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THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST

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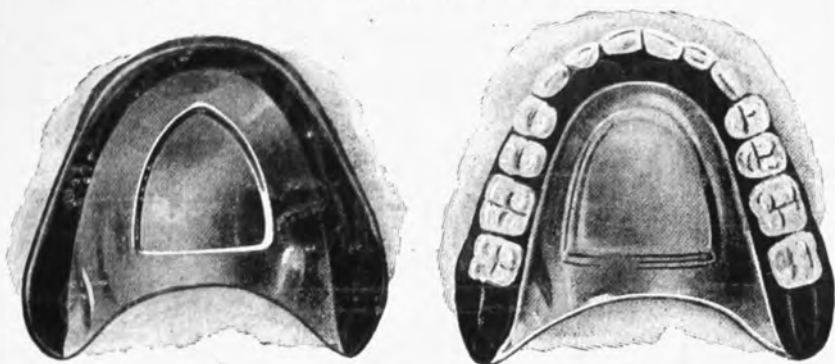
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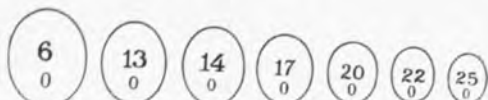


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The Progressive Dentist

Vol 2

April 1913

No 7

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris

BY DRs. A. M. BIRKHAHN AND MAURICE GREEN.

The name Pyorrhœa Alveolaris has led to a great deal of confusion, as it is being applied to the various stages in the development of a pathological condition.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris is an osseous lesion, an atrophy of the alveolus which causes denudation of the cervical margin of the tooth. As the process progresses, pockets are formed between the teeth and alveoli, and thus places are created for lodgment and retention of food debris, pyogenic bacteria, etc. The disease does not come on spontaneously, but is a result of continued irritation, which ends in suppuration; a discharge of pus from a tooth socket, however, is not necessarily pathognomonic of pyorrhœa, as it may be due to some other cause, as for instance, a blind abscess.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of literature on this subject and the improved technique in treating this disease, pyorrhœa alveolaris still remains the *bête noire* of the dental profession and causes the loss of more teeth than any other disease.

The etiology of pyorrhœa still remains obscure. Some writers, among whom may be mentioned the Father of Oral Prophylaxis, Dr. D. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, claim that the pathological condition is entirely of local origin and is "simply a disease of filth." Their claim is strengthened by the fact that thorough removal of the salivary and serumal calculi, and polishing the crowns as well as roots of the teeth, lead to a cure and prophylactic treatment at regular intervals prevents recurrence of the original condition.

The disease, according to these writers, is due to some injury of the alveolar tissues, either mechanical, chemical or both. Some common causes are ill fitting dentures, unfinished fillings impinging on the surrounding tissues, poorly contoured or improperly articulated fillings, ligatures left under the gingivæ, ill fitting crowns, improperly constructed bridgework, too rapid moving of teeth—all of which tend to keep up an irritation and invite the deposition of food debris. The latter undergo fermentation (chemical irritant) and the resulting products act as irritants and inflame the gingivæ. When these tissues become sufficiently reduced in vitality, pus forms and true pyorrhœa is present.

It is rather singular in connection with the above statements, that one of our ablest dental therapeutists—Dr. J. P. Buckley, of Chicago, who has always been an advocate of the constitutional theory of the etiology of pyorrhœa, has of late modified his views considerably. In his latest paper on this subject, he dwells chiefly on local conditions as the etiologic factors in inducing pyorrhœa and on the local treatment of the disease. Although he claims that in some instances there may be an interrelation between the general systemic condition of the patient, and the existing pyorrhœa, Dr. Buckley does not even suggest any mode of constitutional treatment.

Other writers again lay principal stress on the systemic origin of this disease.

Throughout the entire economy we find that some organs take up part of the work of others when necessity arises; for instance, the skin and lungs take up part of the burden of the kidneys, whenever the function of the latter is interfered with; during inactivity of the intestines, some of the effete matter is gotten rid of through the kidneys and lungs. A similar condition is supposed to exist in the so-called gingivæ organ. The latter, it will be recalled, is a name given to a group of cells of glandular character located under the gingivæ. (Prof. J. Bethune Stein claims that the existence of this so-called gingivæ organ, although referred to by a few histologists abroad, has never been scientifically demonstrated.) Whenever there exists an interference with the function of the excretory organs and certain toxins are retained in the blood, this, the gingivæ organ, takes up a part of the burden of throwing off the effete matter—which is retained under the free margin of the gum and produces an irritation; this latter, in time, results in an inflammation. The congestion of the blood vessels of the pericemental region follows with an extravasation of serum charged with products of decomposition; thus a deposition of serumal calculi around the roots of the teeth takes place; this process usually runs a benign course until the tooth is finally exfoliated. If, at any stage, infection takes place a production of pus ensues and a true pyorrhœa is developed.

The theory of the exponents of the opposite view is well illustrated in the following quotations.

Dr. M. L. Rhein states:

"A careful investigation of the views held by authoritative writers decisively shows that the view, that some form of malnutrition is the real cause of pyorrhœa, is held by the large majority of such writers. The most strenuous efforts in oral hygiene are insufficient to prevent the marked development of pyorrhœa alveolaris if the form of malnutrition has passed to a certain stage."

Dr. R. G. Hutchinson, Jr., on the other hand, makes the following statement:

"Some of our scientists have conducted researches and have formulated theories alleging constitutional origin, which clinical experience has proved to be incorrect. They claim that although local treatment may restore health for the time to the affected tissues, pyorrhœa still exists in the system and is therefore incurable and sure to recur. Such a theory is totally at variance with facts which have been repeatedly demonstrated clinically, and is the result of failure to thoroughly comprehend the actual condition existing in the mouth together with lack of technical ability to perfectly perform the surgical operation which is essential, in order to effect a complete cure. A number of men throughout the country have been compelled to abandon former beliefs on account of the results which they have repeatedly obtained through treatment surgically, and which do not coincide with the mere theories which have been formulated and which have taught us to believe that pyorrhœa is of constitutional origin. It would be folly for anyone to claim that constitutional conditions have no bearing on the local conditions, but it is a mistake to suppose that any local condition in the mouth is absolutely dependent on certain constitutional conditions for its existence, or that the elimination of the supposed constitutional condition

is essential to the restoration of health to the local tissues. Such constitutional and local conditions are sometimes coincident, and many have assumed that because this is true, the local is the result of the constitutional condition.

"The fact that local treatment, when properly carried out, effects a complete cure of the disease in the mouth, without recourse to any constitutional treatment whatsoever, and often in spite of well-defined constitutional disorders, and that there is no recurrence, is absolute proof that pyorrhea is a local condition and not dependent on constitutional conditions.

"The only time the operator may fail is when he meets with a condition of the patient that would prevent the healing of any surgical wound."

The treatment should chiefly be prophylactic, that is proper care of the mouth from early youth, establishment of an occlusion as nearly normal as possible, so that the teeth will exercise their function properly, keeping them free from deposits and massaging the gums daily:

Since pyorrhea is either a local manifestation of faulty metabolism, or "simply a disease of filth," the corrective and preventive measure must be chiefly of local treatment. It has been demonstrated clinically time and again that this treatment, if performed thoroughly, will cure pyorrhea, irrespective of any constitutional treatment; if there is a recurrence of the condition, the fault lies with the operator who has been rather careless in his instrumentation or with the patient who allows the condition which caused the initial pyorrhea to recur. A cure of pyorrhea does not guarantee immunity; if the hygienic conditions brought about by the treatment are kept up, there will hardly ever be a recurrence.

Dr. Noyes, of Chicago, in discussing the treatment of pyorrhea states:

"The problem, which is presented to the practitioner in the treatment, for instance, of a deep pocket on the labial surface of the lower incisor where the normal attachment has been removed, is that of bringing the tissues in physiologic condition, and that is very far from an easy thing to do.

"If physiologic condition can be obtained, the reattachment of the soft tissues to the surface of the root is the only logical thing to be expected."

It will therefore be obvious how important it is to get the roots thoroughly cleansed and polished; in fact, it is necessary to get them into the same condition as when they are prepared for the purpose of replantation.

The reason why so many dentists, although quite able operators, do not succeed in the treatment of this disease, is because their practice does not warrant them in devoting sufficient time to acquire the technique of proper instrumentation necessary in the treatment of this disease, and hence, find fault with the method and claim that a correction of the systemic diathesis is the correct one to pursue. The failure to obtain successful results accounts for the skepticism of the dental profession regarding the cure of pyorrhea. The following remarks demonstrate this attitude quite vividly:

"You have Rigg's disease, and nothing can be done to save your teeth," or "You treat pyorrhea first, and then extract the teeth, while I apply the forceps in the first instance."

Attempts have been made to treat pyorrhea with bacterial vaccines, but this method proved of very little service, unless the original cause was removed and surfaces of the roots rendered free from infected deposits and polished. The vaccine injections only mask the symptoms of this disease, for a time being, in the same manner as an antipyretic acts in a case of septic fever. Such treatment would be analogous to an attempt to raise the opsonic index of a patient suffering from furuncles and keep the affected

part covered with a septic dressing.

The treatment used by the writer is the one suggested by Dr. R. G. Hutchinson, Jr.

The buccal cavity is first sprayed with hydrogen dioxid forced through a De Vilbes spray bottle under pressure of about 20 lbs. and kept warm by an electric device; this is followed by a warm spray of a 50 per cent. solution of Liquor Antisepticus (U. S. P.). The teeth are then scaled of all salivary calculi and larger parts of serulal deposits, the two sprays being used intermittently. The patient is discharged for a few days so as to permit the congestion of the gingivæ to diminish. At the second visit, the operation of the removal of calculi can be performed more thoroughly. These treatments are repeated until all of the teeth are gone over and congestion of gums has disappeared. All of the surfaces of the roots are then thoroughly polished with files. An excellent set consisting of twelve files has been suggested by Dr. Hutchinson. At the last visit the crowns of the teeth are polished with soft rubber discs and cups charged with flour of pumice. The mandrel used for that purpose is of special length (about 2 inches from handpiece) so as to reach well on posterior teeth and also to avoid getting the saliva into the handpiece. The proximal surfaces are then polished, with flat dental floss charged with flour of pumice. At the end of each sitting the double sprays are used, the first one to disengage mechanically any debris of food, calculi or pumice from under the gingivæ and the other for its antiseptic and stimulating properties. The gums are then dried and painted with "Pyorrhæa Astringent," a stimulating and astringent remedy suggested by Dr. J. P. Buckley, consisting of:

Potassu Iodidi.....	gr. 60
Iodi.....	gr. 80
Zinci Phenolsulphonatis.....	gr. 60
Aquæ destil.....	m. 192
Glycerini.....	gr. 100

If any of the conditions mentioned above be present, that tend to induce pyorrhæa by mechanical irritation, attention must be given to their correction. All teeth and roots that are so saturated with septic matter, that their thorough disinfection is not possible, should be extracted. You will notice that the improvement of the local symptoms and restoration of the proper function of mastication will tend materially to improve the general health of the patient as well.

There are several sets of pyorrhæa scalers on the market; whichever one selects for his operations, it is imperative that he master those instruments if he expects to obtain successful results. There are sets suggested by Drs. D. D. Smith, Kirk, Good, Younger and Carr, the Logan-Buckley set and one selected by Dr. Hutchinson from Younger & Goods instruments, with the addition of a few specials. The writer begs to suggest to the readers of this magazine, many of whom are about to begin their professional careers, that thorough asepsis of instruments and operators' hands is indispensable and that the scalers, as well as any other cutting instruments used by the dentist in his daily routine, should be kept sharp; otherwise he will not obtain the results he is aiming at. During the course, Prof. Starr has referred to the fact that dental instruments must be kept not only aseptic or surgically clean, but also keen.

"No man," says Dr. Black, "ever yet became a good and effective dentist until after he had learned to keep his cutting instruments sharp. The dental student who cannot, or will not, learn to keep the edges of his cutting instruments in good condition, had better quit and go home, for he will never succeed as a dentist."

It has been my custom at the end of a pyorrhea or prophylaxis treatment to demonstrate to the patient the proper method of brushing gums and teeth by the use of a tooth brush on a Typedont (you are all familiar with that celluloid model of one-half of the upper jaw, which is being used in the operative technique class). Patients are then given a card with proper instructions for daily oral hygiene, which they can keep in a conspicuous place and refer to it often enough until the catechism is thoroughly digested and memorized. (Such a card cannot be considered unethical, as the name of the dentist does not appear on it.)

The patient must be made to appreciate the necessity of giving ample time daily to brushing his gums and teeth. The importance of very frequent office treatment by the dentist must be insisted upon. Usually prophylaxis treatments at intervals from two to three months will suffice to keep the mouth in a healthy condition.

In conclusion, it is suggested that the expression "cleansing of teeth" be dropped from the dental vocabulary, as that service many patients expect to get "thrown in" with the other dental work. It may be well called "prophylaxis treatment"—impressing the patient with the importance of it, if thoroughly performed—taking the proper time in doing it and lastly—making a charge accordingly. There is no better stimulus for doing work conscientiously, than a good fee.

Amendments to the Public Health Law Relating to Dentistry

The following amendments of article nine of the Public Health Law relating to the definition of the practice of dentistry, the appointment of members of the State Board of dental examiners, licenses, correction of books, and dental registry and penalties are before the State Senate, these amendments having already passed the Assembly.

§ 190. "Practice of dentistry" shall consist in operating upon or treating the teeth, alveolar process, gums or jaws, or in prescribing or advising treatment for disease, ailment, lesions, or any defective condition of the same; or in supplying lost teeth by artificial ones, or in correcting or attempting to correct malpositions or malformations of the teeth, or in making or fitting artificial appliances to correct irregularities, malformations, diseases, defects or ailments of the same, or in examining the mouth with a view to such operating, treating, prescribing or making of such appliances; or in contracting or agreeing so to treat or operate upon such portions of the mouth or oral cavity or to make such appliances, or in holding oneself out as a dentist by sign, card, letter, show window, advertisement or otherwise; or in maintaining an office for such practice. "Dental office" means any place wherein the practice of dentistry is advertised or carried on.

§ 195. State Board of dental examiners. The regents shall appoint the successors of the State Board of dental examiners whose terms expire from nominations in number twice the number of the outgoing class made by such society to the regents prior to the second Tuesday in June of each year, or from the licensed and registered dentists of the state who have

been in lawful and reputable practice for not less than ten years prior to the appointment.

§ 196. Examinations. The Regents shall admit to examination any candidate that shall pay the fee herein prescribed and satisfactory evidence verified by oath if required that he: (in addition to the present requirements) holds a diploma or license conferring full rights to practice dentistry in some other of the United States or in some foreign country and granted by some licensing board, college, school or university registered by the regents as maintaining an educational standard equal to that required of dental colleges of this state.

The regents may also in their discretion admit conditionally to the examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and metallurgy and histology applicants twenty years of age certified as having studied dentistry not less than two years, including two satisfactory courses in two different calendar years, in a dental school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard, provided that such applicants meet the second and third requirements of candidates for examination.

§ 199. Registration. The regents shall have power to correct the books of dental registry in the office of the various county clerks, as follows: Whenever sworn complaint shall be made to the secretary of the regents, showing probable cause to believe that any person not entitled to registration as a dentist under the provisions of this article has been so registered in violation of such provisions, the secretary shall cause a copy of the complaint to be served personally upon the accused, together with a notice requiring the accused to answer said charges in person or in writing as he may elect at a time and place fixed in said notice, which time shall not be less than ten days after service of the same. Upon receiving an answer so made, the regents shall refer the same to the state board, and if the charge justifies, in the judgment of said board, further action, the said secretary shall summon the accuser and the accused, represented by counsel, if they so desire, to appear before a committee of three of the said board at a place and time specified in the summons, the place to be at the city of Albany, or at such place nearer the residence of the accused as the board shall designate and the time to be not less than ten days after service of said summons upon the parties, either personally or by registered letter mailed to the place of last address. The committee shall have power to hear the charges and if necessary, in their discretion, grant adjournments. The accused may, if he desires, be represented by counsel, cross examine the witnesses against him and produce evidence in his own behalf. If he shall not appear in obedience to the summons, or if he shall appear, the committee shall take testimony and report their findings to the board which shall approve or disapprove the findings and report them with its decision to the regents, who thereupon, if the charge be sustained by the board and by the regents, shall issue, without further hearing, an order directed to the clerk of any and every county in which the accused shall be registered, embodying the substance of said findings and directing said clerk to file said order, to cancel upon the record the registration of the accused and by marginal note to refer to the order so filed. If in like manner it shall be made to appear that a person is practicing dentistry under the name of a registered dentist deceased since his registration, the regents shall issue a like order to the clerk of any county in which such registration is made, directing cancellation of such registration. Any person whose registration

is cancelled shall be deemed to be unregistered. Disobedience by a county clerk of any order so made by the regents shall be a misdemeanor.

§ 200. Examination fees. Any surplus at the end of any academic year from examination fees shall be paid to the State Dental Society to defray the expenses incurred in enforcing the law.

§ 203. Penalties. (a) A person who, in any county of this state, practices dentistry, not being at the time of said practice a dentist licensed to practice as such in this state and registered in the office of the clerk of such county, pursuant to the general laws regulating the practice of dentistry, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable upon conviction of a first offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, and upon conviction of a subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than two months or more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.....

..... Every practitioner of dentistry must display conspicuously upon the house or in the dental office wherein he practices his full name. If there are more dental chairs than one in any dental office the name of the practitioner practicing at each chair must be displayed conspicuously on or by said chair in plain sight of the patient. Any person who shall practice dentistry personally or by hiring or procuring another to practice and shall fail so to display or to cause to be displayed his name and the name of each person employed by him as a practicing dentist or practicing as a dentist in his dental office or any dental office under his control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable upon a first conviction by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and upon every subsequent conviction by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person who shall employ, hire, procure, or induce one who is not duly licensed and registered as a dentist to practice dentistry, or shall aid or abet one not so licensed and registered in such practice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than a year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; providing that a person practiced upon by an unlicensed or unregistered dentist shall not be deemed an accomplice, employer, hirer, procurer, inducer, aider or abettor within the meaning of this section.

(b) A person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon every conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, who

1. Shall sell or barter, or offer to sell or barter, or, not being lawfully authorized so to do, shall issue or confer or offer to issue or confer any dental degree or diploma or document conferring or purporting to confer any dental degree or any certificate or transcript made or purporting to be made pursuant to the laws regulating the license and registration of dentists.

5. Shall practice dentistry under a false or assumed name or under the license or registration of another person of the same name; or, under the name of a corporation, company, association, parlor or trade name; or,

6. Shall assume the degree of bachelor of dental surgery, doctor of dental

surgery, or master of dental surgery, or shall append the letters B.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.S., to his name, or make use of the same or shall prefix to his name the title doctor or any abbreviation thereof.

A judgment that the defendant pay a fine shall also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine be paid, specifying the extent of the imprisonment, which cannot exceed one day for every dollar of the fine imposed. . . . Any misdemeanor mentioned in this article for which a punishment is not specifically imposed shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both fine and imprisonment.

Teaching of Mouth Hygiene by Means of Picture Films.

At a cost of \$3,000 the New York Dental Society of the Second District, which includes Brooklyn borough, Long Island and Staten Island, has procured through Dr. Albert H. Stevenson, Chairman of its Public Health and Education Committee, moving picture films depicting the importance of the care of the teeth. These films will be shown at every public school lecture in Brooklyn, also before civic organizations and in some of the regular "movie" theatres, so as to impress on parents the importance of proper care of the teeth of their children.

This idea of motion pictures as a means of teaching the care of the teeth is new. The films will show the work carried on in schools of this borough, where a crusade has been started against neglect of the teeth. This crusade, according to Chairman Stevenson, will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the city.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

The cleanliness of the teeth of school children is the greatest problem that faces those interested in child hygiene. Luther H. Gulick, former member of the Board of Education, now head of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Russell Sage Foundation, is authority for the statement that "40 per cent. of the absences of children from schools are due to tooth trouble." In the city every year an average of about 67,000 children are left back because of deficiency resulting from prolonged absence from the classrooms. If this statement is accurate, 26,800 pupils annually are absent from school because of trouble with their teeth. It costs \$36.10 a year to educate a pupil, including cost of teaching and maintenance of schools. It costs almost \$1,000,000 to educate these absentees every year. Most of them are left back because of absence from school, and they must again go over the term's work, costing the city double for their tuition and saddling on the shoulders of taxpayers this additional expense.

Elimination of absences from school caused by tooth trouble will save the city annually a large sum of money, and increase the mental attainments of the children.

In this borough, since last October the Dental Society has been carrying on tests under the direction of Dr. E. A. Holbrook. Three hundred children with defective teeth were selected from local schools.

These now are cared for by the three hundred members of the society of the Second District. Every one of these children is attended every two months by a dentist assigned by the society. The little patients call at the offices of the dentists.

During the test the children are watched closely. The work of each

one in the class room is followed day by day and comparison made with his work of the corresponding day of the term before, when he was not being treated. Although nothing will be officially announced until next fall the tests are showing satisfactory results, and defective children, who have gone under the treatment, are rapidly forging to the front in their classes. The tests will be concluded next October.

DAILY VIGILANCE.

There are at present eighty nurses in the public schools in this borough, who daily attend to the dental needs of children. These are under the direction of Dr. Joseph V. Baker, who also manages clinics run by the society. So satisfactory have these clinics proven that the first of the year the city took over two of them and is running them absolutely free.

Every effort is being made to impress the public with the importance of dental work. A syllabus being prepared for the schools makes mandatory a full course in the care of the teeth, including exercises with tooth brushes, which pupils will have to go through several times a week. The motion picture films secured by the society show the work now being done in Western schools along this line, which will be followed by the local institutions. The tooth brush drills will be so arranged that they will be as interesting to pupils as the calisthenic exercises they now so readily perform.

Members of the society have given many lectures on the subject in various parts of the borough. Nearly two hundred of these have been made during the last ten months. Sixty of them have been given before mothers' clubs in the schools, where they were enthusiastically received. In settlement headquarters, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. headquarters, in churches and other places where parents can be reached the lecturers have gone. Everywhere they have been met with general approval of their efforts, and have received assurances from parents that carelessness such as existed in the past will no longer endanger the minds and health of children. It is expected the motion picture films, illustrative of the various phases of the work, will arouse greater interest among parents.

Something Doing in the Dental Under-World

[We are here publishing two letters which show the stand the dental underworld is taking regarding the amendments to the present dental laws, now before the legislature.

We particularly call attention to the following extract: "In order to successfully defeat the enactment of this measure, it is essential that we come together," so runs one of the letters. Come together! What for? Gentlemen of the dental underworld, there is only one purpose in your coming together and this is to raise a fund. If that is so go easy, gentlemen, plenty of time to spend money that way. Wait until the measure is first passed and when the authorities of enforcement are after you. The legislators are too many, and also in our estimation, too honest. But it is perhaps entirely different with those who have charge of enforcing the measure. Ed.]

To the Manager or Proprietor of Dental Parlors:

Dear Sir—A Bill has been introduced and is now pending in the Assembly which, if enacted will materially change the aspect of the dental business to those who are not registered and conduct such parlors under assumed names, employing licensed dentists to perform services.

The Bill in question (No. 1385) contains provisions and clauses which from appearances are clearly against the interest of dental parlors conducted by laymen, as is evidenced upon a careful perusal of lines 18 to 21 on page 2, also lines 11 to 15, page 14; and lines 10 and 11 on page 15.

In order to successfully defeat the enactment of this measure, it is essential that we come together, and for that reason a meeting of the proprietors and managers of dental concerns will be held at the Lenox Casino, No. 100 W. 116th Street, corner Lenox Ave., N. Y. (2 flights up large Hall), on Monday, March 24th, 1913, at 9 P. M.

We enclose herewith duplicate letters for your distribution amongst other proprietors and managers with the view of securing their aid in our effort to defeat this bill, and also if possible, have them attend the meeting to be held as aforesaid.

Trusting you will be one of us and do your share in bringing about the defeat of this measure, which if enacted will prove very disastrous to us, we remain

Yours very truly,

THE COMMITTEE.

J—— J—— K——,
 Attorney at Law,
 C—— St.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Telephone ——.

March 28, 1913.

——Dental Parlors,
 ——th Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Are you interested in the opposition of the proposed Selly and Tudro bill in the legislature? I am the attorney for a dental corporation, which I organized, which desires co-operation to defeat these bills; let me know whether you desire to assist in this matter.

Yours very truly,

J—— J. K——.

School Children Have 6 New Dental Clinics

The Department of Health announced yesterday that six dental clinics for school children have been opened.

These clinics were made possible by a provision in the 1913 budget, which received the approval of Mayor Gaynor.

Dentists are now on duty in six clinics for children, two in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx.

Two American universities have courses on Socialism—uncombined with anything else—taught by Socialist professors exclusively. They are the universities of Missouri and Yale.

...The Progressive Dentist...

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
NEW YORK DENTISTS' CHAPTER

Intercollegiate Socialist Society

Dr. LEWIS RICE, Editor

423 East 6th Street

Dr. M. S. Calman, Business Manager

15 East 106th Street, N. Y.

Telephone Harlem 952

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of late many communications reached us asking about the policy of this magazine. We are glad to satisfy these requests by what follows:

Modern conditions have led the foremost thinkers on questions of economics and sociology to come to many radical conclusions. These conclusions have been made the basis of a movement world-wide in scope. This movement has aimed to propagate the truths of these conclusions and incorporate their principles into the political programs of the civilized countries of the world. At first this propaganda appealed to idealists only. But as the evils which brought about this movement spread and demanded solution, the practical men of affairs took up this propaganda for radicalism.

Now all practical individuals realize that never in the world's history have politico-economic relations rested on such an unstable equilibrium. Old institutions are crumbling down as new ones are arising. The post-office arose and undoubtedly a vast number of institutions previously engaged in that kind of endeavor were wiped out of existence. The public school system was called into being, and how many private institutions of instruction were destroyed? Was the teaching profession prepared for the revolution? Were the members of that profession intelligent enough to give proper guidance to the public? That it was essential that the teaching profession be prepared for the coming new conditions, brought about by such a revolutionary change, is evident.

In the eyes of all who can espy things from the distance, such changes are coming with a sure and steady pace. It is really hard to tell which kind of human endeavor or which profession will next be involved in such a revolutionary change. One thing is sure, that it behooves all intelligent people, particularly members of learned professions, to be well informed and enlightened on all matters which occupy the thinking public. The medical profession in England received a revolutionary jolt, caused by a parliamentary act. How well the profession there was prepared for that act we don't know.

In view of these facts it is the aim of this magazine to enlighten its readers among others also upon politico-economic subjects from the most rational point of view. This magazine aims to make the dentist familiar with proposed remedies for evils resulting from our competitive existence. We particularly emphasize those evils emanating from the dental world and resulting from the fact that dentistry is practised on a basis of private gain. Inferior dental service, incompetents in the profession, etc., are evils

that could most efficiently be wiped out by a system whereby the State would supply dental treatment on a basis equal with public instruction. There is no telling how soon the public may decide to so revolutionize the practice of dentistry.

In this aspect the importance of our policy looms up pre-eminently. Indeed an inestimable advantage would accrue to the profession and the public if the dentist would thoroughly understand his relation when the public is ready to make him its servant on a basis of how good and efficient service he can render, and not as the present basis, how big a bulk of treatment he can render in order to reap the larger financial harvest. Moreover we aim to make it plain to the members of the profession that if every patient is to get dental treatment according to up-to-date knowledge, we must first free ourselves from the commercial aspect and environment to which we are subject at present. In short our policy is to convince that ideal dentistry beneficial to the public and just to the dentist, can be practised under an ideal environment only, namely, outside the sordid atmosphere of commercialism.

This is our policy regarding the ultimate aim. But we are not satisfied with that to the exclusion of measures which, although palliatives, we nevertheless consider important.

Accordingly, we are against the dental parlor evil. We condemn the illegal practice of dentistry and the protectors of the illegal practitioners. We also severely censure the arrogant attitude of the Dental Laws regarding the discrimination between existing dental organizations, considering some official and ignoring the others. We take the same stand regarding the attitude of the district dental societies in excluding dentists from their membership on flimsy pretexts.

We are also aiming to bring about the enactment of just and more adequate dental laws. We are also urging that the power for stamping out the illegal practice of dentistry be vested with those most vitally affected by such practice, and not as at present with those least affected. In short our policy is to champion the cause of the dental profession, particularly that part thereof which is being outraged by an unjust system of discrimination.

DENTAL SOCIETY NEWS

HARLEM DENTAL SOCIETY
Meets the Fourth Thursday of each Month at
THE SAVIGNY

229 Lenox Ave. Bet. 121st and 122nd Sts.

Dr. W. S. ENGELBERG, Sec'y
2400 Seventh Ave., New York

EASTERN DENTAL SOCIETY
Meets the First Thursday of each Month at
CAFE BOULEVARD

156 Second Ave., Cor. 10th St.

Dr. A. LeWITTER, Sec'y
330 E. 4th Street, New York

KINGS COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY
Meets the Second Thursday of each Month at
THE WILLOUGHBY MANSION

667 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Dr. A. FRIEDENBERG, Sec'y
Bushwick 452 Ave., Brooklyn

A regular meeting of the Harlem Dental Society, was held March 27th 1913. Dr. Wm. Dwight Tracy read a paper on "The Indirect Method and its Application to the Making of Matrices for Porcelain Inlay and Cast Gold Restorations".

Dr. H. E. Chayes opened the discussion in which Drs. Straussberg, H. W. Rosalsky, Ash. M. Schoenfeld and others participated.

The Society went on record endorsing the amendments to the Public Health Law relating to dentistry which are now up for consideration in the state senate, the assembly having already favorably passed on them.

The constitution which was drawn up by the fifteen men constituting the Allied Council of Greater New York was then taken up seriatim and all articles were approved with the exception of article seven relating to dues which was tabled and is to be taken up at the next regular meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The next meeting of the Society will take place on Thurs. April 24, '13 Dr. Wm. J. Gies, Professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, will read a paper on "Prevention of Dental Caries". A general discussion of the paper will follow.

The Eastern Dental Society held a meeting at Cafe Boulevard on Thursday evening, April 3rd. The meeting was opened by Chairman Lederer. Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted. The lecturer of the evening, Dr. H. Schweitzer, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Anatomical Articulation and Articulators." The lecture was followed by discussion. Dr. Hindes opening, followed by many participants.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing year took place.

A special meeting was decided to be called for Thursday, April 10th, for the purpose of acting upon the report of the committee to the Council and to act upon the final arrangements for the annual meeting of the Society.

The Annual Dinner of the Society will take place on Friday, May 2, 1913. The dinner will be preceded by four clinics by prominent men, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

At the next regular meeting of the Kings County Dental Society which takes place on Thursday evening, April 17th, 1913, Dr. George Wood Clapp, Editor of the Dental Digest delivers a lecture on the subject "Face to face with the problems of life".

There is no man better fitted to handle this subject than Dr. Clapp.

As editor of the Dental Digest he has given this question a prominent place in his magazine and has brought truths home to the members of our profession which have been completely ignored before.

There has been such great demand all over the country for Dr. Clapp's lectures that it has been impossible for us to get him for our regular meeting date, but the executive committee feels the subject to be so important that it is justified in holding this meeting at an irregular date.

Nominations for officers of the society for the next year will take place at this meeting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:-

Enclosed please find price of subscription for your valuable paper.

Indeed you deserve commendation for the spirit in which you carry on this undertaking, knowing as I do from practical experience that the entire work rests upon the shoulders of two men only: the Editor and Bus. Mgr.

In this practical age when with few exceptions, almost all so called "public" activity such as the building of Dental Societies, etc. are carried on by men with personal ambitions to further their interests as self appointed "specialists", it is a great relief to see such work as yours carried on because of an inherent altruism without regard to compensation in any form. In spite of the fewness of the "Progressive Dentist's" pages, its value, let me assure you, is far beyond that of its bulky and voluminous brothers with self satisfied, assuming and conceited editors whose smooth-tongued editorials printed in the largest type smacks of jingoism, self-conceit and asinine assumption. They bark quite loud, these scamps whose "ethical tendencies" are as variable as the amounts paid them by the dental manufacturing houses for inglorious work. An editorial should be the inmost expression of the conscience, - an inspiration brought forth from the depths of truth, - rugged, heartfelt, and beautiful instead of immodest, shameless and pharisaical as we often 'observe' it in a magazine whose yellow covers denote the character of the editor whose hired soul is distorted and misshapen by Policy. It is like seeing the rippling water of a spring by one whose throat is parched by thirst to see your little paper with its big and humanizing tendencies which are even greater than the science and art it represents.

Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. E. Beryson, D. D. S.

New York

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

N. Y. C. D. NOTES

Dear Editor:

Owing to the approaching examinations, and being kept busy with my studies, I am compelled to resign my office as college reporter. This to take effect with the March, 1913, issue of the magazine.

Fraternally yours,

WM. WINTER, N.Y.C.D., '14.

The Plucky Tireless Reuben.

Editor Students' Department:

The last month's issue of the PROGRESSIVE DENTIST contained an article entitled "Silhouettes," by M. Tabak, a '14 student. In a shaggy form of narrative the writer draws the picture of a struggling student, who works after college hours; in witless humor he is described as studying from a "few cents worth of notes," because he can't afford all of the reference books; in sarcasm he is painted as rushing back to work as soon as the College Session is over and not taking advantage of the Summer Infirmary practice. But evidently the writer has been so busy buying up all the latest instruments and reference books that he has not given the following facts a mere thought:

1. The plucky tireless Reuben may do better work with an old repaired dental engine than the man who perforates the walls of a tooth operating a brand new one.

2. The plucky tireless Reuben may gather more knowledge by attending the lectures and buying notes and knowing both, than the man who has every reference book in publication at home and has not found time to slit the uncut pages until a few days before the examinations.

3. The plucky tireless Reuben may be able to accomplish a great deal more with his old pocket knife used as a wax spatula, plaster spatula, plaster knife, cement spatula, and any other instrument than the student who has his case full of the finest instruments and uses a rubber plaster bowl for boiling water.

4. The plucky tireless Reuben may do more operative work in the infirmary in the eight months of his college year than the man who has spent three years on the "floor" and don't know that an inferior first molar has three canals.

5. The plucky tireless Reuben may pass the great and final tests and make a better Doctor of Dental Surgery than the man who has awakened one morning with the idea that he was born to make history in this particular profession and in the end turns out to be a "quack."

Many of our best men to-day, were plucky, tireless Reubens who worked hard, could not buy all the reference books, used old instruments and now have the best, as far as office equipments are concerned.

Besides, a student who has until 1914 to find out how much he really don't know about dentistry should be the last person in the world to pass judgment on his poor struggling neighbor who may be his consulting authority in years to come.

HARRY SEYMOUR KUKLIN, N.Y.C.D., '14.

The final examinations of the New York College of Dentistry will take place May 10-19, 1913. The Senior exams. begin with the 10th of May, and the Junior and Freshmen exams. on May 19th.

C. D. O. S. N. Y. NOTES

A new building at last! For a long time the hope of faculty and student body of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, was to get a new building. That hope is nearly realized now. So nearly, that within six weeks the new premises shall be occupied by them.

This new building is a very elegant looking structure four stories high located on 35th St. and Second Ave.

The class of 1913 will be the first class to graduate from there and to show its appreciation the class has decided to present a dental chair to the college. It is understood that the junior class united to outdo the seniors in their gift and the freshmen will probably follow suit.

Contributions from previous graduates will be gratefully received.

Wholesale Conviction of Jewish Dentists

Of the 253 Jewish dentists who have been on trial at Moscow for securing legal residence by the use of false diplomas, 174 have been convicted, while the remaining 79 were acquitted. This remarkable prosecution, which was begun during the first week of November, last, was one of the most curious judicial proceedings in modern times. The defendants were charged with having paid a number of Russian officials and university professors to have their certificates or diplomas dated so as to comply with the requirements of the laws of residence, while some of them were charged with having obtained dentists' diplomas without having qualified for the profession, in order to enable them to take up their residence in Moscow. Those found guilty by the court have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging between one and three years. The forty-odd Christian officials, who were willing to fake the Government, all share the fate of the convicted Jews. Altogether there were 298 defendants in the case.

In the majority of cases the "crime" did not consist in obtaining a dental diploma without being entitled to one, or in practicing dentistry without being properly qualified therefore, but that the culprit has violated the law restricting the Jew's right of residence in the city of Moscow.

There were, however, several instances where the holders of the spurious diplomas did not belong to any professional class, and made no attempt to practice dentistry, but had purchased the valuable documents to enable them to pursue their various callings unmolested. One such case was that of an elderly man, whose business had been completely wiped out during the uprising of 1905, in Moscow, where he was a merchant of the first guild. Thus ruined, he was unable to pay the high fees which his standing entailed, and being disqualified was about to be expelled from the city. Thereupon, he purchased a dental certificate for 500 roubles, and took up his business pursuits.

Over 500 witnesses were examined in the course of the trial. It was disclosed that the traffic in falsified diplomas was conducted between 1904 and 1908, during which period the police were very active in the expulsion of Jews from Russian cities. The prices paid for diplomas varied from 250 to 1000 roubles. A curious fact which the testimony disclosed is that the police never questioned the sudden acquisition of the right of residence by individuals whom they had relentlessly hounded to the point of threatened expulsion. But the court did not look into that question.

Touching pleas were made by some of the defendants in person, invoking the judges' consideration of the unjust and inhuman laws, without the evasion of which it would be impossible to exist. Distinguished lawyers, both Jews and Gentiles, appeared as counsel for the defendants. One of these was the well-known advocate Karabchewsky, a leader of the bar in Russia, a Christian, who in the course of a powerful plea in behalf of the

Jewish defendants, declared dramatically than if justice were to be done the prisoners' bench should be filled not by the Jews who were there, but by those who had robbed the Jews of their human right to live wherever they chose.—*Baltimore (Md.) Jewish Comment.*

HEREDITY.

By PHILIP HALFY, San Francisco.
 Here lies in potent filament,
 Strange Life's creative dream;
 Born in a lightless vast, where dust
 Of atom star tides stream.

Where minute millions move as one
 When silent forces draw,
 Unheard, their myriad axles groan
 Beneath the lash of Law.

And soundless all their ceaseless crash
 Thru deathless chaos runs,
 Tho' gathered by her potent might
 To moneron or suns.

Heredity! thy kingdom such!
 What eye may scan thy deep,
 Audacious, in the hope to learn
 The secrets in thy keep?

Can man's rude brain, in scheming thot,
 Thy mystic methods name?
 Divine the caverns where thou holdst
 Aloft Life's oriflame?

Yet, Parenthood, 'tis thine to shape
 This vast profound of strife,
 To mould the infinite to suit
 The plan of conscious life.

To wake the myriads that build
 The lords of lead and lust,
 Or giant brains that rise and strike
 The slave's chain to the dust.

For destiny her empire founds
 In bio-chemic rune;
 The mystic fingering of Fate
 Strikes here Life's varied tune.

Does Evolution purpose her
 That man may strive with these?
 Contrive with test tube and with lens
 To bend them to his knees?

'Twas thru her mistress-ship was born
 The prism's wondrous chrome,
 And on her tempest beaten path
 Hath Science reared her dome.

'Tis she hath taught his wily brain
 Of nature's subtle book,
 And shaped for neanderthal feet
 The pathway that they took.

Perchance there lingers in the dusk
 Of psychic mystery
 A key, Heredity, that shall
 Unlock thy history.

Perchance, on Future's welkin burns
 A light that yet may fall
 Upon the pages of thy scroll,
 Where man may translate all.

[Reprint from *Pacific Medical Journal*, September, 1912.]

On Fixing the Blame.

BY THERESA H. RUSSELL.

The immature mind has always a tendency to blame somebody or something near at hand for its misfortunes. It never seeks beyond the immediate occasion for underlying causes.

The strain of living to-day is hard upon us all. Merely to maintain life under modern conditions is too much for many and they go under in the struggle for existence.

But how many persons are there that have any idea of the reason for this state of affairs? The slightest ability for observation ought to prove to any over twelve that it is not for lack of supply that the great majority of us have to fight so hard for the barest necessities of life. If this country did not each year produce more than it consumes why should it be necessary to spend billions of dollars annually in advertising and "salesmanship" in order to get rid of the product?

But the average person does not inquire even that far. He or she merely finds something near at hand and blames that for his misfortunes. The housewife blames the grocer because provisions are so high. The grocer may fail in business next month because he cannot meet his rent, but never mind that. She blames him while he is there anyway. The grocer blames the landlord for raising the rent on him and wiping out his margin of profit. The landlord may be struggling under a heavy mortgage, but no one considers that. The landlord blames these outrageous labor unions. He actually has to pay 40 per cent. more for plumbing and carpentering than he did ten years ago. The plumber and carpenter have

to pay 75 per cent. more to live than they did ten years ago, but the landlord doesn't think of that.

A tired woman comes home from town hanging to a street-car strap, packed together with other human beings in a way unfit for cattle. Does she feel resentful toward the company for not providing enough cars? She does not think even so far as that. She thinks that American men are becoming perfect brutes because some equally tired clerk or salesman does not rise and offer her his seat. Or perhaps she resents the rudeness of the conductor who daily works under conditions in which he does well to maintain his sanity.

It is always the immediate occasion that arouses the indignation of the unthinking. They never look to the cause.

A clear-sighted man who does observe and think said that he once saw a farm hand trying to drown three young rats in a pail of water. The rats struggled for life but each one turned on and tore at his fellows instead of attacking the hand that was thrusting them all down. "And do you know," said this man, "it struck me that that was a good illustration of our human society. Each person in it is blaming and attacking someone else instead of fighting the system that is thrusting us all down."

And what is this system that lies heavy upon us like a malign giant's hand? It is known as the capitalist organization of society and this is the way it operates to degrade us all.

The essence of this system is that invested capital demands increase upon itself. If John D. Rockefeller's income this year is 70 million dollars it must next year inevitably and inexorably be 75 or 80 millions. Without any effort or even desire on the part of its owners it will steadily increase so long as this system endures.

But where does this increase come from? Not out of the sky nor out of the ground. Mr. Rockefeller might bury his 70 million dollars of wealth in the ground; they might lie there until they rot without breeding one dollar of increase. Where does this increase come from? It comes from the labor and the deprivation of other human beings and Mr. Rockefeller's gain is their loss.

They lose the value of their labor which goes to further enrich him and the rest of the capitalists instead of themselves; and they are deprived of the commodities which they need to consume, because practically every necessity of daily life is now withheld from us until we have first paid tribute to the capital invested in its production. The greater the amount of capital invested in any enterprise the greater the amount that we are required to pay for the product and the smaller the relative pay to the labor that actually produces it.

This is what Socialists mean when they say that the conflict between labor and capital is fundamental and irreconcilable. From the same product must come the interest and dividends of capital and the wages and salaries of labor. The more the return to the one, the less remains for the other. Under our present system invested capital must steadily be increased or the enterprise is accounted a failure. The pressure of this demand is always greater than any merely superficial "reform" measures that can be devised to oppose it. The only possible way to end this conflict between capital and labor is to make the capitalist and the laborer one. That will happen when the laborers own the means of production which now they merely operate—when "The Nation Owns the Trusts."

The Coming Woman.

By JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO, Editor of *The Progressive Woman*.

The old-fashioned woman is passing away. The "modern" woman is neither the old-fashioned woman nor the future woman. She is a transition creature, with a little of the old blood, and some infusion of the new, in her veins. She is a product of the times, and as such reflects the changing period of the times.

Time was when a woman's life consisted of four periods—childhood, brief in point of time; maidenhood, also of short duration; young matronhood, and—old age. A woman of thirty-six, fifty years ago, was an "old" woman. Old age for women then covered a period of twenty, forty, sixty years. The very best time of a woman's life was set aside for "old age." She became an attachment on the younger generation growing up about her and lived her life into theirs as best she could. Her children grown, she had no further reason for existence, and simply waited, serving in a small or large way, until the end came.

To-day conditions are throwing the woman out into the world. More and more numbers each year are finding their maturity of little or great value to the social organism. There is no chance for resting on the oars, for growing rusty—for waiting, hands folded, to die. The social demands require a clear brain, alert nerves, taut muscles. The modern woman is developing these. Instead of going into a decline with the years, she is forcing her faculties to meet the demands of the world—and she goes on with her duties until her faculties fail. In many instances this decay is retarded until the woman is sixty, and even seventy years of age.

At an age when our grandmothers were nodding in their caps beside the fire, the modern woman, neat in dress and trim in manner, is making a name for herself, or successfully carrying a name already made.

And with so much achieved by the modern woman, what may we expect of the coming woman? With youth prolonged indefinitely, with maturity resting on a solid foundation made possible by such a youth, is it too much to expect that it will be the average, rather than the exceptional, woman who will be as the Cady-Stantons, the Lillian Russells, the Sarah Bernhards—those remarkable young-old women who seem as a mystery and a miracle to us to-day?

Social development is making for many changes in history. But nowhere does it affect any human beings so much as it affects womankind.

With the closing of the class war, when industrialism has taken the place of capitalism, and the social units have found their proper balance and relations, under such a regime will the development and possibilities of the woman reach undreamed-of limits, and in that day will the race take positive steps toward true humanism and civilization.



Intercollegiate Socialist Society Notes

Reports of ever increasing progress in the work of spreading an intelligent interest in Socialism among the collegians of the country are being received daily by Harry W. Laidler, Organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. The Yale Society for the Study of Socialism has recently reported a splendid meeting in that University at which Emil Seidel, Ex-Mayor of Milwaukee, addressed over 500 interested students. The attendance of this meeting was in marked contrast to that of a few days before, when seventeen students turned out to hear one of the chief magazine publishers of the country on "Commission Government". The Yale Society has also the credit of holding under its auspices the first lecture on Woman Suffrage given at Yale. A course on Socialism planned for next year by Prof. Emery, is one of the indirect results of the activity of the Study Chapter there.

The University of Michigan also reports greater activity than ever before. This year over 600 students listened to Alexander Irvine on "The Futility of Social Reform". Prof. Reeves, Frank Bohn and others, have addressed large meetings. Dr. Algernon Crapsey, John C. Kennedy and others, are also scheduled to speak at Ann Arbor. The student group has practical charge of this season's Socialist Lyceum Course in town. It is reported that Dr. R. W. Sellars, instructor in philosophy and a Socialist, will conduct a course on Socialism at this University in the Summer.

Individually the members of the group are doing active work in the Socialist movement. Maurice Sugar, Peter Fagan, Louis Reimann, Robert Hess and others are doing considerable lecturing for the Socialist movement around the state. A member of the club, Louis David, will represent the university at an oratorical contest in Chicago, and will deliver a socialist oration at that time. Five of the sixteen competitors in the contest to represent the college are members of the I. S. S. Chapter and over half of the orations delivered were on Socialism and allied subjects.

Some of the members are also taking active part in securing for the student workers a larger wage. The wage at present is said to be from 7 to 9 cents an hour.

With the lectures of James Mackaye before the members of the Harvard Socialist Club, and the proposed public lectures of Mr. Powys and congressman Victor L. Berger, the Harvard group is continuing its educational work.

As the result of the trip of Organizer Laidler among the New England colleges, Chapters were formed at the University of Vermont, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at Simmons College, a young women's college of Boston. The last named is the second Chapter formed among the women's colleges of the country. Several other Chapters were reorganized during the trip. At Wellesley it was reported that 125 young women had signed as members of a Socialist study group.

The new quarterly, *The Intercollegiate Socialist*, published by the Society, has been a long felt need and is enabling the Society to do a far greater work than formerly. The Society is just in receipt of the first quarterly issued by the British University Socialist Federation, which is an excellent magazine of Socialist thought.

Reports from Ohio Wesleyan and Washington-Jefferson, state that Alexander Irvine, who has recently addressed the students there, made a lasting impression upon all who heard him. Victor L. Berger is scheduled to speak at Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, Columbia and before some of the Alumni Chapters in the latter part of April. During the stay of comrade Berger in Boston, a New England Convention of this Society will be held in that city. The New England members of the Society are forming a local Executive Committee for the purpose of assisting more actively than heretofore in the organization and strengthening of colleges in New England.

A debate between Prof. Thomas C. Hall and a non-Socialist is being scheduled during the first part of May in Carnegie Hall, New York, by the General Society. A Dinner on "Labor Struggles in New York", will be among the features of the Society's work during April. The Philadelphia Alumni Chapter has just reported the establishment of splendid headquarters in that city.

The Organizer, Harry W. Laidler at 105 W. 40th St. New York City, will be glad to secure the names of all collegians interested in the work of the Society.

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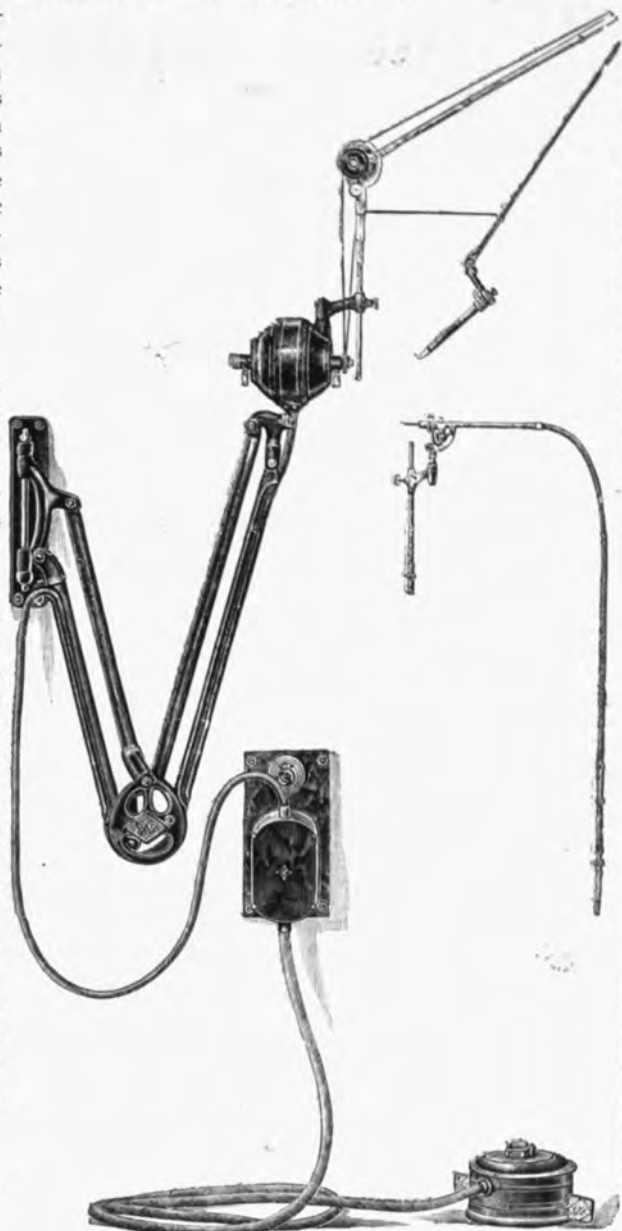
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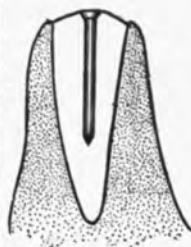
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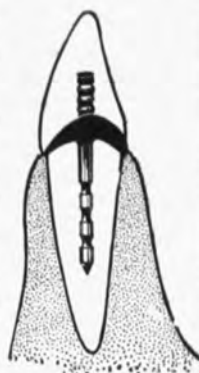
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