

**THE TEETH AND THEIR RELATION TO GOOD HEALTH**

(By Robert McCabe, 5th Grade District No. 37.)

An unclean mouth invites disease germs. A clean mouth is a great protection against disease germs. You should brush your teeth after the first meal of the day, and after the evening meal, you should see the dentist once every month, and to brush the teeth all directions to be sure that you have removed the food from between the teeth.

We should keep our teeth in good condition so that they can do their work of chewing the food. Decayed teeth cause an unclean mouth, toothache and diseases of the gums will do the same. If the teeth are in bad condition you must go to the dentist at once.

There are thirty-two teeth in the set. Sixteen upper teeth and sixteen lower teeth.

The temporary teeth are the ones before the permanent ones come in. They should be taken care of just as well as the last set. They do the most important work of the child therefore they must be taken care of. The molars come in behind the

baby teeth. they must be taken care of or they will decay. You will have to watch them so that they won't decay. Remove the particles from between the teeth with dental floss or quill toothpick. Brush them downward and brush all directions on the surface of the molars. The inside must be brushed as well as the outside.

You must go to the dentist. Do not wait too long to go to the dentist. If you do it will be a big operation for the dentist and hard on you, and will cost you more to get them filled or crowned, or capped. The baby teeth come out when the child is about five years old and then a new set comes in, you must take good care of them.

**Beginning of Manual Training.**

The earliest official recognition of manual training was given in Finland, where Uno Cygnaeus organized a plan for such work in primary schools in 1858, and where such instruction was made compulsory for certain pupils in 1868. Sweden soon after recognized the importance of such training and gave an impetus to the movement.

**Where Your Taxes Go**

**How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business**

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

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XVIII.

**READ LANE'S DIAGNOSIS**

In his final report to the President, upon completing his work as secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane sketched with a sure hand out of the abundance of his experience the present Washington condition:

The call is for thinking, planning, engineering, statesmanship. For we are quickly passing out of the rough-and-ready period of our national life, in which we have dealt wholesale with men and things, into a period of more intensive development, in which we must seek to find the special qualities of the individual unit, whether that unit be an acre of desert, a barrel of oil, a mountain canyon, the flow of a river or the capacity of the humblest of men.

"To conquer and to master—the same old task is ours; but not in the same old way. We have discovered this land and made it ours, but this is not the end of our journey, for now we are to give thought, the deepest thought, to the ways in which it may be made to yield most abundantly in the things which a complex society with a most imperious curiously demands.

Washington is a combination of political caucus, drawing-room and civil service bureaus. It contains statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen. It is rich in brains and in character. It is honest beyond any commercial standard. It wishes to do everything that will promote the public good. But it is poorly organized for the task that belongs to it. Fewer men of larger capacity would do the task better. Ability is not lacking, but it is pressed to the point of paralysis because of an infinitude of details and an unwillingness on the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibility. Everyone seems to be afraid of everyone. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies. Trust, confidence, enthusiasm—these simple virtues of all great business are the ones most lacking in government organization.

We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that our progress does not keep pace with the nation's requirements. We could save money for the government if we had more discretion as to how we should use that given us. For the body of the civil servants there should be quicker promotion or discharge and a sure insurance when disability comes. For the higher administrative officers there should be salaries twice as high as those now given, and they should be made to feel that they are the ones responsible for the work of the department, the head being merely an adviser and a constructor of policies.

As matters are now devised there are too few in the government whose business it is to plan. Every man is held to detail, to the narrower view, which comes too often to be the department view or some sort of parochial view. We need for the day that is here and upon us men who have little to do but study the problems of the time and test their capacity at meeting them. In a word, we need more opportunity for planning, engineering, statesmanship above and more fixed authority and responsibility below.

The employment methods of the government could be improved. Under the civil service law of 1883 a good system of competitive examinations and appointments on merit has been built up for the classes of positions covered by the law. But beyond certification by the civil service commission for appointment of those applicants who are proved by examination to be eligible, the merit system is not fully operative even in connection with the positions to which it applies. Haphazard practices in assignments of work and in promotions, over which no central authority has jurisdiction, have brought about inequalities which are discouraging to the workers. This condition and the relatively low salaries paid by the government cause a "turnover" in government forces that could not long be withstood by a private business.

The readjustment of government salaries in the District of Columbia has recently received the attention of the joint commission on reclassification of salaries, which was authorized by a provision in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act approved March 1, 1919. The report of this commission is now in the hands of congress and its fate remains to be seen. The report represents many months of work and an effort to present data which will enable congress to understand conditions as they exist.

The present civil service law was enacted to correct the evils of the "spoils system" which had become intolerable. That the plan provided by the law, that of appointments through competitive examinations for certain positions, has been a vast improvement over the old patronage method is generally conceded; but the law failed to be a completely effective instrument by not providing for the application of the merit system to the more responsible and, therefore, the more remunerative positions.

The administrative offices, aside from the cabinet, which do not come within the scope of the civil service law, are postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes, collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs; registers, receivers, and surveyors general of the land office; assistant treasurers, surveyors, special examiners, appraisers and naval officers in the customs service; superintendents of mints, assayers in mints, supervising inspectors in the steamboat inspection service, commissioners of immigration and naturalization, assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus of the departments at Washington, etc.—about 15,000 positions in all.



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