

Book Reviews

Year Book of Dentistry, 1937—By Charles G. Darlington, George W. Wilson, Howard C. Miller, Charles Lane, and George M. Anderson. Published, 1937, by Year Book Publishers, Inc., Chicago. 808 pages, 574 illustrations. Price \$3.00.

The 1937 Year Book of Dentistry has been developed upon the same structural outline as the volume of 1936. There are, as previously, five divisions of the text, *i.e.*, Diseases of the Mouth, Pathology and Research, edited by Charles G. Darlington, M.D.; Operative Dentistry, Charles W. Wilson, D.D.S.; Oral Surgery, Howard C. Miller, D.D.S.; Prosthetics, Charles Lane, D.D.S., and Orthodontics, George M. Anderson, D.D.S. The expressed purpose of these editors has been to select from the literature of the year the important contributions to their respective departments. The book is not intended to be abstracts of *all* of the articles appearing in periodicals throughout the world, but rather elaborate abstracts of the most important articles which have been published. The 1937 volume is materially improved over that of 1936 through the inclusion of a greater number of important articles appearing in foreign journals. The volume will be found to be a very satisfactory survey of the literature in these respective fields.

One hundred twenty-two pages are devoted to Orthodontics. In his introduction the comments of the author of this section are particularly worthy of note and especially the third paragraph quoted below.

"The literature on etiology is a mass of conflicting and confusing opinions. Classification is little advanced beyond the days of Angle. The profession and the public suffer and will continue to do so until a change occurs in the minds of those who practice orthodontics. More thought must be given to the type of malocclusion which exists and to the causes of it, and though this does not mean that less thought need be given to the mechanical procedure required to overcome the condition, it does mean that diagnosis is as important in a treatment program as appliances and the result to be obtained therefrom. The literature of the past has created some doubt as to just how well this point is understood."

In this division as well as in the balance of the book the widening of the scope through the inclusion of foreign presentations is an important addition. Another forward step in the 1937 division of Orthodontics is the tendency to select articles upon their merit rather than the renown of their authors. It might, indeed, be possible to further emulate this policy in future editions.

Contributions to the literature dealing with fractures are contained only in the section on Oral Surgery. There is some question whether this division

of Orthopedics may not fall within the confines of Orthodontics. Certainly in the past few years splendid results have been obtained through the co-operation and collaboration of oral surgeons and orthodontists in the treatment of fractures of the maxilla and the mandible. There have been contributions to the literature presenting the application of orthodontic principles to fracture management which, from the length of time they have been in use as well as the splendid clinical results, would indeed justify their inclusion.

The book is to be highly recommended, not as a substitute for world dental literature, but as a survey of it, offering the reader valuable suggestions with respect to more extended reading.

Atlas of Skeletal Maturation (Hand)—By T. Wingate Todd, M.B., Ch.B., Manc., F.R.C.S., Eng. 203 pages, with 75 illustrations. Published, 1937, by the C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Cloth, \$7.50.

This volume is prepared in a way that will permit it to be the first of a series dealing with skeletal maturation. It is composed of an introduction furnishing an abridged discussion of basic features pertinent to the broader aspects of the subject. The philosophy of the appraisal method utilized by the author and his associates, as well as the sources, nature and method of gaining their data, are revealed. The manner of choosing standards and technic of their selection is furnished in the introduction. Dr. Todd's basis of selection differs from existing methods principally in the degree to which evidences of maturation are given deference over increase in size, appearance of centers of ossification and union of epiphyses.

The selection of the present standards represents a closely coordinated enterprise of many investigators over a period of some twelve years. These studies have given consideration to the whole child, including his mental, social and economic background, as well as his physical attributes.

Part I comprises the major portion of the volume and deals specifically with the hand. Beyond a brief statement of background, analysis of the relative importance of factors in assessment and discussion of technic, it is composed of halftone reproductions of x-ray standards of male and female hands. They include specimens selected as typical for appropriate intervals from 3 months to 18 years, 9 months, in the male, and 16 years, 3 months, in the female. These illustrations are accompanied by an outline description indicating the significant features of maturation in each series. There is furnished in this way a method of study and appreciation of the principles presented in the text and a basis for appraisal of similar x-ray films of individuals subjected to comparison.

The work is important, both from the point of view which forms its basis and its clinical application in skeletal appraisalment.

Bec-De-Lievre, Formes Cliniques-Chirurgie—By Dr. Victor Veau in collaboration with Dr. De Jacques Recamier. 324 pages profusely illustrated. Published, 1938, by Masson et Cie, Paris. Price, 100 francs (approximately \$5.00).

The volume is a comprehensive monograph on the subject of treatment of cleft palate. The author has limited his discussion to the surgical aspects of his problem, analyzing cleft lip and cleft palate cases into the following groups: (1) simple unilateral cleft lip, (2) total unilateral cleft lip, (3) simple bilateral cleft lip, (4) total bilateral cleft lip, and further dividing these portions into sub-divisions, some of which include those with palatal defects.

Dr. Veau, with the collaboration of Dr. Recamier, follows this analysis with a clinical discussion of these divisions, each of which is prepared by giving, (1) present method, (2) personal surgical experience, and (3) a detailed description of his surgical technic. An outstanding feature, as judged by the result of treatment, is the manner of handling the incisions and sutures of the lip, producing very remarkable results in lip form.

Die Auswertung des Fernröntgenbildes in der Kieferorthopädie

(*The Evaluation of Teleorentgenograms in Dental Orthopedics*)

PROF. DR. GUSTAV KORKHAUS, *Bonn, Germany*

Deutsche Zahn-Mund-und Kieferheilkunde. Band 3, Heftii 1936.

Korkhaus maintains that tooth and jaw anomalies are frequently only symptoms of some deeper seated disturbance. Such anomalies can be studied only by embracing the entire denture, *i.e.*, teeth, arches, musculature, jaws and joints, in their relation to the face and cranium. This can best be done with the teleoroentgenogram.

His technique differs from that of Broadbent in that he attempts to orient the head in such a way that the mid-sagittal plane is parallel to the film surface. This is done by means of a series of mid-line points. In the Broadbent-Bolton cephalometer the head is fixed by means of ear posts, the axis of which is perpendicular to the film. Another difference between the two is in the matter of target distance. Broadbent uses a five foot distance, Korkhaus a distance of from 4-5 meters. He employs Hofrath's method of reducing to bring up his soft tissues. He takes no frontal picture, as does Broadbent.

In the analysis of such a radiogram, Korkhaus advises the following of a definite sequence of observations, as follows:

1. Teeth and alveolar bone and their relation to each other, root forms and inclinations, and the development and position of the tooth ends, particularly of the third molars.
2. An examination of the teeth and alveolar processes in relation to the jaw bones, and the relation of these bases to each other.
3. The study of the jaws and bases to the facial skeleton. Here attention is called to the fact that the relation of the base planes of the maxilla and mandible to the Frankfort Horizontal can markedly influence the type of the face.
4. Attention is next directed to the relation between the facial and cranial portions of the skull. This portion of the study is intended to shed light on the possible functions of the cranial growth in the determination of facial type and tooth placement.

Korkhaus feels that this method of investigation, especially when used in conjunction with normal net-diagrams, will prove to be one of the outstanding research methods in the future.

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