

The final bake must be merely filling in the margins and glazing; so if ditching is necessary on the second bake, four bakes will be necessary for completion.

Good contact is obtained by carefully scraping the adjoining tooth contact point before building the porcelain and varnishing it thoroughly so it will not absorb water from the porcelain while being built up.

The best margins are secured by building just to the margin and not over the platinum apron. If care is exercised, the surface tension of the moist porcelain may be utilized in flowing it just to the

edge of the margin, making sure the platinum apron is kept dry.

Although it takes considerable time to explain this technique, as a matter of fact, the inlay can be made in about half the time it takes to make a porcelain jacket crown. The preparation is simple, the matrix adaptation is easy and the porcelain building is comparatively simple, since only one contact is to be considered and the form is a continuation of the form already established by the metal model.

Figure 7 shows the completed inlay.

MISSOURI THEATER BLDG.

Dentistry in Modern Greece

By NIKO CARANASOPOULO, D.S., University of Athens, Patras, Greece

IN the birthplace of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, the old glory has passed away, and now remains only the endeavor to imitate modern civilization.

In the fifth century B.C., Hippocrates was interested in dental matters, as is shown from the following quotation: "If teeth are decayed and aching, we clean and cauterize the cavities and remove them only when they are loose and painful. Pain is produced when inflammation exists under the roots of the teeth. But they become decayed when a person is of a bad physical constitution and does not pay sufficient attention to the cleanliness of the mouth." (Vol. VI, page 212, Edition Littré.)

Now, in modern Greece, dentistry is practised by specialists who are trained in the Dental School of the University of Athens. Before the establishment of this dental school, dentistry was practised empirically by men without any education and special knowledge.

THE STUDY OF DENTISTRY

The Dental School of Athens is a department of the National University. It was established sixteen years ago. The

student who intends to study dentistry must have a diploma from the grammar school and be examined by professors of medicine in physics, chemistry and Greek philology.

The time of training is four years. During these four years the student is obliged to study general medicine and dentistry. General and special anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, general and special pathologic anatomy, microbiology, hygiene, dermatology and general and special surgery belong to the professors of general medicine. The following special dental subjects are taught by the professors of dentistry, who are medical doctors and dental surgeons: dental surgery, pathology and therapeutics, dental prosthesis, orthodontia, radiodontia, stomatology, oral surgery and exodontia. Most of these professors have specialized in American and European colleges.

All these subjects are taught in several hospitals, clinics and the dental school. Some of the lectures on general medicine are attended by the students of dentistry along with the students of medicine. The same thing occurs for the academic practice in the dissecting rooms and other laboratories.

The fees paid by the students for their training at the National University are 4000 drachmas yearly (twenty-six dollars).

THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

After successful theoretical and practical examinations, the Greek student leaves the school and begins to work as a practitioner.

Unfortunately, the great majority of the men who come from villages prefer to practise in the capital and abandon a great number of villages and provinces where dental service is indispensable. Thus the teeth of the inhabitants of these places are under the care of uneducated empirical men and, on the other hand, a dreadful crisis is awaiting those dentists who are practising in central towns.

These last years a great number of young men and women have matriculated in the dental school and very drastic efforts are being made by the Greek Dental Society to limit the number of candidates.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND DENTAL LITERATURE

Scientific works are reported to the Odontostomatological Association. There are published both monthly and fortnightly magazines devoted to the interest of the profession rather than to the interest of dental science. Many books concerning dentistry are published by several practitioners and the professors of dentistry and medicine.

DENTAL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS, ARMY AND NAVY

The Greek nation spends a good deal of money for armaments and governmental expenses, but for public health

very little. There are not any special precautions for prevention of malaria and tuberculosis, which are the dreadful scourges of the Greek people, especially of the poor class of workers.

Consequently no attention is given to dental public service and propaganda for mouth hygiene and prevention of diseases.

In the schools no instruction is given regarding the care and preservation of the teeth. In the army very little attention is paid to the soldiers' teeth, and no mouth hygiene is observed. There are no permanent specialists serving in the army and navy. The dentist has to extract rather than to treat the teeth of poor soldiers and sailors.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that dentistry in modern Greece is now practised by well-educated and specialized dental surgeons, and the small number of the old empirical dentists is day by day decreasing.

Greek social hygiene is very poor, especially for the preservation of the teeth of the public. Dentistry in Greece is not supported by the nation as it should be, but only by the personal attention of well-known dental surgeons who are the pioneers of the new dental science. They are the industrious bees who transmit the progress from American and European cities.

Finally, when we consider that the Greek dental school is a very young one, we must be satisfied with the great progress of dentistry and hope for a better future.

RUE CORINTHON.