THE UNIVERSITY ORIST

—OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DENTAL DEPARTMENT—

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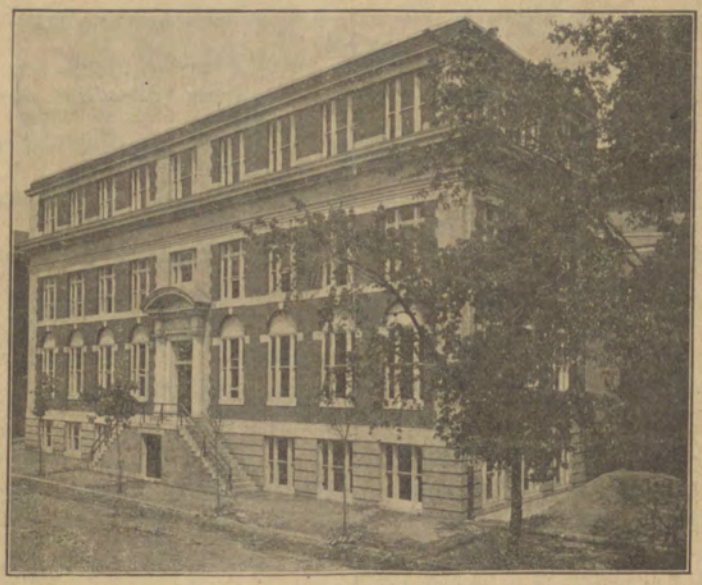

NEW BUILDING DENTAL DEPARTMENT. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DENTAL DEPT.

In the interests of the Alumni and Students.

University of Maryland, School of Medicine,

N. E. COR. LOMBARD AND GREENE STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

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October 3, 1905.

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THE UNIVERSITY ORIST

Published Monthly under authority of the University of Maryland, Dental Department.

Vol. 3. NOVEMBER, 1905. No. 17.

University of Maryland,

Dental Department,

N. E. Cor. Lombard and Greene Sts. BALTIMORE, MD.

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Introductory Lecture to Students of 1905-6

BY THE DEAN.

GENTLEMEN—As the Dean of the Dental Department of this University, it becomes my duty to welcome you—both old and new students—to its Session of 1905-06; and, perhaps, the best hope I can express is that you may, after a sojourn in this institution, leave it possessing such a knowledge of the profession you have chosen as a life-work, as to be well prepared to meet the responsible and important duties you will be called upon to perform in practice, and thereby deserve the success which ability ever commands. The dentistry of today has taken her place with the learned professions, closely identified with that of medicine, but having a deviation in study with acknowledgement of a common basis.

In this age of wonderful progressions and specialization the dentist who most thoroughly understands his specialty is the only one who altogether succeeds and does the most good. There is no question about a thorough education of the dentist: he must have a firm foundation to build his specialty on.

No man should select and assume life's responsibilities, and, at the end of his individual journey, lay down his assumed burden, just as it was when he first gathered it. The character of the man should be inscribed on all that he has borne and accomplished. If he has been progressive, the improvement of his age will appear on his record and on his work. But if he be not progressive, that which he has done will prove a failure. The prospective is a field of vast magnitude, and there is room for all to display their full

powers of research. Dentistry has more wants to supply than have been supplied; wants that are so imperative that succeeding generations of progressive dental practitioners will diligently seek to secure; and the search will continue until the end of the last generation. All sciences, as far as finite minds can grasp and comprehend them, are elastic. As to the extent the science of dentistry may expand, or in just which direction, none can positively assert. The present strength and vigor of the present generation has elevated the standard of dentistry more than one round higher on the ladder than it found it, and such progress will encourage our successors to continue the struggle for advancement, and elucidate some of the mysteries that still perplex the present age.

The most superlative knowledge consists in a capacity to grasp, comprehend, and wisely utilize such elements as are required in the calling one may follow. Without this knowledge spurious ideas will gather in one's store of information, and erroneous deductions will be drawn, and increase in the human mind, obscuring from sight and placing out of reach and use, the valued and important.

The great majority of men must concentrate their energy upon one special calling, ignoring the idea of universal achievement, and multiplicity of pursuits, or they will fail in resources and become lost in the mazes of the variety of their own efforts. A true science having a complete structure of its own can, and will support itself, become universally accepted, and radiate a light and influence which cannot be clouded or obscured by opposition, false reasoning, or worn out by use. Hence, it becomes your duty, in the future, to place an atom of the right material on the right place to assist in erecting a monument of unadulterated scientific dentistry, and thus contribute in giving form, order and stability to the collective mass. "To enumerate the many recent advances made in the art and science of dentistry would be a stupendous task, which the time at my command would not permit me to undertake, but they have all been long steps forward in the direction of higher professional standards, and uniform and reciprocal relations."

In this branch of science, seeking to unravel the mysteries of the unknown, there will always be room for workers. The service demanded of the dental practitioner is in a great degree manipulative, calling for a high order of technical skill for its accomplishment. Indeed, his technical attainments must be what may be termed "extraordinary," as all operations upon the teeth must resist physical strain, chemical and vital agencies and possess esthetic and artistic features as well.

To properly prepare the student to fulfil these requirements, a systematic course of manual training, must be adopted which best fits him to this end.

This process to be most efficient, must be included in the beginning of the course of study along with anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, chemistry, metallurgy, and kindred sciences. The dental degree must represent efficiency in all these subjects; hence, the destiny of the dentist is altogether in the keeping of the dental colleges. No difference how extensive one's knowledge may be in general medicine and surgery, or in the allied sciences, if he does not possess the requisite technical skill to successfully fulfil the demands made upon him in the multitudinous operations required in the mouth, he is a failure as a dentist.

On the other hand, a dentist whose knowledge is confined merely to the technical, is a one-sided product, unworthy of the fullest measure of confidence from his co-laborers in other branches of the healing art.

Specialism does not mean narrowness, although it may tend to it. On the contrary, it should stand for thoroughness in the high-

est sense in whatever branch it is applied. The dental practitioner should possess a sufficiently thorough knowledge in pathology to recognize the various lesions as manifested in the mouth, and to counteract their effects. He should be sufficiently versed in chemitstry and bacteriology to test the oral secretions that he may be able to determine accurately the factors at work in destroying the teeth. All this and more, the 20th century dentist must know and the 20th century dental colleges teach. A college that exalts the technical branches and almost excludes the scientific from its course of study, is not worthy of the name, and will be ostracised by the profession.

I believe in the broadest possible culture of the dentist, and can see no reasonable excuse why he should not be the peer in learning of other professional men. The door of knowledge is an open one. Books upon all subjects are to be had almost for the asking.

If he thinks he knows it all after graduation, and ceases to be a student, and avoids books, he must not expect equal recognition form those advanced in the scientific and intellectual world. It is largely individual merit that counts after all.

From the broad basis of a general school education the narrowing of professional training begins. The dentist is a healer; his professional duties it is true are confined to a small portion of the human frame but that portion, though small, is still human and very important. The dentist is a surgeon and something more. He has, like the physician, to possess a general knowledge of disease, and like the surgeon a certain skill of hand; but besides this he has to acquire a special manual training dexterity never called for in the surgeon, and to possess a special knowledge of metallurgy, of chemico-physics, and of mechanics, of which neither the physician nor the surgeon need know anything at all.

Beginning with the present session, the course of study in all dental colleges is extended to over three years; this should be a great advance in our educational system, permitting a curriculum so broad, so thorough, that its product must be the equal of any profession. In importance, in attainments, in dignity, dentistry today occupies a position that will endure so long as its disciples remain true to and practice the high principles demanded of professional men. The outlook was never brighter. A vigorous and systematic course of preparatory training is required for success in any honorable calling.

You will have the privilege of thus preparing yourselves for the dental profession, and it will always be a pleasure for you to look back upon the thorough training you will here receive, unless you waste these advantages by your own neglect. If you have no higher ambition than to pass the examinations of this University, and see your names ornamented with the title of "Doctor of Dental Surgery," you may spare yourselves both anxiety and expense; for unless you deserve it, the title in the end will be useless. It may serve you as an introduction—very likely it will to some extent,—but so far as it does, the world will expect that the title represents skill, and that you are what you seem to be.

The late Dr. Allport, when addressing the students of our College in Chemical Hall a few years prior to his death, said: "The title of Doctor has been supposed to represent learning and skill in the healing art; but it has been so largely appropriated by itinerant lecturers, and the unlettered in science generally, and medical and dental colleges have made so many 'doctors' where they had not the *material* to make *physicians* and *dentists*, that it now really means only that a dabbler in medicine or dentistry has hired an office and hung out his shingle."

"The quacks in our profession usually write Doctor before their names." It is your duty, therefore to so prepare yourselves

while students, as to make this title of D.D.S. of equal respectability to that of any other.

You must so prepare yourselves while students, that you will become intelligent, honest, and skillful dentists, so that you may not have occasion to assume knowledge you do not possess, and be able to impress your future patients with the knowledge you do *really* possess of your profession. It does not make a man wise to put on wise looks. Learn to express your thoughts and to answer plain questions in plain words.

When patients come to us for counsel they desire to learn facts, and not to take lessons in the glossary of dentistry; our object should be to instruct our patients, and hence we should speak to them in language they can understand. Our profession is in its nature such that almost every patient can be made to understand its principles, if we use plain English to explain them. Learn never to promise too much, which is a common fault, for you will find that all are liable to failures. If your work should fail, and you can see that the fault is yours, you are bound as an honest man to make it good; but if the fault is not yours, your patients will have no right to hold you responsible. On your part, the honor of a man and skill in your profession, call for the very best work. While students, cultivate the habit of promptness to meet your engagements with College patients, then you will have the right to demand promptness on their part. Our specialty in the healing art will seldom make it necessary for you to visit the sick-room; and perhaps never to stand by the bed of the dying. You will, however, be called to witness much suffering, and when inflicted by yourselves upon sensitive women and children, you will be glad to be relieved from the unpleasant duty. Your patients do not come to you from choice, but from necessity, and you are called to do your duty, even though it conflicts with your sympathy. You should study to make the pain of your operations as light as possible; but no consideration should prevent a faithful performance of your duty. You should always be kind, but there are but few cases where your sympathy expressed, will not excite rather than relieve your patient's fears, and make them less able to endure the necessary suffering. In no case be rash or hasty, but when you know your duty be firm and carry on your operations with manly courage.

Your courage will incite courage in your patient, and he will not only submit, but respect you the more, when he sees that a conscientious desire to benefit him is the mainspring of your action. I am aware that the dentist who does this will, by some, be called harsh and cruel. The unthinking, who love *humbug*, will prefer the quack who promises to perform all operations 'without pain;' but those who are desirable as patients will cheerfully submit to whatever you think necessary. It is as true in dentistry as elsewhere, that honesty is the best policy.

From my own experience, I am prepared to say, that after explaining to your patients the necessity of thorough manipulation on your part, and a careful attention to the cleanliness of the teeth on their own, if they will not submit and follow your advice, your reputation and your pocket will be better off without their patronage than with it. You must not expect to please all, and it is better to run the risk of displeasing ignorance and self-will by doing your duty, than to degrade your profession, and hazard your reputation, by attempting to please unreasonable people. Great allowance must be made for the lack of pidgement and fortitude in children.

With these you must learn to be exceptionally careful to unite gentleness with firmness. Never deceive children with the foolish lie that you will not hurt them. If parents have done this, undeceive them and explain, as far as you can, the real necessity

of the case. Your frankness will gain their confidence, and a few moments' talk in a kind manner, about their sports and plays, will make them feel that you are their friend, and the little ones, in most cases, will sit down to bear the pain with the fortitude of heroes. Do not think you have no time to spend with children in this way, and that it is a matter of no account. The child that is brought to you today will soon meet you on the street as your equal, and if you treat him kindly he will remember you and prove your friend. Sometimes no talking will induce children to submit to what you think necessary. In such cases, if your services are of *real* importance to them, you should not hesitate to resort to force. This should always be done in a kind but resolute manner, and when you undertake it, never yield until you have accomplished your object.

You should strive to do all your work well, and never degrade a noble calling by dishonest expedients.

You will certainly meet with failures in your operations and sometimes when you least expect them, but if you are patient, honest and faithful, you need not be discouraged, for though the school of experience gives some hard lessons, patient striving will lead to success.

It is not so many years since the advantages you will now enjoy could not be procured at any cost. In fact the demand for dentistry was then small, and it required but little natural or acquired ability to meet the demands for the dentist's skill, and a few month's teaching was enough to enable almost anyone to become a dentist. As refinement and civilization increased the demand for dental operations, dentists increased in number and character. These men saw that dentistry could be made a branch of the healing art—a specialty in medicine. They determined that they would withhold no secret from their professional brethren, who were prepared to engage in this enterprise with them. The first dental association was established, where they freely consulted together upon the principles and practices of their profession. A dental journal was commenced with its pages open to all who had anything of advantage to the profession. It was soon found that a few months of private instruction, owing to the great and rapid improvement in the art, were not enough to qualify beginners to practice it. A thorough and systematic course of preparatory training was demanded, and to meet this requirement, Colleges of Dentistry were organized. Discovery followed discovery—art and scientific research were stimulated and applied to the art, so that dentistry has risen in the last century to a useful and respectable profession. Today it enjoys the benefit of many colleges and a literature of which professions much older might well be proud, and men engaged in practice whose abilities would be ornaments to *any* profession. But as we look about us, and see the changes that have been made in our art, we must not imagine that the world has stood still to witness the progress of our profession.

Our calling has but partaken of the spirit of the age.

In the honored field of medicine, in chemistry, in geology, in astronomy, in mechanical invention, in agriculture, and in almost every other field of labor, there has been great improvement. We are now living in the most remarkable age of the world.

Into this world of thought and labor you are preparing yourselves to enter, and you owe to this old University that, like dutiful sons, you shall so prepare yourselves as to win laurels to lay at the feet of your *Alma Mater*.

In every profession which requires skill there is great need of thorough training, and the necessity no longer exists for anyone to enter our profession without such training; in fact, the passage of dental laws by the different States and provinces of America, renders it impossible to do so. The

demand of the age is for the best, and he who hopes for success must come to his calling thoroughly prepared.

Gentlemen, you owe it to yourselves to so prepare while in training, that you will be able to take the highest ground for the honor of your profession.

Progress has been the watchword of the ages, and as each succeeding century is ushered in, it differs from the preceding only in respect to advancement, with giant strides the world has advanced.

The possibilities of today were the impossibilities of yesterday. This is true of every phase of life and especially of the sciences. The infinitude of the heavens becomes finite, and the distance between planet and planet is measured as accuratly as the distance between towns. Thoughts are communicated through miles of space, the air, is being navigated and the microscope reveals to us hitherto unknown worlds of organism, revealing the causes and characters of disease till now many of them can be cultivated much the same as one could cultivate plants.

And so it is with dentistry, it was but a few years ago that cavies of the teeth was an enigma, its causes were much discussed, many tried to explain its pathology, some held one theory and some another, yet still it appeared to be beyond the reach of those who vainly tried to comprehend it. But the issue was finally met, and the mystery solved and we are, in the light of our present knowledge, able to combat the ravages of this disease as rationally and scientifically as the physician combats any general disease. Not many years ago a tooth was irretrievably lost as soon as decay had reached and exposed the pulp. Thinking men grappled with this question, and soon the obstacle was overcome. Through our knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the teeth we know that just as soon as the tooth is fully developed, the pulp has performed its principal function, and may be extirpated without apaprent injury, and the root canals may be filled and the tooth made to do good service for years. We know this positively, it is a scientific fact, and just as surgical an operation as the removal of the appendix, now become so common.

The medical phase of the subject has also changed, and now the dentist knows the conditions of the mouth, whether they be normal or pathological, and he is able to treat the same intelligently and scientifically, and, on account of this advancement, the profession of medicine is recognizing the fact that the condition of the mouth and teeth has much to do with the general health of the patient. The reason for this is twofold. First, the decayed teeth themselves are a menace to health, for putrifying material of such a nature forms an excellent culture medium for the development of all kinds of pathogenic micro-organisms which, being carried into the internal organs, are certain to cause disease of various kinds. And, second, just as soon as the function of the teeth is impaired the patient cannot properly masticate the food, which causes digestive troubles and their attending results. Another phase of our profession that is demanding recognition is that of orthopedic dentistry. The entire expression of the face may be changed and beautified by the proper and scientific regulation of the teeth. Wonderful strides have also been made in the field of prothetic dentistry, not only from a standpoint of utility, but also from an artistic point of view. In years gone by a denture that did satisfactory service was considered a success, but we cannot say that today; for now we must take into consideration the restoration of the features of the face—we must to a great degree reproduce nature.

Therefore, artistic ability is one of the potent requirements of the skillful dentist. These and many other things mark the progress of our profession. Remember, that you will be under obligations to the profession

you have chosen, and that you have no right to tear down what your predecessors have so ardently sought to build up, for its future lies in the hands of its present students and they will be responsible for the outcome. The elevation of dentistry will depend upon the kind of men the different colleges graduate; they should be honorable men, professional men, men who will

Mrs. Browning says:

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Amalgam and Its Treatment.

BY DAVID GENESE, D.D.S., BALTIMORE.

Demonstrated at the Northeastern Dental Association, October 20, 1904.

All practitioners are familiar with amalgam fillings that are presented to them after being in the tooth for sometime and show discoloration and shrinkage around the edges, though a bright center may be left.

Though the greatest care has been exercised in inserting them, the failure is the result of failing to extract the free mercury that has been incorporated with it to form the amalgam paste which has oxidized on every particle of it, and which in a dry state cannot be gotten rid of.

Trituration in the hands or mortar of earthenware or glass does not incorporate the mercury thoroughly with the metal and as it presents a dry grey granulated appearance more mercury is generally added, rendering it impossible for the mass ever to be thoroughly hard and compact.

I pointed out some years ago the advantage of triturating the metal and mercury between two soft surfaces. For this purpose I used a rubber pestle and mortar.

Care should be taken to add the mercury very carefully and little at a time until a dry granulated mass is obtained slightly adhesive in particles to each other. It is then ready to treat with the acid process, which I have altered from the previous one given.

I take nitric 1, muriatic 2 parts, and add to this a little scrap gold, and allow it to dissolve. I then add the metals entering the composition of the amalgam and form a stannate of gold. When this is thoroughly dissolved I dilute with distilled water and bottle for use.

It should be strongly acid to taste, but not strong enough to stain the hands.

When this fluid comes in contact with the amalgamated mass it has a chemical action of uniting all the metals and causing the free mercury to come to the surface, at the same time removing the oxides.

It will then be found that instead of too little mercury, more than an abundance is present.

The excess should not be removed at this point.

Wash away the acid liquid with warm water, and add to the metal mass a mixture of liq. pot. dilute with equal parts of water. This will finish the amalgam to a very plastic and white condition.

Wash again in clean water and dry on white blotting paper.

It is now ready for use.

Expel all surplus mercury thoroughly and pack into the tooth with warm instruments with a rotary burnishing motion. Contour and allow fifteen or twenty minutes to elapse. It is then ready to carve up and polish.

Amalgam thus treated will not shrink or discolor.

If a very hard amalgam is required, moss fibre gold may be incorporated into it at the first stage mentioned, and it will be thoroughly intermixed with the inferior metals and give the finished filling the appearance of platinum. It will set very rapidly, take

a bright finish, and when ground to contour the edges will be firm and close to the tooth.

No free mercury being left in the mass by this process it does not cause it to soften at the edges where the mercury accumulates in untreated alloys, and becomes detached by the friction of masticating and removed by the fluids of the mouth.

The mercury used by me has been also treated to remove impurities in the following manner:

Put into an evaporating dish the mercury and to this add nitric acid diluted about one-fourth and add pumice powder to cover the top of the mercury about one inch. Place this in a sand bath over a Bunsen burner and heat to 100°F. Allow this to evaporate to dryness, but be sure it does not get overheated. Use a thermometer in the pumice and watch it. The mercury will be freed of impurities and can be strained and bottled for use.

A pivot made with amalgam and gold, to fit an ordinary root canal, was shown and could not be broken by anyone present.

The Successful Treatment of Foreign Bodies Which Have Been Swallowed.

BELL writes in the *Medical Press and Circular* of June 14, 1905, that he has employed the following method with success:

Those of us who have been hurriedly called in to such cases must have felt that the usual advice to "leave matters alone for a while," or to "give an aperient," does not appeal very strongly to the frantic mother, however satisfactory it may have proved in our past experience. She expects more from science than such nursery tricks as castor-oil!

Such a position is a very uncomfortable one to face. "Can nothing more be done?" is a question we never get hardened to; and so it was the recognition of the frailty of man, well lubricated by a fond mother, a short time ago which led the author to adopt the method which he brings forward in his paper.

He was called to see a child—an only one, to make matters worse—about eighteen months of age, who had gleefully swallowed a gold brooch with the letters B-A-B-Y sticking out on all sides.

By the time he arrived the household could not have been in a greater state of confusion if the child had swallowed a barbed-wire fence.

He endeavored to calm the mother's fears with the usual formulæ—"it would be all right," or "the child would pass it easily enough." The author states he need not say what he gathered concerning his ability and originality from the glances of the mother and the nurse—his reputation was becoming a speck on the horizon. The mother did not consider she had sufficiently impresed him with the special features of that brooch, but he soon had a horrible mental picture of grappling hooks and spear-heads. Something clearly had to be done, and it suddenly occurred to him to feed the child on cotton-wool.

He did not feel like half-measures—we all know the effect a weeping woman who will not listen to reason, or unreason, has on one—so he gave the child a small handful of absorbent wool, teased up very finely, part in milk food, part in jam sandwiches.

The jam sandwiches were a new experience in the life of that infant, and so the wool went comfortably down. In the evening, some hours later, he ordered a dose of castor oil; and oh, what joy in the morning! He was greeted at the front door with a copius motion, among which were several egg-shaped lumps of cotton-wool, and in the middle of one of these was the brooch.

He was rather surprised at the complete succes of the method— the brooch was so absolutely packed that it was very difficult either to feel or extract it.

Shortly after this episode the author was sent for to see a little boy, aged 4¼, who had swallowed a small brass knob which he had unscrewed from his bed. Here was something which must, he thought, easily pass along at once. But it did not do so. On the third day a skiagram was taken, and the knob was seen to be still in the stomach, in spite of castor oil and plenty of food.

An operation was spoken of—apparently that was less serious in the eyes of the sorrowing relatives than that the small knob should rest a while on its journey south.

So Bell set to work with absorbent wool, giving the child a handful in bread and milk, followed at night by a dose of castor oil.

He did not feel very confident that it would effect the knob one way or the other—it was smooth; surely he thought, the wool could not stick, and if it did, would it or would it not cause the knob to be gripped and passed along? He was doubtful.

However, he had the pleasure, when he went to learn the result the next day, of digging it out of a mass of feces and wool.

The author's idea is that the wool may act in one of two ways: (1) either by directly enveloping the body swallowed, or (2) by matting the feces together around it.

He hopes others will try this method, which naturally commends itself most to one when the body swallowed has sharp points, which require covering, lest they catch and stick in the mucous membrane. But since it will also cover smooth bodies and enable them to be gripped and passed on, the author feels ready to meet any mother who has a baby who has swallowed anything small enough to pass through the pylorus. This method of treatment has the advantage of being easily and immediately applied, and his results show that it is well worth a trial—for the child is comfortably relieved of its burden, the mother is satisfied, and the doctor should get plenty of reward, if he has any of the instincts of a conjurer or showman.

Since writing the above paper, Mr. G. J. Johnson, of Dublin, has called the author's attention to a successful case of his, treated by this method two years ago. His patient had swallowed a metal denture. The author believes that wool has been employed frequently, although precise records do not exist except in the above mentioned case. It is, he thinks, a method which should be employed, and taught as a routine practice.

Mechanical Dentistry—A Means of Retention of Suction Plates.

BY DR. J. H. CROSSLAND, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

By the decree of our worthy presiding officer it is my duty to seek to augment the interest which will, on this occasion, be aroused on the subject of "Mechanical Denistry." It is not our intention to seek to throw additional light on the well-beaten paths of either the art or the science of this deep and beautiful subject. No experiences shall I relate, merely suggestions.

Several years ago, while examining a mouth, the familiar spectacle of the tissues of the palate drawn down until they had filled one of those so-called "vacuum chambers" attracted my attention by the unusual extent of the protrusion and the distinctness of its outlines, and also by the healthiness of the parts. It occurred to me that a device by which the same force that produced it could be made to accentuate, or even produce, ridges and eminences with retentive forms, as well as conducive to æsthetic effect. Soft rub-

Continued on page 12

THE UNIVERSITY ORIST

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EDITORIAL.

With the beginning of the session of 1905-'06 THE ORIST appears with an enlarged capacity, which indicates the wider field of usefulness the promulgators have planned for it. During the past two years our little paper has kept us in touch with hundreds of our Alumni, all of whom have shown by their assistance, in a material way and otherwise, their appreciation of the feeble efforts put forth by the publishers. Thus encouraged, it shall be our aim in the future to broaden out somewhat, so as to keep pace with the progress of the times, and give to our Association a publication of such merit as shall be deserving of future support.

In attempting this advance, your Committee has endeavored to move along perfectly safe lines, rather preferring gradual growth of a permanent nature, to spurious flashes which must sooner or later rebound.

There is also to be an increase in the number of copies to be issued each month, so as to give extras to supply additions to the list of membership, which it is our purpose to have enrolled during the present year. The extra copies will be sent as samples to such Alumni, in various sections of the country, as are regarded most likely to take an interest in the welfare of the organization. There will be placed in each copy a blank form of membership application, which may be filled out by those wishing to become identified with our Association, and returned to the Secretary, who will submit the same to the Executive Committee for approval.

The possibilities of the wide influence which our Association may exert, are beginning to be apparent to those who have labored faithfully to put it upon a working basis, and now that the ice has been broken, the boat launched, and our bark moving quietly on, we send cordial good cheer to those of our number who have hitherto not known of the organization, or, having known, for one reason or another have neglected to send in their names.

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ber, in conjunction with vulcanite and metal forms, suggested itself to me. The remaining teeth, when any are present, and also the devices which have been used for the retention of the interdental splint might be used as a means of retention for such an appliance, the same, of course, to be made adjustable by the patient. The old-fashioned spring attachments might also be used. A bulb attached to a rubber tube might be used by the patient to apply additional pressure during leisure moments.

Of course the suction device could, in most cases, have teeth attached to it to induce the patient to submit to the annoyance until more favorable conditions could be established and a firmer and less cumbersome denture inserted.

Matters of detail are here only matters of theory, and are left to those who may think sufficiently well of the suggestion to endeavor to convert it to practical ends.

Two questions naturally arise: Can ridges and undercuts be produced in this way? If so, what of their permanency?

The idea that they can be produced thus is, in our humble opinion, not merely an hypothesis, but a well and firmly

founded theory, based on the familiar fact that such has been done by air-chamber plates so many times. There is no reason apparent to me why the hardest tissues, usually covered by plates, should yield to this force, and the softer ones fail to do so.

As to the permanency of such ridges, or eminences, I can only say that if my observations have not misled me, these protrusions which fill the air chambers do not pass away, even when new plates have been inserted.

It is not the intention to claim too much for the idea, but, in this humble opinion, the theory advanced is a sound one, the question of its utility being identical with that of its practicability.

The idea is original with me. If it is not new to all of you, it may be to some.

College Items.

After a strenuous campaign the Senior Class election was held on October 23rd. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Geo. W. Frank, of Maine, president; L. Rothenburg, of New York, vice-president; William C. Van Meter, of West Virginia, secretary; D. C. Colvin, of Pennsylvania, treasurer; P. A. Garneau, of Connecticut, sergeant-at-arms; Henry Strasser, of Maryland, orator; G. A. Burton, of Delaware, artist. On Monday evening following the election the class was very pleasantly entertained at the Cascade by the newly elected staff.

J. L. Hawse (Josie), of South Carolina, is back with us again, taking his senior session. Josie is the same old boy, with the same old brogue.

The initiating exercises were carried out this year to about the usual extent, regardless of the threatened arrests by the police.

A handsome, new instrument cabinet now graces the extracting room.

Mr. J. L. Sanders from Southern Dental College has entered the Senior class.

The Freshmen are learning to mix plaster. Ye Gods! What a mess they make.

Mr. E. P. Skaggs, class '06, of W. Va., was married during the summer to Miss Grace M. Barker of Hinton, W. Va.

Prof. Jas. H. Harris, who has been indisposed during the summer, has returned from his Virginia home, with renewed vigor, and was heartily welcomed by his classes.

Miss Lucinda Bankard, of Md., entered the Freshman class this year. Miss Bankard has the distinction of being the first lady student in the department of dentistry of the University of Maryland.

Mr. P. T. Mullins from B. M. C. is a Senior here.

Dr. I. H. Davis, who has been connected with the University for many years in the capacity of Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry, has commenced a course of lectures in connection with Prof. Harris.

Sis! S-S-S, Bang! Pop! What's that? Oh, nothing but a vulcanizer blowing off—Freshman, of course.

Who would have thought that Cupid with his dart could have pierced the intricate netting of the Secreary's little "cage" in the infirmary? But 'tis true, for on one October evening Miss Daisy Butler, the charming little ex-secretary, was married to Dr. F. W. McCluer, class '05, of Va. We extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the happy pair.

Miss Childs has been appointed to succeed Miss Butler as secretary.

The "Freshmen Class" have elected the following gentlemen to office: A. G. Phifer, of North Carolina, president; C. E. Lasselle, of Massachusetts, vice-president; Miss Bankard, of Maryland, secretary; W. F. Blakesler, of New York, treasurer.

News Items.

Dr. J. L. McClung and bride, of Virginia, are in town and paid the college a visit. Dr. McClung graduated in '05, and is located in Olive Hill, Kentucky.

Dr. H. F. Wood, a graduate of '05, who was operated on by Dr. J. R. Winslow for necrosis of the frontal sinus, is rapidly recovering, and the operation apears to have been a perfect success.

W. R. McIntire, Class '05, sends us an announcement of his new location, 398-402 Westminster street, Providence R. I.

Dr. B. A. Lester, of the class of '05, is in town making a final effort to raise, by subscription, sufficient money to defray the deficit of $600 arising from the publishing of the Class Annual of 1905.

The name of the annual, Bones, Molars and Briefs, on account of the affiliation of the Maryland School of Pharmacy with the University, has been changed to "Terra Mariæ."

The Board of Editors were unable to get any of the cuts used in publishing the old book, necessitating their purchasing an entire new set of cuts of the faculty and college. This, with cost of publishing the increased number of pages required for the representation of the new department, and the fact that 176 copies which were subscribed for were left on their hands, has caused this indebtedness, which Dr. Lester hopes to soon liquidate.

SEVERE DRIVING MISHAP.

Doctor and Mrs. Snively Very Badly Injured.

Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 17.—Dr. D. B. Snively, of Waynesboro, Pa., and wife were injured in a driving accident near Blue Ridge Summit. They were in a buggy with their young son Richard, when an automobile frightened the horse, which jumped to the side of the road, a front wheel of the buggy, striking the fence. Doctor and Mrs. Snively were thrown out. Dr. Snively had several ribs fractured and Mrs. Snively was badly bruised. Their son remained in the buggy until the runaway horse stopped from exhaustion and was uninjured.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Dr. T. O. Heatwole, Class 1895, elected to the Legislature of Maryland.

Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole, Democrat, was elected by the voters of the Second Legislative District to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, defeating his opponent, Allen Cleveland, Republican, by a handsome majority.

Dr. Heatwole's constituents are to be congratulated upon their choice for their representative. He is a forceful man, strong in character, and in his speech has the power of conveying his ideas directly to his hearers, impressing them with his earnestness.

It was the writer's good fortune, while a Freshman in the University, to be present at one of Dr. Heatwole's lectures at the opening of the session. Little of that lecture is retained now, but one word spoken then will always be remembered. It was the word "Clean." Of course, it applied to dentistry. He was admonishing us to be cleanly in all our operations. It is the one adjective that describes the man. The voters of Baltimore are assured that Timothy O. Heatwole will be *clean* in politics and in his share of making the laws for the State his share of making the laws for the State.

Tin as a Cavity Lining and Filling.

No better material can be used as a base for large gold fillings in the posterior teeth than pure tin foil. It is easily adapted to the cavity and is tolerated, next to gutta-percha, by the pulp; in fact, it seems to have some therapeutic influence upon the pulp when placed in close proximity.

It is more desirable than other materials for linings, as gold foil may be worked directly into it, forming one homogeneous mass, instead of working each material as a distinct filling.

In large approximate cavities where the gingival portion is hidden from view the tin may be exposed at the surface from a quarter to a half of the entire approximate surface, thereby simplifying the operation to a great extent, while at the same time giving the patient as good, if not a better, filling than if the whole surface were covered with gold.

In those buccal cavities, which extend along the gingival line and are so painful to the patient and disagreeable to the operator, tin can be used to great advantage.

Weddings.

Dr. W. E. Dimmock, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, a graduate of the Class of '05, and Miss Lilian Dakin were married September 14, 1905.

DR. STRICKLER—MISS ANDES.

Former Students of Bridgewater College Married in Chapel by President Yount.

A pretty wedding was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the chapel of Bridgewater College, when Miss Nora Roller Andes became the bride of Dr. R. E. L. Strickler, a young dentist of North Fork, W. Va. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. B. Yount, president of Bridgewater College, in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives of the young couple.

Mrs. Sarah K. Meyerhoeffer, of Pleasant Valley, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor and Mr. Benjamin F. Strickler, of Alexandria, a brother of the groom, was best man. There were no other attendants.

The bride was charmingly attired in a handsome traveling gown of blue brilliantine, and the matron of honor wore blue silk.

Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Strickler were driven to Harrisonburg, where they boarded the afternoon Southern train for a bridal trip to New York State. They will spend several weeks on the Hudson, returning to North Fork during the latter part of this month.

Dr. Strickler is a son of the late Frank Strickler, of New Market, and is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Maryland. He located at North Fork, W. Va., a year or two ago and has acquired an extensive practice in that vicinity. He was a student at Bridgewater College three years and has many friends in the town.

His bride is a daughter of the late John W. and Mrs. Bettie A. Andes, of Rockingham, and enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the community in which she has always made her home. She, too, is a graduate of Bridgewater College and is a young lady of charming personality.

Dr. and Mrs. Strickler were the recipients of many handsome presents, among which were various articles of silverware, china and linen.