

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

VOL. II

MAY, 1940

No. 4

Honor Students Recognized

Guests of the University at Founders Day Celebration

By special invitation from President Herman B Wells, the honor men in each class were guests of Indiana University at the Founders Day celebration at Bloomington on May 1st.

These honor men of the School of Dentistry and their respective standing are as follows:

SENIORS:

Highest 1%—William Frederick Hanning

Highest 10%—William Frederick Hanning, George Garfield Richardson, James Eugene Baker, Doyle Eugene Pierce, Clyde Esbon Wilson

JUNIORS:

Highest 1%—Pat Henderson Lyddan

Highest 10%—Pat Henderson Lyddan, William David King

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Annual May Meeting of the Indiana Dental Association

As in the past, the clinical and lecture room facilities of Indiana University School of Dentistry will be made available for the chair and table clinics given by the Indiana State Dental Association in connection with the Annual May Meeting. These clinics will be held in the operatory on the third floor, in the surgeries and lecture rooms on the second floor, and in the lecture rooms on the first floor on Wednesday afternoon, May 22nd.

Principal speakers during the first two days of the session will supplement their talks by further discussions and clinics at this time, and those persons who have questions will be given an opportunity to confer personally with Drs. Brauer, Ante, Pell, Gregory, and Wills, who are giving lectures at the Claypool hotel. In addition to these there will be many other clinicians demonstrating diagnostic methods, technical procedures, and operative technics.

Dental School Establishes Department Of Oral Diagnosis

A new department to be known as oral diagnosis will be established for the purpose of presenting the various phases of dentistry in a well organized and orderly fashion.

All patients presenting themselves for dental service will be carefully studied from a standpoint of systemic relationships to oral manifestations and oral rehabilitation. Careful records will be made of all conditions presented in order that a complete and careful diagnosis may be made and an intelligent plan of procedure established. Students will be assigned to the oral diagnosis department and will receive supervised instruction in planning a well organized treatment for each patient.

The department will act as a clearing house in routing patients to the various departments of oral surgery, oral prophylaxis, and periodontia, and the departments of restorative dentistry. Part of the function of this department will be to collect records, make casts, mouldages, and masks of oral conditions which are not readily available for teaching material.

It is felt that this subject forms the foundation upon which dental practice is based, and that by the establishment of this department the student will receive a broader picture of dentistry in its relations to oral and general health.

1935 CLASS REUNION

The class of 1935 will hold its first official reunion at a luncheon on Tuesday noon, May 21st, at the Columbia Club. This class, recognized uncontestedly as the most outstanding class in the history of the university, will celebrate its fifth year "post-partum" with a roll call of members and a report of status and progress—geographically, professionally, maritally, genetically, and socially.

John E. Buhler

Dr. L.D. Beldon and Dr. J. T. Wheeler Retire From Faculty

It is with sincere regret that the Alumni body, the faculty, and the students receive the news of the loss by retirement from the faculty of two eminent members who have served dental education in Indiana long, well, and faithfully. To Drs. L. D. Belden and J. T. Wheeler, we extend our deepest thanks for their untiring efforts in giving us our training in their respective subjects, and for serving as ideals of professional attainment and dignity.

Dr. Louis DeKeyser Belden, Associate Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Histology, became a member of the faculty beginning with the school year 1921-22. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1910 from the University of North Carolina. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Johns Hopkins University in 1915. After his internship, he served several years as resident in Pathology and Surgery in the Roosevelt, Bellevue, and Volunteer's Hospitals in the City of New York. At the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Belden enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was in active service for a period of thirty three months, being discharged with the rank of Major.

Following his army experience, he moved to Indianapolis where he now maintains a very active practice in medicine and surgery, in addition to his duties at the School.

Dr. John Tipton Wheeler, Professor of Anatomy, became a member of the faculty of the old Indiana Dental College in 1906, and now is one of the oldest men in point of service, having taught continuously since that time.

Dr. Wheeler received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1889, and was awarded an addendum degree in Medicine from the Indiana Medical College in 1907, which at that time was affiliated with Purdue

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M. M. House To Give Post-graduate Course

Indiana University School of Dentistry to Sponsor Outstanding Alumnus and Educator.

Indiana University is especially fortunate to be able to sponsor a course in full denture prosthesis to be given by Dr. M. M. House of Whittier, California, an alumnus of this school. Dr. House is well-known for his research and teaching in this field of restorative dentistry.

The series of postgraduate classes under the guidance of Dr. House at the University of Minnesota won him an exceptional reputation in the conduct of courses in this phase of dentistry.

The course will be of three weeks duration beginning August 5th. The first week of the course will be devoted to the practical construction of complete dentures by Dr. House and lectures in the various phases of denture construction correlated with the practical work. In the years which Dr. House has devoted to the teaching of full denture prosthesis, he has accumulated an outstanding collection of skulls and wet anatomical specimens which demonstrate the fundamental considerations of denture construction.

The second week of the course will be devoted to the practical construction of full dentures by the members of the class. In this work Dr. House will be assisted by Dean Crawford, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Pallardy, and Dr. Hanson, all members of the prosthetic staff at Indiana University. Visiting assistants in the course will be Dr. G. P. Smith, Assistant Professor of Dentistry, and Dr. J. F. Ralston, Assistant Professor of Dentistry, outstanding prosthodontists from Columbia University who are experienced in the teaching of technic recommended by Dr. House.

The third week will be devoted to a review of the technic offered by Dr. House, observation

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ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

A free and non-profit bulletin issued quarterly by Indiana University School of Dentistry for the purpose of keeping its Alumni informed of the activities and progress of the school.

J. L. Wilson..Editor in Chief

The Dental School Library

Two very interesting museum pieces were presented to the library recently. One of them is man's earliest toothbrush, the "Siwak." This specimen of Siwak was sent to Dean William H. Crawford by E. S. Khalifah, D.D.S., of St. Louis, Missouri, at the request and on behalf of Dr. M. Don Clawson from the North Arabian Desert. We quote from Doctor Khalifah's letter: "The Arabs are credited with its (The Siwak) introduction and early use. It is mentioned in the earliest recorded literature of mankind from Mesopotamia and Arabia which archeologists are inclined to believe to be the Cradle of Civilization. Surprising as it may seem, it is still being used daily by about 10,000,000 people in the Old World. An Arab Prince who was educated at one of Europe's leading institutions tells me that the Siwak is still his faithful companion in supplementing the toothbrush. To start it, soak one end in water, then rub it against the teeth as you would a toothbrush. Gradually the root fibers begin to separate, and there you have the bristles required for mechanical cleansing of teeth. Observe its taste and the flow of saliva."

According to Doctor Khalifah and S. I. Haddad, M.D., in "Dental Gleanings from Arabian Medicine," the Siwak is made from a piece of a root of the Arrak tree which grows wild in certain regions of the Arabian Desert and was used by the Arabs in the Pagan Period, i.e., the period before the birth of Mohammed which occurred in 570 A.D. Many other interesting facts about the Siwak and early Arabian dentistry will be found in the above mentioned article which appeared in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Volume 24, June 1937.

The other museum piece is the original manuscript of Dr. John F. Johnston's address to the In-

diana State Dental Association on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. Doctor Johnston was co-founder and first president of the Indiana State Dental Association. His 57 year old manuscript was presented to the library of the School of Dentistry by his daughter, Mrs. Ethel Johnston Hurty, through her daughter, Mrs. Anne Hurty Vinton. Mrs. Hurty is the widow of the late Dr. John N. Hurty.

In his paper, Doctor Johnston says: "I take much pleasure to-night in congratulating the Indiana State Dental Association upon its steady, sturdy growth and life of usefulness. When this association was formed, the most sanguine among us, I suppose, dared hardly hope it was on such a solid and lasting basis as it has proved to be, however much we wished it. If I am not mistaken, I issued the first circular inviting such of the profession as we could reach to meet in my office September 28, 1858, to consult as to the advisability of attempting to organize a State Dental Association. The kind of partiality of my professional associates led them to select me as their Chairman and it was decided unanimously to issue a general invitation to all supposed reputable practitioners in the state to meet at Indianapolis for that purpose December 28, 1858. This was done, the organization was harmoniously made and our work has stood 25 years, and notwithstanding trifling differences growing out of breaches of the Ethical Code, etc., that always have annoyed all professional organizations, more or less, and perhaps always will—the prospect now is it will continue permanently."

The School of Dentistry is very grateful to Mrs. Hurty and to Doctor Khalifah for the above contributions to its museum.

We should like to call attention to the meeting of the Indiana Association of the History of Medicine which will hold its next meeting in the Library of the School of Dentistry, Wednesday evening, May 15th at 8:00 P.M. The subject for the program will be "The History of Dentistry." Dean William H. Crawford, Dr. J. T. Waldo, and Dr. J. L. Wilson will speak. Anyone who is interested in the history of Medicine or Dentistry is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

OBITUARY

Dr. Karl H. Kayser

On March 9, 1940, death claimed Dr. Karl H. Kayser, one of the older and more faithful faculty

members of the dental school.

Dr. Kayser was born in Winchester, Indiana, on August 27, 1884, and attended grade and high schools in that town.

After leaving high school, he was employed by Davis Brothers Hardware and Implement Store where he remained a few years. He then worked for the McNaughton Department Store in Muncie, Indiana.

On December 27, 1905, he married Miss Edna Jackson. One child, Margaret Louise, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Kayser on November 19, 1919. The mother and daughter are the only survivors.

Dr. Kayser was graduated from Indiana Dental College in June 1916, and, because of his high standing as a student and his integrity as a man, he was placed on the faculty of the school as an instructor in the technic laboratories. He remained a few years in this capacity and then was promoted to the position of head of the prosthetic department and superintendent of the clinic. Later, as his duties became more complex, he was relieved of the responsibilities as superintendent of the clinic and gave his entire time to the prosthetic department and to overseeing the maintenance of the school property.

While on vacation in 1935, he was stricken with paralysis from which he never recovered.

To those of us who knew him best he will be remembered as a gentleman, a man of integrity, an expert technician meticulous in his procedure, a loyal friend, and a devoted husband and father.

CLASS OF 1910 ANNIVERSARY DINNER

On Tuesday evening, May 21st, the class of 1910 will gather around the festive board at the Columbia Club to celebrate their thirtieth anniversary. It has been the custom of the class to do this very thing every five years, and believe me, brother, they have gathered, yea, they have celebrated.

Although thirty years have rolled away since they left the portals of their Alma Mater, do not deceive yourself into thinking that this is a convention of reminiscing senility. This class is still a bunch of red-blooded, progressive professional men striving to be a credit to the school that made them such. Five years ago at the twenty-fifth anniversary, there were present thirty-eight members out of a possible forty-two, coming from all parts of the country.

Dr. Clyde W. Weaver, Indianapolis

Omicron Kappa Upsilon Dinner Meeting

The seventh annual dinner meeting of Theta Theta Chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon will be held at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Monday, May 20th, beginning at 6:00 P.M. Members who plan to attend are urged to be present promptly at 6:00 P.M. in order that the dinner meeting will be completed before the 7:30 P.M. session of the May Meeting of the state association begins.

Those members of the 1940 graduating class who have been elected to membership in the fraternity will have keys conferred upon them at this meeting by Dean William H. Crawford. If it is at all possible, it is hoped that the elected honorary member for 1940 will be present to have his key conferred upon him in the presence of the entire membership. Tentative plans for the remainder of the program are such that the 1940 dinner meeting should be a most enjoyable one for those present.

Reservation cards and letters of announcement of the dinner meeting will be sent to members by the chapter secretary in the near future.

Dr. L. D. Beldon

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University. He took postgraduate work in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago. During the World War, Dr. Wheeler served as Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

The Library of Indiana University School of Dentistry is proud of the John T. Wheeler collection of textbooks which Dr. Wheeler donated over a long period of years and which will serve as a living memory of one who devoted so much of his time and energy to the education of students in dentistry.

For thirty three years Dr. Wheeler has, by his classroom contact with students, stood as the ideal in professional dignity and integrity and has inspired those whom he taught with his philosophy of life and conduct.

After retirement from the faculty, Dr. Wheeler will continue his practice of medicine and surgery in which he is recognized as an eminent authority.

These two men leave the faculty with the highest respect and admiration from their colleagues and students for their professional ability, pedagogic attainments, and inspirational qualities.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

(A continuation of the article by the same name which was begun in the March issue of the Alumni Bulletin.)

Modern Times

The sixteenth century marked the beginning of modern times. Events of highest importance, such as the invention of printing in 1453, and the discovery of America in 1492, mark the start of a new era and were the most essential factors in the revival of art and science. Dentistry, like many other branches of science, began making progress. Of note is the first monograph published in which dentistry is mentioned independently of medicine. It was written in German by Walter Hermann Ryff. In this same period one must speak of Vesalius because he was a very clever and learned anatomist who eventually caused to be cast aside many of the teachings of Galen who, up to that time, had been accepted as authority. His work on anatomy makes him an immortal. Of peculiar interest to us is the note he made of impacted third molars and the violent pains which often accompanied their eruption or lack of eruption.

Another man of importance was Fallopius, who spent quite a lot of time in research on the dental follicle and the formation of teeth in extra-uterine life. The century furnished numerous writers, and thousands of words were written concerning dental and medical subjects. Of interest to us is Mathias G. Purmann, who was first to make mention of models in denture prosthesis, but he evidently was describing the methods in use by the specialists in his period. We must not overlook Leeuwenhoek, the Dutchman, with his microscopes which enabled him to demonstrate the dental tubuli.

The Foundation of the Profession

Toward the end of the 17th century, dentistry was already a true specialty although it had few worthy representatives. The definite separation of medicine and dentistry could not fail to take place, and this was effected by the celebrated Parisian dentist, Pierre Fauchard. Fauchard was born in France in 1690 and died in 1761. His celebrated work "Le Chirurgien Dentiste" was published in 1728. Because of his fame he battled all his life against envy. In his work he mentioned the examination that dentists had to undergo as early

as 1700. He definitely stated that, in his opinion, training by medical men alone was not sufficient to prepare the dentist for all the operations that he might be called upon to perform and that a dentist of accomplishment should be included among the examiners so that some of his experience might be imparted to the aspirant.

Fauchard's greatest benefit to dentistry was the publishing of all he had learned about the dental art so that others might learn and thus become qualified dentists. Up to his time men had kept their knowledge as trade secrets, not wishing others to utilize the fruits of their labors and experience and thus open themselves to damaging competition. But he wrote in great detail on all the known dental operations which included "Cleaning teeth, separating them, removal of caries, straightening teeth, extraction, transplanting teeth, and the substitution of lost teeth with artificial ones."

Early American Dentistry

Although very little was done in the earliest times due to the hardships in a new and rugged country, once the seed was sown and had taken root it flourished rapidly, and America was destined to lead all nations in the development of dentistry.

James Mills advertised as early as 1735 that he was capable of extraction and post operative care for those having bad teeth and old broken stumps. Isaac Greenwood is reputed to have practiced dentistry in Boston about 1750. However, he practiced prosthetics only, making dentures out of hippopotamus tusks using beeswax molds as his pattern. He was also an ivory turner, a mathematical instrument maker, and an umbrella manufacturer. John Baker practiced in Boston and New York about the same time. His most noteworthy achievement was teaching his art to Paul Revere.

John Greenwood was the best known American dentist of his time since he became famous enough to attract the attention of General George Washington and made several sets of artificial dentures constructed from hippopotamus ivory held in place by spiral springs. It is amusing to note that he told George that port wine evidently discolored his teeth and gave instructions as to their cleansing. He is also credit with using the first foot drill constructed from an old spinning wheel. The hand bow drill of the jeweller was already in use at that time. Edward Hudson of Philadelphia is credited with having practiced pulp extirpation and filling the

roots of the anterior teeth to the apices with gold.

Materials and Inventions

Mineral Teeth: Fifty years after Fauchard's time, a French chemist became disgusted with the discoloration of his hippopotamus ivory denture, and he called on a French porcelain manufacturer for a set of porcelain teeth. Many attempts were made but without success due to the shrinkage of the porcelain. A dentist, Nicholas DuBois de Chemant, was called in, and a successful denture was made. Hence he was given credit for this invention. A man named Fonzi introduced individual teeth with platinum pins baked in them. Porcelain teeth were not introduced in America until Dr. A. A. Plantou brought a supply from Paris in 1817. No great improvement was made until Samuel Stockton began the manufacture of porcelain teeth in America. His work was greatly improved by his nephew, S. S. White, a name familiar to us all, who began the manufacture of porcelain teeth in 1844. The rest, of course, is known to all of us.

Amalgam: No one knows how early attempts were made to fill holes in teeth or all the material with which experimentation was made, but evidently nothing was very successful. About half a century before Fauchard, French dentists had begun experimenting with metals. The common method was to make rolls of lead, gold, and tinfoil and pack the cylinders in the cavity with pluggers and mallets. These did not adhere to cavity walls, and caries usually reoccurred very shortly after the operation. Then the dentists tried amalgam. Even in the Middle Ages men were fascinated by the shiny liquid mercury which would dissolve other metals readily and thought that they somehow or other might find a way to produce gold. No one ever did, but it produced a lot of interesting results. The first definite information about the use of amalgam dates from about 1826. Mr. Taveau began experimenting with what he called a silver paste, which was a combination of silver filings with mercury. This proved less satisfactory than the metal foil method because the silver expanded so rapidly that patients often returned with the teeth fractured, so most dentists went back to the use of metal foil and cylinders. However, amalgam possessed too many advantages to be cast aside, and undoubtedly dentists would have gone on experimenting with the material had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which retarded the use of

this very fine material for several decades.

In 1833 two "racketeers," the Crawcour brothers, suddenly appeared in New York and began a dental practice accompanied by what we now would call an intensive advertising campaign. They not only aroused the better class of dentists with their flare of publicity, but they also introduced a very unsatisfactory filling material. To make matters worse, their office was thronged with the better class of patients of the foremost dentists. The brothers were replacing the more tediously and possibly painfully inserted plugs of gold and other metal with the less expensive and more pleasantly inserted "Royal Mineral Succedaneum" filling, which was just a fancy name for an amalgam of silver and mercury. A relentless crusade was begun against foreign rivals, and amalgam was condemned as a poor filling material, the cause of mercurial poisoning, and many other ills. This phase in dental history is referred to as the "Amalgam War" and raged for two decades. Organized dentistry passed resolutions condemning its use and urged members to sign pledges promising not to use amalgam under penalty of being expelled. However, there was a sizeable minority who went on with its use, not so much because they were satisfied with the results, but more because they resented the demands of any organization to exact pledges from its members concerning its use. The bickerings and controversies continued until 1855 when most of the resolutions were withdrawn.

It was not until the older members had died or retired that the younger members found courage to do some experimenting. These experimenters found that the combination of tin and mercury acted the opposite to that of silver, i.e., it shrank. Hence, they devised amalgams made up of all three, which produced a balance, so to speak. In the late 1870's came the first organized movement on behalf of amalgam under the leadership of Dr. J. Foster Glagg. However, the profession remained in doubt until 1895 when Dr. G. V. Black began his famous investigation. His achievement in this line of endeavor probably is the one which will be remembered the longest—his perfection of dental amalgam.

Gold Foil: Though many attempts to use metals in various times date back to before Fauchard, the first form that was used in this country was the leaf furnished by gold beaters. This was soon replaced by gold rolls

made from a coin, the Brazilian Johannes. In 1812 Marcus Bull was in the gold beating business and rolled these coins for dental use. An assistant, who had charge of the refining of the gold, suggested pure gold instead of the coin. Bull adopted the idea, and by 1817 the demand was so great that he located in Philadelphia, the then commercial center of the United States. Dr. Robert Arthur sponsored the idea that a foil might be made by the electrolytic process. An assistant found that annealed foil could be welded. In 1855 Dr. Arthur announced the use of cohesive gold foil for filling purposes. Hence the contoured gold filling and the material came to be in great demand.

Vulcanite for Dentures: Rubber vulcanization was patented in 1851. It is claimed that Dr. Thos. Evans made several sets of dentures for Charles Goodyear but refused to patent the process. Goodyear, however, had no such scruples and proceeded in 1855 to patent a mold and other steps in the use of vulcanite in the construction of dental plates, which left the dentists of the country entirely at the mercy of a patent owner. About 1868 the patents fell into the hands of Josiah Bacon, who placed in operation a system of office license which covered not only the use of vulcanite but also practically all the steps in making a denture, some of which had been in use long before the inception of vulcanite. Of course there was trouble and litigation, so much so that Bacon was killed by an irate dentist named Chalfont in San Francisco. While the public was inclined to agree with Chalfont's story that the move was accidental, he was sentenced for 10 years in San Quentin. This put a stop to intimidation of dentists, and in 1881, when the patents elapsed, they were free to use the material at will. At that the royalties and fees had amounted to three million dollars. Celluloid was introduced in 1869 but did not prove satisfactory. As for the condenses, you know the story.

The Gold Inlay: This restoration was not used to any extent until the introduction in 1907 of the cast inlay by Dr. Taggart, who used a disappearing mold technic with which all are familiar today. However, the idea was not original with him, and, although he patented a casting machine in December 1907, there are records in the United States Patent Office of patents granted on machines in the 80's and 90's. Here again came an attempt to license the practitioner, and, believe it or not, one member of the

present I. U. faculty paid for one of these although he does not have the document at the present time. However, a decision against Dr. Taggart in Illinois in May 1918, brought the controversy to an end. It must be conceded that Dr. Taggart made a definite and important contribution to the profession.

Dental Associations and Societies

The earliest dental society formed in this country was The Society of Surgeon Dentists of the City and State of New York founded in 1834. They probably formed the nucleus from which Hayden and Harris were able to organize the first society of national scope, the American Society of Dental Surgeons. As has been described above, the differences and turmoil created by the Amalgam War caused its failure in 1855. The American Dental Association was organized in 1859 to correct some of the objectionable features of former associations. After the Civil War, the Southern Dental Association was formed. From 1869 to 1897 the society grew tremendously, and at the latter date, it joined the American Dental Association to form the present National Dental Association, the history of which is much too long to recount here.

Of dental schools and education nothing will be said in this sketch since the current literature has had practically nothing else as subject matter for the last several months. Suffice it to say in closing that dental education is becoming a longer and longer course of study and curriculums are seemingly more complex. Whither are we going? Your guess is as good as anybody's.

Bibliography

History of Dentistry	Taylor
History of Dentistry	Guerini
Dental Items of Interest	
	1938-1939
Excerpts from current literature.	

Honor Students

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SOPHOMORES:

Highest 1%—Morris Meyer Stoner

Highest 10%—Morris Meyer Stoner, Richard Shenk Michener

FRESHMEN:

Highest 1%—*Joshua William Lytle, *Robert Pell Nickels

*These two received the same number of credit points.

Highest 10%—Joshua William Lytle, Robert Pell Nickels, Sammy Max Starcher

This report includes the first semester of the school year 1939-1940.

Faculty Society Activities

Each year various members of the faculty of the dental school are called upon to speak or give clinics before dental societies and lay groups in many parts of the country. The following men have appeared this fall and winter:

In October, Dr. G. J. Pell gave a lecture before the dental society at Columbus, Ohio, on his technic for removal of impacted mandibular third molars. He also gave the same subject at the Greater New York Dental Society meeting in December, and he and Dr. Gregory appeared with the same material at the Mid-Winter meeting of the Chicago Dental Society. Dr. Gregory appeared before the society at Keokuk, Iowa, in October, with the same material.

During November Dr. J. W. Graves appeared before the North Central Society at Goshen, the Northern Indiana Society at Fort Wayne, and the East Indianapolis Society, speaking on the "Relationship Between Medicine and Dentistry" and "The Application of Medical Principles to Dental Practice."

Dr. D. A. Boyd appeared before the Kosciusko Dental Society in October with a talk and table clinic on "The Care of the Deciduous Pulp." In November, he gave a motion picture and lecture to the society in Hammond on the subject of "Operative Procedures in Children's Dentistry." In December, he talked to the LaPorte County Society on the subject of "Filling Materials in Children's Dentistry," at Logansport to the Cass County Society on "Care of the Deciduous Pulp," in January to the Akron Dental Society at Akron, Ohio, giving a clinic and talk on "Care of the Deciduous Pulp," and "Operative Procedures in Children's Dentistry."

On November 15th, Dr. Boggs gave a chair clinic and talk to the West Central Society at Lafayette, placing a gold foil for a patient.

Dr. J. E. Buhler gave a talk to the freshman students in the Nurses' Training School of the University Hospitals on their responsibility in the care of hospitalized dental patients.

Dr. F. C. Smith, assistant in Physiology and Pharmacology, gave a paper to the staff society of the Indianapolis City Hospital on the conclusions of his work on cellulitis of dental origin.

Dean William H. Crawford appeared on two half days at the

Chicago Dental Society. On Monday afternoon he lectured on the subject of "Improving the Quality of Castings," and on Wednesday afternoon he gave a clinic on "Castings, Including Materials." These subjects each continued throughout the entire afternoon. At the January meeting of the Indiana University School of Dentistry Alumni Association banquet, Dean Crawford was the principal speaker. The February meeting of the Indianapolis Dental Society was given over to a welcome to Dean Crawford, at which time he was formally received into the society, and he replied to an address given by Dr. Charles E. Rudolph from the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry. On January 17th, Dean Crawford gave a talk before the West Central Society at Lafayette.

Dr. H. B. Morrow read a paper before the Chicago Dental Society meeting on Tuesday at which time he discussed the subject "Nutrition and Children's Dentistry."

At the January meeting of the Indianapolis Dental Society, clinics were given by Dr. S. X. Pallardy, Dr. R. J. Meyers, Dr. J. L. Wilson, Dr. Paul E. King, Dr. G. J. Pell, and Dr. G. T. Gregory.

At the Isaac Knapp Dental Society meeting in Fort Wayne, Dr. John E. Buhler spoke on Pre and Post Operative Care of Extraction Patients. He gave the same subject at the North Central Dental Society at Plymouth. At this meeting Dr. Buhler was accompanied by Dr. G. T. Gregory and Dean William H. Crawford.

Dean Crawford gave a lecture and clinic to the Wisconsin State Dental Society which met in Milwaukee the week of April 21st.

M. M. House

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of the cases constructed by Dr. House and the various members of the class, and a general seminar on various subjects relating to full denture prosthesis.

One of the outstanding features of the technic of Dr. House is the method by which intra-oral records are made. These records enable the operator to obtain accurate functional centric relationships and at the same time serve to adjust the articulator in order to reproduce the patient's individual mandibular movements.

Dr. House's keen observation and careful records have made him a prominent authority in the esthetic considerations in denture construction. This feature will be especially emphasized in the course.