

Reports of Meetings

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Edward H. Angle Society of Orthodontia was held at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, on October 15th to 24th, 1933. The meeting was opened with an informal reception on the afternoon of October 15th which was followed by a dinner. Addresses of welcome were extended by Edward L. Mitchell, president of the Mid-Western Component of the Society, and by Mrs. Edward H. Angle. Cecil C. Steiner responded for the Southern California Component, George W. Hahn for the Northern California Component and Glenn H. Bowman for the Eastern Component Group. After a pleasant social evening the meeting was adjourned until the business session held the following morning.

The scientific sessions opened Monday, October 16th, at 2:00 p.m. with a paper entitled, "Some Phases of Dr. Angle's Life and Work," by Mrs. Angle. This was a delightful review of the boyhood days of our beloved teacher, filled with anecdotes of his youth that were most interesting. Many activities of these early days pointed clearly to the remarkable mechanical trend that was so deeply rooted in his makeup and that made farm chores so irksome and almost unbearable to him. It was an essay that none of the audience will ever forget.

This paper was followed by a splendid contribution from Cecil C. Steiner of Los Angeles, entitled, "Is There One Best Orthodontic Appliance?" Dr. Steiner's paper was published in the October number of the *Angle Orthodontist* and in the November issue of the *Dental Cosmos*. The afternoon session closed with a profusely illustrated paper entitled, "Unusual Malocclusions from Southern California," by Wilbur E. Bedford of San Bernardino. This evoked considerable discussion. The most interesting case in this symposium was one in which the premaxillary area of the upper denture was projected far below the line of the upper lip.

The program for Tuesday's session was contributed entirely by members of the Mid-Western Component and was devoted to a presentation of their year's study on the Growth and Development of the Face. Papers were read by Blaine Truesdell of Omaha, Homer M. Sheldon of Kansas City, John G. McGuire of Evanston, Bruce A. Curran of Cleveland and Chester F. Wright of South Bend. These were in the nature of reviews of the contributions of outstanding investigators in the subject under study and included the work of Belchier, Cheselden, Duhamel, Von Haller and John Hunter of early days and Brash, Hellman, Todd and Krogman of the present era. These papers were ably summarized and correlated by Allan G. Brodie who used the blackboard effectively to illustrate various important details in his talk. The afternoon session closed with a paper, il-

illustrated with motion pictures, by B. Holly Broadbent of Cleveland. His subject was, "The Orthodontic Value of the Technique and Observations of the Bolton Study of Developmental Growth of the Face." This remarkable work of Dr. Broadbent's, who may be credited with originating a new method for research investigation of facial and cranial growth, needs no comment here, being so well known to all orthodontists.

A dinner was held that evening which was followed by a session devoted to the subjects of Orthodontic Education and Legislation. Harold J. Noyes of Chicago opened this evening meeting with a thoughtfully prepared paper dealing with these two important and timely topics and a general discussion followed. The imperative demand for more thorough orthodontic teaching in courses under the supervision and control of graduate departments of Universities, with the elimination of private courses, except for the teaching of advanced orthodontic technic to specialists already in practice, was the sentiment expressed by the meeting. The need for legislative control of the practice of our specialty was also emphatically stressed.

The first paper on Wednesday, October 18th, was given by Chester F. Hummel of Rochester, whose subject was, "The Angle Classification, Does It Mean Anything to Orthodontists Today?" This appears in the current issue of the *Angle Orthodontist*. Will M. Thompson, II, of Pittsburgh, presented, "A Discussion of the Distribution of the Bone of the Alveolar Process." He was followed by Glenn H. Whitson of Brooklyn, whose subject was, "Orthodontia by Exodontists." Dr. Whitson's paper was a critique of the paper written by Harold Chapman, entitled, "Orthodontics, Extraction as a Part of Treatment." Lawrence G. Singleton of Santa Barbara, closed the morning session with a splendid talk on, "Studies in Facial Contour" which he illustrated with a clay model, carved by himself and also with enlarged photographs of some of his patients, all original prints having been taken by the speaker. Dr. Singleton showed some beautiful results in improved facial lines subsequent to orthodontic treatment as well as demonstrating excellent photographic technic. The afternoon of this day was given over to a visit to the Century of Progress Exposition.

Thursday's program was held at the College of Dentistry, University of Illinois. Bruce A. Curran of Cleveland, presented the results of his research studies at Western Reserve University under the direction of Dr. Todd. His subject was, "Correlations of the Maxillary Dental Arch." The remainder of the morning was devoted to clinics given by William Downs, Lawrence Furstman, A. Goldstein, John Holub, Ernest Myer, Robert Naftzger, Chester Wright and Lynn Wilkinson. After luncheon the Society was thrilled and benefitted by a clinical demonstration of about forty patients

treated by students in the graduate orthodontia department of the University of Illinois under the direction of Allan G. Brodie. This clinical session was one of the high spots of the meeting. The writer has seldom seen such a number of uniformly beautiful results in orthodontic treatment as this school presented. It seemed almost incredible that this was the work of students. Outstanding in this exhibit were a comparatively large number of severe Class III malocclusions that had been brought to remarkably successful termination by a radical departure from previous methods of treatment. This new plan had been advocated and taught by Dr. Brodie. The treatment, briefly, consisted of carrying the roots of the mandibular molars, premolars and canines distally and the roots of the mandibular incisors lingually as a primary procedure, instead of initially tipping the crowns distally. The crowns were then moved distally as a secondary step. Where necessary this process was again repeated. The maxillary teeth were similarly treated only their movement was in a forward direction and carefully limited in degree. As an end result Dr. Brodie effected an adjustment of the teeth in the two dentures that established Class II biomechanics in the occlusal forces and led to continued improvement in the facial lines subsequent to active treatment. Coincidentally to such a procedure a marked overbite is effected which, in turn, acts as a wonderful retentive restraint to the recurrence of the Class III deformity.

At Friday morning's session a symposium was presented by the Eastern Component Group in the form of "A Clinical Study of Class II, Division 2 Cases." This was followed by a paper by Samuel J. Lewis of Detroit whose subject was, "Research Methods in Orthodontia." The morning session closed with a motion picture offered by Edward J. Gromme of Cleveland. Dr. Gromme entitled this, "The Hope of Orthodontic Treatment in Cleft Palate Cases." It pictured the orthodontic treatment of a denture previously operated on for cleft palate. Dr. Gromme had photographed the mouth at each visit so that the film showed a progressive improvement of tooth position until the case had been brought to a conclusion. The photographic technic and manipulation of appliances showed super skill. Friday afternoon was devoted to clinics and the following appeared on the program. Edward J. Gromme, Homer Sheldon, Guy Steadman, Paul Prewitt, Harris McLain, Robert Strang, Clayton Sayers, Lester Mitchell, Edward Mitchell, William Kemper, Culmer Benton, Samuel Lewis and Frank Sheldon. A dinner was held that evening after which came a business meeting that was addressed by Glenn F. Bowman of Pittsburgh. Dr. Bowman's paper dealt with educational problems which are mutually beneficial to the laity, the dentist and the orthodontist. The paper was carefully discussed and a

committee appointed for consideration of various suggestions with full power to act.

Saturday morning's session was given over to a symposium by the Southern California delegation. The first paper was by J. Howard Furby of Pasadena on, "Manifestation of Mechanical Forces in Biological Subjects." This was followed by a paper contributed by Matthew C. Iasher of Hollywood and entitled, "A Consideration of the Principles of Mechanical Arches as Applied to the Dental Arches." George C. Chuck of Long Beach then read his contribution, "The Ideal Arch Form." In this were important suggestions relative to changes in our present method of shaping the edgewise arch, particularly in the canine and premolar regions. These suggestions were substantiated by results of a detailed study of the problem during the past year. The symposium was completed with a paper by Cecil C. Steiner of Los Angeles whose subject was, "The Orientation of Teeth in the Dental Arch." This group contribution furnished us with material that was exceedingly important from a practical standpoint in treatment. The meeting was then adjourned until Monday, October 23rd.

The first paper on Monday was a group contribution from the Northern California Component on "Nutrition." It was read by George W. Hahn of Berkeley. This was followed by a most inspiring talk by Frederick B. Moorehead, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Oral Surgery, University of Illinois, whose theme was, "General Values." He also discussed the, "Management of Fractures," emphasizing the fact that orthodontic mechanisms offered the most efficient means for stabilizing fragments in maxillary and mandibular fractures. A paper then was given by Stanley Wilkinson of Melbourne, Australia, in which he suggested the extraction of premolars in cases of muscle hypertonicity where the buccal segments of the dentures were forward to their normal relationship with skull anatomy and the etiological factors could not be overcome. It was the consensus of opinion of those discussing this problem that the need for any such radical procedure was so rare, owing to the extreme efficiency of the edgewise arch mechanism in effecting the bodily distal movement of teeth, that the suggested operative interference was a dangerous departure from Angle ideals and principles and should not be practiced except in the most marked malocclusions of advanced years when "horse sense" would indicate such a procedure.

The afternoon meeting on Monday was opened with William E. Wilson's paper on, "Orthodontic Prophylaxis and Maintenance versus Orthodontic Correction," which was read, in his absence, by Mrs. Angle. Following this was a lecture on the artist, Whistler, by our dear friend and fellow member, Professor Edmund H. Wuerpel of St. Louis. This was open to the public

and the room was filled. Having known Mr. Whistler intimately, the talk by Professor Wuerpel was replete with anecdotes of personal contact and the audience enjoyed a treat that is beyond words to describe. Great, indeed, is our good fortune to hold within our bounds such a lovable companion and friend as this outstanding teacher of art and ideals.

On Tuesday morning we again enjoyed and profited by the teaching of Professor Wuerpel who gave us a Gallery Talk at the Chicago Art Institute. As we passed from room to room our group became so augmented by extraneous individuals who incorporated themselves into our gathering that it was quite impossible for us to maintain contact with our lecturer. This gallery talk quite appropriately came to a conclusion as we stood before the famous picture of Whistler's Mother.

The meeting reconvened at the Lake Shore Athletic Club at 2:00 p.m. Lawrence G. Singleton of Santa Barbara read a paper on, "The Human Side of Orthodontia." Frederick B. Noyes of Chicago was next on the program with a discussion entitled, "Studies of Cranial Sutures," which was illustrated by photomicrographs. Harold J. Noyes of Chicago was the next speaker. His paper was on the, "Anatomy of the Frenum Labium in the Newborn." Both of these papers by father and son, contained a great deal of original material that will bear careful studying when available in printed form. The next contribution was presented by Allan G. Brodie of Chicago. His subject was, "Differential Diagnosis of Joint Conditions in Orthodontia." The final paper of the afternoon and of the meeting was on, "Endocrines and the Teeth," by Isaac Schour, B.S., D.D.S., M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Histology, University of Illinois. Dr. Schour's work on the endocrine glands from an orthodontic and dental standpoint, has been so carefully conducted and the material is so valuable that the *Angle Orthodontist* has asked him to prepare four papers for our Journal. These will appear in each number of Volume IV. We acknowledge this aid from Dr. Schour with sincere gratitude.

The Ninth Annual Meeting was brought to a close with a dinner and dance at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. To the Committee in charge, consisting of Frederick B. Noyes, Burne O. Sippy, Ernest Myer and Allan G. Brodie, Chairman, goes the sincere congratulations and thanks of the members and guests. It was one of the best sessions and the most largely attended one that we have ever held. One of the remarkable features about the program was the fact that, while the sessions lasted from October 15th to the 24th, there were only two speakers on the entire schedule who were not members of the Society or associated with one of its Component Groups. The papers that were presented at this meeting will appear in the *Angle Orthodontist*.

R. H. W. S.

Meetings of the Northern California Component

At the August 31st, 1933 meeting of the Northern California Component of the Edward H. Angle Society of Orthodontia, it was decided that we should hold our sessions on the first Monday of each month and devote the mornings to technic work and the afternoons to a review of Dr. Strang's new "Text Book of Orthodontia."

Accordingly on Monday, October 3rd, the morning was devoted to taking plaster impressions and to the study of Dr. Strang's method of taking plaster impressions, as given in his textbook. Those present were Drs. Black, DuPertius, Foster, Hahn, Huberty, Setzer, G. Terwilliger, K. Terwilliger and Dr. W. G. Sheffer, a guest. The afternoon was spent in a discussion of our by-laws and of the paper on diet that was to be presented at the Chicago meeting. Drs. Gladys Boxton, C. W. Carey and W. G. Sheffer were regularly elected to affiliate membership.

Our next meeting was held the first Monday in November. Those present were Drs. Black, Carey, Foster, Grover, Hahn, Huberty, Setzer, Sheffer, G. Terwilliger and K. Terwilliger. From 9:00 a.m. until noon our pillar files fiddled the tune of the one inch square and the 45 degree angle. Dr. George Hahn demonstrated that he is still the "Old Meistro" even if his square was 1/64 inch short. The afternoon was devoted to a report from our delegate, Dr. George Hahn, on the events that took place at the Annual Meeting at Chicago in October. Dr. Bruce Curran's paper on "Correlation of the Maxillary Dental Arch" was read and the accompanying slides were shown.

The morning technic work at our December meeting gave the "Old Meistro" some keen competition and some of us think he was beaten at soldering. Those present were Drs. Black, Boxton, Carey, DuPertius, Foster, Hahn, Huberty, Setzer, Sheffer, G. Terwilliger and K. Terwilliger. In the afternoon Dr. Hahn concluded his report of the Proceedings of the Chicago Meeting and read the Eastern Component's symposium, a paper entitled, "Clinical Study of Class II, Division 2 Malocclusion." Many of us learned things about this type of malocclusion that we had not even thought of. The balance of the afternoon was spent reviewing Dr. Strang's book. Dr. M. Black reviewed chapters 1 and 2, Dr. Carey gave chapters 3, 4 and 5, and Dr. Huberty presented chapters 6, 7 and 8 and all joined in the discussion. If Dr. Strang's ears did not burn they should have.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. FOSTER, *Sec.*