

Miriam Willingham Receives Nurses Scholarship

Miriam Willingham has been selected for the Ecusta Scholarship for Nurses training by the Nurses Scholarship Committee. This brings to a total of four the number of Transylvania girls who have been chosen under the program started in 1950.

Miss Willingham is in training at Memorial Mission Hospital in Asheville. A recent report from the Education Director of the Hospital states that she is a very good student, with exceptionally high marks in all subjects. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Willingham and is a graduate of Brevard High School where she made an outstanding record both as a student and as a citizen.

While Miriam was in high school she was a member of Future Homemakers of America, the Library Staff, Father and Son Banquet Staff, Beta Club, Dramatics Club, Debating Club, Journalism Club, Latin Club, Glee Club, Broadcaster Staff, and the Square Dance Club. She was also Treasurer of the Senior Class in 1951. Her father is employed in the Power Department.

The three previous recipients of Ecusta Nurses Scholarships are Dorthea Jo. Price, Sarah Mull, and Helen McCrary. Misses Price and Mull are also training at Memorial Mission Hospital, and Miss McCrary is at Charity Hospital in New Or-

leans, Louisiana.

Under the Ecusta program the committee which selects the scholarship recipients is composed of leading Transylvania County citizens.

THE CONTROL OF DENTAL CARIES



By

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Dental caries, or tooth decay, is one of the most common diseases and few people are naturally immune to it. It may begin soon after the primary or baby teeth have appeared in the mouth. It is common by the third year of life and may continue as long as the teeth are present. Dental caries can result in much suffering, and it would be a great blessing to human beings if this disease could be prevented.

Although dental caries, or tooth decay, can be controlled to a large degree, there is not, as yet, sufficient knowledge to prevent it as has been done in the cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, or diphtheria. However, methods of control and treatment have so advanced that there is no longer a reason for the loss of teeth because of dental caries. In view of the widespread prevalence of tooth decay and the great loss of teeth which it causes, this statement may appear surprising. This does not mean that all of the causes of tooth decay are known or that tooth decay now can be prevented entirely; it does mean that tooth decay can be controlled or checked successfully.

There is, as yet, no single factor which in itself will give complete control over tooth decay. The whole program of control consists of four parts, all of which are essential. These four parts are:

(1) *Early and frequent examination by a dentist.* Dental caries begin early in life, and studies have shown that as high as 50 per cent of two year old children have one or more carious teeth. With increase in age children's teeth tend to decay more rapidly, and at the age of 16 years the average person has seven decayed, missing, or filled teeth.

Because tooth decay begins at such an early age and increases so rapidly, children should be examined by a dentist not later than the third year of life. Thereafter, examinations should be made as frequently as the dentist recommends on the basis of individual need. It should be remembered

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