

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

VOL. VI

APRIL, 1944

No. 3

Large Attendance At State Meeting

Eighty-seventh Annual Session
Dedicated To Horace Wells

An excellent program marked the recent annual meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association held May 15, 16, and 17 in Indianapolis. Again the attendance was one of the largest in recent years. Many outstanding speakers in the various fields of dentistry brought interesting and pertinent suggestions and answers to the many problems confronting dentistry to-day.

Refresher Courses Open Meeting

This year for the first time the Refresher Courses were held on Sunday so as not to interfere with the general sessions. Courses were presented at the School of Dentistry by Dr. John B. LaDue on Dentures, Dr. Dorothy Hard on Periodontia, and Dr. J. Frank Hall, member of the faculty, on Oral Surgery. These courses were all well attended.

The Monday morning session consisted of 35 table clinics held at the Claypool Hotel. Members of the faculty who participated in these clinics were: Drs. Gregory, Spear, Hall, Moorman, Van Huisen, Swenson, Carr, Humphreys, Meyers, Denny, and Mr. Phillips. Capt. C. Raymond Wells opened the afternoon session with an interesting talk, "Dentistry and Its Future Responsibilities". Dr. George Teuscher of Northwestern spoke on "Dental Care of Children" and was followed by Dr. Dorothy Hard from Michigan talking on Periodontia in the general practice. The final paper for the afternoon was Dr. LaDue on the "Basic Principles of Full Denture Construction".

Dr. Harold Hillenbrand, assistant editor of the A.D.A. Journal, appeared Monday evening and talked on "The Shape of Things To Come". Tuesday morning Dr. Robert Gillis presented an interesting resume of the life and history of Horace Wells. Dr. E. C. (Continued on page 2)

Awards Presented At Honor Day Program

Dr. Vale Principal Speaker At
Annual Senior Honor Day

The Reverend Roy Ewing Vale, Pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, made the address at the Honor Day program held Friday morning, April 21st, in Hurty Hall. In his most inspirational and opportune talk, Dr. Vale emphasized the importance of loyalty to the members of the graduating class. His theme revolved around the need for loyalty to self, profession, and religion.

Four Seniors Elected to Omicron Kappa Upsilon

Dr. Rogers, president of Theta Theta chapter of O.K.U., presented Dr. T. D. Speidel, National president of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, who gave a short resume of the history and objectives of the fraternity. Keys were then presented to the following seniors who have been honored by membership (Continued on page 2)

State Board Results

The results of the State Board of Dental Examinations which were held during April were again very gratifying. From the graduating senior class, thirty-four took the Board and there were no failures.

The four day examination consists of two days intensive testing of the graduates' knowledge of the theory subjects and two days of operative demonstrations. The latter two days were divided into one day in which denture and crown and bridge construction was demonstrated and one day in which their clinical ability in various phases of operative dentistry was tested.

Indiana University School of Dentistry is very proud of its State Board record and hopes to continue producing such excellent results.

Attend Institute On Public Health

Dean William H. Crawford, Dr. Robert H. Derry, and Dr. Drexell Boyd recently attended the Institute on Dental Health Economics sponsored by the University of Michigan School of Public Health. The meeting was held in Ann Arbor from June 26 through July 1st.

The purpose of the Institute as quoted from the program of the meeting was: "It is the purpose of the Institute on Dental Economics to bring together a representative group of leaders in the dental health field in order that they may share their experiences and pool their thoughts on the improvement of the dental health of the American people. The Institute is intended to review briefly the social and economic background (Continued on page 4)

Dean Crawford Lectures At Refresher Courses

Dean William H. Crawford was asked by the Michigan State Department of Health to participate in its attempt to improve dental practice for State dentists by means of refresher courses. Dean Crawford gave lectures on operative procedures suitable for the average dental practitioner.

During the war, dental practice in Michigan, and Indiana also, has fallen to the older men. The Bureau of Public Health Dentistry of the Michigan Health Department in cooperation with the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, University of Michigan, and Michigan State Dental Society, planned this series of one-day refresher courses to bring the dentists up to date on dental methods.

The courses were presented during the last week of May and first week in June at St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, and Lansing.

Notice to Men in Service

The next issue of the Alumni Bulletin will be dedicated to all of our alumni who are in the Armed Services. We should like to print as many news items as possible about your location, experiences, duties, etc. We are desirous of obtaining complete addresses not only for publication in the next issue but also for our own files in order to make sure that you do receive each Bulletin. Your classmates and friends will be anxious to hear so drop us a line to-day!

Thirty-five in Graduating Class

Most of Graduates Report For
Active Duty in Armed Forces

At Commencement exercises held Sunday, April 23rd, in the University Auditorium at Bloomington, thirty-five seniors received the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery. This was the fourth class to graduate under the accelerated program of the school and the second to graduate in uniform.

Dr. James W. Clarke, professor of homiletics at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, delivered the Commencement address on "The Great Adventure". Approximately 500 seniors were awarded degrees from the University.

Army Men Go To Carlyle Barracks

Twenty-three of the graduates were commissioned first lieutenants in the United States Army and after two weeks leave reported for duty to Carlyle Barracks, Pennsylvania. All graduates were allowed time to take the state board examinations.

Seven men have received the lieutenant (jg) commission in the (Continued on page 4)

ALUMNI BULLETIN

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Indiana University
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RALPH W. PHILLIPS

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THE LIBRARY

NEEDED!

Indiana State Dental Association, Journal, v.1 #3 (1922); v.2 #1, 2, 4, 5 (1923).

Quarterly Bulletin, v.2 #2, 3 (1914-15); v.4 #3, 4 (1917-18).

The Library will be deeply indebted to anyone who can send even one of these issues to:

The Librarian
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1879 was an eventful year in the history of dentistry in Indiana, for it was sixty-five years ago that the Indiana State Dental Association was incorporated, a dental law was first enacted in Indiana, and the Indiana Dental College opened its doors to admit the first six students.

At the nineteenth annual session of the Indiana State Dental Association, held in June, 1878, there was created a board of three trustees, whose duty was to procure the incorporation of the Association. Accordingly the Articles of Association were drawn up, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the Recorder's Office of Marion County on January 10th, 1879, thus giving legal status to the Indiana State Dental Association.

Then on March 29, 1879, "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Indiana" was approved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. This act provided for the licensing of dental practitioners, and

the creation of a board of examiners consisting of five practicing dentists. Of particular interest to those who have recently taken State Board examinations is the provision in this first dental law that:

"Any applicant who furnishes satisfactory proof of having been engaged in a reputable practice of dentistry for ten consecutive years, immediately preceding the time of their application, shall be examined only in practical dentistry, operative and mechanical; all others shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, chemistry and the theory and practice of surgical and mechanical dentistry."

The last and, to us, the most important link in this chain was the opening of the Indiana Dental College on October 1, 1879. The first catalogue issued by the School for the 1879-80 session does not mention the Library, but the bulletin for the 1880-81 term states that "The students have . . . the privilege of a fine library."

If we should turn back the clock to 1879, we would not find 5600 volumes in the School Library as there are today but the contents were very important to the dentists of those days.

The *Transactions of the New York Odontological Society* for 1879 contains sixteen original papers. Of these, seven were discourses on dental caries, and four pertained to operative materials and procedures, indicating the interest of the pioneer dentists in preventive and restorative dentistry.

In 1879, the *Dental Cosmos* was in its twenty-first volume, and its pages are liberally sprinkled with articles concerning "The New Departure" in dentistry (gold vs. amalgams as filling materials) and on page 526, we find an announcement of the first session of the Indiana Dental College.

Turning to the *Missouri Dental Journal* for 1879, we find a series of articles entitled "Radical and Heroic Treatment of Alveolar Abscess" and again there are many articles pertaining to the "amalgam war" and its so-called "New Departure."

Johnstons' Dental Miscellany in 1879 also carried another controversy into its pages in the discussions crediting the discovery of anesthesia either to Dr. Crawford W. Long or to Dr. Horace Wells.

These were vital subjects to the early dentists and we can see the repercussions echoing in our time. Advancements in technic and re-

search are still of first importance and the written word is still the medium by which this information is most widely disseminated—Now, as it was sixty-five years ago.

Helen Campbell, Librarian

Fifty-one Freshman Dental Students

The first day of classes in May for the freshmen dental students found fifty-one carefully selected students beginning their preparation for the practice of dentistry. This is again one of the largest classes beginning their study of dentistry at Indiana University.

Of the fifty-one, twenty-eight are residents of Indiana, five are from New York, four from New Jersey, two each from Florida, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and one each from Ohio, Louisiana, Minnesota, Washington, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Puerto Rico.

The military status of the students is as follows: 20 in the Army, 18 in the Navy, and 13 civilians.

Interns Report for Navy Duty

The three graduates who have served as interns at the School of Dentistry during the past nine months have been called for active duty in the United States Navy. Drs. Quentin Royer, James Matlock, and Clifford Wicks all reported for duty May 10th. Dr. Matlock is stationed at Great Lakes while Drs. Royer and Wicks are at Navy bases in California.

Awards Presented

(Continued from page 1)

in this fraternity: Drs. Edward Bromm, Evansville, Robert Makielski, Mishawaka, Arthur Gustavson, La Porte, and Max Poyser, Indianapolis.

The annual award for proficiency in the Departments of Oral Surgery and Orthodontia was given to Dr. Hyman Bronstein, Hartford, Connecticut. This includes a year's subscription to the "American Journal of Orthodontia and Oral Surgery". Dr. Merrell Hudson, Decatur, received the Certificate of Merit presented by the American Society of Dentistry for Children for his outstanding ability as a student in the department of children's dentistry.

Singing of the national anthem concluded one of the best Honor Day programs yet enjoyed by the faculty, students, and assisting staff.

Dr. Speidel Elected Head of Honorary

Dr. Thomas D. Speidel, professor of orthodontia at the School of Dentistry, has been elected national president of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, national honorary dental society.

The election of Prof. Speidel took place at the recent meeting of the society in Chicago in connection with the annual conventions of the American Association of Dental Schools and International Association of Dental Research.

Large Attendance

(Continued from page 1)

Hume of Louisville spoke on oral surgery and Dr. Leon Saks from Cincinnati on "Veneer Silicates: A Technic To The Best Use of This Material". In the afternoon, Dr. Leroy Main of St. Louis discussed the "Use And Abuse of the Roentgen-Ray".

Dean Crawford was the presiding officer at the evening meeting which was preceded by music under the direction of William E. Ross, professor of voice at the Indiana University School of Music. The two speakers for the evening were Dr. Ford P. Hall, dean of faculties at Indiana University, and Dr. H. B. Hass, head of the chemistry department at Purdue University.

Dr. Carl Boucher of Ohio State University presented two movies Wednesday morning on complete denture construction and anatomy of the mouth as related to prosthetics. He was followed by Dr. F. B. Vedder of Michigan whose subject was "Preparations of Abutments For the Fixed Bridge".

Following the usual custom of other years, the Wednesday afternoon session was held at the Dental School, with special lectures and chair clinics. Members of the faculty who presented clinics at this session included: Drs. Speidel, Hall, Van Huysen, and Denny.

The new President-elect chosen at the annual business meeting is Dr. Guthrie P. Carr who has so capably served as Executive Committeeman for many years. Dean Crawford was re-elected as delegate to the national meeting and Dr. A. A. Spear was elected to the other vacant delegacy.

The administration and faculty of the Dental School again were glad to welcome back the alumni and their friends. It is sincerely hoped that their visit with us was both interesting and gratifying.

A Brief Outline of The Beginnings of Modern Dentistry

In almost all countries about which historical records are available some form of dentistry has been practiced from the most remote times. It remained, however, in an undeveloped state until toward the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. Then in the midst of the highly advanced civilization prevailing in Paris, it attained a high degree of development, entitling it to be considered a special branch of the medical art.

To say that Fauchard created the dental art would be in error, but he did make valuable contributions to it. The highest merit of his work consists in his having so ably collected and incorporated in a single work the whole doctrine of dental art, theoretical as well as applied, thus bringing forward the importance of the specialty and giving it solid scientific basis.

His work "Le Chirurgien Dentiste" published in 1728 in two volumes was the most complete work of its kind. It was a complete compilation of the dental knowledge of the time, and in addition contained a great deal of original material. Such subjects are orthodontia, surgery, implantation of teeth, pyorrhea, reflex pains due to tooth disease, dental anatomy, pathology, materia medica, operative and prosthetic procedures were discussed, together with the technical details involved.

Up to that time not much had been disclosed about any particular method or technical detail involved in the different dental procedures. The expansion arch as devised by him was an important development in orthodontia. His description of pyorrhea was very accurate and the treatment outlined was based on the surgical removal of the affected parts. He was a skilled extractor of teeth, using mostly an instrument of his own design called a "pellican". In operative and prosthetic dentistry Fauchard performed some excellent operations and mentions the use of tin, lead, and gold as filling materials, preferring tin because of its ease of adaptation to the cavity walls. His work with the palatine abutator was an improvement over the attempts of Pare.

Fauchard made artificial dentures, not by the use of impres-

sions and models as is done today, but by carving them out of ivory from the walrus or hippopotamus and from the long bones of the ox, simply by observing the shape of the mouth. For retention he usually depended upon springs which exerted constant pressure.

So well was his work carried out that he won for himself the distinction of being the "Father of Dentistry" and for France the distinction of being "The Cradle of Modern Dentistry".

In 1746 another French dentist named Mouton published a monograph on mechanical dentistry, the first on this subject. His methods were for the most part not very different from those of Fauchard, but some important differences may be observed. He invented the method of using spring clasps for the retention of artificial teeth. To preserve teeth already greatly destroyed he resorted to the use of gold crowns, both for molars and the anterior teeth. In the latter, enamel was used to give them the appearance of natural teeth.

Thomas Berdmore, dentist of George III of England, and the first dentist to the Royal Family, published in 1668 an excellent work on dentistry, which went through many editions and was translated into various languages. The last edition of this work appeared in Baltimore in 1844.

Use of Gold Foil Credited To Woofendale

Berdmore contributed to the progress of dentistry in England by his writings and by instruction in theory and practice to many medical students who wished to practice dentistry as a specialty. One of these individuals was Robert Woofendale, who came to America in 1766 and was the first dentist recorded in this country; he is credited with giving gold foil as a filling material to America.

John Baker, a dentist of Boston, instructed Paul Revere in the construction of prosthetic appliances, at which he was very skillful. Even though he was trained by Baker, he was not a dentist as has often been claimed. He was a skilled engraver and a silversmith. He had the honor of engraving and printing the first paper money for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. His activities with the Boston Tea Party and his midnight ride during the Revolutionary War have engraved him a permanent place in American history.

Near the close of the eighteenth century a French chemist named

Duchateau conceived the idea of employing porcelain as a material for denture prosthesis. His idea was grand but had it not been for the cooperation of a dentist named Dubois De Chemant the idea would have probably amounted to nothing. Duchateau was unable to produce a workable result and became discouraged. He was on the verge of giving up when De Chemant became interested in the project and together they finally succeeded in producing a denture which could be worn. There were, of course, many objectionable features encountered in this attempt but it laid the foundation for the development of modern dental porcelain.

An Italian by the name of Fonzi was the first to make a single porcelain tooth. It was provided with a metal lock, by means of which it was attached to the denture base. He also discovered how to give to porcelain, to some degree at least, the semi-transparent tint of natural teeth.

S. S. White Pioneer In Use of Porcelain Teeth

Although these men distinguished themselves in this field, there were many important improvements introduced in the manufacture of mineral teeth by Americans. Perhaps the most outstanding of these was Samuel S. White, who by intelligent and persevering activity, dedicated almost exclusively to improving porcelain teeth, and bringing them into general use, contributed much to the progress of modern dental art.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century Germany had contributed little to the progress of dentistry. There did appear in 1544 a treatise on medicine, dentistry and hygiene which contained little of original merit, but was the first written in a living language. Up until that time most works were written in Latin.

During the nineteenth century there were many scientific contributions made by German authors such as Linderer, Carabelli, Czermak, Muller, Kolliker, and others including W. D. Miller, an American practicing in Berlin, who in 1890 announced the results of his investigations into the cause of dental caries.

His conclusions although announced some fifty years ago have withstood remarkably well scientific scrutiny and are accepted today as the most correct explanation of the cause of this disease.

The first serious effort to regulate the practice of dentistry in Germany was in the law of Aug-

ust, 1825, which required that all candidates for the title of dentist must be practicing physicians or surgeons of the first or second class. This was modified in December of the same year to allow the presentation of a special certificate showing the completion of a satisfactory course in anatomy, surgery, materia medica and therapeutics. In addition to this the candidate had to study one year with a dentist.

Dentistry In Germany May Be Practiced As A Trade

In 1852 the physicians and surgeons united, making it necessary for all dentists to be physicians. In 1869 this law was modified so that a special examination could be given to those desiring to practice dentistry only. At present the practice of medicine and dentistry in Germany is unrestricted, neither license nor diploma is required; both may be practiced as a trade.

Advertising was universally resorted to during this period. It was not considered in the same light that it is today.

Early in the nineteenth century in America, dental literature began to appear more and more frequently and in 1829 Samuel S. Fitch completed a treatise on the practice of dentistry which was a compilation of everything of value known to dentistry, together with an imposing bibliography.

First Dental School Organized

By this time it was becoming more and more evident that there was a need for an organized system of dental education and in 1939 four dentists, namely, Haden, Harris, Bond, and Baxley founded the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery which was chartered in 1840. This was the first dental school organized in the world and was the beginning of the systematic training of persons wishing to practice dentistry.

Schools of this kind have since been organized all over America as well as in many other civilized countries. The training offered in the thirty-nine dental schools of this country is, of course, the result of much thought and painstaking organization on the part of these early dental pioneers and their successors to date. As a result of this organization, there has been a definite improvement in dentistry. In addition to improvement there has also come about a much wider distribution of the benefits of dentistry through training of larger numbers of practicing individuals. (Resumé of paper presented before the Indiana Medical Historical Society by Dr. John L. Wilson.)

Dental Assistants Hold Annual Meeting

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Association of Dental Assistants, which was held May 15-17th in conjunction with the Indiana Dental Association convention, was marked by the largest attendance ever attained. At the present time there are 101 active members and 4 associate members in the association and out of this group, 73 members and 12 guests registered which makes an excellent percentage. The year-long membership drive was climaxed by the announcement that 56 new members were inducted during this time. At the annual luncheon, the attendance was over 70 while in previous years 35 was the usual number present.

Program Interesting and Informative

Dr. Grant VanHuysen, Professor of Oral Diagnosis at the School of Dentistry, opened the session with an educational lecture on "Control of Profuse Dental Caries". He emphasized in his talk the very important part the dental assistant must play when the Caries Control Plan is in operation. Dr. R. C. Gardner of LaPorte spoke to the group on "Now that I Have a Dental Assistant". The third speaker for the meeting was Major Max Powell, Commanding Officer of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Dental Technicians School. His lecture, supplemented with colored slides, described the training and work of the Technicians School. Major Powell also conducted a tour of the school for the assistants on Wednesday afternoon.

Delegates To Meet In Omaha

The American Dental Assistants Association house of delegates meeting will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, during the week of October 9th. The delegates are: Mrs. Rosalyn Berg, Miss Alice Krick, both of Indianapolis, and Miss Julia Holm of Plymouth, Indiana. The alternates are: Miss Margaret Magnuson, LaPorte, Miss Lois Kelley, Evansville, and Miss Mary Ann McLaughlin, Indianapolis.

Officers elected for 1944-45:

President—Mrs. Rosalyn Berg, % Dr. Leonard, Indianapolis.

1st Vice Pres.—Miss Margaret Magnuson, % Dr. Magnuson, LaPorte.

2nd Vice Pres.—Miss Julia Holm, % Dr. Dunfee, Plymouth.
Secretary—Miss Alice Krick, % Dr. Boyd, I.U.S.D., Indianapolis.
Treasurer—Miss Leona Kunkel, % Dr. Kennedy, Elkhart.

Attend Institute

(Continued from page 1)

of health problems, and against this setting to develop a comprehensive understanding of the dental problem. Minimum standards of dental health service will be established by a committee and then concise information will be presented to assist in the development of a plan to solve the dental problem at this level of standards. The work of the Institute will culminate, therefore, in concrete proposals for a dental health program designed to meet the challenging needs which are known to exist".

Prominent Speakers On Program

Outstanding men in the field of Public Health Dentistry lectured during the Institute. Included among those who spoke were: Drs. John Knutson, Catherine Bain, R. C. Williams, and W. J. Pelton from the United States Public Health Service in Washington; Dr. Harold Hillenbrand, Associate Editor of the A. D. A. Journal; Dean O'Rourke of Louisville School of Dentistry; Dr. Henry Vaughan, Dean of Michigan School of Public Health; and Dr. J. O. McCall, Director, Guggenheim Dental Clinic, New York City.

Thirty-five in

(Continued from page 1)

Navy. Drs. Chevalier and Gustavson will take the examination for naval internships, Drs. Stone, Makielski, and Hudson will do their interne work at the School of Dentistry, Dr. Wilkins reported for active duty in the Navy at Paris Island, and Dr. Norwitz takes an internship at the Albany, (N.Y.) Hospital.

Dr. Morrow's Condition Improved

We are pleased to report that Dr. Henry B. Morrow has made very satisfactory progress in his recovery from a very serious illness which was critical for many weeks. Since the writing of the last Bulletin, Dr. Morrow, Professor of Periodontia at the Dental School, has been dismissed from the hospital and is now convalescing at his home in Irvington. We extend to him every wish for a speedy and complete recovery.

Abstracts From Current Dental Literature

So much has been said about the use of blood plasma in medical cases that its use in saving lives of dental patients has been largely overlooked. Yet, according to no less authority than Major General Robert H. Mills, chief of the Dental Division, Medical Department, U. S. Army, in many serious cases involving maxillo-facial injuries, it has been found necessary to use plasma to save lives.

"In head injuries where there is considerable loss of tissue and consequently considerable loss of blood, the need for blood plasma is frequent. There have been an appreciable number of cases brought before Dental Corps officers where blood plasma was needed," stated Major General Mills.

It is characteristic of most medical statistical summaries that no mention is made of dental conditions. However, in a small employment situation in 1943, Harold A. Hooper of Chicago found that a dental condition was acknowledged as part of the etiology in one-third of the cases of illness. Applying this ratio to the population as a whole, he estimates that about 140,000,000 days are lost every year from chronic causes which had their origin in dental conditions. If the same ratio is applied to the industrial population, at least 20 per cent of industrial absenteeism comes from the same source; and absenteeism from acute mouth conditions is undoubtedly as much more. (*Industrial Medicine*, 12; 3-5, 1943)

After General Pershing had had some of his teeth removed at a Washington doctor's advice, he heard that his teeth were being sold in souvenir stores in the capital for \$7.50 a tooth. "Famous General's Teeth!" Pershing sent 3 aides out to buy up all they could lay hands on, intent on keeping his molars and bicuspids out of the grasp of a morbidly patriotic public. The aides scurried all over town. Toward evening they came back with 175 teeth. (Reprinted in *Saturday Evening Post*, Dec. 25, 1943)

The Army has a Dental Corps of 13,000 officers and wishes to commission another 800 civilian dentists, and will commission another thousand from dental schools. Those in the Service now have a record of 4,000,000 cases admitted to treatment during 1942, and more than 12,500,000 sittings. They installed more than 7,500,000 fillings and, during the month of March, 1943, extracted 582,546 teeth. In the same month, they installed 456,783 dentures, and it was stated that more than half the patients treated had not been accustomed to visiting dentists regularly.

The Navy has 4,000 dental officers, at least one assigned to every ship of cruiser class, or larger, and to every tender, hospital ship and transport. In a recent month, the corps installed 50,000 fillings and restorations. Naval dentists have the same training routine as the doctors since they may have to double for medical officers in the exigencies of combat. Their training school is at Bethesda, Md., and they may volunteer for special services such as paratroops, marine or submarine work. Those who specialize in maxillofacial surgery are sent to The Mayo Clinics for study. This work of restoring facial structure damaged in battle may include plastic surgery also, and has an important place in service plans for rehabilitation of service men after and during the war. (Health of the Armed Services, Office of War Information)

High altitude flying may cause earache; 1.2 per cent of flyers develop toothache, and apical abscess and pyorrhea are precipitating causes of staleness in pilots. Flying within forty-eight hours after an extraction may cause secondary hemorrhage or perforation of a sinus. Continued bombing may lower the general resistance of the population and set up a condition of vitamin C deficiency, particularly in children. In the Army, the complete dental identification record of all flying personnel and air-borne troops and officers is attached to the soldier's record. New dental operations must be recorded immediately. (*J. 2nd Dist. Dental Soc.*, 30: 7-11, Jan., 1944)