



THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST

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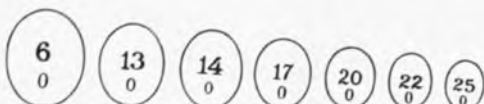


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The Progressive Dentist

Vol. 2

March 1913

No. 6

Prosthetic Dentistry As It Is and As It Should Be.

By DR. L. W. STRYKER.

(Read before the Eastern Dental Society, February 6, 1913.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Eastern Dental Society:

I regret not having had more time in which to prepare this paper and do justice to the subject.

In regard to prosthetic dentistry as it is—will say: There seem to be but few who appreciate the difference between prosthetic and mechanical dentistry, yet the difference is as great as that between a mural painter and the man who calls himself a fresco artist.

The salary usually paid a laboratory man varies from eight to twenty dollars a week, this depending upon the speed he has acquired in turning out junk he calls bridge work. He has learned about enough to pound up a gold shell over a steel or Mellotts' die, poorly adapt a piece of pure gold over the back of a porcelain tooth that he has previously ground in without any thought as to the stress of mastication, anatomical occlusion, or alignment, then forms a cusp in pure gold, over a stock die-plate, waxes the whole bunch together, invests it in some sand and plaster or other concoction that he mixes up for an investment, solders it with a low-grade solder, about 13 K.—called 18 K.; polishes it and sends it to the doctor.

The reason the majority of laboratory men are such poor mechanics is because of the fact that they are not taught system in their work, nor do they care to study up on the subject.

Has it ever occurred to you, to ask your laboratory man if he has ever studied dental anatomy? Can he define anatomical articulation? Does he know how many roots the various teeth have? Can he tell at a glance, as you can, whether or not he should put wide cusps on a bridge? Will the abutment stand wide cusps with stress of mastication?

Should you tell him the patient has a bilious temperament, could you trust him to pick out the proper teeth to suit such a case? More than likely his thought would be that the patient is bilious, he is in need of a Cascaret.

Then how in the name of common sense can we expect to get prosthetic dentistry from a man who has neglected, in his education, the principals embodying his art, any more than we could expect a carpenter to be a competent carpenter who did not know the difference between pine and hickory?

I do not want you to think too harshly of my criticisms of the average dental mechanic; but I have started and systematized many large laboratories in this country, and found the most difficult part of my work was to secure competent help, AT ANY PRICE.

Try out the average laboratory man who says he is an all-around man; give him a crown to make; suggest a two-piece crown, and mention a lower first molar, right or left; tell him to carve the cusp. Watch him that you may find out what he knows about mechanical dentistry. From my experience, when I have asked applicants to make a two-piece crown, they usually say: "Why—er—I only make seamless crowns; where I worked they only made seamless crowns."

Is it any wonder, then, that when you get a crown made by such an untrained man that it fits at the neck of the tooth about as well as a tin can will on a lead pencil? It is usually also devoid of the most important principal in crown work; namely, the contact points.

Again I wish to explain that my object is not to criticise, nor call attention to the faults of others, but to INDUCE THOUGHT; to make our fellow-workmen broader, bigger men. The whole object of this paper is to try and bring our art up to the standard of that of the jewelers, when jewelers were artists, instead of being, as many of them are to-day, incompetent, not even craftsmen in pursuit of a trade, because they do not even study physical laws.

I will admit that the average dental mechanic will turn out something that you can or do put in the mouth, by sacrificing tooth structure, strength and artistic effect; thus lowering your standard, instead of keeping it on the highest plane as a professional man.

I am acquainted with dozens of metal workers in the arts and crafts, hundreds of jewelers and thousands of dentists; and the aim of each is centered on one thing—that is, how to produce the most artistic piece of work and get the best price for it; and it is to be regretted, arts and crafts workers are the best paid; and, in point of numbers, they are as a few grains of sand compared to the sand of an ocean beach, when compared with the number of jewelers and dentists who are getting no more than a bare living out of the products of their art. Now, the reason the arts and crafts workers gets the higher prices for their work is that they have studied until they have become thoroughly scientific in their work.

A few days ago a laboratory advertisement came under my notice; it was to this effect: "We make plates, etc., for so much, because we have put our laboratory on a *factory basis*."

Imagine a doctor saying to his patient: "If you will take a seat, madam, I will send over to the factory and get a crown or plate (as the case might be), unless you can decide what you want from our handsome catalog." Think of a profession, that in order to practice it, the law requires one to have a license, being put on the same basis with a salesman who fits your shoes.

You say you cannot pay the price demanded for prosthetic dentistry, because your patients will not or cannot pay you. Is it not partially your own fault that this is the case? By bringing down the price of your labor, by selling the gold teeth (so to speak) instead of receiving that which you should for your professional knowledge.

Do you not realize that unless you raise the present standard of prosthetic dentistry to a higher plane, by doing more of the work yourselves, that is, at least making your abutments, pouring up and articulating your own models, before sending them to the laboratory, that dentistry will in time, in this country, be in the same deplorable condition that it is at the present time in England, where the dentists are dictated to by the laboratory man?

There are thousands of dentists being turned out of our colleges every year, and you can hire one now for twenty dollars a week; and there are thousands more all over the country, not making more than enough to merely exist upon, who would gladly accept a position at twenty to thirty dollars a week, as an operator, but have not the courage to apply for such a position, because of the fear of not being able to hold it, so little do they know about the advanced ideas that live, progressive men keep up to.

Their practice is small and does not educate them and they seldom attend their society meetings or come in contact with their brothers in the profession, because their financial condition is such that they are afraid to give up the time to meetings, when there is a chance that during that time they might have gotten another patient. This dentist pays the laboratory man to do what little prosthetic dentistry he has to do. Now what will the final result be? The laboratory man will own the dentist, and dentistry will have become a trade.

When a dentist is shown a piece of prosthetic dentistry that is a little out of the ordinary, how often we hear this remark: "That's a very fine piece of work, but my patients would not pay for such work." And yet I have found, in many instances, that the same men within a short time would have a case where they would conclude such a piece of work was just what was needed—this, simply because their attention had been called to this special piece of work, and their minds had been so impressed with same that they talked the patient into seeing the advantages of this work.

Now in conclusion I will say: First, educate your laboratory man to understand YOU are the doctor. Tell him to give some of his spare time to the study of anatomy, physics and chemistry; bring him to think, unless he has had a training in these three fundamental studies, that you cannot trust him with the making of a surgical appliance, which a bridge, crown or plate are in reality, if dentistry is a profession. Then, and then only, will you bring prosthetic dentistry up to where it should be.

"Dentists" Fined \$50 Each.

Two men were fined \$50 each in the Court of Special Sessions for practicing dentistry without a license. They are Millard Eroh, of 210 South 8th Street, and Robert Spundermaier, of 42 Cumberland Street, all of Brooklyn.

The Construction of a Gold Base for an all Porcelain Crown

(Fourth Article.)

BY DR. MAURICE M. RAFKIN.

When I say an all-porcelain crown, I mean either a Davis, Goslee or S. S. Whites'.

There are several ways of constructing a gold base for such crowns.

No all-porcelain crown can be well fitted to a root without the aid of a gold base, either cast or soldered.

The usual method of making a gold base for such a crown is not correct.

I will therefore describe the usual method briefly, so as to show the advantage of my method in constructing a gold base for an all-porcelain crown.

THE USUAL METHOD.

Method No. 1.

After the root has been filled as was described in a previous article, it is ground to a convex surface to fit into the concave base of the crown to be used. This crown, of suitable color and size, is then ground and fitted to the root thus prepared. A platinum dowel, one that comes with the crown or one that may be worked out for the purpose, is fitted into the canal. Both dowel and crown are fitted together into the root in the mouth. The crown is now removed from the dowel, and, using a fine stone, the base of the same is ground out for the allowance of a gold base. A piece of inlay wax is now softened over the alcohol flame. The upper portion of the dowel is warmed and pierced through the wax. The crown, dowel and wax are now placed in a glass of warm water of a temperature not capable of melting the wax. The dowel, with the wax, are then placed in the root canal and crown forced into position and so held until the wax has hardened. The surplus of wax is trimmed away with carving instruments. The crown is now removed and with a pair of pliers the dowel and wax are removed. A sprue is now warmed and inserted in the lingual portion of the wax. This is now invested, burned out and cast. The writer casts in such cases either hot or cold. If very fine margins are required, best results are generally obtained by casting hot.

If such crowns are made on roots which serve as abutments or for other attachments, the writer grinds away a great deal of the lingual portion of the crown which comes in contact with the root. This allows a greater thickness of gold lingually and permits of the desired soldering thereto.

The dowel, the casting, and the crown are now fitted to the root, and if everything is satisfactory it is removed, washed with alcohol, and the porcelain crown cemented to the dowel. When the cement is hard the gold portion is ground, polished and fitted to the root. If correct it is cemented to position in the usual way.

Method No. 2.

When constructing a gold base for either one of these crowns upon a tooth of torso, lingual or labial occlusions or for a tooth of any other irregularity, it would be impossible to make one of these crowns with a gold base as previously described. Therefore the writer uses an entirely different method. The root is prepared in the same way as above. A platinum dowel is fitted into the root canal and a base of 40 gauge platinum is burnished to the root face. Dowel and base are now soldered with pure

gold as for a darby crown. This is placed in the root canal, the platinum carefully burnished to the root and a bite and impression taken. Before pouring the impression the writer covers that portion of the dowel which originally was in the root canal with a layer of wax.

After it is poured and articulated I heat the dowel upon the model and by warming of the wax the dowel can be removed from it. The wax is then burnt out of the model and from off the dowel. The dowel is then put back into its place on the model.

That part of the dowel which extends above the platinum base which covers the root is clipped off.

A porcelain crown is now selected and ground to the gold base upon the model, allowing for the casting or soldering. A piece of platinum-iridium pin is fitted into the hollow portion of the crown and allowed to extend in length, equal to the thickness of the gold base. A piece of platinum of 40 gauge is burnished down to the base of the porcelain crown (as you would a backing for a tooth), and with pure gold united to the platinum pin. This is placed back again upon the porcelain crown and carefully burnished. Then with inlay wax, waxed to the dowel and base in position, upon the plaster model. Allow the wax to cool and with carving instruments trim away the excess thereof. The porcelain crown is now removed from the model and from the waxed up dowels and their backings. It can be either invested and soldered or a sprue is attached to the lingual portion of the wax, and the usual method of casting applied.

The writer uses this method because it allows of moving the crown in any direction when waxing it. Otherwise it would be necessary to place the porcelain crown on the same line of the root canal and dowel in it. Thereby too much would have to be ground off the porcelain crown to get an articulation, and very often even then the crown will not be on the same line with the other teeth.

To avoid failures in casting it is good to have the wax of the sprue holder cone shaped. The sprue should be very short and slightly thicker than the one that comes with the holder.

The investment (Taggarts) should be well mixed and jarred to do away with air bubbles.

Painting with a small camel's hair brush of whatever is intended for casting and blowing with an air syringe into the fine places is required.

The investment material is then poured in from one side of your ring. Investing ring should be lifted once or twice to allow any air which may be in it to become exhausted. The investment is allowed to harden without disturbing it. It should be warmed over the bunsen burner and the sprue holder removed. The sprue is heated and with a pair of pliers removed, taking care not to drop anything into the opening from which it has been taken. Investment should then be heated gradually. If to be cast hot the writer usually has the ring heated to a cherry red. If to be cast cold it may be heated until the investment comes to its natural color and it is certain that the wax is burned out. Then, after it has been allowed to cool, casting may be proceeded with. Before placing the ring on the casting apparatus the writer puts a few drops of oil on the ring receptacle. This helps in making a good union between ring and receptacle. The nugget of gold should be slightly boraxed and must be about three times the size of its casting. No more borax than already mentioned should be used.

**Opinion of Sol. Oppenheimer, Justice
Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of
Manhattan, Sixth District.**

The plaintiff in this case, ———, residing at ——— St., seeks to recover five hundred dollars damages for personal injuries alleged to have been caused through the malpractice and negligence of "Doctor" ———, having a dental office at ——— St., in this city.

About three years ago the plaintiff, a poor woman having three children, suffered from a toothache and called upon the defendant for treatment. Off and on he treated her a number of times in the course of many months. In the beginning of the treatment he extracted six teeth. Then he made a bridge for her teeth and later on, a plate. The bridge subsequently broke.

I find as a matter of fact that the defendant gave the plaintiff a warranty that his work was properly performed, and that it would remain in that condition for ten years. The charge of negligence and malpractice was substantiated by Dr. S——, of ——— St., a dentist who treated the plaintiff professionally. He made a very favorable impression upon me regarding his truthfulness and expert ability. I firmly believe that the teeth were improperly extracted by the defendant, and that the bridge and the plate were defectively made and did not fit the mouth of the plaintiff.

"Doctor" ———, the defendant, admitted upon the witness stand that he never had a license to practice dentistry. He also admitted that he was twice arrested and convicted for practising dentistry without a license. His nefarious business is most reprehensible and is deserving of severe condemnation. He claimed, however, that he had two very able and licensed dentists in his employ at the time the plaintiff called upon him, and that they did all the scientific work for the plaintiff. I believe, however, that the defendant himself personally attended and did dental work upon the teeth and mouth of the plaintiff. Even if the defendant's employees were licensed, that would not be a protection to the defendant. "Doctor" ——— testified that the work was skillfully and scientifically done by his so-called able assistants, but they were not called by him as witnesses. His testimony was endorsed by that of Dr. G——, a young man who claimed that he purchased the defendant's dental establishment, and stated that the said defendant is now in his employ.

The defendant is absolutely unworthy of belief. Much feeling was exhibited upon the trial, and the defendant's attorney accused Dr. S—— of instigating this law-suit against the defendant, Dr. S—— denied the allegation, and stated that he was also a member of the Bar of this state.

There is no evidence that Dr. S—— did encourage this litigation, and if he did, I think he was justified in so doing. I believe that the mistreatment of the plaintiff by the defendant was most criminal.

The defendant makes various technical defenses, one of which is that the suit is barred by the Statute of Limitation, but as the cause of action undoubtedly arose after the plaintiff discovered that the defendant was guilty of malpractice and negligence, and surely within three years of the bringing of the action, this contention has no merit. It was also argued upon the trial that the defendant filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that this claim could not be prosecuted into judgment. This contention hardly deserves passing comment. The giving of the warranty (popularly known

as and testified to as a "guarantee"), was denied by the defendant, and in addition he claimed that if it was given about the time the defendant concluded his work upon the plaintiff's mouth, that it was without consideration, and therefore a *nudum pactum*, and therefore the plaintiff cannot recover under it. The plaintiff paid directly for this so-called guarantee, and it was promised to her when she paid defendant the first five dollars on account, and she paid him in the aggregate about fifty dollars upon his promise that the guarantee would be given. She received receipts for the various payments, and upon the last receipt the guarantee was written. I find as a matter of fact and of law that this warranty was given by the defendant to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration. The defenses of the defendant are only worthy of a man who has deliberately, wantonly and negligently committed a wrong upon the plaintiff.

I will render judgment on the merits for the full amount sued for, namely five hundred dollars and the costs of the action, and will grant five days stay of execution.

The Coming Civilization and Dentistry's Place in It

By GEORGE EDWIN HUNT, M.D., D.D.S., Indianapolis.

(Read before the Kansas City Odontological Society, December 21, 1912.)

Strong presumptive evidence that the voice of the people is the voice of God lies in the fact that so little heed is paid either of them. Biblical history may be cited for proof of one half of the proposition and contemporaneous history for the other half.

Civilization is defined as "the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning." Since the measure of departure from the rudeness of savage life and advancement in arts and learning must always be a comparative one, it follows that civilization can never be a completed thing but must always rest its claims for praise or condemnation upon comparison between the time of which you speak in its relation to the civilization of other times.

I fear I am not competent to judge whether our present civilization has advanced in art, as the term is generally understood and accepted, over the civilization of the past, or not. It has advanced in the art of dentistry, as we all know. In fact, all arts connected with handicrafts have doubtless progressed toward greater perfection in late years. But I doubt whether this can be said of the art of music, the art of painting, or the art of sculpture. If there are any Wagners, Bachs, Beethovens, Michael Angelos, Rembrandts, Cellinis or Phidias' in the world of art today, they seem to be quite successful in concealing their lights under a bushel, unless Rodin may be considered as belonging to this exalted class. Nor am I prepared to admit that the art of literature has shown any great advance, if any advance, in late years.

But in learning, and especially in the freeing of themselves from the rudenesses of savage life, the few in modern civilization have traveled far. From the days when Charles Lamb's mythical Chinaman discovered the lusciousness of roast pig incidental to the burning of his primitive shack, to a lobster palace on Broadway is a far cry; the road from Ivanhoe's rush-strewn home, dim-lighted, cheerless and cold, to the carpeted, electric-lighted, furnace-heated homes of modern middle class wealth, is a long one. The coarse and boisterous middle class life as depicted in Tom Jones and Roderick Random has been rejected for the more refined habits of modern speech and conduct. The loose morals and gross humor of the

times of Rabelais and Bocaccio have been replaced by contemporaneous thought and the kindly humor of a Clemens, a Riley and a Field.

Modern methods of production and distribution have revolutionized life and thought for those able to avail themselves of the conveniences of life in this twentieth century. Even the modest homes of our middle classes would seem marvels of convenience and luxury to the nobility and royalty of the sixteenth and seventeenth, or even the eighteenth centuries. Our scale of living, the number of former luxuries now believed to be necessities, the cosmopolitanism now entering into the lives of you and me, is far beyond the dreams of persons of our social positions a hundred years ago. When we consider the scale of living of our grandfathers and compare it with that of our own lives, we cannot help but admit that some of us have gone far in freeing ourselves from the rudenesses of savage life. The effects are patent in our daily lives and are even more pronounced in the lives of those with greater wealth than we have.

But how about the lower classes—the proletariat—the millions who depend upon manual labor for their daily bread? Has the advance in the scale of living, the indulgence in necessitous luxuries, extended itself to their ranks? Are they proportionally better housed, better paid, better fed, better cared for? I think not. The Pittsburgh survey showed a most deplorable condition of affairs, some of which, I rejoice to say, have been corrected. The report of the Chicago commission on the White Slave traffic and vicious conditions generally does not argue a very advanced form of civilization in the treatment of poverty-stricken womankind. The exposure of the intimate relations existing between the gamblers and the police force in New York City argues a defective slant in our civilization in that direction. Indeed, no matter in which direction you investigate nor in what section, urban or rural, you are eventually forced to the conclusion that our present civilization has failed in bettering the conditions of the masses in the proportion it has bettered the conditions of the classes.

Several millions of ablebodied men are idle in this country to-day because they can get no work. Other scores of thousands are working shifts so long their health is being endangered and social life has been interdicted. Thousands of prostitutes swarm the streets of our cities and surreptitiously ply their vocations in our towns and villages, spreading social diseases far and wide, because our modern civilization does not provide them with other means of existence. Thousands and thousands of babies—one thousand each day—are dying each year because they live in unfit habitations and are fed unfit food, and the spirit of each departed one deepens the gloom o'erhanging our modern civilization.

It is claimed for the United States that we waste our natural resources with prodigal lavishness—that we waste the material requisite for life recklessly and without thought for the future. I believe this to be true, but what is even more alarming is the waste of our greatest and most valuable asset, our citizenry. Those thousand babies a day are a more prodigal and useless waste than any waste we have experienced in our forests, our water rights, or our mineral resources, appalling as these latter have been. The economic waste due to filling our insane hospitals, our reform schools, our sanitarium, our hospitals, our institutes for the blind, and our other charitable institutions, with children and men and women suffering from preventable diseases, is a greater one than any mentioned in our conservation congresses. It is a waste of our vital asset—the flesh and blood, marrow and

bone, which constitutes the greatest strength of a nation. An intelligent, able-bodied citizenry is the one asset of a nation always quoted at par or above; the one asset which never depreciates in value; the one natural resource which is sure to show a healthy increase from year to year and which never subtracts from the nation's material prosperity.

Will the time ever come when we cease to inflict preventable physical troubles on our unfortunates; when we live and let live as an intelligent civilization would demand? I sincerely believe it will. The publicity being given knowledge of these matters, a gradual public conscience awakening now in progress all over the civilized world, statistical investigations past and prospective, all point to a higher plane of civilized life for all the people, the masses as well as the classes. If you will bear with me I should like to tell you of a few of the things this newer civilization will bring to the world.

One of the most important features of the coming civilization will be the sterilization of those unfit to procreate children. I would sterilize habitual criminals, surely. Figures now being compiled indicate that thirty-five per cent. of the Indiana born criminals of record in Indiana's penal institutions since accurate records have been kept, are the descendants of one hundred and fifty families. More than one-third of the Indiana born criminals in detention in the State have a criminal ancestry and all of them put together come from one hundred and fifty families. So that Indiana has been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to furnish secure places of detention for the offspring of a few criminal families who lived a few score years ago. And as the years roll on and these tainted descendants marry and transmit the taint to their children, the circle of potential criminality ever widens. Is it right, or fair, or just, or expedient that these men and women, the ancestry of many of whom traces directly back through generation after generation of criminals for scores of years, should be allowed to procreate others almost certain to follow the criminal footsteps of their parents? I think not and therefore I would sterilize these habitual criminals, the offspring of habitual criminals. Some day we may be able to eradicate the habitual criminal from society by surgical, therapeutic, or sociologic treatment, but until that day comes society should be protected from them by the slow but sure process of sterilization.

I would also sterilize the criminal insane, the hopelessly insane, imbeciles, habitual drunkards, and all others in whom procreation is reasonably sure to result in offspring undesirable from an economic or a sociologic standpoint. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in a speech before the National Conservation Congress, in Indianapolis, in September, 1912, derided the idea of improving the human race by selective breeding, and I think he is correct. So long as we have emotional human beings to deal with, we cannot scientifically breed children as we do domestic animals, and I do not know of any authority on or student of eugenics who ever asserted that we could. But we can do wonders on the other end of the proposition. If we cannot practice selective breeding, we can at least accomplish much the same result by abolishing the mating of the morally and physically unfit by means of sterilization.

Indiana was the first State in the Union to pass a law legalizing the sterilization of habitual criminals. One or two other States have since passed such laws and in several other States they are contemplated. Their universal application will result in largely emptying our penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in a few decades and do much to advance the new civilization.

In my new civilization there will be no poverty, no hunger, and but little sickness. When I say "no poverty" I do not mean that all people will have an equal amount of this world's goods, for they will not then any more than they have now. But there will be none that lacks good clothing, suitable for the season, and good food and plenty of it. Or if they do, it will be because they will not work. But the new civilization will afford the opportunity to all who are able and willing to work, to be adequately clothed and amply fed. And it seems reasonable to believe that with a citizenry born of healthy, virile parents, which is guaranteed by the sterilization of those unfit to procreate, with good clothing, adequate sanitary dwelling places, and good food, illness will be reduced to a minimum. There is enough leather in the world all the time to make enough shoes so that all the people all the time may have whole shoes; there is enough cotton and flax and wool in the world all the time for every one to be comfortable and decently clad; there are enough bricks and lumber and nails and lime and metals in the world all the time for everyone to have comfortable, sanitary dwelling places; there is enough corn and wheat and beef and other food-stuffs in the world all the time to keep everyone from being hungry.

What can we say in defense of a civilization which starves men and women and children; which allows a few to profit from the labor of children while refusing work to their fathers; which murders humanity by the scores of thousands each year by means of unsanitary surroundings during both their work time and their non-work time; which permits a few to wear sealskins and ermine and the many to suffer and shiver from insufficient clothing? And all this when the country is more prosperous than any country has ever been in the history of the world; when the materials needful for right living, material for food, for shelter, for clothing and for heat, were never so plentiful nor could be secured by the first owner so cheaply.

The new civilization will correct this abnormal state of affairs. It is folly to boast of our great land of the free and home of the brave as it exists to-day. Let us save our boasting until we can point to a land free from poverty, hunger, unnecessary suffering, and preventable disease; a land where children are not forced to work for the daily bread of their parents; where girls and young women are not forced to choose between prostitution and starvation.

In the new civilization great care will be taken of our children, for the new civilization will recognize that these children, the future mainstays of the State, are the most important natural resource the country has. So, in our new civilization, the pregnant mother will be regularly visited by the community physician and the community nurse. If her surroundings are not adapted to ideal childbirth, proper quarters will be provided for her. Wholesome food, sanitary surroundings, fresh air, plenty of light, and good cheer, will assist her in bringing a healthy, normal child into the world. And after the child is born the State will ever stand ready, with full authority, to take charge of the mental and physical welfare of that child should the parents prove incompetent or unable to rear it in the proper manner. Its physical welfare will be looked after by the communal physician, dentist and nurse; its intelligence by the communal teachers. It will grow up to be a normal minded, normal bodied adult, efficient and capable; a good citizen in a community of good citizens.

In the new civilization the physician and the dentist will be servants of the State or community. Let me quote a portion of Bernard Shaw's preface

to his play, "The Doctor's Dilemma," which runs as follows:

"It is not the fault of our doctors that the medical service of the community, as at present provided for, is a murderous absurdity. That any sane nation, having observed that you could provide for the supply of bread by giving bakers a pecuniary interest in baking for you, should go on to give a surgeon pecuniary interest in cutting off your leg, is enough to make one despair of political humanity. But that is precisely what we have done. And the more appalling the mutilation, the more the mutilator is paid. He who corrects the ingrowing toe-nail receives a few shillings; he who cuts your insides out receives hundreds of guineas, except when he does it to a poor person for practice.

"Scandalized voices murmur that these operations are necessary. They may be. It may also be necessary to hang a man or pull down a house. But we take good care not to make the hangman and the house-breaker the judges of that. If we did, no man's neck would be safe and no man's house stable. But we do make the doctor the judge, and fine him anywhere from sixpence to several hundred guineas if he decides in our favor. I cannot knock my shins severely without forcing on some surgeon the difficult question, 'Could I not make a better use of a pocketful of guineas than this man is making of his leg? Could he not write as well—or even better—on one leg than on two? And the guineas would make all the difference in the world to me just now. My wife—my pretty ones—the leg may mortify—it is always safer to operate—he will be well in a fortnight—artificial legs are now so well made that they are really better than natural ones—evolution is towards motors and leglessness, etc., etc.'

"Now there is no calculation that an engineer can make as to the behavior of a girder under a strain or an astronomer as to the recurrence of a comet, more certain than the calculation that under such circumstances we shall be dismembered unnecessarily in all directions by surgeons who believe the operations to be necessary because they want to perform them. The process metaphorically called bleeding the rich man is performed not only metaphorically but literally every day by surgeons who are quite as honest as most of us. After all, what harm is there in it? The surgeon need not take off the rich man's (or woman's) leg or arm: he can remove the appendix or the uvula, and leave the patient none the worse after a fortnight or so in bed, whilst the nurse, the general practitioner, the apothecary and the surgeon will be the better. . . .

"To make matters worse, doctors are hideously poor. They are offered disgraceful prices for advice and medicine. Their patients are for the most part so poor and so ignorant that good advice would be resented as impracticable and wounding. When you are so poor that you cannot afford to refuse eighteenpence from a man who is too poor to pay you any more, it is useless to tell him that what he or his sick child needs is not medicine, but more leisure, better clothes, better food, and a better drained and ventilated house. It is kinder to give him a bottle of something almost as cheap as water, and tell him to come again with another eighteenpence if it does not cure him. When you have done that over and over again every day for a week, how much scientific conscience have you left? . . .

"What then, is to be done?

"Fortunately we have not to begin absolutely from the beginning: we already have, in the Medical Officer of Health, a sort of doctor who is free from the worst hardships and consequently from the worst vices, of the private practitioner. His position depends, not on the number of people

who are ill, and whom he can keep ill, but on the number of people who are well. He is judged, as all doctors and treatments should be judged, by the vital statistics of his district. When the death rate goes up his credit goes down. As every increase in his salary depends on the issue of a public debate as to the health of the constituency under his charge, he has every inducement to strive toward the ideal of a clean bill of health. He has a safe, dignified, responsible, independent position based wholly on the public health, whereas the private practitioner has a precarious, shabby genteel, irresponsible, servile position, based wholly on the prevalence of illness."

The same argument applies to dentistry under our present form of civilization. Why have we advertising dentists; why have we quacks and fakirs in both medicine and dentistry? Why have we men who will put ill-fitting, all gold crowns on anterior teeth that need nothing but proximal fillings; why have we men in dentistry that will put crowns and bridges in the mouths of their patients that are so ill-made and unsanitary as to call forth such a protest as was made by Dr. Hunter recently; why have we men in the dental profession that will commit a score of other atrocities with which you are familiar? Why have we dishonest physicians promising in their advertising to cure cancers without the knife, and to cure gonorrhoea and syphilis in a few days' time? Why do we have all these and many more intolerable conditions in our present civilization? Why are dental and medical journals printing articles on the business side of those professions, articles that are read with avidity by the majority? Because, under present conditions, in both professions, many practitioners are hard put to it to live. Some of these, either from incompetency or ill luck, failed to attract a paying clientele in their early years in practice and drifted into quackery; others deliberately selected quackery because they believed there was more money in it than in an honestly conducted practice. In either event, they are dishonest and dishonorable practitioners because of their chase after dollars.

The new civilization will correct that condition. The community dentist will have no incentive to do bad work because he cannot get any more money by doing so, and he will have every incentive to do good work for that may mean his call to a wealthier clientele and a higher salary. His best efforts will be directed toward the prevention of caries, not to the repair of its ravages. In every operative procedure that presents, his thought will be, "How can I best conserve this tooth?" not "What operation here will bring me in the most cash in the shortest time?" It is just as absurd to make a poverty stricken dentist the judge as to whether a molar shall be crowned for five dollars or filled with amalgam for fifty cents, the dentist to be the beneficiary in either event, as it is to make a poverty stricken physician the judge whether a tonsil shall be removed for fifteen dollars or a cathartic be prescribed for fifty cents, he to be the beneficiary.

So I bring you a message of good cheer, a surcease of sorrow for quackery. The new civilization will bring with it many ameliorative features for present abominable conditions, but none will be more welcome and more worthy than the communal physician and the communal dentist, whose watchword will be prevention and whose labors will be along the lines of what is best and most helpful in their profession, and with no hope or thought of personal aggrandizement save that which naturally and legitimately comes in the train of true professional success in their chosen field of work.—*Oral Hygiene.*

...The Progressive Dentist...

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Here is good cheer for the dental profession of Greater New York. Indeed many a despairing soul whose sympathetic heart always beat for his colleagues in misery, will have found a new fountain of hope. Many a valiant champion, who has hitherto fought single handed, will feel rejuvenated, and his fighting spirit vastly increased when at last he will find that the dentists of Greater New York are seriously at the constructive task of building up a dental organization. Here is that which makes our hearts beat faster and our pulse quickened:

The three officially unrecognized dental societies in Greater New York are determined to form a harmonious union for the carrying on of certain activities requiring a centralized power.

To that end each of the three societies elected five delegates who met in several sessions and organized. The purpose of this alliance is masterfully set forth in a constitution, which will be printed in some future issue of the P. D. From that document which now goes to the respective societies for confirmation, it is easy to observe that the delegates to that alliance, or "Allied Dental Council," as it is constitutionally to be known, profoundly grasps the fundamental needs of the profession. It is also observable that they know how to attempt to minister to those needs.

In view of these facts we entertain great hopes that the respective societies will sanction the constitution in its entirety. The Allied Dental Council in order not to be a rope of sand that would perish in twisting must have certain powers of considerable latitude. And if the activity that called the Allied Dental Council into being is the first of a series of activities by it, we may indeed hope to reap in a fruitful harvest from its doings.

The Allied Dental Council will work among a class of dentists who need organization most and the success to organize them will open up a new era for the overwhelming majority of the dentists of Greater New York. Hitherto professionally and officially this majority was ignored. It not being organized, was easy prey to misrepresentations by those having constituted themselves the profession.

The new era would come about only through the success of a good portion of the program of the Allied Dental Council. The awakening to self-consciousness of a majority of the profession would sound a warning to the "powers that be." The honest and noble men in the *higher circle* would come to a realization of the wrong and injustice of things as they are now. And the very small circle of individuals, with their dishonesty of purpose, would cease to oppose a policy of justice.

If we had a strong organization it would be impossible for certain individual members of the State Dental Society to vilify and misrepresent a disfranchised majority of the profession, as was done in the past. We should then have the means of thoroughly bringing things truthfully to light. And nothing is more shunned by vilifiers, who always resort to misrepresentation for the purpose of covering up their nefarious motives, than light.

Here is from a Contemporary

'Volume II No. 2 of 'The Progressive Dentist' has reached our desk. This new journal, published in New York City, aims to be of value to study circles, and the general tone is commendable. The periodical has not received much journalistic support, but the American Dental Journal takes pleasure in encouraging any attempt which hopes to improve surroundings, even if the distance of contact be small. 'Large oaks from acorns grow' Franklin says. 'Children grow to be men'. (The American Dental Journal December Issue.)

BISEXUAL COSMOGENY

—By—

A. H. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco.

Karyokinesis

Chromatic wizardry of micro art,
 Unfolds the micro-cosm as a dream
 Fleets by the soul, awander ere the gleam
 Of dawn—the integrating worlds that start,
 In vibrant dreaming of the chromosome
 The mystery that holds the key to God;
 The plasmic masterpiece, soul from a clod,
 Seeking the crested heights to read the tome
 Of universal Mind. Limned in its ruth,
 On far horizons of the elder years.
 Gleams thru the shifting Scheme, and human tears,
 In basic bursts of light, the altared Truth.

* * * * *

So, from the shattered caverns of the night,
 Man moves him toward the calling of the light.

Philip Haley

Reprint from PACIFIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, July, 1912

BOOK REVIEWS

Brother Bills Letters in Bookform

Second volume of Brother Bills' Letters and Business Building articles is before us at this writing. It fills a need which is deplorably neglected on the part of our Dental Colleges. Dentists are sent forth from those institutions without any advice whatsoever how to apply their training to financial advantage.

We recommend those letters and articles to every dentist as a help to overcome difficulties arising from the financial side of a practice. The book may be obtained from The Dentists Supply Co., 47-65 W. 42d St., New York City.

The New Review

With the commencement of the current year "The New Review" made its appearance. It is a weekly review of International Socialism published at 150 Nassau Street, New York City. It fills a long felt need in the East and we wish it success. We have the first three copies before us and they are filled with a high quality of journalistic material. The pleasant size of the type, good quality of paper and general makeup of the magazine are highly commendable. Those of our readers who will subscribe to it will profit greatly by its pages from which it is so delightful to read.

Socialism Summed Up

The purpose of this book from the pen of Morris Hillquit is to state the case of the Socialist Movement plainly and dispassionately. The reasonableness of the book is bound to attract the average person, man or woman, and they will understand it because of its being so plain.

Many new recruits for the party are sure to be made and many misunderstandings to be cleared away by it.

Some paper copies the cost of which is 25c per copy can be had from the National office of the Socialist Party, 111 Market Street, Chicago, Ill., or through the office of the "Progressive Dentist."

The Intercollegiate Socialist

The first issue of the "Intercollegiate Socialist," a quarterly magazine, published by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, has reached us. Comrade Harry W. Laidler, the organizer of the Society, is the editor. Price per copy 5c. Here is wishing the magazine success.

We give below the editor's announcement of the policy of the new magazine:

FOREWORD.

It is a distinct pleasure to announce that the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has reached that stage in its development when it must possess a more adequate organ of expression than the I. S. S. Bulletin, if it is to respond, as it should, to the ever increasing demand for "light, more light" on the meaning of the world-wide movement for industrial democracy, known as Socialism. In response to these demands, the Society has decided to publish an I. S. S. quarterly, the "Intercollegiate Socialist." It shall be our endeavor to increase the size of this quarterly and to add new departments thereto as rapidly as the situation warrants.

The aim of the quarterly will be primarily educational. We shall strive to portray with faithfulness the International Socialist Movement in all of its manifold aspects. We believe the field for usefulness is vast. We urge your co-operation.

You can co-operate,—(1) By ordering as many copies of the magazine as possible for distribution among your friends;

(2) By patronizing our advertisers, and by mentioning the Society's name in your correspondence with them;

(3) By sending us any suggestions you may have for the quarterly's improvement.

DENTAL SOCIETY NEWS

HARLEM DENTAL SOCIETY

Meets the Fourth Thursday of each Month at

THE SAVIGNY

229 Lenox Ave. Bst. 121st and 122nd Sts.

Dr. W. S. ENGELBERG, Sec'y
2400 Seventh Ave., New York**EASTERN DENTAL SOCIETY**

Meets the First Thursday of each Month at

CAFE BOULEVARD

156 Second Ave., Cor. 10th St.

Dr. A. LeWITTER, Sec'y
330 E. 4th Street, New York**KINGS COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY**

Meets the Second Thursday of each Month at

THE WILLOUGHBY MANSION

667 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Dr. A. FRIEDENBERG, Sec'y
Bushwick 452 Ave., Brooklyn

A regular meeting of the Harlem Dental Society, was held Feb. 27, 1913. Dr. M. L. Rhein delivered a talk on "Root canal treatment and filling." The lecture was illustrated by a collection of lantern slides.

Dr. A. R. Starr, professor of Operative Dentistry, at the New York College of Dentistry, discussed the paper with the aid of a number of slides, that he brought along for the occasion.

A vote of thanks was extended to both speakers.

Dr. Rhein and Dr. Starr were elected to honorary membership of the Society.

The Chairman announced the Banquet of the Kings County Dental Society, that is to be held at the Willoughby Mansion, 667 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 4, 1913.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The next regular meeting of the Society will take place on Thursday, March 27, 1913.

Dr. Wm. Dwight Tracy will read a paper on "The indirect method and its appreciation to the making of matrices for porcelain inlays and cast gold restorations." Dr. Herman Chayes, and Dr. Straussberger, of Newark, will open the discussion.

The next regular meeting of the Kings County Dental Society will be held at our quarters, 667 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13th, 1913 at 8.30 P. M.

Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Executive Committee by membership for a meeting devoted to practical clinics and discussion upon the incidents of office practice.

The Executive Committee has arranged for a number of clinics by men who have achieved great success with the methods which they will demonstrate. You cannot afford to miss this as they will enlighten you on the most modern methods of mastering the difficulties which confront us in the dental profession.

Under incidents of office practice a "question box" will be instituted whereby each one will have an opportunity to present to the members of this Society any Dental problem, that he wishes to be enlightened upon.

A very important matter will be the discussion upon our new revised constitution and by-laws. Also the presentation by the Committee of the Dental Federation of their constitution for ratification.

The Banquet Committee asks that reservations for seats, accompanied by remittance, be sent at once to the Chairman, Dr. M. William, 699 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

This meeting being the last before the Banquet, all arrangements have to be completed before then.

If you wish to make our Banquet a success, send in your check immediately.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

N. Y. C. D. NOTES

According to an announcement made by Dr. Weisse, our dean, the college term will be increased to four years instead of three, as at present. This law will go into effect in the year 1915.

There is a rumor that the College is negotiating for lots in the neighborhood of 42nd St., for the purpose of erecting an up-to-date building with latest improvements. The new college building is to be completed by the latter part of 1914.

Note:- Mr. Wm. Winter, 1914, has been elected college reporter for the Progressive Dentist. All communications are referred to him before they are printed.

Silhouettes.

"Reuben," said I once to my restless, struggling friend whose spirit and lofty ideals, like the Cartesian Diver, came shooting up every time outside pressure was relieved, "do tell me, why are you going to take up dentistry in preference to any other profession?"

Reuben's face writhed with secret pain and for a while he did not answer. "Ah, if you but knew!" he at last sighed, as if to himself. "At this moment," he went on, "I know of dentistry and its possibilities as little as I know of any other profession—which means nil. Natural inclination, self-development, etc., do not determine my present choice; it isn't what I like, it is what I can get that determines it."

He smiled bitterly. "You see," he continued, and there was a defiant ring in his voice, "poverty and I are at war. It has been and is a relentless, ceaseless war. My soul is seared and bruised with the wounds of battle. In my days of innocence and faith my fondest hopes were to reach out for knowledge and all the word implies—to enlarge my sphere of intellectual activity and gain thereby a wider field for the unfoldment of mind and soul. But I had found that life does not tolerate such youthful aspirations. Hence my present efforts to harness some specialized branch of human knowledge and work it to provide me with the means that seem to make respectable life possible. And, as dentistry is still lying in the path of least resistance, dentistry is going to be my profession."

Reuben is now a senior student in a prominent dental school. He is hustling with many others to meet the great and final tests. Will he meet them successfully?

From his freshman days down to the present day, his has been a long and wearisome struggle to make ends meet. He had bought a second-hand dental engine for very little money, since he could by no means afford to buy a new one. But it broke down on the second trial and he keeps on repairing it ever since. In his operative outfit Reuben only has the instruments that the school authorities make it compulsory for each student to possess. And these are mighty few. He has an old pocket knife which he uses as a plaster spatula, as a plaster knife, as a wax spatula, as a cement spatula, as a vulcanite chisel and as an instrument for divers other useful purposes.

Of all the reference books he hasn't any worth mentioning. How could he have them? Does not each one cost money enough to pay for a week's board and lodging? Reuben, however, had long ago found out that a few cents' worth of "notes" answers the purpose better than a costly, voluminous text-book. For these notes, as you must know, are happily freed of all superfluous matter, are extracted, condensed and prepared like the breakfast food to which you only have to "add hot water and serve."

Every year, as soon as the lecture season closed, Reuben had to rush back to work, thus depriving himself of the advantages of the summer infirmary practice. He had to earn his tuition fee—if nothing else.

And now, plucky, tireless Reuben is preparing for the great and final tests. Will he pass them? And if he will, what sort of a "Doctor of Dental Surgery" will he make?

DAVID TABAK, '14. N. Y. C. D.

Why Should a Doctor be a Socialist?

By DR. ANTOINETTE A. KONIKOW.

In discussing this question I intend to point out also some phases of the problem which are usually overlooked. I mean the economic condition of the physician himself as a breadwinner, the corrupting influence of our capitalist era upon the medical profession itself and the tendency of his profession to center more and more in hospital and sanatorium work.

There are yet some idealists and dreamers among our youth who, like some of my colleagues and myself, undertook the study of medicine with the ardent desire to help humanity, to prevent and relieve suffering.

But the majority of our modern college boys and girls are already infected by the present business world conception of life. Many of them had to earn their living from early childhood and they settle upon medicine under the impression that they are entering a highly respected, well paying profession.

The idealist will soon learn from experience that the present condition of society hampers and absolutely prevents the true application of medical science to life. The practical man and woman (and while speaking of "the physician" I always mean both sexes) will soon realize that medicine has changed from a highly respected noble profession into a mere business proposition, where capital and business abilities count more than knowledge or help to acquire more knowledge, where the physician scantily provided

with means is just as dependent upon the welfare of the workingman as the small grocery man or the dry goods merchant.

Medicine has made tremendous strides in all its branches, especially in the problems of prevention. Bacteria has been discovered to be the cause of almost all diseases, and the study of bacteriology has revealed that filthy hygienic conditions are mainly responsible for the growth and multiplication of bacteria.

It was also proved that the healthy body of man can easily resist the invasion of bacteria, for normal healthy blood produces certain protective elements which are able to defend the body from the influence of bacteria and their toxins. Most other diseases, whose primary cause is connected with some disturbances of other kinds, are also proven to depend upon the general condition of the human body. It is the weak human frame that succumbs. No wonder that in all medical books the paragraph concerned with prophylaxis (prevention) of disease always contains about the same words: Poor hygienic conditions, poor food, overwork, worry, poor inheritance.

Thus the physician is at once brought face to face with the question of social improvements for the purpose of preventing disease. The physician finds himself entirely helpless as an individual. His advice to his client to avoid results of poor social conditions sounds like derision, his treatment can only be a farce.

If a physician is sincere and earnest he must necessarily get interested in the question, whether poverty and overwork are a necessity in our highly civilized age, whether there are no means and ways to procure the fruit of progress to the whole of mankind.

This interest is inevitably helped and urged on by the tribulations and disappointments which the physician experiences as a breadwinner.

The profession is divided into different classes according to their value in dollars. The physician who is well provided with earthly goods can study a specialty, he can afford to wait till the well-paying patient of the richer class, attracted by the physician's hospital fame (legal advertisement), will begin to patronize him. His display of wealth assures him patronage, for, according to the conceptions of present society, wealth is a sign of personal ability.

The physician who starts practice without capital is squeezed between the specialist and the hospital. To attain success he has to use all kinds of tricks of legal self-advertisement. He joins lodges, churches, political clubs, makes friends with prominent citizens, and, if necessary, even marries for money's sake, because he knows now that money is the key that opens the door to victory. If either chance or his own character prevent him from establishing himself on the upper crust of society and he becomes dependent upon clients of the working class and poorer middle class, then small fees and cheap lodge work will soon open his eyes as to his own economic condition. Then every panic or strike is felt by the physician at once. Like a workingman, such a physician is always just "pulling through," and, in addition to this, he has the continual worry of being obliged to "keep up appearances." Deduct from the average income of a general practitioner the extra expenses connected with his profession and you will find that he hardly has more than an average well-paid worker.

The keen competition, the business spirit which has invaded the profession and the poverty of the patients brings about a distrust between the patient and physician which is painfully felt by both sides and lowers the respect, which was once paid to the profession of medicine.

An insight into the work of a lodge physician reveals the utter degradation which the profession has reached. The general practitioner cannot help realizing that he is but a go-between of the client and the specialist, or the patient and the hospital. His work becomes more and more limited.

The tendency toward hospital and sanatorium work is a natural outcome of the progress in medical science, its branching out in so many specialties, its complicated tests and the fact that the nursing and hygiene at home is usually entirely unsatisfactory.

It is true, that hospitals at present also cannot escape the influence of capitalism. We see it in the graft in its business control, in the wretched salaries paid to nurses and physicians, in their overwork and in the discriminations made between the rich and the poor. And still hospital and sanatorium work is the hope and desire of many physicians, for the working hours are fewer, the salary steady and the scientific interest receives more satisfaction.

The greater extension of hospital work exposes to the physician the trend of our times toward concentration and organization of all human work, expressed so much more prominently in the industrial life of society. The idea of possible social and democratic control of the profession of medicine is thus suggested to him.

Heavy responsibilities, long, often endless hours of work, low conversation, scanty time for study and advancement, unsatisfactory result in practice due to the economic conditions of the patients—all that stimulates the discontent of the physician and induces him to search for a remedy.

Wherever he turns he finds poverty and exploitation at the bottom of all physical and moral misery. His own profession is corrupted and degraded by the hard life struggle in society.

If he cannot cringe and live before the conqueror—the exploiter—then he must throw his lot with the sufferers—the workers—with whom his own life is so closely connected.

Humanitarian considerations, personal dissatisfaction, the understanding of the tendency of social evolution will lead the physician to accept the truth of Socialism and thus give him inspiration and hope in his difficult daily task.—*New York Sunday Call*.

Optimism and Pessimism

By ANNA M. BARNARD.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Susie, "I wish it wasn't time to go home. I love to be here where there's fun."

"Why?" asked Nettie. "Don't you have any fun at home? Can't you and Winnie play and sing and dance, and sometimes make candy? Isn't your Papa and Mama good?"

"Yes, Pa and Ma are good," Susie replied slowly, looking thoughtfully out of her neighbor's window toward home. "Minnie is good too, I guess."

"What is the matter at your house?" asked Nettie, approaching the unhappy child, while Grace, her younger sister, dropped her playthings, and looked on inquiringly.

"Pa just reads and talks all the time about awful things, reads about awful bad capitalists and starving strikers and mean police; and then he talks to Ma about them. Ma, she shakes her head and says it's a shame, and it's awful. She looks so sad sometimes, and looks just like she'd cry. There's going to be a great struggle. Ma and Pa says so. They say we must be brave, and make sacrifices. Them sacrifices are bad things a-comin' for they make Pa and Ma afraid when they talk about them. Sure, we're all going to starve and freeze for the big capitalists has all the coal and all the things to eat. We're just awful miserable."

"Oh, Susie!" protested Grace, who had now moved away from her playthings. "We are glad every day. Papa is always glad. He sings and whistles all the time, and nothing bad can happen to us when he is glad. He comes home from work and makes lots of fun for me and Nettie. Mama is happy, too. She laughs great big laughs when Papa plays with us. Come over here, and we'll give you some fun."

Susie looked doubtfully at the happier child. "Pa and Ma thinks the capitalists will get everything in the world, maybe," continued Susie, "and if they do, we will starve and freeze. Pa and Ma belong to the movement. They look afraid all the time. I know they never had any fun. I wish there wasn't any movement nor capitalists, then I believe we would be happy."

"Oh, poor Susie," exclaimed Grace, sympathetically. "No miserable movement will get us. We don't belong to nothing miserable. Papa and Mama are always glad, and they wouldn't let anything get us. It must be they *own* a movement and don't belong to one. Papa don't believe in slavery, I know he don't. He's a Socialist, too, but he laughs and laughs lots of times."

"Oh, my Pa and Ma are Socialists, too, but they don't laugh," replied Susie. "Winnie said the other day she's a Socialist now, and she says I'll be one. She reads and reads about the capitalists, and she don't laugh now, neither. She's gettin' the movement bad."

Nettie, the oldest of the trio, had, for a few moments been listening and thinking. "Papa wouldn't let us suffer," she said with assurance. "He wouldn't let anything hurt us. I heard him one day tell Mama that me and Grace must not be worried about the great big things he calls *problems*. He said little boys and girls should be happy, and not think about big things till they grow big. My Papa told my Mama that only the glad are strong, and said we must grow up glad so we can be strong. Oh, I know this is true, for when I have fun I feel so strong that I could lift anything, and the other day when Papa came home and said another Socialist was elected he turned a handspring because he was just glad."

Susie turned to go. "I hate the capitalists," she said, "and the Socialists, and the strikers. I hate everything that won't let me and Minnie and Pa and Ma be happy;" and with a look of bitterness she walked out across the lawn toward home. At her own gate she paused, and looked back at the house she had left. "Maybe Pa and Ma ain't got the happy kind of Socialism," she said to herself. "I guess that's it."

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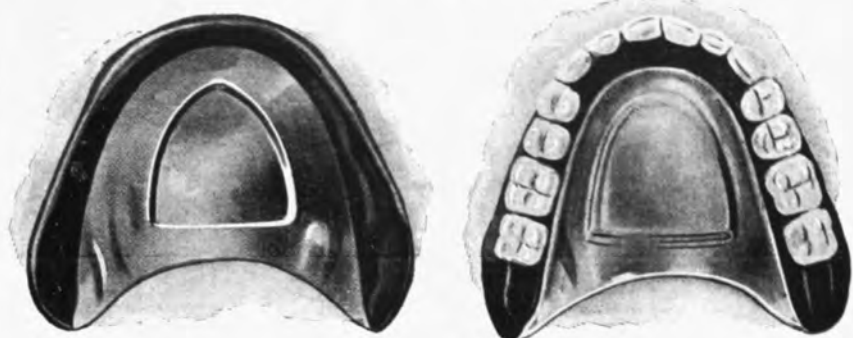
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