

Cost of Health Bureaus Is Small

Departments That Conserve Life Cheap as Half Pound of Candy.

New York.—Is your health worth the price of a half pound of candy? This is about the annual cost to each person of our city health departments, according to a report issued by the American Child Health Association, of which Herbert Hoover is president. The report is entitled "A Health Survey of Eighty-Six Cities," and deals with an extensive investigation made in 1924 covering all the cities in the country with populations ranging from 40,000 to 70,000, according to the 1920 census. Each city was visited by a public health expert to learn of the work being done to improve the health of children. The report is unique in that it is the first to be published giving a resume of the health work, public and private, of the smaller cities of the country.

The average cost of the health departments in these cities is 42 cents per capita. In the third of cities spending the most, the average is 93 cents, while in the lower third but 21 cents is expended.

Things Left Undone.

"The smaller city of the United States," the report says, "is beginning to recognize healthy children as a community asset. However, important things are still left undone. It does not equip the official health departments with people who are trained for the work and who are paid enough to give their entire time to the position, nor does it appropriate funds that are adequate for the serious duty of promoting the public health. The bright spot is that most communities realize their shortcomings, and some have already progressed very far in their health advancement efforts." It is further stated that standardization in health work is greatly needed and greater efficiency is possible at no great increase in cost.

The average salary of the full-time health officer in the smaller cities was found to be \$3,404. Sixteen cities have no board of health, the city commissioners or council acting as a board in most of these instances. Only 45 cities have a full-time health officer. Full-time employees were found to vary in number from one in one city to twenty and over in five. One Eastern city has not a single full-time employee in its health department, there being but four persons who devote a total of six hours a week to the interest of the health of the citizens.

It is said the official health work of every city should be under the direction of a person with special education and training in public health administration and in educational methods of health promotion.

"The way to ultimate economy in health expenditures," the report reads, "lies in employing trained personnel on a full-time basis."

It is accepted by public health experts that the services of a nurse connected with the department of health are invaluable, the nurse being looked upon as the great messenger of health. She goes into the homes to do the follow-up work of the clinics. She also disseminates health facts among parents and children and is on the watch for the first symptoms of contagion among school children. A public health nurse was found in every city. There were 19 departments of health without nurses, but in these instances the nurse was supplied by private organizations.

Many Cities Lax.

In the matter of vital statistics it is said that many cities are lax, although an intelligent understanding of the numbers of births and the causes of death is as important to the city as the balance sheets of a business concern.

There is much scientific study still needed of health administration, particularly as related to the control of disease. Twenty-eight different procedures were found in use for the release from quarantine of a diphtheria patient. The fumigation of a room with gases following the termination

of a case of disease was found practiced in a third of the cities, although this method was abandoned years ago in the larger cities in favor of more modern methods of cleansing.

The report looks favorably on the progressiveness of 40 cities which are using toxin-antitoxin to immunize children against diphtheria. In one city 4,900 children were thus protected during 1923 and 1924.

The reporting of tuberculosis to the health authorities is stated to be inexcusably lax. There were 17 cities where the number of deaths reported actually exceeded the number of cases, although, as a matter of fact, there are probably from five to ten cases to every death. "The social and economic advantage of treating cases early in childhood, or in the early stages of the disease, is still frequently disregarded," is one of the conclusions of the study.

Special Facilities.

These special facilities to combat tuberculosis are recommended for every city: (a) classes for substandard children with special rooms, modified work programs, rest and extra food; (b) summer camps for underweight children and contacts of cases; (c) hospital facilities for incipient cases, child or adult; (d) hospital facilities for advanced cases; (e) provision for the assistance of the post-sanitarium case who still must lead a protected life but who can under such conditions be self-supporting.

In the protection of mothers, 40 cities have established prenatal clinics under the guidance of physicians and five cities have mothers' conferences with nursing supervision. The importance of this educational work and professional care is indicated by the fact that approximately ten mothers die annually from causes due to childbirth in the average city of 50,000 population.

The infant is said to be the best looked after of any age group in the community. Infant welfare clinics were found in 80 of the 86 cities. On the other hand the preschool child is the most neglected of any age group. The report emphasizes the importance of health care for children in the years before entering school.

Physical Examination.

Physical examinations of school children are quite universal, but this work is greatly in need of improvement and standardization. The schools in 65 cities are reported to have added courses in health along with the three R's. The common drinking cup, which

was a constant danger in spreading disease, is reported to have virtually disappeared from the public schools. It was discovered in only 13 out of 900 schools visited.

Eighteen cities admitted having had epidemics of communicable disease traced to the milk supply in the last five years.

The report stresses the need for more practical methods of educating the public in health. "The layman's conception of the present-day job of the health department is that of nuisance inspection and garbage collection," which is quite erroneous according to the report. It is recommended that the inspection of nuisances such as noise, unsightly litter, rubbish, ashes, untidy yards and cellars, vacant lots and dumps, which is said have little, if any, effect upon the public health, should be delegated to the proper city departments, fire, police or street cleaning.

Police Dog Guards Well, but Picks Wrong Auto

Fortuna, Cal.—J. H. Struba's dog hopped into an automobile on Essex street, near Washington street, perched on the front seat and defied efforts of three police officers and an angry car owner to coax or dislodge him from his position. The dog was in the wrong automobile, but refused to take anyone's word for it except that of his owner, who came along after half an hour. The animal hopped from the auto without a murmur and accompanied his owner down Essex street a short distance, where the owner's car had been parked.

Owner and animal became separated on Bedford street. The dog had no trouble in finding his way back to Essex street, but his scent was a bit defective in selecting the proper automobile.

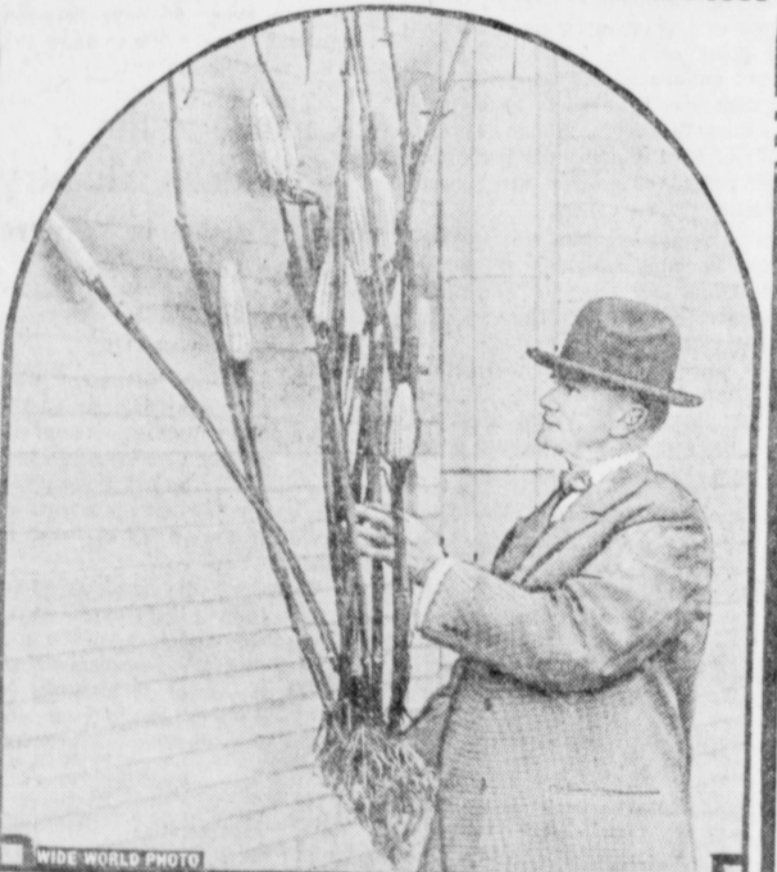
A crowd of several hundred persons gathered and witnessed the dog's victory over the minions of the law.

Judge Upholds Husband in Leaving Crowded Flat

New York.—The story of a husband who tried to live with his wife in a six-room apartment occupied by seven other persons was told when Supreme Court Justice Strong, in Brooklyn, denied the application of Mrs. May Kiernan for alimony and fees, pending trial of her suit for separation against Raymond Kiernan, a chauffeur. Mrs. Kiernan alleged inhuman treatment.

"There is merit in this application," wrote Justice Strong. "The papers show that the wife decided to have her own way and that she left him to live with a mother, who is living apart from her husband; her aunt, who is living apart from her husband; her brother, who is living apart from his wife, and with two sisters and two boarders in a six-room flat."

Says His New Kind of Corn Is Better



T. C. Keitt of Athena, N. J., who has succeeded in growing a new corn which he calls "White Queen," the flavor of which, according to the grower, is superior to that of any other kind of sweet corn. The twelve ears on these stalks were grown from a single kernel.

HEAT OF EARTH IS CLEW TO OIL WELLS, IS THEORY

United States Geologist Indicates New Method by Which to Locate Potential Fuel.

Washington.—New oil fields and other valuable mineral deposits in regions where the telltale rock structures now lie buried far below the surface, and random drilling is impracticable, may be discovered at a relatively low cost by means of measurements of the heat in deep wells, W. T. Thom, Jr., geologist in charge of the division of fuels of the United States geological survey, suggested here.

Series of temperature measurements taken at different depths in wells of the Salt Creek dome in Wyoming, he said, show that there is a direct relation between these temperatures and the shape of the folds in the rocks associated with oil deposits.

The sharpest rise in temperature

has been found near the crest of the dome and proportionately less sharp increases at various points on its flanks. Similar temperature differences have also been found in artesian wells in eastern North and South Dakota.

These relationships suggest, Mr. Thom said, that they may be used to locate concealed uplifts and buried hills such as control oil production in south central Oklahoma and California. A single well showing an abnormally sharp rise in a series of measurements at different depths would indicate the existence of an uplift in nearby rock strata.

Two wells would give a possible clew as to their relative position on the uplift, and three wells would give a suggestive guide as to the general direction in which the crest of the concealed uplift would lie.

Not only would this, in many places,

reduce the amount of exploratory drilling required to discover oil and gas pools associated with such features, but small holes for temperature measurement could be put down the necessary thousand or more feet, with a diamond drill at a much lower cost than for ordinary oil-well drilling.

Moreover, systematic study of existing holes and artesian wells may lead to the discovery of oil in regions not now seriously considered, and yield enough evidence to justify wildcat testing of the oil possibilities of deeply covered rocks in the great plains states.

This method would serve as an effective supplement to other methods now being used, Mr. Thom stated, and would in no sense supplant them. Mr. Thom's theory is that the rock strata were first folded up; then, in the course of geological time, the top of the fold was cut off by weathering, exposing the deep-lying and hotter rocks at the crest of the ridge or dome.

China has 207 steam spinning mills



In the JUNGLE With Cheerups and the Quixies by Grace Bliss Stewart



JERRY JERBOA'S JOKE

"TEE hee hee, tee hee hee," chuckled a very small voice right at Cheerup's elbow. "I've just thought of the funniest thing!" "I think you might tell a fellow, so he could laugh too," said Cheerups, catching sight of a small sand-colored animal on the ground close beside him. "It isn't fair to keep good jokes to one's self."



Now, Tell Me, Wouldn't You Take Me for a Bird?"

me hopping around here on my long hind legs and look at my two fore feet, so short and tucked up against my breast that you would hardly notice them. Now, tell me, wouldn't you take me for a bird, Mr. Cheerups?"

"Well," said Cheerups doubtfully, "maybe I would at a little distance, maybe I would. You do look something like one."

"There!" cried Jerry gleefully. "I told you I looked like a bird, and the joke is that I'm not one! No, sir, not at all, as you would know if you noticed my long tail with its jolly tuft of hair on the end. A great blessing, that tail, I can tell you. When I am leaping about, I just stretch it out and keep my balance beautifully."

"You are very lucky to have such a good rudder," Mr. Jerboa, said Cheerups, "and I see that you are just the color of sand, too. Do you live in the Great Desert?"

"Yes, sir, you've guessed it the very first thing. My, but you are clever, Mr. Cheerups," cried Jerry Jerboa. "I live in a burrow in the sand, and you are right about my being lucky, of course, because my color almost matches the Desert and I can hardly be seen; but there is one thing which troubles me a little: the sand is so slippery that I find it hard to get a good hold with my two usable feet, and you have to have a good hold when you are jumping."

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

VALERIE

OF ENVIALE portent is Valerie, the charming and aristocratic name which has usage only among the highest classes in this country, but is a common favorite abroad. It signifies "healthy" and comes from the old Latin word "valeo," meaning "to be healthy." Since among the Romans sound health was believed to make a man valiant, the name was applied to the old Sabine Valerian gens, one of the most notable and oldest in Rome, who had a little throne to themselves and were allowed to bury their dead within the walls of the city.

The first Valeria at Rome was the public-spirited lady who took the lead in persuading the mother of Coriolanus to intercede with her son to lay his vengeance aside and spare his mother-city. Valerie rose to fame in France but quickly spread throughout Europe and crossed the channel into England. Another form of the name, Valentina, was also popular. Valentina Visconti was the wife of the duke of Orleans, brother of Charles VI of France. She was one of the brightest lights in that

court chiefly noted for corruption. The ruby is Valerie's talismanic gem. It is believed to insure her courage and the ability to acquire wealth. It is also a charm to ward off danger and evil influence. Tuesday is her lucky day and 5 her lucky number.

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AN ABBREVIATED STORY

BLOTTER PADDOCK

BLOTTER PADDOCK gulped with a miserable glooping sound.

"Is there—is there someone else?" he husked.

She nodded perpendicularly.

"Yes," she admitted, and added defiantly, "Frisol Sassoon."

"Frisol Sassoon!" he repeated scornfully. "Glady, you must be mad! Frisol Sassoon is a cad, a bounder, a mutt, an unscrupulous rascal, an unmitigated boob, a dolt and a Jackass. He snores, scrapes his feet when he walks, tells terrible falsehoods and doesn't pay his bills. You must be mad, mad!"

Her rather short but fascinating upper lip curled sneeringly.

"Do you think it is very sportsmanlike," she asked coldly, "to run down a rival, no matter how successful?"

He bit his lip, then let it go again, for it was his lip, he realized, after all.

"I accept the rebuke," he said meekly. "I—I apologize, Glady's not only to you, but to that unspeakable poltroon Frisol Sassoon. And—and—Glady, if ever he falls to pay you your wages (as he surely will, the indescribable crook) say you will come and cook for me and Mrs. Paddock!"

Moved more than she cared to say by his emotion, she nodded gently and swept away Sassoonward.

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Popular Dorothy Devore, "movie" star, in her most recent picture, is wearing jewelry which she advises is fashionable for evening occasions. She says, "Jewelry itself is always beautiful, but it is an asset only when it helps bring out your good points."

"Well, I don't go out very often in the daytime, Mr. Cheerups, for the darkness seems safer. I made a special exception of this, so as not to disturb your sleep. But I don't know when I've had such a good time. I wish you would come out to the Great Desert some evening. I would invite in a few friends and we'd have a lovely time," chirped merry little Jerry Jerboa, as he hopped away through the Jungle.

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THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

YOUR EARS

THE researches of the American Folk-Lore society show that it is a general superstition in this country that small ears indicate that a person is stingy; large ears that he is generous. This is one of the many superstitions—some of them traceable to very remote periods—which may be classed under the general head of physical characteristics. Some of the superstitions with regard to the significance of physical characteristics "have been expanded into pseudo-sciences and fill whole libraries of learned misinformation," as Professor Newell has remarked.

In many cases the significance assigned to certain physical characteristics would appear at first glance to be purely arbitrary in its designation. This, however, is in all probability not the fact. It is merely that the link

which connects them with their origin has been lost and cannot be recovered; when the significance was first assigned to the characteristic there was a reason for that assignment which has been forgotten by the ages.

The other class of physical characteristics superstitions are those which are founded upon analogies—the physical quality suggests a spiritual one which it is, therefore, taken to indicate. In this latter class is the superstition with regard to ears. Generous sized ears, a generous disposition; small-sized "stingy" ears, a stingy disposition.

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Among the NOTABLES

DU BARRY

BORN August 19, 1746, of a poor woman, in the little French town of Vancoeurs, and rising to be mistress of Louis V, and really ruler of France—such is the career of Marie Jeanne Du Barry.

She was placed in a convent in Paris, and at sixteen entered a milliner's shop. Here her beauty began to bring her notice, and her frank, sweet manners brought all the young dandies and titled men flocking round her. Morality was a cheap thing, then, it seems. At all events, the girl willingly went to live in the house of an adventurer, Jean du Barry, where her presence drew a big circle of men whose money he won by gambling. The brother of Jean was persuaded to become her nominal husband—so the girl became the Comtesse Jeanne Du Barry, and was duly presented at court.

From that time, she ruled Louis XV absolutely, up to the very day of his death. Courtiers and ministers existed by her favor alone. Louis lavished jewels on her and built her a wonderful palace at Luciennes. After his death, she was banished, but the queen interceded and Du Barry was given a pension and permission to live on at her palace. Benjamin Franklin, and all the other celebrities of the time, visited her here, and were charmed by her gracious ways and quick wit. She was one of the victims of the Revolution and was beheaded in Paris in 1793.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs

AN APPRECIATIVE VISITOR

DON'T know where I come from. Don't know where I'm goin'. Lots of things in this world we've no way of knowin'. But I'll tell you one thing—tis a world of beauty. Full o' glad surprises, mighty rich and fruity. And if'er I leave it for some other track, If the Fates'll let me I'm a-comin' back!

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