

What If You Had Animal Teeth

George Washington's teeth

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George Washington, the first president of the United States, lost all but one of his teeth by the time he was inaugurated, and had at least four sets of dentures he used throughout his life. Made with brass, lead, gold, animal teeth and human teeth — possibly extracted from enslaved people at Mount Vernon — the dentures were primarily created and attended to by John Greenwood, George Washington's dentist.

Animal (Muppet)

'em whatcha do, Animal! Animal: Ah, what do! Eat drums! [loudly chews on a cymbal] Dr. Teeth: No, no, beat drums, beat drums. Animal: [opens his eyes

Animal is a Muppet character from the sketch comedy television series *The Muppet Show*, and the wild and frenzied drummer of the fictional band Dr. Teeth and the Electric Mayhem. The character was performed originally by Frank Oz and currently by Eric Jacobson. His original concept sketches, which show him as a very hairy human, were drawn by Bonnie Erickson and Jim Henson.

Labubu

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Labubu (lah-BOO-boo ; Chinese: ???; pinyin: L? bù bù) is a line of collectible plush toys created by Hong Kong illustrator Kasing Lung. The series features zoomorphic elves with exaggerated facial expressions, of which the central figure is Labubu, a monster with sharp teeth, large ears and a scruffy appearance.

The toys are produced and sold exclusively by China-based retailer Pop Mart, which releases Labubu figures primarily in sealed boxes that conceal the specific character inside, a method known as blind box packaging. Over time, the series expanded to include different versions of Labubu and other related figures, often released in limited runs or as part of themed sets.

Labubu quickly gained popularity across East and Southeast Asia, becoming one of Pop Mart's signature characters and a central figure in the global blind box collecting trend. The character has also inspired collaborations with fashion brands and limited-edition art figures.

Sausage Party: Foodtopia

[original] ending because we thought, well, if that was the first scene of the next movie it's probably not what you would want it to be, with them just seeing

Sausage Party: Foodtopia is an adult animated television series that serves as a sequel to the film *Sausage Party* (2016) created by Seth Rogen, Evan Goldberg, Kyle Hunter, and Ariel Shaffir, and developed by the latter two for Amazon Prime Video. It features the returning voices of Rogen, Kristen Wiig, Michael Cera, David Krumholtz, Edward Norton and Scott "Diggs" Underwood, with Will Forte, Natasha Rothwell, Sam Richardson, and Yassir Lester voicing new characters.

The first season premiered on Amazon Prime Video on July 11, 2024. The series received generally mixed reviews from critics, who praised its voice acting, animation, score, and humor, while others were divided about its controversial political themes, and criticized its writing and characters. The second season premiered on August 13, 2025.

Are You My Mother?

because the character is an anthropomorphic animal. Cartoonist Alison Bechdel titled her memoir Are You My Mother? in reference to Eastman's book, invoking

Are You My Mother? is a children's book written and illustrated by P. D. Eastman. It was published by Random House Books for Young Readers on June 12, 1960, as part of its Beginner Books series, which caters to young children.

Based on a 2007 online poll, the National Education Association listed the book as one of its "Teachers' Top 100 Books for Children". It was one of the "Top 100 Picture Books" of all time in a 2012 poll by School Library Journal.

Boneghazi

bones if I only take what the earth gives, and I leave offerings of drink, honey, and flowers. At first, members reacted positively, although some had concerns

In 2015 and 2016, a controversy occurred on Facebook and Tumblr concerning Ender Darling (born 1990 or 1991), a self-identified witch who took human bones from a cemetery in New Orleans for use in rituals. Darling posted to the Facebook group Queer Witch Collective in December 2015, saying they had been collecting bones for use in witchcraft from a "poor man's graveyard" where bones often rose to the surface, and offering to sell bones to others for the cost of shipping. Some fellow witches accused Darling of desecrating graves and took issue with the bones' apparent source, Holt Cemetery—a potter's field where most burials are of poor people of color. Screenshots of the argument were posted elsewhere on Facebook, making their way to local news and then to Tumblr, where one user made a call-out post that garnered over 31,000 notes and led to discourse about racism and classism, which was dubbed Boneghazi or bones discourse. Meta-commentary on Tumblr included both humorous memes and criticism of the discourse's focus on identity politics.

Darling defended their actions, saying that they had only taken bones that were already aboveground and that they cared more about Holt Cemetery's dead than most New Orleanians, given the cemetery's disheveled state. Louisiana authorities subpoenaed Darling's Facebook correspondence, surveilled their home, and in January 2016 searched it, seizing 11 bones and 4 teeth. After testing confirmed that the bones were from humans, police arrested Darling in July on charges of burglary and trafficking in human parts. After two months in jail pending trial, Darling pled guilty to simple burglary and marijuana possession and was sentenced to time served. During the investigation, Louisiana enacted the Louisiana Human Remains Protection and Control Act, which increased the penalties for trading human remains and made Louisiana the third state to broadly ban the import and export of human remains. The Queer Witch Collective's founder left and subsequent moderation action took the group's membership from over 2,000 to less than 100.

Tyrannosaurus

PMID 30863686. Abler, W. L. (1992). "The serrated teeth of tyrannosaurid dinosaurs, and biting structures in other animals". Paleobiology. 18 (2): 161–183. Bibcode:1992Pbio

Tyrannosaurus () is a genus of large theropod dinosaur. The type species Tyrannosaurus rex (rex meaning 'king' in Latin), often shortened to T. rex or colloquially t-rex, is one of the best represented theropods. It lived throughout what is now western North America, on what was then an island continent known as

Laramidia. Tyrannosaurus had a much wider range than other tyrannosaurids. Fossils are found in a variety of geological formations dating to the latest Campanian-Maastrichtian ages of the late Cretaceous period, 72.7 to 66 million years ago, with isolated specimens possibly indicating an earlier origin in the middle Campanian. It was the last known member of the tyrannosaurids and among the last non-avian dinosaurs to exist before the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event.

Like other tyrannosaurids, Tyrannosaurus was a bipedal carnivore with a massive skull balanced by a long, heavy tail. Relative to its large and powerful hind limbs, the forelimbs of Tyrannosaurus were short but unusually powerful for their size, and they had two clawed digits. The most complete specimen measures 12.3–12.4 m (40–41 ft) in length, but according to most modern estimates, Tyrannosaurus could have exceeded sizes of 13 m (43 ft) in length, 3.7–4 m (12–13 ft) in hip height, and 8.8 t (8.7 long tons; 9.7 short tons) in mass. Although some other theropods might have rivaled or exceeded Tyrannosaurus in size, it is still among the largest known land predators, with its estimated bite force being the largest among all terrestrial animals. By far the largest carnivore in its environment, Tyrannosaurus rex was most likely an apex predator, preying upon hadrosaurs, juvenile armored herbivores like ceratopsians and ankylosaurs, and possibly sauropods. Some experts have suggested the dinosaur was primarily a scavenger. The question of whether Tyrannosaurus was an apex predator or a pure scavenger was among the longest debates in paleontology. Most paleontologists today accept that Tyrannosaurus was both a predator and a scavenger.

Some specimens of Tyrannosaurus rex are nearly complete skeletons. Soft tissue and proteins have been reported in at least one of these specimens. The abundance of fossil material has allowed significant research into many aspects of the animal's biology, including its life history and biomechanics. The feeding habits, physiology, and potential speed of Tyrannosaurus rex are a few subjects of debate. Its taxonomy is also controversial. The Asian Tarbosaurus bataar is very closely related to Tyrannosaurus and has sometimes been seen as a species of this genus. Several North American tyrannosaurids have been synonymized with Tyrannosaurus, while some Tyrannosaurus specimens have been proposed as distinct species. The validity of these species, such as the more recently discovered T. mcraeensis, is contentious.

Tyrannosaurus has been one of the best-known dinosaurs since the early 20th century. Science writer Riley Black has called it the "ultimate dinosaur". Its fossils have been a popular attraction in museums and has appeared in media like Jurassic Park.

Closer (Nine Inch Nails song)

fuck you like an animal? That's the all-time fuck song. Those are pure fuck beats—Trent Reznor knew what he was doing. You can fuck to it, you can dance

"Closer" is a song by American industrial rock band Nine Inch Nails, released as the second single on their second studio album, The Downward Spiral (1994). Released in May 1994, it is considered one of Nine Inch Nails' signature songs. Most versions of the single are titled "Closer to God", a rare example in music of a single's title differing from the title of its A-side ("Closer to God" is also the title of an alternate version of "Closer" featured on the single, which was also released as a separate promotional single for club-play). The single is the ninth official Nine Inch Nails release, making it "Halo 9" in the band's official Halo numbering system.

A promotional single provided by the label to radio stations included both long and short vocal-censored (i.e. silenced profanity) versions. Although the song addresses themes such as self-hatred and obsession, its sexually aggressive chorus led to widespread misinterpretation of the song as an anthem of lust, which helped it become Nine Inch Nails' most successful single up to that time and cemented Trent Reznor's status as an industrial rock icon. Commercially, "Closer" reached No. 41 on the US Billboard Hot 100, No. 25 on the UK Singles Chart, and No. 3 on the Australian Singles Chart. Censored versions of the song and its Mark Romanek-directed music video received substantial airplay on radio and MTV.

Machairodontinae

short, conical-shaped canines. If anything, the dangers to breaking teeth held in the throat of a panicked animal, even if well restrained, outweighs the

Machairodontinae (from Ancient Greek ??????? machaira, a type of Ancient Greek sword and ??????? odontos meaning tooth) is an extinct subfamily of carnivorous mammals of the cat family Felidae, representing the earliest diverging major branch of the family.

Machairodonts varied in size from comparable to lynxes to exceeding that of lions. The Machairodontinae contain many of the extinct predators commonly known as "saber-toothed cats", including those with greatly elongated upper maxillary canines, such as the famed genus *Smilodon* and *Megantereon*, though the degree of elongation was variable, and in some machairodontines like *Dinofelis* the length of the upper canines was much more modest. Sometimes, other carnivorous mammals with elongated teeth are also called saber-toothed cats, although they do not belong to the felids. Besides the machairodonts, other saber-toothed predators also arose in the nimravids, barbouriids, machaeroidines, hyaenodonts and even in two groups of metatherians (the thylacomyid sparassodonts and the deltatheroideans). Unlike living big cats, which generally clamp the muzzle or throat of prey to asphyxiate them, saber-toothed machairodontines are thought to have killed prey using a bite to the neck once immobilised, using their neck muscles to drive the saber teeth into the throat while the lower jaw served as an anchor, causing rapid death via blood loss.

Likely originating in Eurasia during the Middle Miocene, they eventually spread to every continent except Australia and Antarctica. Machairodonts were the dominant group of cats and large mammalian predators across Afro-Eurasia and North America during the late Miocene and Early Pliocene, a time when the ancestors of living cats (Felinae sensu lato) were mostly small sized. Machairodonts began to decline during the Pleistocene, perhaps as a result of environmental change and consequential changes in prey abundance, competition with large living cat lineages such as the pantherines as well as possibly archaic humans. The last species belonging to the genera *Smilodon* and *Homotherium* became extinct along with many other large mammals around 12-10,000 years ago as part of the end-Pleistocene extinction event, following human arrival to the Americas at the end of the Late Pleistocene.

Bruxism

minimal, without patient awareness of the condition. If nothing is done, after a while many teeth start wearing down until the whole tooth is gone. There

Bruxism is excessive teeth grinding or jaw clenching. It is an oral parafunctional activity; i.e., it is unrelated to normal function such as eating or talking. Bruxism is a common behavior; the global prevalence of bruxism (both sleep and awake) is 22.22%. Several symptoms are commonly associated with bruxism, including aching jaw muscles, headaches, hypersensitive teeth, tooth wear, and damage to dental restorations (e.g. crowns and fillings). Symptoms may be minimal, without patient awareness of the condition. If nothing is done, after a while many teeth start wearing down until the whole tooth is gone.

There are two main types of bruxism: one occurs during sleep (nocturnal bruxism) and one during wakefulness (awake bruxism). Dental damage may be similar in both types, but the symptoms of sleep bruxism tend to be worse on waking and improve during the course of the day, and the symptoms of awake bruxism may not be present at all on waking, and then worsen over the day.

The causes of bruxism are not completely understood, but probably involve multiple factors. Awake bruxism is more common in women, whereas men and women are affected in equal proportions by sleep bruxism. Awake bruxism is thought to have different causes from sleep bruxism. Several treatments are in use, although there is little evidence of robust efficacy for any particular treatment.

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