THE DEPENDABLE ACCURACY OF TICONIUM RESULTS IN PERFECT FITTING DENTURES MADE FROM MUCOSTATIC IMPRESSIONS

...the only link that makes the chain...
Largest Collection in the World

Dr. Mastel’s collection — probably the largest in the world — was not created by such extraordinary good luck, however. Most of his prize items were bagged only after diligent search, unearthing obscure clues, and otherwise practicing the arts of Sherlock Holmes. For instance, learning that a portrait of the saint appeared in a huge canvas designed by Tintoretta and Pilotti, he communicated with the curator of a church in Venice, Italy, where the heroic-gauged painting hangs. The curator reported that there was no likeness of St. Apollonia in the painting. The Chappaqua dentist wondered. His clues were sound. Somewhere in that painting there should be obscure clues, and otherwise practicing the arts of Sherlock Holmes. For instance, learning that a portrait of the saint appeared in a huge canvas designed by Tintoretta and Pilotti, he communicated with the curator of a church in Venice, Italy, where the heroic-gauged painting hangs. The curator reported that there was no

Dr. Mestel’s artistic activities have made him known to thousands of persons all over the world. A strange woman came to his office one day. She gave him a small, sacred picture. He thanked her, and she left. He studied the picture minutely, with a high-powered magnifying glass — again and again. There, right in the center of the frame design, was St. Apollonia! The curator was wrong and the dentist was right!

A choice item of which he is especially proud comes from the collection of the King of the Ionia-enthusiasts. A choice item of which he is especially proud comes from the collection of the King of the Ionia-enthusiasts.

CHIL DTREN AND THE REBIRTH OF DENTISTRY

By JOSEPH H. KAUFFMAN, D.D.S.

There is nothing too good for the mouth of a child. Our profession must put into practice, individually and collectively, a dynamic program of complete dental care for all children. It certainly can be done if only we have the will to do it. This is the age of prevention and control ... Time is of the essence and the day is at hand for our profession to be reborn. Therefore, if dentistry is to be projected as a socially conscious and health-minded calling, it is highly imperative that we make a forthright and spirited response to the dental needs of all children everywhere. Never was it more true than it is of us today, that “A little child shall lead them.”

(An editorial written upon invitation and reproduced here in part through the courtesy of the Journal of the Second District Dental Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

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INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU INVEST

By JOSEPH GEORGE STRACK

A dentist walked into a stockbroker's office recently and said he wanted to buy 300 shares of XYZ stock. The broker learned in one minute that the dentist didn't know anything about stocks and bonds or anything else about the vast complex that is today's stock market.

The broker handled the dentist gingerly, with the extravagant civility one exhibits towards a potentially violent mental case. XYZ stock, the broker explained, was a "dog," a stock that was so far "under water" it could never gain any real value.

The dentist eyed his adviser suspiciously. "I want to buy 300 shares of XYZ stock," he demanded. "Will you sell it to me or not?"

The broker did, the dentist paying $3,000 for the stock.

A few months later the dentist re-appeared at the brokerage office. He wanted to sell his 300 shares of XYZ stock, at the market price of $7,500—or a profit of $4,500, less broker-fees.

The broker made the sale, apologizing to the dentist for having tried to dissuade him previously from buying the stock.

"That's all right," the dentist assured him. "As a matter of fact, I made a mistake that day, too. I had the name of the stock wrong—I had intended to buy ZYX stock, Not XYZ stock. I got the name wrong—and made $4,500.

That kind of thing can happen, of course, and does happen. Just as one can choose a name in a horse race and win, without knowing anything about the horse, its past performances, its condition, its jockey, its owner, or whether the horse has been sent out to try to win the race or merely to exercise.

Similarly, one can imagine the reaction of the dentist whose wife told him the cleaning woman was leaving at the end of the month to buy a $15,000 farm. The woman's carpenter-husband had made $18,500 in stock market profits in a single year. The dentist's reaction was an obvious one: If a manual laborer without education could make that much money in one year, what could he, an educated, professional man, do if he applied himself to the stock market? The dentist immediately bought all the "dope sheets" he could and, with dubious information and advice, invested $2,000 in a stock. While the "dope sheets" gave him all the "inside" information, they did not warn him of the impending late-Summer break that year—1946—and the dentist's $2,000 dwindled to $600, where it remains to this day.

DON'T GAMBLE!

The novice in the stock market insists upon regarding it as some sort of grand crap game, or high-class gambling joint, or magic box into which you put a little money one day and take out a fortune a short time later. Following V-J Day, a rising market attracted millions of persons who poured money into all kinds of stock, much of it indiscriminately.

The New York Stock Exchange began spending almost one million dollars annually in an advertising campaign to warn the public against gambling in the market. Not long ago the Exchange ran an advertisement carrying the following statement:

"The Grapevine bears a new crop of tips and rumors every day. Some folks may occasionally profit by them. But remember this: The grapevine will let you down just as surely as night follows day."

The Exchange management probably was proud of this intelligent, frank, unusual "we-don't-want-your-business" message. But the very next day after the ad appeared, the Exchange received a letter from a Major in the Army. In all earnestness the Major requested the Exchange to mail him a copy of the Grapevine containing the latest "dope" on stocks!

TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

Today's stock market is neither the "Hello, Rocker!" booby-trap of the 30's, nor the post-operated shindig that used to stampede millions of investors into blind buying or equally blind but in the background of the times in which it was painted. And, of course, if one likes a subject with world-wide roots, such as St. Apollonia, all kinds of languages and many facets of history are involved. I believe, therefore, that being a collector of Apolloniana is an ideal hobby for me, combining as it does my major intellectual and professional interests. I should advise other dentists to analyse their prospective hobbies in terms of their own natural interest. Of course, one can cultivate an interest, but a hobby must have a yen, a talent, or an instinct, as it were, for his prospective hobby—or it won't last. In other words, a hobby must satisfy, stimulate and yet relax one. If it doesn't, it isn't a hobby—it's another chore.

Three decades of Apolloniana-collecting have proved Dr. Mestel's fundamental inclinations and aptitudes for the hobby he chose. One of his most unusual experiences concerned a painting by Raphael. Mestel hunted for a copy of this painting over since he took up the St. Apollonia project. One day in 1946 he was going through his heavy morning mail—and there found a copy of the long-sought painting. An attached note explained that the sender had learned of his hobby and of his hunt for the Raphael painting. The donor did not live in some far-off country but in a neighboring country—the Bronx!
For Relaxation

DENTIST MORRIS MESTEL — ART COLLECTOR

If Morris Mestel should decide to give up dentistry, he could practice successfully at least two other professions — art critic and detective.

For more than 30 years he has been tracking down, with and without clues, all art and literature concerned with dentistry's patron saint, St. Apollonia. He has built up a fascinating collection of more than 800 items, obtained from every imaginable source — King George, a cardinal, artists, dentists, housewives, and other persons. The collection — originals, copies, photographs and photostats — are filed in Dr. Mestel's library museum in Chappaqua, New York.

His collection shows that the virtues of St. Apollonia are celebrated in songs, poems, plays, paintings, sculpture, wood carvings, etchings — almost 80 different types of creative art, in fact. Data regarding each item are recorded in an elaborate file system, devised by Dr. Mestel, which gives the name of the artist, the location of the item, the period in which it was created, and other pertinent information. All schools of painting are represented in Dr. Mestel's collection — Florentine, Umbrian, Sienese, Milanese, Venetian, Italian, German, French, English, Spanish, Greek, Russian, and other schools. Some of the likenesses of dentistry's saint are located on church altars, church doors, baptismal fonts, drinking fountains, hymn books, shrines, icons, manuscripts, mosaics, textiles, stained glass and shutters.

RE SELLING. It is policed, internally and externally, by exchanges themselves and by the Government. There are no more Boy Plungers, like Livermore, and no more Mike Meehans, to run Radio Research, or any other priced stock. A low-priced stock may be the cheapest kind to buy, while a high-priced stock may be the costliest kind to buy, and to locate the relative position of strength and weakness of the particular company whose stocks or bonds the investor is considering. Other material may outline the cyclical movements of stock in a given industry, or in the whole market — giving the investor an historical background and perspective against which to weigh the likely movements of the market as a whole, a group of similar securities, or a single security. Commenting upon this factual guidance, President Emil Schram of the New York Stock Exchange, says:

"Our member firms have invested large sums in research. Those who scorn this information and conduct operations on the basis of tips and hunches contribute to instability and render an absolute disservice to our general economy."

INSIDE INFORMATION

Wall, you might say, there are still opportunities to get "inside information" on a really legitimate and sound investment in securities that are scheduled to rise in price. Yes, there are, although, like all such opportunities in any field of endeavor, they are few and far between. If you get information from a friend who is an officer of a company which is in excellent financial condition, has a new or extended market for its products, has no materials problems, has solved
its labor costs and labor relations problems, faces a bright future with assured or increased income, and is shock-proof against recessions and depressions—you may have a good thing. Once all this good news reaches the investing public, the companies whose stock prices were far below actual value, expected just such an upward rise in market value—at that time. A dentist whose closest friend was an officer of one of these companies found himself in the confidential possession of exactly such information. The dentist mortgaged his home, borrowed on his life insurance, and used some $10,000 in cash to buy stock in that company. He paid $24 a share for it. That was in May, 1946. Late in the summer that year, the whole market broke, and just about everyone of the 1,100 stocks on the big board (New York Stock Exchange) went down. Today the dentist's stock is worth exactly $9.25 a share. He wasn't misled by his friend, but neither he nor his friend considered the possibility of a market break that would overwhelm a stock whose company was in such an excellent position.

PRINCIPLES OF INVESTING

The masters of money have a common formula. Here it is: First, have your money in cash; a second choice, have it in life insurance; and a third, have it in sound investments. If you don't want to be in cash or in life insurance, or if you have a surplus of both, and insist upon investing, here's the best investment advice a broker can give you! If you walked into the Governors' Room of the New York Stock Exchange and asked these world-famous financial experts for their priceless counsel, this is what they would tell you:

1. If you want to invest, learn at least the rudiments of the investment business. When you decided to practice dentistry, you had to learn the fundamentals of that profession. You can't play the other man's game or practice the other man's profession, unless you know something about it. So Rule No. 1 is—

GET THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS FIRST; LEARN WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT!

2. When you decide to invest your whole lifetime in dentistry, you learned everything you could about it—because your success depended

Orthodontics has a definite and serious place in this conception of dentistry. It is recognized today that, beyond aesthetic considerations, malocclusion is related to function, to periodontal conditions, to caries, to possible loss of teeth and their replacement by artificial ones. The relation­ship of orthodontics to the rest of dentistry has been established. The possibilities of orthodon­tics, extensively applied in the saving of natural teeth, are without limit.

Dental Specialists

It is argued, and indeed it is the usage of the day, that the general dentist, upon recognizing a condition requiring orthodontic attention, treats all the other conditions present and then refers his case to the specialist in orthodontics. If it is agreed that this is the operating procedure in regard to orthodontics, it must be stated that this procedure is faulty. It is faulty because the amount and quality of orthodontics given in most dental courses today does not permit the general dentist to evaluate properly an orthodontic condition, if indeed he recognizes it at all. He may be able to recognize only the most extreme cases requiring orthodontic attention. The minuteus of malocclusion, mal­occlusion, malocclusion may escape him. He is likely to place his emphasis, like any layman, on esthetics. This indicates that only the most ideal course of treatment available today includes orthodontics.

It is interesting to contemplate in this regard that a man licensed to practice dentistry does not receive a limited licensure. Within the field of dentistry, he may perform any procedure that he wishes. This includes orthodontic procedures. Even with limited or no training in orthodontics, a licensed dentist may still include it in his general practice. A reasonable man, ill-equipped as he is, will usually refrain from doing so. The situa­tion is such, however, that a less scrupulous or bolder man is able to include orthodontics in his general practice, developing his own procedures with his meager knowledge or depending in whole or in part upon a laboratory. The public has a right to know that a dentist shall be qualified to perform the procedures that he is licensed to carry out, and that his performance in any such procedures shall not be inadequate because of some deficiency in his training.

A further indictment of the prevailing situa­tion lies in the fact that orthodontics is almost completely in the hands of specialists. Since specialists tend to practice in and around larger population groupings and tend to demand a greater fee, orthodontics today is usually avail­able only to the well-to-do urban population. It cannot, therefore, be said that the concern is of the people. Our understanding of the relation of orthodontics to the total problem of dentistry no longer permits us to deprive people in smaller communities or of smaller means of its benefits.

Finally, the situation begs the question: Why is orthodontics not to be included in general practice?

Orthodontic Training

Present-day dental educators argue that there is not enough time in the four-year general dental program to admit more than a rudimentary course in orthodontics. Surely the subject requires no greater mental or manual dexterity, grasp of fundamentals, atten­tion to detail, or exercise of judgment than the other branches of dentistry. Neither is orthodon­tics so unimportant that it can be omitted from the general dental course, nor so profound that it must be omitted and its study pursued in a postgraduate course—a course, incidentally, which may dispense its specialized information in a considerably varying degree of both quant­ity and quality.

There is no valid reason which compels ortho­dontics to occupy an almost monopolistic posi­tion in dental practice. The fact that it continues to do so is the responsibility of dentists as a whole and of dental educators; the dentists, who are almost completely passive and submissive to the situation and the dental educators who solve their problem by avoiding it. Orthodontics, as a field of specialization, could and should occupy the same position with reference to general dentistry as all other dental specialties now do.

Within the concept of the integrated dental picture and total oral health, orthodontics is part of general dentistry in the broader sense. If the practice of general dentistry shall grow and assume a stature equal to the present-day concep­tion of its task, there must be found in the course in general dentistry to train students in the sub­ject of orthodontics. It must be inserted in the curriculum in order that they may choose the branches of dentistry, and mingle with them in the development of the total picture which is general dentistry.

(Reprinted from Oral Hygiene, August 1947)
day. This is their donation to the dental clinic, the remainder of the money necessary being pro­
vided by the county and the State. That is the
financial arrangement which has been followed in
getting this clinic started and keeping it going.
And it has worked out very well.
This part of the country is populated by peo­
ple who are not in the habit of putting any money
into anything unless they get some benefit from
it. The result has been, then, that the parents of
the school children see to it that Bill and
Mary go to the clinic for an examination and
have all the necessary dental work done. And
this is exactly what the health authorities want
to happen.
At present, the dental clinic has one dentist,
Dr. J. S. Nanney, who works part-time at the
clinic. The remainder of the time he devotes to
his own private practice. However, the Clinic­
With-The-Classroom is going over so well it is
anticipated that another dentist will shortly be
added, thus enlarging the free service that this
county will be able to give to children who can­
not afford to pay for it.

ORTHODONTICS FOR ALL

BY EUGENE L. GOTTLIB, D.D.S.

The unique position which orthodontics occu­
pies in dentistry and in dental education requires
reinvestigation today. Orthodontics is the only
branch of dentistry which is extensively in the
hands of specialists. It is the only subject for
which there has been little or no provision made
in the curriculum of the majority of dental
schools. For the most part, adequate training in
the field may be had only in a postgraduate
course.
When considered along with the ever-increas­
ing advancement and maturity of the dental pro­
ession, this situation becomes a curious one in­
deed.
Both dentists and the public have arrived at
a point in dental thought at which they are able
to view rehabilitation and maintenance of the
whole mouth as the province of the practitioner
of general dentistry.
More and more are dentists able to view the
health service which they render as one large,
integrated picture. Within the framework of this
picture are now seen the interplay of various
forces within the mouth, and the interrelation of
the various branches of dentistry. On this basis,
an integrated plan of treatment and maintenance
of all the oral structures requires that the indi­
vidual dentist learn as much as he can and de­
velop judgment in all the branches of dentistry
which he can command.

a reasonably good batting average. Don’t sub­
stitute your barber’s tip for your broker’s coun­
sel. So Rule No. 3 is ———
GET A REPUTABLE BROKER — AND
FOLLOW HIS ADVICE 100 PER CENT
AND ALWAYS
Tic’s former editor, Jim Robinson, a specialist
in dental economics, has this final bit of advice
for you:
“I’ve been interested in the economics of den­
tistry for 20 years. I’ve lectured on it in just about
every State of the Union, and in every major
city. But one thing I have never been able to un­
derstand is this: Why will a dentist who has been
able to make a good living, own a house,
buy a car, purchase dental supplies and equip­
ment, establish a substantial income, and build
up a financial reserve in a field he knows more
about than any other group of men — why will
such a dentist take the rewards of his own profes­
sion and gamble them in a field about which he
knows nothing? It doesn’t make sense. A dentist
wouldn’t, for example, invest his money in an
X-ray machine he never saw or heard about. He
wouldn’t buy a foreign-make car about which he
knows nothing. Yet he will gamble away the
earnings of a lifetime on stocks or bonds of a com­
pany whose condition and operations are a com­
plete mystery to him. My obvious advice to den­
tists is this: Invest — but in dentistry, in your
profession; in your skills — which already have
proven the best investment for you. No stock deal,
no bond deal, no fiscal finagling, and no
gambling will pay off as well as dentistry. Your
success in your chosen profession proves that.
Dentistry will continue to pay the best interests
and the best dividends and the best appreciation in
values.”

HOLD U. S. WAR BONDS; BUY U. S. SAV­
INGS BONDS.
on a stock depend upon the earnings of the corporation. If the corporation earns profits, the stockholder shares in the distribution of these earnings. If no profits are realized, the stockholder, of course, receives nothing. A bond is an interest in a corporation's debt; a prior claim on its earnings and assets. A bondholder is entitled to interest each year at a fixed rate, even though the company may not earn money. If the earnings of the corporation are insufficient, the bondholder is paid before the stockholder. The bondholder's claim on the earnings and assets of the company is prior to the stockholder's claim on participation in the earnings of the corporation.

A bond represents a promise of ultimate return of the investment, whereas a stock does not (although, of course, the stockholder can sell his stock to others). Returns on stocks are much larger in good years and the opportunities for rise in value are also greater than in bonds. The stockholder, whose returns depend on profits, is more adversely affected in poor years than the bondholder, who is entitled to his interest payments regardless of profits. Of course, there are many exceptions to these differences between stocks and bonds. Generally speaking, bonds may be considered more conservative investments than stocks. But, some stocks are more cautious investments than some bonds and some bonds are more speculative than some stocks. Only careful investigation and evaluation will determine if your investment, whether stocks or bonds, is conservative or speculative.

STOCKS

COMMON Money paid into a corporation for common stock becomes the permanent capital of the firm. It is not paid back as in the case of bonds.

CLASS A Class A and Class B stocks may differ in that one has exclusive voting power and the other has none. Or they may differ because of varying claims on participation in the earnings of the corporation.

PAR VALUE Par Value is the arbitrary value at the time of issuance. The actual value, at a later date, may be more or less. Stocks should not be evaluated solely on a par value basis. Non-par-value stock is a stock that does not carry a par value. It is carried on the books of the corporation at stated value. This stated value is often an arbitrary figure. It may, however, represent the amount that the corporation received for the stock when it was issued.

RIGHTS Rights, or subscription rights, are privileges given to stockholders to purchase additional securities at a specified price. These rights may be sold to others. Thus, a stock valued at $45 with rights attached, may be sold for $42 at "ex-rights." This would mean, for example, that the right is worth $3.

WARRANTS Applied to the purchase of stocks, warrants represent privileges to buy stocks under certain conditions, usually in connection with purchases of preferred stocks or bonds. They are "non-detachable" when they can be sold separately from the security with which they are issued. They are "detachable" when they cannot be so separated, unless they are being exercised, in which event they must be detached by the corporation's agent.

GUARANTEES Such stocks are guaranteed as to dividends, and so forth, by a firm, or firms, other than the one issuing the stock. The value of such a guarantee, of course, rests upon the credit standing of the guarantor and the earning power of the company that issued the stock.

OTHER FEATURES

SPLIT-UPS The division of higher priced shares into a larger number of lower priced shares is called a split-up.

SPLIT-DOWNS The opposite of split-ups; the stock is converted into a fewer number of shares.

CUMULATIVE The portion of earnings paid out to stockholders is called dividends. Preferred stockholders rank first, and the balance is usually available to common stockholders.

PREFERRED Preferred stocks command certain prior claims, usually dividends, over common stock. The preferences may also involve proceeds from the sale of assets of corporations that fail. Preferred stockholders, however, usually do not have the right to vote. Unless otherwise stated, their income is restricted to a specific dividend rate. A corporation's charter may also provide that preferred stock may be called in at a certain price, often a bit higher than the original issuing price.

PARTICIPATING This kind of stock gives the owner the right to participate with common stockholders in earnings over and above the stipulated preferred dividend rate, under stated conditions.

CUMULATIVE This stock gives the owner the right to receive dividends in later periods if the dividend is omitted currently.

LEVERAGE Leverage stocks are common stocks of a corporation with heavy fixed prior charges that must be met before it can acquire earnings. These charges usually consist of bond interest and preferred dividends, and result in much wider fluctuations in the earnings available for the common stock than in the earnings of the corporation as a whole.

OTHER FEATURES

STOCKS

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OTHER FEATURES

THE 3 R's DO NOT SUFFER WHILE THE T's ARE EXAMINED

By RUSSELL RAYMOND VOORHEES, D.Lit.

Dental clinics in which school children who cannot afford to have such work done are given attention are not to be found now over the country. They are to be found in many localities and, for the most part, are doing a most excellent work. But in Knox County, Tennessee, there is a new twist to the dental clinic idea that has more than proven its value.

This clinic is located in Knoxville, the county seat of Knox County. Housed in the Knox County Welfare Building, the clinic has its own well equipped dental office. The new twist idea in this clinic is the schoolroom adjoining the dental office. Here is a schoolroom with blackboard, seats and a table, just about the same as is to be found in the schools of that part of the country.

The school children are taken to the clinic in groups, either by their teacher or by some responsible adult person of the vicinity from which they come. The children bring their schoolbooks, papers and pencils with them and, while they are waiting their turn to see the dentist—either for an examination or to have some work done on the teeth—they study their lessons, do homework, or otherwise busy themselves with schoolwork. Thus Bill and Mary and all the other children continue to get their education while waiting for dental attention.

A Holiday Spirit

The children come from all over Knox County, which means that a group might be at the clinic all day. The study idea prevents them from getting restless. In fact the visit to the dental clinic takes on a sort of holiday for most of the youngsters. In cases where the group cannot return to their community by noon, arrangements are made to provide them with lunch, which adds another holiday feature.

Taking the children in groups has a quieting effect on them. With a number of classmates in an adjoining room, Bill isn't going to do very much just hanging around or cutting up. He knows his classmates will have the laugh on him when he gets out of the dentist's chair and returns to the clinic classroom. So they are all quite brave.
A Dentist's Philosophy

Well, every once in a while some kid comes through as Joan did and believe me, it is the thing that I get the most kick out of in my dental practice, for I know it can be done. We have seen this happen many, many times. But, I really do become discouraged at times because we see so many dental cripples, and I think that maybe it isn't worth all the talking and harping I do on right daily habits of eating and that maybe I should just keep my big mouth shut and put in inlays and bridges and extract teeth and make dentures and make a lot of money, but heck, I wouldn't get any fun out of just that.

I do not believe in panaceas. Mother Nature knows best and when you try to violate her laws, you just can't get away with it. Do you think this is the end of this story? Well, I don't think so. I believe Joan has learned a lesson that will carry her through a healthy life and that her children and her children's children will profit by her experiences—at least I hope so. I'd bet on it—

TOOTHSOME

I pass by your window
And plainly can see
You went over a girl
As you went over me.

She wears an expression,
Half haughty, half meek . . .

Eyes closed as your fingers
Touch lightly her cheek.

I pass by your window . . .
As gay as can be . . .

Because, my good dentist,
You've finished with me!

VIOLET ALLEYN STORBY.
THE DENTIST TAKES A WIFE

By JOSEPH MURRAY, D.D.S.

Dear Charlie:

Last week when you mentioned the fact that you were contemplating marriage, it never occurred to me that there were several cardinal principles which a prospective benefactor should observe.

Since you are only twenty-four and an esteemed colleague of mine; and what is most important, you have not as yet picked the lucky girl, I am taking the privilege of offering you some sound advice which may be of material benefit to you for years and years to come.

You must remember that choosing a wife is like choosing a dentist. She should come well recommended. Of course, if her father rates high in Dun and Bradstreet's, it cannot do too much harm.

If I were you, I should not look for too beautiful a girl. You know what the neighbors will say:

"She married him for his money."

On the other hand, don't marry a homely girl either. The smart neighbors will whisper, "He married her for her money."

Of course, being an unmarried dentist will give you an A1 priority where females will gather. As a matter of fact, professional and amateur matchmakers will besiege you with requests to examine their wares. If you like the girl, you might even get $10,000 under the table.

However, the safest thing to do is make up your own mind. But a little help from a friend who has been married a long time should not be amiss.

Most dentists seem to prefer the schoolteacher as a housemate. Of course, her salary is only incidental. Yet in times of economic stress, she really becomes the bulwark of the family.

True, there are several drawbacks to marrying a schoolteacher. No sooner is the knot tied than she suddenly feels run-down, nervous and altogether. A safe way might be to have a written clause in your marriage contract demanding that she cease or desist from quitting her job for at least five years after the wedding bells have rung. That should give you plenty of time to improve on your golf or tennis, and perhaps sneak in a few summer and winter vacations.

Another type that requires serious consideration yet extreme caution in courting, is the secretarial species. Never marry your own secretary—if you are affluent enough to employ one. The way she recalls things you have long relegated to your subconscious is phenomenal. Not only will she stop taking dictation once she is married, but you will be amazed at how good a dictator she becomes a little woman can become.

Some dentists prefer marrying lawyers. The latter are often reminded of the judge however and may decide to have the last word, in a family dispute. Needless to say, you can always depend on her ability to collect delinquent accounts. On occasion she is under the impression that she is addressing the jury. As a public speaker, she is par excellent. Usually the whole neighborhood is aware that she is trying to bring home a particular point.

It is a well known fact that psychologists have their own Theory of Selectivity. They are cognizant of the fact that many young men have a strong Oedipus complex. They have a very strong attachment for their mothers. They choose their mates on a comparable basis. Many a smart girl gets her man by adopting a "motherly" attitude early in life.

On the other hand should the prospective groom have a strong adoration for his father, he most likely will choose in the masculine or athletic type. Before undertaking such a union, you had better caution him about the "clinging vine" type. Such a female is considered a neurotic, but she is quite successful in landing big fellows like you, who love to protect the poor, helpless little female.

Finally, beware of the aggressive type who consistently calls for you in her cream colored convertible roadster. "I just happened to be in the neighborhood," is her usual comment. She might even try to trick you through psycho-analysis.

"I had a novel dream," she might say, "I dreamed I married a dentist whose first name was Charlie."

My best advice to you is to tell this type that you suffer from car sickness.

It would be wonderful if you could fall in love with a movie actress. I know of one Hollywood star who is married to a dentist. But your chances there are about as slim as breaking the bank in Monte Carlo.

On the other hand, you might even wish to enjoy a few more years of precious liberty.

In that case marriage would indeed be catastrophic. But if you must take the fatal step, at least consider carefully the advice I have given you.

From the bottom of my heart I send you sincere wishes for everlasting, connubial bliss.

Your friend indeed!

Joe

Afterward, she never wants to eat at home. Her usual complaint is, "I gave you the best years of my life. Look what you’ve done to me."

In considering applicants for the job of wife, you should not fail to overlook the type who is a good mixer; the social-minded organization-joining kind. Such a partner should be of material aid in getting you started on the financial ladder of success. Of course you must expect your home to become the rendezvous for many a Koffee Klatch. No maid will stay for more than a month. However, you will develop a keen insight into human nature. You will become an expert dishwasher or wiper depending on which task you can perform with the greatest dexterity.

Before taking the fatal step, let me caution you about the "clinging vine" type. Such a female is considered a neurotic, but she is quite successful in landing big fellows like you, who love to protect the poor, helpless little female.

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JOAN

By FRED D. MILLER, D.D.S.

Today I had a real thrill which made me feel good all over. A beautiful young lady 17 years old came into my office to have her teeth cleaned by my dental hygienist and Bite Wing X-rays taken (the kind that show cavities).

It has been a year since this young lady moved away from Altoona. She has been my patient since she was three years old. She was always a very difficult child to handle in a dental chair. She always cried and we had to use novocain for every cavity preparation. She dreaded to come and was very apprehensive about every phase of dental operative procedure.

A Case History

Her very lovely mother tried so hard to do the right things regarding her food but she had many dislikes for the kinds of food that would build her a healthy body. She was a sufferer from intestinal conditions and stomach disturbances that upset the program. Her physician told me recently of her early troubles and that she was a difficult child to raise. She was a bottle-fed infant, had great difficulty with her formulas, was fed too much refined cereal and got off to a very bad