Bureau of Education, thru their respective heads, Surgeon-General Rupert Blue and Commissioner P. P. Claxton, have emphasized the importance of the physical education movement in this country, and the support of these two officials will do much to bring success.

Thus far, thirteen states have passed compulsory physical education legislation. There is also a movement afoot to have congress pass a measure thru which the states will be assisted in their efforts to raise physical standards of school children. This proposed law, which has been prepared by the National Physical Education Service, would help states to train and pay supervisors and teachers, including medical examiners and school nurses. For this purpose the bill would have congress make a preliminary appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be allotted among the states for expenditure under local direction of states which appropriate equal sums and make provision for well-rounded physical education programmes for all children.

In Kentucky, the State Board of Health and the Child Labor Association recommend that physical education and health protection of children should be developed thru a new bureau in the State Department of Education. The Board of Health and Child Labor Association favor legislation such as is recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Education and the National Committee on Physical Education, out of which bodies grew the National Physical Education Service. Surveys made in Kentucky show the immediate need of physical education of school children. Physical defects are found in a large proportion of the boys and girls examined, particularly in the rural sections. Neglect of the teeth is responsible for a great many of these defects, the Board of Health pointed out.

Thruout Mississippi, a state branch of the National Physical Education Service is hard at work. Leading educators, lawyers, and public-spirited citizens and

numerous organizations, with great influence in the state, are cooperating with the Mississippi Committee.

In Virginia, the National Physical Education Service is working with the Education Commission, appointed by Governor Westmoreland Davis, the State Board of Health, and the Cooperative Education Association. The Education Commission has just recommended that each superintendency division of Virginia employ the services of a school nurse or school physician for full time. The reason for this recommendation is to be found in the physical condition of Virginia school children. The State Board of Health called for an inspection of students a few weeks ago. The readers of *The Journal of the National Dental Association* will note that almost half of the total number of children examined were found to be suffering from defective teeth. Principals of 316 schools sent in reports and 18,456 children were examined. The number of children with defective vision was 4,333, or 23.4% of the total. The number of children with defective hearing was 1,198, or 6.5% of the total. The number of children with defective teeth was 8,820, or 43.3% of the total. The number of children with poor nutrition was 1,451, or 6.18% of the total.

Examinations made in recent years in this state all go to prove that the figures given out by the State Board of Health in this connection are quite conservative and that some counties would report worse conditions if exhaustive surveys were to be made.

INDUSTRIAL DENTISTRY.

By Dr. Louis P. Cardwell.

"Industrial dentistry" is a comparatively new effort to improve efficiency in the world of labor which is fast proving its great value to both employer and employees.

It is not a charitable proposition forced

on the employe by a paternal employer. On the contrary, it is a business proposition of immense value equally to the man who furnishes the cash for the pay roll and the man who supplies the labor for the product.

The Armour plant requires its dentist to devote all his time to the employes, take care of all emergencies, stop all toothache, extract all teeth necessary, have X-ray pictures taken for diagnosis, examine and advise in every case and last but not least, thoroly clean teeth and put the mouth in a clean, healthy condition.

Further, the dentist explains in detail all that pertains to a case in language clearly understood by the patient so that when he presents himself to his own dentist for fillings, crowns, bridges or plates, he is thoroly informed on the requirements of his case and just about what it is going to cost him.

The patient presents a clean, healthy mouth for his own dentist to work in and the dentist, realizing that his patient appreciates the necessity and value of the work to be done, approaches his task in a much more sympathetic frame of mind, than is the case where he has to do all the explaining himself and at the same time sell a bill of dentistry to the prospective patient, with a mouthful of bad teeth that are painful, diseased and very often foul with heavy deposits of tartar.

During the past two years, more than four thousand individual cases have been cared for by the dental department. Every patient has been told the particular requirements for his or her case, the best way to correct conditions and how to take care of the teeth in the future.

This explanation is not a lot of set phrases. If that was all required, we could install a phonograph and let it go at that. In each case attention is given the particular trouble and the appropri-

ate instructions given and repeated again and again.

Thru the columns of plant newspapers from time to time, we have articles pertaining to dental troubles and endeavor in a general way to inform the readers upon dental subjects.

COMMUNICATION FROM EDWARD PITTWOOD.

Spokane, Wash., April 2, 1920.

Otto U. King, D. D. S.,
127 N. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor:—I am sending you under separate cover, copy of the Spokesman-Review, published in this city. I was so impressed with your editorial on the slaughter of teeth, that I took The Journal of the National Dental Association to the editor of this paper for publication. He was so impressed with the article that he published it and requested me in the future to bring any good stuff for publication.

The people of this section of the country are in the hands of the fakers. In fact, I believe there is more advertising done by dentists in the Northwest than in any section in the United States. I believe the dental journals should start a campaign with articles showing up the advertisers' methods and then have these articles copied by newspapers thruout the country.

I believe that the dental profession owes the people the wonderful protection they can give thru publication. Ethics means morality and if the better class of dentists sit idly by and allow 80% of the people to be deceived, health injured, personal appearance and comforts of life enjoyed by having the mouth kept in proper condition, then we, as dentists, are immoral and falsely sailing under the banner of ethics. We are constantly trying to secure the legislation to protect the public and in a measure we do,