

Review of Current Literature

THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS IN THE STUDY OF BONE.

ARTHUR HAM, M.B.

Toronto, Canada

Journal of the American Dental Assoc., January, 1934.

This article is in the nature of a critical review of the development and progress of the more important problems that have presented themselves in bone study. The author begins with Belchier's observation nearly two hundred years ago, that the bone in a roast served at dinner was red. This led to Belchier's experiments in madder feeding. This method was later used extensively by Duhamel, Hunter and others.

The great controversy of the osteogenetic properties of the periosteum is discussed from its beginning with the opposite viewpoints of Duhamel and Haller, and Dr. Ham says that it is evident in some twentieth century literature.

The more recent research seems to be largely concerned with the mechanism of calcification and the author discusses the calcium balance, that is, the relationship of the calcium of the blood and hard tissues. He, also, gives the theories and explanation of the parathyroid hormone and vitamin D role in calcification.

Reviewed by Wm. B. Downs.

Application of Biological Principles to Orthodontia

ALLAN G. BRODIE, D.D.S.

Chicago, Illinois

Journal of the American Dental Assoc., Feb., 1934

The author has traced the beginning and evolution of biological concepts of orthodontia showing the development of biological principles and various controversies that have occurred in orthodontic thought. He briefly reviews the status of orthodontia previous to 1833 and remarks concerning the difficulty of dissemination of knowledge due to lack of organization and publication. He says that Bunion, in 1743, first used the term "orthopedics" in connection with the regulation of teeth.

In the first decade of a century ago, in 1834, two stimulating events occurred,—the organization of the first dental society and the publication of the first dental journal, the American Journal of Dental Science. The author then gives a comprehensive analysis of the development of biological principles up to the present time. The contributions of a number of men, Tomes, Kingsley, Angle and many others, are quoted. Dr. Brodie's article is so replete with quotations and important thought that it cannot be adequately abstracted.

Reviewed by Wm. B. Downs.

Mutilated Growth.

T. WINGATE TODD—*Cleveland, Ohio.*

Journal of the American Dental Assoc., March 1934

The author's findings are based on an analysis of the efforts of himself and a number of colleagues, all working on the problem of child growth from different approaches. They have found that normally there is a periodicity of growth between six and eight, a slump between nine and thirteen, another spurt between fourteen and fifteen, followed by a slump before its complete cessation and the subsequent union of the epiphyses.

He distinguishes between growth and maturation and says that they do not necessarily proceed at equal rates. This, he illustrates, with a case history. In regard to therapy he says:—"Dr. Zucks' (an associate) successful efforts have been due entirely to the fact that he and I, working together, are no longer uncertain of the condition which we are attacking or of the progress which we are making." Two case histories are given in which endocrine and vitamine therapy are used. The progress at various stages is clearly shown.

Among others he makes the following statements in his summary: "Facial development and growth can be analyzed and its progress determined with exactitude." (referring to the work of Dr. Broadbent in the Bolton Study) "Facial maldevelopment is characteristic of infantile disorders involving nutritional defects and its prevention is a part of a positive health program in the early months of life."

Reviewed by WM. B. DOWNS.

The Crisis in Orthodontia

ALBIN OPPENHEIM—*Vienna, Austria.*

The International Journal of Orthodontia and Dentistry for Children.

December, 1933, January and February, 1934.

Dr. Oppenheim, in this article which is appearing serially, divides the profession of Orthodontia into four large groups as follows:—Those who work with very strong force for quick results; those who sacrifice teeth to achieve their purpose; followers of the Angle School; and followers of Mershon. Each group believes it has the best method of attack without giving sufficient clinical and practical proof.

The paper is a discussion of basic fundamentals, the author giving the various viewpoints together with evidence to substantiate the various contentions. The paper is organized according to the following outline;

PART I

1. Tissue changes during active mechanical tooth movement. Directions for the practice.

2. Tissue changes during the period of retention. Skogsborg's septotomy.
3. Critical review of the work of Gottlieb and Orban, A. M. Schwarz, and J. Marshall.

PART II

1. The extraction therapy of Class II malocclusions (Angle).
2. The treatment of Class II malocclusions (Angle).
3. The problem of root resorption.
4. Contributions to the construction of appliances.
5. Permanency of results.

This paper is a survey of the field of Orthodontics and is well worth careful consideration.

Reviewed by ERNEST MYER.

Announcement

Federation Dentaire Internationale Hygiene Commission

The Jessen Prize was founded by the Hygiene Commission of the F.D.I. in 1929. This prize is to be awarded, if possible, every two years, to such organization or individual as shall have rendered the most meritorious service in the field of Oral Hygiene for children during this period.

The Hygiene Commission of the F.D.I. herewith appeals to the Societies affiliated to the F.D.I. and to the delegates of the various countries, for nominations, suitably documented, of organizations or individuals who in their opinion, should be considered for the award of the Jessen Prize, by reason of their work for oral hygiene among children.

These nominations, on which the Hygiene Commission will base its decision, should be forwarded to Dr. Bruske, Jan Willem Brouwerplein 21, Amsterdam, Holland, before the 15th of June 1934.

For the Hygiene Commission of the F.D.I.

DR. LINNERT (Nuremberg)
President

DR. J. BRUSKE (Amsterdam)
Vice-president

DR. C. H. WITTHAUS (La Haye)
Assistant Secretary