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INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY



Register, 1930-31
Announcements, 1931-32

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President of the University, and the two resident members of the Board.

^{*} Elected by the Alumni of the University.

School Calendar

REGULAR SESSION, 1931-32

FIRST SEMESTER

September 17-19, Thursday to Sat- Make-up examination of underurday. graduates.

September 21, Monday. Max September 22, Tuesday. Rec November 26, Thursday. A 1

December 19, Saturday. January 4, Monday.

January 28, Thursday. January 30, Saturday. Matriculation and registration.
Recitations and lectures begin.
A holiday.
Christmas vacation begins.
Work resumed.
Semester examinations begin.
Close of first semester.

SECOND SEMESTER

February 1, Monday. February 2, Tuesday. May 23, Monday. May 28, Saturday. June 8, Wednesday. Enrollment for second semester. Work resumed. Final examinations begin. Close of second semester. Commencement.

Faculty of the School of Dentistry

(As of January, 1931)

OFFICERS

WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University.

FREDERIC RICH HENSHAW, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Dean of the School of Dentistry.

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Pre-Dental Students

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Frederic Rich Henshaw, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry.

CHARLES ROLAND JACKSON, Phar.G., D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Professor of Orthodontia.

DAVID ALLEN HOUSE, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Professor Emeritus of Crown and Bridge Work; Special Lecturer on Crown and Bridge Work.

CLARENCE EARL MAY, Ph.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry.

GUY HOWARD SHADINGER, Ph.D., Professor of Biological Chemistry.

JOHN TIPTON WHEELER, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

WILLIAM EARL KENNEDY, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Professor of Ceramics and Inlay.

Ernest David Cofield, D.D.S., Professor of Anaesthesia and Exodontia. Ezra Vernon Hahn, A.B., M.D., Professor of Surgery.

KARL HENRY KAYSER, D.D.S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry; General Superintendent.

GLENN JASPER PELL, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Oral Surgery.

Louis Dekeyser Belden, B.S., M.D., Associate Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Histology.

EDWIN NICHOLAS KIME, A.B., M.D., Associate Professor of Physiology. F. WADE LARUE, A.B., D.D.S., Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Lecturer on Dental Ethics and History.

ERT J. ROGERS, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Crown and Bridge Work; Clinical Instructor. THURMAN BROOKS RICE, A.M., M.D., Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Public Health (School of Medicine); Lecturer on Hygiene.

JOHN LACY WILSON, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry; Superintendent of Clinic.

HENRY BIRT Morrow, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry; Clinical Instructor.

Frank Carlyle Hughes, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Prosthetics; Clinical Instructor.

HERBERT PHILIP WERKMAN, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Dental Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, and Dental Histology; Clinical Instructor.

ROY ELMER WHITEHEAD, B.S., M.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

GERALD D. TIMMONS, Phar.G., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry; Instructor in Pharmacology and Materia Medica; Clinical Instructor.

JOHN WILLIAM GRAVES, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, Physical Diagnosis, and Pharmacology.

LEWIS BENSON SPEAR, D.D.S., Instructor in Roentgenology.

WILLIAM NAILE OTTO, A.M., Instructor in English.

JOSEPH EUGENE BUCK, D.D.S., Instructor in Metallurgy; Clinical Instructor.

WARREN VANCE HANSON, D.D.S., Instructor in Drawing; Clinical Instructor.

GEORGE THADDEUS GREGORY, D.D.S., Instructor in Oral Pathology; Clinical Instructor.

WILLIAM GAYTON WHITE, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence. CHARLES ROBERT METZGER, A.M., LL.B., Lecturer on Principles of Business.

RALEIGH FRANKLIN BENHAM, D.D.S., Clinical Staff for Riley and Long Hospitals.

FRANK ALLAN WILDASON, D.D.S., Clinical Staff for Riley and Long Hospitals.

ERMAL C. BAKER, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

WILLIAM ALFRED KEMPER, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

DAVID HARTWIG MOTTIER, A.B., D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

ALVA OVERLIN HUMPHREYS, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

HARRY DANIEL LEER, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

ROBERT JOSEPH MEYERS, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor.

ROBERT K. WALKER, B.S., Assistant in Physiology.

STEPHEN EUGENE KROCZEK, D.D.S., Dental Interne.

SETH WILLIAM SHIELDS, D.D.S., Dental Resident at Riley Hospital.

FACULTY COMMITTEES

EDUCATIONAL—The Dean, Drs. Rogers, Kayser, Morrow, Wilson, Wheeler, Jackson.

STUDENT AFFAIRS—The Dean, Drs. Kayser, Werkman, Rogers, Hughes, Wilson, Morrow.

EXECUTIVE—Dean Henshaw, Bursar U. H. Smith.

ASSISTING STAFF

PERLE C. ROYAL, Accountant.
GERTRUDE KATZ, Cashier.
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ESSIE BOWLES, Secretary to the Dean.
(Mrs.) MABEL WALKER, Librarian.
(Mrs.) AMY THORNBURY, R.N., Nurse.
LENORE SHEA, Assistant.

General Statement

Indiana Dental College was organized in 1879 by a group of members of the Indiana State Dental Association in accordance with an agreement with the Indiana General Assembly of that year, which had passed the first dental law governing the practice of dentistry in Indiana.

It was the tenth dental school to be organized in America and has successfully offered dental education for fifty years. Its graduates are to be found practicing in practically all civilized countries and in every part of the United States.

On June 1, 1925, by act of the Indiana legislature, the school was purchased by the state and became Indiana University School of Dentistry. The School is conducted by the University at the old location, corner of Pennsylvania and Walnut streets, in the city of Indianapolis, with all of the facilities of the University hospitals, the Robert W. Long and James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, also of the Indianapolis City Hospital, available for student instruction.

The Indiana University Medical Center consists of the School of Medicine, the School of Dentistry, the Training School for Nurses, the Robert W. Long Hospital, the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, and the William H. Coleman Hospital. Such a situation is ideal for the study of dentistry.

The School is a member of the American Association of Dental Schools and conforms to all requirements of the Dental Educational Council of America, by which body it is rated Class "A."

Important Facts about the School. The sessions open the last week in September and close the second week in June. The School is open for clinical work every day in the year except holidays and Saturday afternoons during the summer months, and students who have completed the Sophomore or Junior year are entitled to the summer practical course for a fee of \$30. The summer course, offering, as it does, practical work from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., under the guidance of the clinical instructors, is of the utmost value in preparing the student for his life work, and every student should arrange to avail himself of as much of it as is practicable. Many students spend the entire summer working in the infirmary and laboratory. The experience is invaluable.

This institution is designed for the earnest student, really desirous of obtaining a thoro theoretical and practical training in the science and art of dental surgery. Such persons, men and women, will find every facility afforded them.

Women students are admitted on the same terms as men students. Much of the work in dentistry, and especially the care of children's teeth and specializing in oral prophylaxis, is peculiarly and particularly adapted to women.

Selecting a School. In selecting a dental school there are many points to be taken into consideration by the prospective student. For instance, the healthfulness of the college town, the cheapness of living, the amount and quality of clinical material presented, and the facilities the college has for teaching are all matters of considerable moment to anyone who expects to spend time and money in the study of dentistry.

Health. Health is essential, for without health the student cannot make use of the opportunities presented for acquiring an education, no matter how earnest his intention. In this regard the city of Indianapolis challenges comparison with any city in the country.

Living Expenses at Bloomington. The expenses of the student at Bloomington will vary according to his manner of living. From inquiry the following facts have been ascertained which will indicate to an entering student the amount he may expect to spend during the college year:

Modern rooms for men, in private houses, occupied by one person, cost from \$3 to \$5 a week. Two students occupying a modern room pay from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Some single rooms, not modern, are available at \$2 a week. Rooms in private homes are engaged for the semester and are paid for weekly.

Rooms in South Hall, the men's dormitory, are \$70 a semester, payable in advance, and board is \$120 a semester, payable every nine weeks in advance, the first installment of which is due at registration. The Hall accommodates 106 men. Reservations for rooms in this Hall must be made for the school year.

The cost of rooms for men students for a school year will vary then from \$72 to \$180.

Modern rooms, in private houses, occupied by one woman, cost from \$3 to \$5 a week. Two women occupying a modern room in a private home pay from \$2.25 to \$3 each and \$3.50 if the bed linen is furnished by the householder. Some single rooms, not modern, may be obtained for \$2; women occupying a double room, not modern, pay \$2 to \$2.50 each per week. The cost of a room for a woman student for a school year will vary then from \$72 to \$180. Rooms in private homes are engaged for the semester and are paid for weekly in advance.

Board may be had in clubs at \$4 to \$5 for two meals each day (except Sunday, when one is served) to \$6 a week for three meals each week-day and two on Sunday (payable weekly). At the University Cafeteria the average during the past few months was \$6.93 for twenty-one meals. Board in hotels costs somewhat more. The amount to be set aside for board for the year varies from \$180 to \$240.

The University Residence Hall accommodates 103 women, Freshmen being given the preference. The rooms are double and each occupant pays \$70 a semester in advance, at registration. Board in Residence Hall is \$120 a semester, payable every nine weeks in advance, the first installment of which is due at registration. Reservations for rooms in this Hall must be made for the school year.

Women's Memorial Hall accommodates 203 women, upperclassmen being given the preference. Most of the rooms are double, but a few single rooms are available. Rent is \$70 a semester, payable in advance, at registration. Board is \$120 a semester, payable in advance every nine weeks, the first installment of which is due at registration. Reservations for rooms in this Hall must be made for the school year.

Applications for rooms in South Hall, the University Residence Hall, and Women's Memorial Hall, accompanied by a five-dollar deposit, should be made to Mrs. Ralph Nelson, Director of Halls and Commons, Indiana University Commons, Bloomington, Ind.

Laundry and washing may be estimated at from \$20 to \$40 a year. Textbooks and stationery are supplied by the Indiana University Bookstore at practically cost prices. For a student in the College of Arts and Sciences this item of expense is from \$20 to \$30 a year; for a student in the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Dentistry, and the School of Commerce and Finance about \$30 to \$40.

For entertainments, lectures, concerts, and athletic games, and for subscriptions to religious, literary, athletic, and social organizations, the average student spends from \$12 to \$75.

The cost of a year at college is thus shown to vary greatly with the student's manner of living. It may be said that with the present student body economy is the rule, not the exception. Probably most of the students spend (exclusive of railroad fare and clothing) from \$400 to \$550 a year.

Living Expenses at Indianapolis. Living in Indianapolis is remarkably cheap, considering its population. The residence portion of the city is so close to the business district that boarding places are readily obtained within four or five blocks of the School. Thus the student can save car fare, an important item in the course of months.

The average gross amount of money spent by Dental School students is about \$750 to \$800 each per year. However, this is largely regulated by the financial condition of the individual, and many students spend less. A considerable percentage of students work for their board, and a few earn their board and lodging outside of school hours. In the latter case, good health and considerable determination on the part of the student are necessary in order that his school work may not suffer, but some students can do this. It is desirable only when absolutely necessary, as the school work should be the first and greatest interest in the life of the student.

Clinics. The clinics at the Indiana University School of Dentistry are excellent. Indianapolis has a population, including the suburbs connected with the city by electric lines, of about 500,000 people. This does not include over 100,000 people within an hour's ride on the interurban cars.

The variety of cases that present themselves is unlimited. Every student in the Dental School has abundant opportunities offered to perfect himself in gold, amalgam, and silicate cement fillings, porcelain and gold inlays, crown and bridge work, partial and full dentures on rubber and metal bases, root canal treatment and filling, X-ray work, and the various pathological conditions that present themselves during the con-

duct of a dental practice. The clinic is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and is constantly under the supervision of competent instructors. Since the education of the eye and of the fingers is of the most vital importance to the future success of dental students, an effort is made to present every facility for practical work in all branches of operative and prosthetic dentistry.

Location. The School is located at Pennsylvania and Walnut streets, facing the Indiana Memorial Plaza; one block south of the James Whitcomb Riley Library, within easy reach of the residential and business sections of the city. The Pennsylvania car line passes the building, Illinois car line two blocks west, Central and Alabama car lines two blocks east, making it possible to secure clinical material from any part of the city.

To the New Student. For information upon any matter connected with dental education, write to the Indiana University School of Dentistry, Indianapolis. The matriculation books are open at all times. Lockers, seats, and clinics are assigned in the order of matriculation. There is an advantage in matriculating early. After having spent one year in the School students realize this, and a common practice after the Freshman year is for a student to matriculate immediately for the succeeding year, thus reserving some desired lockers and seats.

When the student arrives in Indianapolis, he should leave checked baggage at the station, but take hand baggage to the School building.

The Dean, or his secretary, may be found in the School office at any time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Lists of boarding places, tabulated according to price, are on file, and a short search will suffice to secure pleasant and agreeable quarters. It is well to reach the city as early on the day previous to the opening of the School as is practicable. The student will then be able to get comfortably settled in his new quarters before starting the School work.

The Indianapolis Public Library of over 140,000 volumes is only one block from the School and is accessible to students by complying with the requirements of the librarian. The State Library, at the State House, is also open to Dental School students. It contains 45,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

Fees. The fees in the Indiana University School of Dentistry are fixed by legislative enactment, and are as follows:

Freshman Year—	
Matriculation	\$5
Fees, first semester, payable September 21	25
Fees, second semester, payable February 1	
Total\$2	30
SOPHOMORE AND JUNIOR YEARS—	
Registration	\$5
Fees, first semester, payable September 21 1	25
Fees, second semester, payable February 1 1	00
Total	30

SENIOR YEAR—	
Registration\$5	
Fees, first semester, payable September 21 125	
Fees, second semester, payable February 1 100	
Graduation fee, payable June 1	
word whether of decings one pay here downers be resulted	
Total\$245	

An examination fee of \$1 is charged for each make-up or special examination. This fee must be paid to the Registrar and her receipt becomes authorization to the proper instructor for holding the examination.

No student will be admitted to class until fees are paid. No exceptions will be made and the student should come prepared.

Fees are not returned to students who are suspended or dismissed or absent from any cause except illness. In case the student is compelled to postpone his work until a subsequent year on account of illness, a proportional amount of the tuition paid will be credited on his subsequent year.

Breakage, damage, and loss of School property must be made good by the student or students at fault. In case they are not known, it will be charged up against the entire class or student body.

The School will not be responsible for the loss of any personal property belonging to any student, in the college building, whether by theft, fire, or unknown cause.

Each student must be supplied with the full required list of instruments and textbooks. New students are advised not to make purchases until they are supplied with the official lists by their instructors. No student is eligible to classes or laboratories until his outfit of books and instruments has been checked and approved.

The Faculty reserves the right to terminate the connection of any student with the School at any time for improper conduct, gross immorality, or lack of sufficient progress in the work, and under such circumstances no fees will be returned.

General Expenses. Books and instruments for the first year will cost, approximately, \$185; for the second year, approximately \$370; for the third year, \$135; for the fourth year, \$25.

The instruments purchased cannot be counted as a college expense since they form part of a permanent equipment when the student enters practice.

Board may be obtained at prices varying from \$8 to \$10 a week; rooms, furnished, from \$10 to \$15 per month.

Book and instrument lists are published in a separate booklet which may be had on application to the secretary.

The Building and Equipment. The school building is modern and up to date in every particular, with ample accommodations for all depart-

ments. The infirmary is lighted from the north, east, and south, and is equipped with every modern device for proper teaching of dentistry.

The laboratories are large, well ventilated and lighted, and com-

pletely equipped.

Each student is assigned a hat and coat locker. These lockers are made entirely of pressed steel and are equipped for padlocks. Each Freshman student, in addition, has a locker and drawer for his instruments at the desk assigned him. Each Junior and Senior, in addition to his hat and coat locker, is assigned a large drawer in the prosthetic laboratory and a six-foot high locker in the locker room for storing his dental engine and other instruments and appliances.

Nutrition. A study of nutrition as related to the growth and development of the teeth and also in its relation to dental caries and other oral lesions is being conducted in the laboratories and in a special clinic in this School. A large group of children is being cared for and studied in the clinic with the object of establishing suitable methods for the control of dental caries.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation

All entrance credentials must be approved by the office of the Registrar of the University.

Admission. Applicants for admission to the Indiana University School of Dentistry must present (1) credentials which satisfy the requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences of Indiana University; (2) credentials of credit for one full year (30 semester hours) of pre-dental collegiate work; (3) also a minimum of thirty credit points.

The credentials for entrance to the College of Arts and Sciences, amounting to sixteen full units, are distributed as follows:

- A. Prescribed subjects, 9 units:
 - 1. English 3 units
 - 2. Mathematics 2 units (algebra 1 unit; plane geometry 1 unit)
 - 3. Foreign Language...... 2 units (in one language; Latin preferred)
 - 4. History or other social sci
 - ence 1 unit
 - 5. Science (Physics*)..... 1 unit
- B. Electives—Seven units, of which three shall be from the above list.

It is recommended that the prospective dental student elect economics, psychology, shop work (1 unit), history, civics, or English to complete the high school requirement.

The collegiate work, thirty semester hours, required for admission to the School of Dentistry is as follows:

	Minimum required by Dental Educational Council	Required by Indiana University	Recommended Minimum
Chemistry 101, 103	6 hours 6 hours 6 hours	10 hours 8 hours 6 hours	8 hours 8 hours 6 hours
Physics 101 M Psychology 141 (2 to 3 hours), 145. Political Science 101a, 101b English 170. German 101. Hygiene 102.			4 hours 5 hours 6 hours 2 hours 10 hours 3 hours

^{*}Those students who have not had physics in high school will be required to take Course 101M (four hours credit) as a part of the pre-dental requirement.

The dental course consists of four separate years, predicated on the above, and is given in its entirety at Indianapolis.

The degree conferred is Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Rules for Attendance and Promotion. 1. Every regular student must be required to be in attendance for at least eighty-five per cent of each year, counted from the date of registration.

- 2. In case of serious personal illness, properly attested, during the school year, whereby a student's attendance falls to not less than seventy-five per cent, he may be permitted to make up ten per cent of the required eighty-five per cent minimum, by systematic work during vacation under competent instruction at his own expense in this School.
 - 3. The passing mark shall be seventy-five per cent.
- 4. A grade between sixty per cent and the passing mark shall be deemed a condition. This may be removed by an examination just prior to the opening of the next school year, or at the discretion of the instructor. Inability to pass the first examination for the removal of a condition shall cause the student to be marked "failure" in the subject.
- 5. A grade below sixty per cent shall be deemed a failure. A failure may be removed only by the repetition of the course in part or entirely, i.e., by additional work under instruction approved by the Dean and the professor in charge of the subject.
- 6. A student who has conditions or failures, or both, in courses amounting to more than forty per cent of the scheduled hours for the semester shall be dropped from his class.
- 7. A student may not be promoted if he has conditions or failures, or both, in courses amounting to more than twenty per cent of the scheduled hours for the semester.
- 8. A student who fails to remove a condition or failure within twelve months from the time it was incurred shall be automatically dropped from the School.

Graduation. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery must be twenty-one years of age, must possess a good moral character, and must have been a student of good deportment while in School, and have completed all of the required work of the curriculum to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

Outline of Course of Study

The following grouping of subjects is in conformity with the uniform course of study as outlined by the Dental Educational Council of America. The School reserves the right to add to the subject or time requirements as herein outlined, when such additions may seem wise or necessary to conform with sound principles of education.

DIVISION I.—CHEMISTRY	Hours (Clock)
Organic and Physiological Chemistry		192
DIVISION II.—ANATOMY, ETC.		
Anatomy, General	160	512
DIVISION III.—PHYSIOLOGY, PHARMACOLOGY, M TERIA MEDICA, and THERAPEUTICS	A-	
Physiology Materia Medica, Therapeutics Pharmacology	64	320
DIVISION IV.—PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY		
Bacteriology General and Special Pathology Oral Hygiene and Prophylaxis Physical Diagnosis and Principles of Medicine	192 80	512
DIVISION V.—OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, ETC.		
Dental Anatomy, Laboratory and Dental Drawing. Comparative Dental Anatomy Operative Technics, including Ceramics Operative Dentistry	16 480	852
DIVISION VI.—PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, ETC.	200	
Prosthetics		1,024

DIVISION VII.—ORAL SURGERY, ETC.	
Principles of Surgery	
Oral Surgery	
Oral Surgery Clinics	
Exodontia Lectures and Clinics	
Anaesthesia	
Radiology 32	
was in the first the second state of the second state of the second seco	256
DIVISION VIII.—ORTHODONTIA	
Orthodontia Technics	
Orthodontia 32	
	80
DIVISION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS	
Seminar 16	
Jurisprudence	
Ethics, History, Economics	
Nutrition	
Hygiene	
	128
DIVISION X.—CLINICS	
Operative, Prosthetic, Radiology, Orthodontia, Oral Hygiene, Exodontia, etc	
of the process of the second second second	1,248
Total Hours	5,124

Course of Study in the School of Dentistry

FRESHMAN YEAR

	Clock Hou Didactic	rs per Week Laboratory	Clock Ho Didactic	ours per Year Laboratory	Total
Chemistry, Organic and	1				2000
Physiological	. 2	3	64	96	160
Dental Anatomy	. 2	0	64	0	64
Dental Anatomy, Lab-	-				
oratory, and Drawing	g 0	6	0	192	192
Dental Anatomy					
Comparative	. *1	0	16	0	16
Anatomy	. 3	*12	96	192	288
Prosthetic Technic	. 1	10	32	320	352
Histology and Embryol					
ogy (General)	. 2	3	64	96	160
		P	Ē		
	11	34	336	896	1,232

*One semester.

SOPHOMORE YEAR

		ırs per Week		urs per Year	
	Didactic	Laboratory	Didactic	Laboratory	Total
Physiology	2	4	64	128	192
Bacteriology	*2	*8	32	128	160
Materia Medica and					
Therapeutics	2	0	64	0	64
Prosthetic Technic, in-					
cluding Crown and					
Bridge	2	6	64	192	256
Operative Technic		9	32	288	320
Oral Prophylaxis	*1	*4	16	64	80
Pathology, General	†2	*8	32	128	160
Hygiene	1	0	32	0	32
Metallurgy	1	0	32	0	32
	14	39	368	928	1,296

^{*}First semester. †Second semester.

JUNIOR YEAR

I	Clock Ho	ours per Week Laboratory	Clock Hor Didactic	urs per Year Laboratory	Total
Principles of Surgery	2	0	64	0	64
Operative Dentistry	1	0	32	0	32
Anaesthesia and					
Exodontia	1	1	32	32	64
Radiology	*2	0	32	0	32
Orthodontia	1	*3	32	48	80
Prosthetics	1	3	32	96	128
Crown and Bridge	1	3	32	96	128
Inlay and Casting	1	2	32	64	96
Dental Histology and					
Embryology	*1	*3	16	48	64
Oral Pathology	2	0	32	0	32
Preventive Medicine	1	0	32	0	32
Pharmacology	*1	*3	16	48	64
Clinical Practice in Oral					
Hygiene, Operative and Prosthetic Den-					
tistry	0	†15	0	480	480
	15	33	384	912	1,296

*One semester. †Clinical practice.

SENIOR YEAR

	Clock Ho	urs per Week	Clock Ho	urs per Year	
	Didactic	Laboratory	Didactic	Laboratory	Total
Operative Dentistry	. 1	0	32	0	32
Ceramics	*1	*3	16	48	64
Prosthetics	. 1	*3	32	48	80
Crown and Bridge	. 1	*3	32	48	80
Oral Surgery	. 1	2	32	64	96
Nutrition		0	32	0	32
Jurisprudence	*1	0	16	0	16
Economics		0	16	0	16
Ethics and History	*1	0	16	0	16
Physical Diagnosis	*1	*2	16	32	48
Seminar		0	16	0	16
Clinical Practice in Op	-				
erative Prosthetic	,				
Crown and Bridge	,				
Inlay, Ceramics, Or	_				
thodontia, X-Ray		†24	0	768	768
	11	37	256	1,008	1,264

*One semester. †Clinical practice.

Description of Courses

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Professors Henshaw, Kennedy; Associate Professor Wilson; Assistant Professors Morrow, Werkman, Timmons.

In the study of operative dentistry the student is led gradually from consideration of the dental follicle and development of the teeth, thru the broad field offered by this important subject, to the performance of the most difficult operations presented to the dentist. The anatomy and histology of the teeth are thoroly considered. The causes of decay; the most vulnerable points of the tooth; typical cavities; the proper formation of various cavities for different materials; their insertion; the completion of the operation; the preparation and treatment of pulp canals; the filling of canals; the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of acute and chronic aveolar abscesses, pyorrhea alveolaris, stomatitis in its various forms; leucoplakia, and various other pathological conditions; the bleaching of teeth; the care of children's teeth, all receive the serious attention which their importance justifies. The lecture room work in this branch is supplemented by practice in both the technic room and in the clinic.

OPERATIVE TECHNICS

Assistant Professor Morrow and Assistants.

Dental technics is manual training for the student. It is the education of the eye and the fingers, accompanied by the didactic instruction necessary to render clear the reasons for the performance of the numerous operations by the method taught. In operative technic the student is instructed in the composition and working of tool steel; classification of instruments; the shaping, tempering, and finishing of different instruments; anatomical and histological study of the teeth and contiguous parts; carving teeth from ivory; removal of pulps; treatment, cleaning and enlarging canals; filling with various materials; classification of cavities, their preparation for different filling materials; the insertion of the material; finishing the filling; conservative and radical pulp treatment; the treatment of such common diseases as pulpitis, pericementitis, and dento-alveolar abscesses; the use of all dental operating instruments; the application of the rubber dam with or without ligatures or clamps; and the use of the dental engine. The importance of this course to the novice cannot be overestimated. It is such knowledge, such correlated education of the eye and fingers, as cannot be obtained from textbook or lecture.

DENTAL ANATOMY

Assistant Professors Morrow, Werkman; Dr. Kroczek.

This course is designed to give the student a thoro understanding in oral anatomy. The course embraces a study of the osteology, muscular construction, blood and nerve supply of the mouth and teeth; a study of the temporo-mandibular joint, occlusion and articulation, a detailed study of each of the teeth, both deciduous and permanent, considering the basic design and variation of each, the internal anatomy, relation of the teeth to each other and the relation of the teeth to adjacent structures. In the laboratory the student is required to carve teeth in plaster to five diameters and also carve in ivory to actual dimension. The laboratory course also includes dental drawing, first giving the fundamentals of drawing, this followed by drawing of the teeth.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Professor Kayser; Assistant Professor Hughes; Instructor Hanson.

The course of study in prosthetic dentistry, as in that of operative dentistry, is designed to lead the novice by easy gradations from the first principles to the successful solving of the most difficult problems. Examination of the mouth; a choice of impression trays; the best impression material for various conditions; overcoming obstructions to a perfect impression in difficult cases; the use of different impression materials; the working of plaster and making of models; the different forms of teeth; their selection and arrangement for aesthetic effects; the advantages and disadvantages of different bases; the different modes of retention for full and partial dentures; vulcanite, cast, and swaged metal bases; repairs; articulation of artificial dentures; dies and counterdies; constitution of solders and their use with various fluxes; investing and refining scrap gold, and its reduction to plate, bar, or wire; the composition of dental porcelains; the effect of different coloring materials on porcelain; the principles of the manufacture of porcelain teeth; the treatment of cleft palate; the reduction and splint treatment of fractures,—these are a few of the salient points that are discussed during the lectures on this subject. In prosthetic dentistry, as in all other branches in which it is practicable, the student supplements the course of lectures by performing the actual work in the technic or prosthetic laboratories.

PROSTHETIC TECHNICS

Assistant Professor Hughes; Instructor Hanson and Assistants.

The course in prosthetic technic, as in that of operative technic, is of the greatest practical importance to the beginner. During this work the student is taught the mixing of plaster; the selection of impression trays; taking impressions in wax, modeling composition, and plaster; making models; the construction of trial plates; taking a bite; setting

up plain teeth; vulcanizing, finishing, and articulating hard vulcanite dentures; repairing vulcanite dentures; casting metal dies and counterdies; swaging, soldering, and constructing metal plates; the construction of appliances for cleft palate; correcting irregularities of the teeth; and reducing fractures of the jaws.

When the course of work laid out by the teachers of operative and prosthetic technic has been satisfactorily completed, the student is given a card admitting him to full clinical practice.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

Associate Professor Rogers; Instructor Humphreys and Assistants.

In crown and bridge work the student is first instructed in the preparation and shaping of teeth and roots. This is followed by lectures and demonstrations on the use of the various porcelain crowns, with and without metal collars; gold collar crowns, with and without porcelain fronts; contour gold crowns; porcelain faced bridges; cast crowns and bridges; extension bridges; double bar bridges; detachable and removable bridge work; repair of bridge work, etc. This work is preceded by the prosthetic technic course and is supplemented by clinical practice.

INLAY WORK AND CERAMICS

Professors Henshaw, Kennedy; Associate Professor Wilson; Instructor Meyers.

The instruction in this department embraces every detail of the work. The student is well grounded in cavity preparation first. Wax models are made and carved and castings made in different casting machines. The technic work includes all forms of simple inlays; inlays with a post, proximo-occlusal inlays, with amalgam base, and other forms as they are approved by experience. Also, the swaging and burnishing of matrices, the selection of shades, the baking of the inlay, and the other intricacies of porcelain work. The School has casting machines and ovens of approved makes available for the work at all times. The didactic course is accompanied by technic and practical work.

ORTHODONTIA

Professor Jackson; Instructor Kemper and Clinic Staff.

Orthodontia is taught by lectures and demonstrations. Acting on the belief that the student can learn more from what he sees than from what he hears described only, the professor of orthodontia teaches mainly by the use of casts, models, and masks, supplementing these practical talks—during which the students are invited and encouraged to ask pertinent questions—by demonstrations in the clinic. The technic work in this branch is completed in the Junior year, so that the student may undertake the work on patients in his Senior year.

ANAESTHESIA AND EXODONTIA

Professor Cofield; Associate Professor Pell; Assistant Professors Werkman, Graves; Instructors Gregory, Leer.

The course in these subjects includes an elaboration of the work in the course of materia medica on anaesthetics. The use of nitrous oxide, and other general anaesthetics, for the production of complete anaesthesia, is taught by lectures and demonstrations. The composition, mode of administration, and other useful information regarding various local anaesthetics is also elaborated. The principles and technic of nerve blocking, conductive and submucous anaesthesia with procaine are given special consideration. This course is followed by lectures on exodontia, or extraction of teeth. Special attention is given to the surgical preparation and extraction of impacted third molars.

HYGIENE AND ORAL PROPHYLAXIS

Professor Henshaw; Associate Professor Rice (School of Medicine);
Assistant Professor Morrow and Clinic Staff.

The course in oral prophylaxis consists of lectures and demonstrations. The lectures voice the need of rigid prophylactic measures if the oral tissues are to be conserved in a normal condition; of the recent growth of interest in this subject; of the remarkable results obtained by specialists in this line; and of the methods followed by these specialists. The technic of the treatments is demonstrated to sections of five or six, and each student receives thoro instruction in the art, as well as ocular evidence of its great value.

The general subject of hygiene is presented in a series of lectures by Dr. Rice.

ROENTGENOLOGY

Professor Hahn; Instructors Spear, Gregory, and Clinic Staff.

The School has two powerful X-ray machines that are in daily use in the clinic. Lectures and demonstrations of the Roentgen rays and the use of the machine are a part of the School course, and every student completing the course has the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skill to make and interpret X-ray photographs. All root canal work in the clinic is checked up by radiographs, and the student is taught to make his own readings of mechanical and pathological conditions.

CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY

Professors Lyons, May, Shadinger, and Assistants; Instructor Buck.

Chemistry, the foundation of many of the arts and sciences, is taught didactically and in the laboratory. The student is thoroly grounded in the rudiments of the science, and its practical usefulness in

the practice of dentistry is inculcated by lectures and demonstrations. Tests for drug purity, incompatibilities, the reaction of the oral secretions, the analysis of saliva, urine, and other physiological products, and other points of importance to the practitioner are elaborated. Metallurgy is taught in the second year. It embraces a careful study of the metals used in dentistry, the alloying of metals for dental uses, the preparation of zinc oxide bases, and other items of practical use to the practitioner. In the chemical laboratory the student is made acquainted with the chemical properties of the elements and their compounds by individual demonstration and experiment; their preparation and refinement. This, supplementing the lectures, fixes the facts more indelibly upon the student's mind and increases his power of reasoning and observation. Gases and other non-metallic elements and compounds; the metals, their salts and alloys: the many important organic compounds, are all considered in their order, particular attention being given to those substances used by the dental practitioner. The analytical work includes the analysis of saliva, bone, teeth, calculus, blood, and urine, the work serving as the foundation for a more comprehensive study of these subjects.

ANATOMY

Professors Myers, Wheeler; Assistant Professor Whitehead.

The anatomy of the human body is studied by lecture and demonstration. The course covers the subjects of osteology, muscle, nerve, circulatory, respiratory, and digestive systems, and includes dissection of an extremity, the viscera, and the head and neck by each student. Particular stress is laid upon the anatomy of the head with intensive study of nerve, blood, and lymphatic supply, muscles of mastication, and location and relations of the cranial sinuses. The laboratory work is given in the second semester of the Freshman year.

PHYSIOLOGY

Professor MOENKHAUS; Associate Professor KIME; Assistant Professor Graves; Assistant Walker.

The course in physiology embraces both lecture and laboratory work. The lectures cover general physiological principles, general and special consideration of the functions of the various organs of the body. The relation of the endocrines, physiological effects on the body of anaesthetics and other drugs, effects of dietary deficiency, and incompatibility and their relation to tooth development. The laboratory course consists of experiments on animals relating to the above subjects.

MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND PHARMACOLOGY

Associate Professor Larue; Assistant Professor Graves;
Instructor Timmons.

In materia medica and therapeutics an effort is made to combine a general knowledge of the subjects with special reference to their dental aspect. The first part of the course is devoted to becoming acquainted with the various terms used in classifying and describing medical drugs. Then come a study of the drugs, a consideration of their source, physical and chemical properties, dosage, physiological and poisonous actions on the body, the use of antidotes, the compounding of solutions of varying strengths, the writing of prescriptions, and, last, the application of drugs to disease.

The course in pharmacology consists of didactic and laboratory study of the actions and effects of anaesthetic drugs, both general and local; narcotics, hypnotics, sedatives, stimulants, cathartics, antiseptics, germicides, caustics, and astringents as they are applied to the lower animals and to man.

GENERAL AND ORAL SURGERY

Professor Hahn; Associate Professor Pell.

Oral surgery is taught by lectures and clinics. Operations for the correction of hare-lip, the closing of cleft palate, the removal of oral tumors, the extraction of encysted teeth, the exsection of necrosed bone, and the opening and treatment of the antrum are performed before the class. The use of general anaesthetics, ligation of arteries, surgical control of hemorrhage, and the suturing, dressing, and bandaging of wounds are thus practically demonstrated. The relation of the oral cavity with the nose and throat, diseases incident to all three, reductions of dislocations, and many other operations coming within the province of the dentist are elaborated. Oral surgery clinics are conducted by the Professor and staff of that subject in the two hospitals of the University, and the students are taken in groups to witness these very interesting demonstrations. Every Wednesday afternoon oral surgery clinics are held in the School.

HISTOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Associate Professor Belden and Assistants.

Histology and bacteriology are taught by lectures and by practical work in the laboratory. Each student learns the microscope, the preparation of tissues, sectioning with the microtome, and the staining and mounting of the sections on microscopic slides. The propagation of the more important germs found in the oral cavity is accomplished thru the agency of the latest form of culture ovens. Cultures are made from various tooth-bone, from saliva, and from the scrapings obtained from the mucous membrane of the mouth. The value of different sterilizing agents is practically demonstrated, and the importance of oral sanitation is thoroly taught.

DENTAL HISTOLOGY

Assistant Professor Werkman; Instructor Gregory.

This course consists of lectures and laboratory work on the microscopic study of the tissues of the teeth, pulp, and peridental membrane. In the laboratory the student is taught the technic of grinding sections of human teeth, mounting and staining for laboratory study; the use of the microscope and the comparisons of the various tissues.

PATHOLOGY

Associate Professor Belden.

Special pathology, including the etiology, diagnosis, clinical symptoms, and prognosis of all dental diseases is taught by lectures and clinical practice. Such general pathology as is of value to dental practitioners is also taught didactically, and all of this lecture room work is supplemented by the work in the pathological laboratory. No branch of medicine is more important than pathology, and in both general and special pathology much attention is paid to the training of the student that he may intelligently present a diagnosis of disease.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS AND PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE

Assistant Professor Graves.

This course is designed to include not only what is ordinarily understood by the term physical diagnosis, but also the laboratory methods of reaching a diagnosis. They will embrace a brief consideration of: (a) The physical examination and diagnosis of organic disease of interest to the dental operator, such as cardiac, pulmonary, and renal affections in relation to anaesthesia; also disease of the gastro-intestinal tract and nervous system which may affect the condition of the mouth, or which may be induced by the condition of the mouth. (b) Diseases and states of the general system which affect the nutrition of the oral cavity or are affected by the condition of the oral cavity, such as scurvy, anaemia, gout, and diabetes. (c) The recognition of bacterial diseases of the mouth by gross as well as microscopic methods, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, thrush, syphilis, etc. The diagnosis and differentiation of tumors are also considered.

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE

Lecturer WHITE.

Dentists are amenable to certain laws governing their right to practice and to certain legal principles fixing their liability for ignorance, carelessness, and malpractice. On the other hand, dentists have, before the law, certain rights that should be recognized by their patients. These laws, principles, rights, and liabilities are explained in the lectures on jurisprudence. The lectures are non-technical and give the student a

practical working knowledge of the law in relation to the dentist, so that when he opens an office as a licensed graduate he will be advised as to his legal rights and liabilities.

CONDUCT OF PRACTICE AND ECONOMICS

Professor Henshaw; Lecturer Metzger.

In the Senior year lectures are given on the conduct of practice. These relate to the selection of location, equipment of an office, how to figure prices and costs, the keeping of books and records, getting and keeping a clientele, business methods in dentistry, general business methods, investments, and many other points of value to the young practitioner.

DENTAL HISTORY AND ETHICS

Lecturer LARUE.

The history of the growth and development of dentistry is studied and the student is acquainted with the standards which go to make up the ethical practice of this profession.

ENGLISH

Instructor Otto.

A practical course in English designed primarily to meet the need of greater ease and effectiveness in oral and written expression. This takes the form of a Seminar and is given in the Senior year. Theses are prepared under the direction and guidance of Mr. Otto and are read and criticized in class. Subjects chosen are those pertaining to dentistry, and the student is expected to do collateral reading in his preparation, giving bibliography for his sources.

DRAWING

Instructor Hanson.

A course in mechanical and freehand drawing designed to assist the student in his comprehension of the technical procedure in operative and prosthetic dentistry. This course is directly applied to the courses in Dental Anatomy and Histology.

List of Students, 1930-31

FRESHMEN

Ambrose, Ralph Clifton	
Bardowski, Alex Eugene	Gary
Border, Sam Lewellen	
Beaver, Horace	
Boyd, Drexell Allen	Greencastle
Brody, Norman Raymond	
Brown, Ralph Harlan	
Cain, William Robert	
Cohen, Cecil	
Collins, Clyde Sylvester	Kewanna
Conally, Charles Henry	
Constantine, Stephen Annius	
Fields, Eugene Parks	
Ferguson, Chelcia Bernard	Oakland City
Ford, John Eckles	Oakland City
Goldstein, Max	New York, N.Y.
Hannah, Owen Clair	
Helmick, Willard Deane	
Henricks, George Franklin	Decatur
Herman, Sidney	
Hohlt, Fredrick Arold	
Imboden, Howard Lowell	
Jones, Harold Sawyer	Indianapolis
Kauffman, Charles Perry	
Keener, John Samuel	Gary
Martin, Ray	Charleston, W.Va.
McKee, Everett Vern	Carey, Ohio
Messinger, Zelix Sidney	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Miller, Ralph Jesse	Indianapolis
Monfort, Louis Holliday	Indianapolis
Niles, Norwin Mellott	Fort Wayne
Parr, Charles Duval	
Proctor, Donald Andrew	Keene, N.H.
Rudolph, John Morrison	Cleveland, Ohio
Sanders, Hershel Evan	Louisville, Ky.
Shanks, Manson Smith	Salem
Shinyama, Lester Minoru	Haiku, Hawaii
Siegel, John Vincent	Cincinnati, Ohio
Simons, Laurence William	Kentland
Smith, Richard Gibson	Indianapolis
Thorburn, John Arthur	Norwood, Ohio
Van Osdol, Dean	Warsaw
Wishengrad, Max	New York, N.Y.
Wisniewski, Joan Marie	Cicero, Ill.

SOPHOMORES

Barton, Miles ShumakerJonesbo	ro
Blount, Henry FitchIndianapo	lis
Bobbit, Ralph EIndianapo	lis
Boone, Neville BlackmereLacon	ia
Bratton, Raymond HessGa	
Brodsky, SeymonDayton, Oh	
Brown, Richard OnealFrankfo	
Budnick, Edward Stanley Detroit, Mic	
Crider, Delbert HarrisonGreenfie	
Dell, GlennDetroit, Mic	
Enyart, Hugh MartinIndianapo	
Goll, Edward Alfred	
Grant, Lowell JudsonColumbia Ci	tv
Hensley, FrankBost	on
Hickman, Hector Everal	
Hinesley, Dale ESherid	an
Hodson, Ferral Adamson	
Hutson, Harold CharlesNewcast	
Jefferies, Charles EDetroit, Mic	
Jordan, VictorEvansvi	
Kaler, Lester AaronSouth White	
Kurtz, Irving EdwardJersey City, N.	
Lefrak, Bernard DaveBrooklyn, N.	
Lilly, Albert JacksonPortsmouth, Oh	
Lord, Robert TheodoreKewani	
Marlowe, Ralph HamiltonGreensbu	
Mayne, Thomas WellsIronton, Oh	
McIntyre, Maurice AltonIndianapol	
McKee, Robert GilmoreAshland, K	
Myers, George AlbertEdinbut	
Puckett, John PaulWinchest	
Purman, Paul Andrew	
Quellman, IrvingBrooklyn, N.	
Quinn, Gilbert Deitz	
Robinson, Leonard GeraldValparais	
Rogers, Joseph MatthewEast Chicag	
Rothman, Louis EElyria, Oh	
Roush, Charles Edward	n
Shearer, Carroll WalterFort Wayr	ie .
Silbert, Sidney CalvinNew York, N.	Y.
Siroky, Joseph RichardCleveland, Oh	io
Smith, Roscoe RussellNoblesvil	
Spinning, Glen ShellIndianapol	
Steckman, Floyd DavidPlymout	
Steenerson, Leif	
Steinsberger, Harry Cecil	
Turgi, John CharlesAlexandr	
Wills, Henry Clark	
Wolfe, Herman BryanVincenne	es

JUNIORS Allison, Raymon Treveston......Rio Grande, Ohio

Asher, Harold Clyde	.Livingston, N.J.
Baum, Charles Andrew	Hamilton, Ohio
Boggs, Robert Gardner	
Dempsey, Robert Andrew	
Durham, Robert Ivan	
Geller, John William	
Glass, Harry Maurice	
Grupe, Walter Sumner	$\ldots \ldots Hunting ton$
Havrilla, Fred	
Healy, James Francis	Indianapolis
Iler, Harold	
Ishler, Anscel Inscoe	
Killinger, Dewan W	
Kroot, Ralph Isadore	Indianapolis
Lake, Glen Ivan	
Lee, Donald Charles	
Longcamp, Virgil Henry	
Lytton, Benjamin	
Magyar, Adelbert John	
Milligan, William Albert	
Porter, Allen Ward	
Raycraft, Kingston Francis.	Peru
Reibel, Irving Emil	
Rothballer, Ulysses Joseph	Indiananolis
Schock, Joseph Peter	
Siefert, Paul Edward	
Smithson, Kenneth Alton	
Steele, Evan Virgil	
Thompson, Fred Murray	
Tom, Meredith Eugene	
Vance, Lynn	South Bend
Wright, James Isadore	
Wylie, Charles Reed	
SENIORS	
Blackwell, Floyd Henry	Indianapolis
Burch, Roger Maurice	
Burris, Wilfred Tobias	
Buses, Harold Albert	Indianapolis
Clinthorne, Roy David	Indianapolis
Cochrane, Marvin Smith	Indianapolis
Collins, Robert James	
Davis, John Eldon	
Ferguson, Richard	
Frohman, Howard George	
Fugazzi, Frederick Bernhart	Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ginther, Lawrence	Michigan City
Goodman, George Joseph	
Hartnett, William Harold	
Haworth, George Bails	
Healey, Harry Joseph	
Heimlich, Ferdinand Godfrey	
Klein, William Henry	
McCoy, Ralph T	
Reid, Francis Archibald	
Robinson, John Conley	Indianapolis
Shoemaker, William Russell	
Smith, Harold Grayston	
Smith, Marvin	
Stingely, Ray	
Stoelting, Willard Paul	Freelandville
Swisher, Guy Dayton	
Temple, Edgar Winfield	
Weaver, Ralph S	Xenia, Ohio
Wilson, Ralph Emerson	
Yates, John H	

NOTICE TO ALUMNI

We always need dissociated teeth. Send in all of the teeth you can, by express collect. Also students are requested to bring as many extracted teeth with them as they can.