

Abstracts of Current Literature

Anthropology

†THE SKELETAL AND DENTAL PATHOLOGY OF AN EARLY IRANIAN SITE. WILTON MARIAN KROGMAN. *Bull. Hist. Med.* 8:28, Jan. 1940.

This article contains much material on pediatric paleopathology for the period circa 4000 B.C. to circa 2000 B.C. The condition of the children's teeth was "uniformly good"; only 3 cases of caries and 2 of apical abscess were found. One child showed traumatic loss of the upper central incisors. There was excessive wear of the teeth; at 7 to 8 years of age—just prior to the eruption of the premolars—the temporary molars showed "complete loss of enamel from the occlusal surface" (fourth degree of wear), probably due to gritty food. There was no crowding or malposition. The eruption pattern of permanent teeth and the form of the palatal arch "give some evidence of retention of primitive features."

A careful description of a microcephalic cranium (Hissar III, circa 3000 B.C. to circa 2000 B.C.) of a child of about 6 years is given; there were complete obliteration of the sagittal suture, microcephalic measurements and asymmetry of the vault in form as well as in thickness, simulating to a certain extent hemiatrophy.

Three unilaterally shortened humeri may present a "hereditary familial condition," though the ulnas and radii on the affected side show no atrophy from disuse. The symmetry of the length relations indicates a congenital condition.

ROSENTHAL, St. Paul

Dental Caries

A SIMPLE COLORIMETRIC METHOD FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF CARIES ACTIVITIES. MARSHALL L. SNYDER. *J.A.D.A.* 28:44, Jan. 1941.

The use of a simple colorimetric method for the diagnosis of caries activities is described for ordinary clinical use by the practicing dentist. It is based on the rate of color change in an agar medium that can be bought ready for use. This method has been checked against other methods requiring longer periods of time and full laboratory equipment and found to be accurate, faster and more economical.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

SEX AND AGE FACTORS IN THE INCIDENCE OF DENTAL CARIES. ERNEST SLOMAN. *J.A.D.A.* 28:441, Mar. 1941.

Four recent investigations have shown certain sex and age interrelations with the incidence of caries. The conclusions reached were that the caries index is higher in girls than in boys. The earlier eruption of teeth in girls can not account for the wide difference in incidence. The greatest percentage of difference is in the thirty year age group but both sexes show a substantial reduction in caries during middle ages.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

THE INFLUENCE OF IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS ON DENTAL CARIES. THOMAS J. HILL. *J.A.D.A.* 28:109, Jan. 1941.

Investigation of the causative factors of dental caries has dominated all dental research of the past decade. Now there is ample evidence to support the theory that caries-susceptibility varies in mouths with different bacterial content. The role of heredity and *L. Acidophilus agglutinins* in the caries problem is discussed.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

Dental Hygiene and Public Health

AUTHENTIC DENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR THE SCHOOL CHILD. J. M. WISAN. *J.A.D.A.* 28:401, Mar. 1941.

Dental health information is being demanded by those concerned with the teaching of

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the child. This article discusses (1) The underlying theories and premises concerned with dental health practices that are consistent with present day scientific knowledge, and (2) What dental health practices should the school child adopt.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

Education, Legislation, Economics

EDUCATION IN DENTISTRY. J. L. T. APPLETON. J.A.D.A. 28:359, Mar. 1941.

Dentistry is all those things which human beings, functioning as Dentists, do. To combat dental ills and defects and to escape their consequences, man has resorted to prayer, magic, drugs, surgery and artful substitutes. Through the years there has also gradually emerged the belief that the health of the mouth is not without influence on the body as a whole. This belief has brought with it new and greater responsibilities. To meet these responsibilities the problems of education, licensing, economics of training and practice, the complex medical-dental relations, have been intensified. This article should be carefully read by every Dentist as it considers many pertinent questions.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

Etiology

HEREDITARY INFLUENCE MANIFESTED BY THE ABSENCE OF LATERAL INCISORS. J. REESE BEYRENT. J.A.D.A. 28:81, Jan. 1941.

A study of hereditary influence in this condition is presented. In a family consisting of a mother and twelve children, six of the children had one or both lateral incisors missing. The father possessed both laterals, the mother had neither. The five grandchildren had all incisors.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

Habits

†GRASPING AND SUCKING. IRVING BIEBER. J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis. 91:31, Jan. 1940. (See Physiology.)

Nutrition and Metabolism

MEDICO-DENTAL PROBLEMS. WILLIAM V. WATSON. Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:1146, Dec. 1940. (See Treatment and Retention.)

ROLE OF NUTRITION IN DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH. ROBERT S. HARRIS. J.A.D.A. 28:424, Mar. 1941.

Throughout the ages man has been interested in the what and wherefore of eating. The nutritional advance of the last few years has been so rapid that most investigators have limited themselves to a particular part of the whole. Thus, individual findings have often been similar to the separate pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Dr. Harris takes each section separately and considers it in its relation to the whole puzzle. The portion of this paper that discusses the use of cheap cereal mixtures to supplement our present deficiency diet is of particular interest in today's National emergency.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

†THE EFFECT OF CITRUS FRUIT JUICES AND OF VARIOUS MOUTH PROPHYLAXES ON THE ORAL FLORA. H. J. FLORESTANO, J. E. FABER and L. H. JAMES. J. Bact. 39:24, Jan. 1940.

This is a most interesting presentation. Quantitative determinations of the microorganisms found in the saliva of 9 normal persons were made by the authors before and after each patient had used the following materials: water, orange juice, grapefruit juice, hexylresorcinol tooth paste and mouth wash, sodium ricinoleate tooth paste and mouth wash and a liquid dentifrice. "Plain agar was used for enumerating saprophytic types, tomato juice agar for aciduric organisms, and blood agar for potential pathogens. Samples of saliva were examined before lunch, after lunch, after prophylaxis and 2 hours later."

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Using the "after lunch" counts as a 100 per cent basis for determining the average percentage decrease in bacterial counts immediately after prophylaxis, the investigators found that the counts for sodium ricinoleate tooth paste and mouth wash and for liquid dentifrice were, respectively, 89 per cent and 86 per cent less than the counts obtained after lunch. With hexylresorcinol tooth paste and mouth wash, the decrease was 59 per cent; with grapefruit juice, 56 per cent, and with orange juice, 47 per cent.

Although sodium ricinoleate tooth paste and mouth wash and liquid dentifrice were most effective in the actual removal of organisms, they were least effective in inhibiting further microbial action. "When the counts immediately after prophylaxis were used as a 100 per cent basis for determining the average percentage increase two hours later, the citrus juices were found to be the most effective in checking microbial activity."

STROESSER, Minneapolis

THE PRESENT STATUS OF VITAMIN THERAPY. FREDERICK F. TISDALL. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:1178, Dec. 1940.

Of the fifteen vitamins that have been demonstrated from animal experimentation nine are necessary for human nutrition. They are A, four members of the B complex, C, D, E, and K. A brief description of each vitamin is given, and from what sources they may be obtained.

LEWIS, Dayton

*THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF VITAMIN C IN GINGIVITIS OF ADOLESCENTS. F. S. ROFF and A. J. GLAZEBROOK. *Brit. Dent. J.* 68:135-141. 1940.

During a study of vitamin C saturation among boys in a naval training establishment the opportunity was taken to examine the condition of the gums. The commonest lesion was gingivo-stomatitis and this cleared completely with addition of vitamin C as redoxon to the ration. Marginal gingivitis, associated with retention of food particles about the teeth, often yielded to simple hygienic measures but a completely healthy condition of the gums was usually only attained in those boys who were receiving vitamin C. (NAR, 10:195.)

Oral Surgery

PLASTIC SURGERY OF THE FACE. R. P. GINGRASS. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:961, Oct. 1940.

An illustrated article showing results of various types of facial surgery.

LEWIS, Dayton

Pathology

†ACUTE GINGIVOSTOMATITIS IN CHILDREN. J. D. MCKINNEY. *Illinois M. J.* 77:269, March, 1940.

Acute gingivostomatitis is a definite disease entity, occurring in a definite age. Attempts to state its cause have caused considerable controversy. Its infectious character has not been proved. The rapid course of the disease is against any theory that the cause is a deficiency. There seems to be a seasonal appearance of the disease. Its course follows a rather definite pattern, and complications or sequelae are rare. Treatments of various types have been described, but none have proved to have specific value.

BARBOUR, Peoria, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL ELONGATION OF TEETH. ALBIN OPPENHEIM. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:931, Oct. 1940. (See Treatment and Retention.)

†CONGENITAL CATARACTS AND OXYCEPHALY. G. P. SOURDILLE, E. DUVAL and GENDRON. *Bull. Soc. d'opht. de Paris* 51:186, March, 1939.

In a recent thesis Lartigue has shown the rarity of congenital cataracts associated with oxycephaly. Two observations are cited. A girl 7 years of age was born at six and one-half months. A cranial deformity was noted. Vision had always been poor. Both lenses had lamellar cataracts. The hands and feet had the classic aspect of arachnoidactylia. The roentgenograms of the skull showed signs of hypertension with digital impressions on the

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convexity of the skull. Examination of the fundi after operation for the cataracts failed to reveal any change from the normal.

The second patient was 5 years of age. The family history showed no hereditary stigmas. The patient was thought to have normal vision as a baby. In later years it was found to be deficient. Lamellar cataracts were discovered. A roentgenogram of the skull was characteristic of oxycephaly. After operation for the cataracts the papillae were found to be edematous with congested borders. Pictures and roentgenograms are included.

L. L. MAVER [Arch. Ophth.]

†CONGENITAL FACIAL HEMIHYPERTROPHY WITH OCULAR ANOMALIES: REPORT OF TWO CASES. R. GOZBERK. *Ann. d'ocul.* 176:624, Aug. 1939.

Congenital facial hemihypertrophy is a rare condition. The writer gives a report of the work of Sabrazes and Cabannes, who in 1898 found 18 cases in the literature, some of which, however, were rather indefinite. The last case noted was presented before the Société française d'ophtalmologie in 1931.

Gozberk gives the details of 2 cases, illustrated with photographs. One patient was a girl of 10 years and the second a child of 2 years.

The chief details of the subject are summarized—etiology, pathologic anatomy, pathogenesis, symptoms and diagnosis.

S. H. MCKEE [Arch. Ophth.]

†GROWTH DISORDER OF THE SKULL IN MONGOLISM. C. E. BENDA. *Am. J. Path.* 16:71, 1940.

A histologic study of the synchondrosis spheno-occipitalis, of the synchondrosis spheno-ethmoidalis and of tissue from the vertebrae in mongolism is presented. It is shown that proliferation of the cartilage is absent or insufficient. The histologic differences between mongolism, chondrodysplasia and cretinism are demonstrated and discussed. The growth disorder in mongolism is not restricted to the cartilaginous epiphysial lines but involves also the membranous bones. An analysis of the observations indicates that the development of the growth disorder known as mongoloid deficiency appears to be dependent on a congenital absence or deficiency of those agents from hypophysial or extrahypophysial sources which stimulate differentiation and growth.

FROM AUTHOR'S SUMMARY [Arch. Path.]

†INFANTILE MELANODONTIA. G. NOYER. *Presse méd.* 48:286, March 12, 1940.

Noyer calls attention to the condition seen often in the mouths of children between 1 and 4 years of age, in which the upper incisors appear as blackened stumps. This condition has been labeled caries, but there are several differentiating points. Caries appears in the fissures of the enamel or on opposing surfaces, produces an odor and gives rise to pain. Melanodontia rarely attacks other teeth, appears first in the middle third of the outer face of the upper incisors, produces no odor or pain and gives rise to no complications. The dentine is not involved, and the pulp cavity and root canal are not attacked. The black pigment is one of the melanins. The cause of this condition is probably a complex deficiency, lack of vitamin C playing a very important rôle.

DAFFINEE, Boston

†JAW WINKING. P. G. DOYNE. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.* 33:514, June, 1940.

The case of a child 2½ years of age is reported. It was noticed at birth that the left upper eyelid opened widely when the child ate and fell when the mouth closed. Her teeth were devoid of enamel. Her mother and father had a similar condition. Eighteen members in three generations of the patient's family were affected.

WILLIAMSON, New Orleans

MALOCCLUSION AND ALVEOLAR RESORPTION AS ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN ORAL TUMORS. H. A. SOLOMON and E. M. BURKE. *J.A.D.A.* 28:3, Jan. 1941.

Malocclusion and alveolar resorption should be looked upon as etiologic agents in benign and malignant oral tumors. These factors should be placed in the same category as jagged surfaces, tobacco, syphilis and lack of hygiene. For example, misdirected forces arising from a tooth out of alignment can do considerable damage to the surrounding dental structures. Alveolar resorption results in supporting surface adjustment that may

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produce excessive trauma on portions of the mouth which thus become sites of potential danger.

PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

†SOME COMMENTS ON THE TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL CLUBFEET. J. H. KITE. J. M. A. Georgia 29:212. April, 1940.

This is a plea for the early conservative (nonoperative) treatment of congenital clubfeet. It is well to remember that Dr. Kite, Michael Hoke and Lawson Thornton first described the conservative nonoperative treatment with plaster casts and weldings, which may be performed without an anesthetic, the use of force or any cutting operations.

It is generally conceded among orthopedists of the present era that this is the treatment of choice. This method takes longer than the radical operative treatment, but better results are obtained, the normal appearance of the feet is restored and, because there is usually freedom from adhesions, normal function results.

The details of the cast and wedging method are described in detail and fully illustrated in the June 1939 issue of the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*.

MORRISON, Savannah, Ga.

THE DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CRANIAL ROENTGENOGRAMS IN PITUITARY DISEASE. MAX A. GOLDZIEHER. *Endocrinology* 27:185, Aug. 1940. (See Roentgenology.)

†FOCAL INFECTION OF DENTAL ORIGIN IN THE CHILD. V. DE LA MAZA and C. T. DEPASSIER. *Rev. chilena de pediat.* 11:105, March, 1940.

Focal infections of dental origin can be found in the deciduous teeth of children and are more common than is generally supposed.

Both dentists and pediatricians should pay more attention to the treatment of children's teeth. In this way many forms of focal infection can be prevented.

Many conditions ordinarily resistant to treatment clear up more rapidly when such foci are removed.

SCHULTZ, Chicago

THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF VITAMIN C IN GINGIVITIS OF ADOLESCENTS. F. S. ROFF and A. J. GLAZEBROOK. *Brit. Dent. J.* 68:135-141. 1940. (See Nutrition and Metabolism.)

†THE THERAPY OF FUSOSPIROCHETOSIS (VINCENT'S DISEASE). HENRY FIELD, JR. J.A.M.A. 114:1073, March 23, 1940.

Field reviews the symptoms of this symbiotic infection with spirochetes and fusiform bacilli. Vitamin deficiency and other diseases may be associated, particularly avitaminosis C.

Involvement is usually in the gums or about the teeth but may also be tonsillar or pulmonary.

Treatment is varied but consists principally of the use of arsenicals internally or locally and oxidizing agents locally.

HEERSMA, Kalamazoo, Mich.

†VON RECKLINGHAUSEN'S NEUROFIBROMATOSIS WITH BONE MANIFESTATIONS. ERICH UHLMANN and ABRAHAM GROSSMAN. *Ann. Int. Med.* 14:225, Aug. 1940.

Two cases are reported, in one of which cystic changes were exhibited in the mandible; in the other there was gigantism associated with elephantiasis of the lower extremity and osteoporosis, decalcification and atrophy of the cervical vertebrae.

The patients were both girls, aged 2 and 16 years respectively.

The literature is reviewed.

READING, Galveston, Texas

Physiology

†GRASPING AND SUCKING. IRVING BIEBER. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.* 91:31, Jan. 1940.

The relationship between the grasping and sucking reflexes in the newly born and in

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young infants is discussed. In older children and adults these functions are present only in pathologic states. The case of a 48 year old man in whom sucking and grasping reflexes returned is cited. The man suffered from hypertensive cerebrovascular disease and multiple cerebral softening.

JAHN, Omaha

†THE PALM-CHIN (MARINESCO-RADOVICI) REFLEX IN THE CHILD. M. SCHACHTER-NANCY. Rev. franç. de pédiat. 13:180, 1937.

The reflex described by Marinesco and Radovici in 1920 consists of the contraction of muscles in the region of the chin following mechanical or thermal stimulation of the thenar or hypothenar eminences on the same side. In the normal subject the reflex is brusque and brief; in the subject with a pyramidal lesion it is slower and lasts longer. Studies are cited stating that it is present in 75 per cent of infants under 1 month of age, 90 per cent of those between 1 and 6 months and 50 per cent of those between 6 months and 2 years (the same incidence noted for adults). The author studied the reflex in 1,207 normal children between 6 and 12 years of age. It was positive in 33 per cent of the boys and 21 per cent of the girls.

LESLIE, Evanston, Ill.

Roentgenology

LATERAL HEAD ROENTGENOGRAMS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE ORTHODONTIC PROBLEM.

L. B. HIGLEY. Am. J. Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:768, Aug. 1940.

The author believes his equipment to be essentially similar to that of Broadbent and that it obviates the need for two x-ray tubes since the head-holder may be rotated to allow for both positions of the head in correct relationship to the film and target. A simple method for the simultaneous production of both hard and soft tissues in profile radiography is described.

LEWIS, Dayton

†ON THE VALUE OF CEPHALOMETRY IN THE ESTIMATION OF FOETAL WEIGHT. J. G. HASTINGS INGE. J. Obst. & Gynec. Brit. Emp. 46:1003, Dec. 1939.

Biparietal and occipitofrontal diameters of 1,010 infants were measured and correlated with birth weight. The conclusion is reached that the variation in diameter of the head is too great to allow an accurate estimation of birth weight or maturity in any given case, although in large groups the average diameters afford a rough guide as to average weight and maturity. The minimal weight was $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds (1,120 Gm.) below the estimated weight.

ADIAR and POTTER, Chicago

STANDARDIZED X-RAY CEPHALOGRAPHICS. HERBERT I. MARGOLIS. Am. J. Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:725, Aug. 1940.

A complete description of Margolis' precision instrument, and the technique for its use is given. One tube and one cassette is used, the head is rotated ninety degrees for the second ray. A line from nasion to a point on the phenoidal-occipital suture serves as a base for superimposition of x-rays.

LEWIS, Dayton

†THE DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CRANIAL ROENTGENOGRAMS IN PITUITARY DISEASE. MAX A. GOLDZIEHER. Endocrinology 27:185, Aug. 1940.

Five hundred cases of pituitary disease were studied to determine the diagnostic significance of structural abnormalities of the cranium. Cranial dysplasia was noted in 96 per cent, as compared with 9 per cent of a control series.

It is concluded that growth of the facial portion of the cranium and development of the paranasal sinuses and mastoid cells is inhibited in the "pituitary dwarf" and in cases of pituitary infantilism. Conversely, excessive expansion of the cancellous bone and of the sinuses is noted in cases of acromegaly, gigantism and other instances of overactivity of the

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anterior lobe such as obtains in eunuchoidism and in certain cases of precocious puberty or adiposogenital dystrophy of the tall variety.

Inadequate function of the anterior lobe during adult life yields a progressive diffuse sclerosis of the cranial bones which appears either in the previously normal cranium or is superimposed on an originally hypoplastic skull but is particularly marked in previously overexpanded cancellous bone tissue. These changes appear ten times more frequently in the female than in the male.

JACOBSEN, Buffalo

THE VALUE OF RADIO-DONTIA IN PEDODONTIA. A. PORTER S. SWEET. J.A.D.A. 28:8, Jan. 1941.

Adequate and proper use of the roentgenogram is of primary importance in pedodontia (and orthodontia). In no other way can the operator discover all those pathological and anomalous conditions the treatment of which means so much to the child's future oral health. The author discusses the reasons for careful, frequent and exacting X-ray examinations of the child's mouth.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

Technic and Metallurgy

A SNAP-CHANNEL, TIE-LOCK ATTACHMENT. ANDREW F. JACKSON. Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:1046, Nov. 1940.

A description of an attachment having as its basic principle the conversion of an open slot or groove into a lock, once the wire for its accommodation has been placed therein. The only special instrument required for their manufacture is a pair of pliers.

LEWIS, Dayton

FACIAL MASKS: A NEW TECHNIC USING A NEWLY DEvised MATRIX FOR THE IMPRESSION. JOHN L. KAUFMAN. J.A.D.A. 28:64, Jan. 1941.

This is a presentation of the construction details of a contoured tubular framework for use with agar mixtures to make facial masks. The matrix acts mechanically, to give rigidity, and thermally, to hasten chilling and setting.

GEORGE PREWITT, Lexington, Ky.

THE DENTI-PHORE. BERCU FISCHER. Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:941, Oct. 1940.

A method for the making of oriented plaster casts and for recording dentofacial changes is outlined. A feature of this technique is that the impression is taken as a separate operation, independent of the adjustment of any instruments on the face. A cast made with this technique is related to the following planes of the head, (1) Frankfort (2) median (3) auricular, and (4) orbital.

LEWIS, Dayton

THE USE OF CHROME ALLOY. GEORGE H. SIERSMA, LEO SHANLEY, MARK PERRIN, GEORGE H. HERBERT and BROOK BELL. Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:875, Sept. 1940.

Possibilities, uses and techniques of chrome alloy are brought out in this composite paper.

LEWIS, Dayton

Treatment and Retention

ARTIFICIAL ELONGATION OF TEETH. ALBIN OPPENHEIM. Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg. 26:931, Oct. 1940.

To show the reaction of the tissues involved in this movement in the use of light forces is the purpose of this paper. A mandibular premolar was elongated one and one-half mm. over a period of twelve weeks and then extracted. Numerous cementum resorptions occurred, all of which were in a state of advanced repair at the time of extraction. Oppenheim contends cementum is quite vulnerable and that these resorptions were caused by movements that were never intended, such as movements caused by occlusal forces. The pulp exhibited many denticles, the only striking pathologic effect.

The use of elastics or springs to position high standing canines result in their devitalization years later the author states.

LEWIS, Dayton

MEDICO-DENTAL PROBLEMS. WILLIAM V. WATSON. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:1146, Dec. 1940.

Problems that are related to calcium, ascorbic acid and protein deficiencies; and to imbalances of the autonomic nervous system, capillary circulation and blood are outlined in a series of case reports.

LEWIS, Dayton

MYOFUNCTIONAL TREATMENT FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT. ALFRED P. ROGERS. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:1131, Dec. 1940.

Various muscle groups are described, the pterygoid, masseter-temporal, tongue, orbicularis oris, and generally the remaining muscles of the face and neck. Rogers reviews his original exercises for each group.

LEWIS, Dayton

ORTHODONTIC RESULTS MANY YEARS AFTER TREATMENT. MILO HELLMAN. *Am. J. Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:843, Sept. 1940.

By showing case results many years after treatment, Hellman presents his concept of "aims in orthodontic treatment and the means for obtaining them." He emphasizes the fact that he was concerned mainly with a definite goal, normal occlusion, and the determination to attain it. "Letting nature do the rest" only appealed to him after he had done all he possibly could.

LEWIS, Dayton

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON ORTHODONTICS. WILLIAM A. GIBLIN. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:881, Sept. 1940. (See Miscellaneous.)

THE INFLUENCE OF MOVING DECIDUOUS TEETH ON THE PERMANENT SUCCESSORS. CARL BREITNER. *Am. J. of Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:1152, Dec. 1940.

Histologic investigation of experimentally moved deciduous and permanent teeth and their surrounding tissues reveal: 1. Orthodontic movement of teeth of the deciduous or mixed dentition produces migration of underlying and adjoining tooth germs. This is made possible by bone resorption and deposition. Hence orthodontic treatment in the deciduous dentition can affect the development of the permanent successors. 2. The direction in which tooth germs move corresponds to the direction taken by the roots of the adjacent erupted teeth. Therefore movement of the roots of these teeth in the proper direction is essential. 3. Displacement of the roots of teeth in the same direction as their crowns are shifted is assured only if tipping movements are avoided. Where tipping appliances must be used observation of the following rule may help to keep the center of rotation near or at the apex: "Use weak forces, applied near the gingival margin, in a pulling manner and in a direction never pointing toward the root."

LEWIS, Dayton

THE PROBLEM OF THE MENTALIS MUSCLE IN THE TREATMENT OF MALOCCLUSION. LELAND JOHNSON. *J.A.D.A.* 27:1046, July, 1940. (See Habits.)

TREATMENT REQUIRING TIPPING AND BODILY MOVEMENT OF TEETH. RICHARD A. SMITH. *Am. J. Orthodont. and Oral Surg.* 26:779, Aug. 1940.

This is a report of two cases in which the McCoy open tube was used as an aid in bringing about the desired tooth movement. The first case is one in which a tipping movement of the maxillary incisors was necessary in the course of treatment. The second case is one in which root movement was necessary to bring about a correct axial alignment of the maxillary incisor teeth.

LEWIS, Dayton