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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.

Further evidence of the need of
greater attention to the physical wel-
fare of school children is furnished in
the report of a committee to the New
York Board of Education, which has
been prosecuting an investigation dur-
ing the vacation period. This report
shows that of the three-quarters of a
million pupils attending the schools of
that city, it is altogether probable that
48,000 are suffering from malnutrition,
187,000 from enlarged glands and 230,-
500 from defective breathing—a total
of 465,800 afflicted with these disorders,
not to mention other disorders that
may be prevalent.

On the basis of this data the com-
mittee estimates that 12,000,000 school
children in the United States have
physical defects of a more or less
serious nature—defects that interfere
with the normal progress of the suf-
ferers in their educational course,
complicate the question of promotion
from grade to grade, and make study
much harder than it should be. Many
of these defects exist in the children
without the knowledge of the parents,
especially of those who, while finan-
cially able to have medical attention
given their children, neglect a most
important duty through ignorance. It
is therefore recommended that par-
ents be kept constantly informed as
to physical imperfections in their
children with a view to inducing the
voluntary provision of medical treat-
ment.

It is, of course, not to be supposed
that such unsatisfactory conditions
are peculiar to New York or to the
United States, and it is not unreason-
able to conclude that investigation
would reveal a similar state of affairs
in Canada. The matter was taken up
last year by Trustee Strong, then
chairman of the local board of educa-
tion, who secured the consent of a
number of prominent medical men to
give lectures on health topics in the
various city schools. For some reason
or other the matter has not been
followed up by the board of this year,
and has evidently been allowed to
drop.

The subject, however, is one which
is receiving considerable attention in
European countries. Bulgaria, for ex-
ample, a country which in many re-
spects is considerably behind others,
has a system of medical inspection of
school children which has much to
commend it. Twenty-five years ago
not more than 10 or 12 per cent of the
recruits of the Bulgarian army could
read or write. At the present time 97
per cent can both read and write, the
remaining 3 per cent being composed
of nationalities other than Bulgarian.
This is ample proof of the thorough-
ness of the Bulgarian educational sys-
tem. Four years ago the Government
turned its attention to the medical in-
spection of school children, and the
system adopted promises to be equally
satisfactory. A medical inspector
is in attendance in each secondary
school as many hours each day as is
deemed necessary, a woman doing
duty in girls' schools. In each school
building is a fully equipped consulting
room. On his first admission to the
school the child is given a thorough
physical and medical examination,
even his teeth not being overlooked,
and a complete record of the various
tests is made, while facts as to pre-
vious diseases and the health of the
parents are secured. In the lower
grades, such an examination is re-
peated four times a year, and in the
upper grades twice a year. Every
day the medical inspector visits each
classroom and watches the children,
and any defects are at once reported
to the parents, so that the family phy-
sician might be called in. Children
are sent home on the first symptoms
of sickness, and, if necessary, are
made to stay there until they have re-
covered. Of pupils suffering from ser-
ious disorders, such as heart disease,
a special list is kept, and toward them
special watchfulness is maintained. It
is said that in the girls' school at So-
fia not a case of infectious disease
among the day scholars in three years
has got past the consulting-room, and
there has been no case among the
boarders. Not a child with tubercu-
losis or even a predisposition to it is
admitted to the schools; instead, all
such children are sent to sanatoriums
or to the open-air life and tonic treat-
ment of colonies provided for their
treatment. Other duties of the medi-
cal inspector include instructing the
children in physiology, watching the
gymnasium work and giving special
courses to the teachers. Free medical
attendance and proper food are pro-
vided children of the very poor. Each
child's record is kept in a separate

book, and its complete history from
this point of view is on file at the end
of its school work. As may be imag-
ined much suffering is prevented as a
result of this care of the children, and
increased strength and energy is given
to all.

CLEVELAND'S EXPERIENCE OF
WATER METERS.

The experience of Cleveland, Ohio,
in the use of water meters is of inter-
est to Londoners at the present time
when the matter of preventing waste
is equal in importance to that of in-
creasing the city's supply of water. It
was not until the beginning of 1902
that Cleveland undertook metering in
earnest, and, according to the report
for 1906, not a year has passed since
when the pumpage was not less than
the year before, the decrease for last
year being 2.27 per cent, as compared
with 1905. It is not to be expected,
however, that in the face of the city's
enormous growth, such a steady re-
duction in pumpage will continue, but
there is every reason to believe that it
will always be far less than would be
the case without meters.

Of the 67,519 services now in use
56,168, or 83 per cent, have been
metered. Sixty per cent of the water
pumped goes through these meters and
4 per cent is doubtless accounted for
by the slips of the pumps. The un-
metered services, in many of which
there is waste, the use of water for
flushing sewers, street cleaning, fires,
etc., and such leaks as are always in-
cident to such large systems of mains
and services, account for the remain-
ing 36 per cent.

The average cost of maintenance,
repairs and reading of Cleveland's 56-
inch meters last year, together with all
the office force and complaint depart-
ment incident thereto, was \$1 35 per
meter. The average cost of the meters
in use is placed at \$15 12. Four per
cent interest, plus 3 per cent sinking
fund, which would redeem the pay-
ment in about 20 years, or a total of
2 per cent on this \$15 12, would be
\$1 06 a year. This makes a total an-
nual cost of \$2 41 per meter. This is
covered by a minimum of \$2 50 a year
paid by one-fourth of those having
small meters and by \$5 a year mini-
mum paid by the others. A majority
of those using the small meters and
paying the small minimum do not use
as much as the minimum allows, and
if the difference of value between the
minimum and the water used does not
entirely pay for the use of the meter,
the advantages which the department
secures in other ways, such as through
the prevention of waste which has oc-
curred under the assessment plan, has
thoroughly justified the experiment.

For two or three years after univer-
sal metering began there was no in-
crease in the total revenue from water.
This, however, was not an essential
feature of the meter system, but was
due to the fact that the department
could afford a reduction in rates and
was glad to associate the reduction
with such a system of premiums upon
checking waste as would at the same
time stop the tendency of expenses to
increase rapidly from year to year.

An idea of the effect of the meters
on operating expenses and repairs may
be gained from the following table:

Year.	Operating expenses aside from repairs.	Operating and ordinary repairs.	Per cent increase.
1882	\$5,445 93	\$106,396 02	...
1894	137,607 41	170,009 16	60
1900	229,481 69	275,375 66	62
1906	222,670 45	307,628 94	12

Thus, the total operating expenses
and ordinary repairs, including meter
repairs, increased only 12 per cent
during the last six years, as compared
with 62 per cent the previous six years
and 60 per cent the six years before
that. If the operating expenses and
repairs had increased 61 per cent dur-
ing the last six years, which was the
average increase of the two previous
periods, the total expense would have
been \$443,354 81 in 1906. The actual
expenses that year were \$335,725 87
less than that amount. This saving,
the superintendent claims, was due to
meters, changes in the administration
of the department and more econom-
ical pumps. The interest and deprecia-
tion on the meters was not half as
great as it would have been on the
additional machinery and mains that
would have been necessary had the de-
partment not invested some \$800,000 in
4-inch and 5-inch meters during the
last four years. If the department
had not spent the sum named on these
meters it would have had to spend
double the amount for other exten-
sions in addition to what was actually
spent. Seven per cent on this extra
\$800,000 would be about \$56,000. These
additional amounts of fixed charges,
together with the \$135,725 saving in
operating expenses above noted, make
a total saving through the meters and
other improvements in 1906 of over
\$190,000, which has all gone to the
people in reduced charges for water.
The approximately 44,000 small met-
ered connections that were in use on
the average throughout the twelve
months prior to October, 1906, would
have paid last year \$478,513 40 on the
old assessment basis, whereas by the
use of meters they paid only \$266,-
899 35, thus saving \$211,514 05.

In London, as in Cleveland, the mu-
nicipal waterworks are not run for

profits, but with the object of
furnishing citizens with the water
necessary for their use in or-
der to pay operating expenses, in-
terest on outstanding debt and suf-
ficient sinking fund and depreciation
charges. This the meter system
has enabled Cleveland to do, and
at the same time has materially re-
duced the cost of water to the con-
sumer and prevented an enormous
amount of waste.

AN IRISH M. P.'S BULL.

[Daily Mail.]
In a ferid period Mr Duffy described
how the absentee landlord "coursed the
district with his blighting presence."

MAY BE FINISHED SOON.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]
Mrs. Hooligan—Is your daughter a finish-
ed musician?
Mrs. Kelly—Not yet; but the neighbors
are making threats.

WHERE IS IT?

[Brantford Expositor.]
"The average woman puts everything
she can scrape together on her back."
"Yes, and when you see her in one of
those evening gowns you wonder where it
all is."

A MODERN FRANKENSTEIN.

[New York Sun.]
An absent-minded man was Betz—
He never could recall his debts—
So being something of a tinker,
He built an "Automatic Thinker."

The thing was wonderful indeed,
And seemed a very friend in need;
And Betz, to have it always near,
Adjusted it inside his ear.

Now every morning when he wakes,
A voice beside his ear drum quakes,
And as he chuckles o'er his ruse,
A monologue like this ensues:
The butcher's bill is due today,
And so's the baker's, by the way;
You owe for gas and coal, you know;
The kindling wood is getting low;
Perhaps you'd better see the plumber
And pay his bill, though it's a hummer!
I think you ought to pay the cook,
And Mary Ann owes for a book.
The rent was due on Monday last;
I fear your premium date is past;
Your wife is being dunned some more
From that downtown department store.
The tailor's bill has not been paid;
The girl will leave us, I'm afraid!
The ice-man says he'll "settle you!"
And that, today, I think, will do!"

FLOR FINA: A DELICATE HINT.

[Punch.]
The Colonel to friend's gardener, who
has given him a buttonhole—
"I always think, John, that your flowers smell
sweeter than any."
John—So do your cigars, sir.
The Colonel—Ah, will you try one, John?
John—Well, thank you, sir, I don't mind
if I do. Er—I could send you up a box
full of them flowers, if you'd like to have
'em.

FOOLISH HURRY.

[Toronto Telegram.]
Canadian graveyards are full of all that
was mortal of heedless gentlemen who
took chances to save time.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD.

[London Daily Mail.]
The responsible post of high commis-
sioner and commander-in-chief of the Pro-
tectorate of Northern Nigeria, which was
recently resigned by Sir Frederick Lugard,
has been temporarily given to Lieut.-Col.
Sir Percy Girouard, R.E.

Sir Percy, who is a French-Canadian,
has reached this post before the age of
40. While only 25 he attracted Lord
Kitchener's attention as an engineer in
Egypt, and was made chief constructor of
the Sudan Railway, which he completed
within the time specified for \$2,000,000 less
than the estimate. Without this railway
the Sudan could not have been recon-
quered.

On the outbreak of the South African
war, Col. Girouard was immediately cal-
led to the Cape, and was the only person
admitted into Lord Roberts' and Lord
Kitchener's plans for the secret move on
the Middel River. It was he who made
possible the surprise of Cronje, and, ac-
cording to the official history of the war,
it was only his organization of the rail-
ways that ultimately brought the war to
its conclusion.

HAPPY DAYS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
The vines where roses were bare,
The drowsy outline seems to dream
Of days that were serene and fair,
And here and there on every stream
A dead brown leaf goes floating by—
"Twirl soon be time for pumpkin pie."

The posters on the billboards show
That summer's gone, that fall is here;
The newest stars begin to glow,
The team begins to disappear,
A haze begins to dim the sky—
"Twirl soon be time for pumpkin pie."

NO NECESSITY FOR HASTE.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Mrs. Hoke (looking at postmark)—My
husband mailed this two days ago, and
I have a special delivery stamp on it. How
does it happen that it wasn't delivered
yesterday?

Messenger—We have to be mighty kee-
ful with them special delivery letters,
ma'am. They're generally important, and
it won't do to hurry 'em.

FAMOUS K. C.'S SHORTHAND.

[Lead Daily Telegraph.]
Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who, in his
early days, was in the press gallery of the
House of Commons, has lately been en-
gaged in preparing a new system of short-
hand, which Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall
will publish soon. He explains that his sys-
tem is an adaptation of Taylor's work, but
much simpler. One great distinction is
that there are no thick and thin
strokes.

INATTENTIVE.

[Pick-Me-Up.]
"Is Mr. Lovejoy still paying attention
to your daughter?"
"Indeed, he isn't paying any attention
to her at all."
"Why? Did he jilt her?"
"No; he married her."

THE COLOR LINE.

[My Shopper.]
Ells—She is a decided blonde, isn't she?
Dee—Yes; but she only decided so
in 62 years.



Fall Opening

J. H. Chapman & Co.

The Busy Store

An Authoritative Exhibit of Fall and Winter Modes

SEPTEMBER 18 TO 21 INCLUSIVE

Our Fall Opening begins tomorrow, and we cordially in-
vite every woman in London and vicinity to attend as often
as possible while it is in progress.

The styles which will be shown are worth coming miles to
see, as they embody only the very latest ideas of the leading
designers in this country and Europe.

Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Furs, Waists, Dress
Goods, Silks, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves,
Laces, Trimmings, Etc.,

For fall and winter are being shown in great profusion. In
fact, everything that is new, and upon which Dame Fashion
has placed her stamp of approval, will be found in one or an-
other of our many departments. Exclusiveness and quality,
combined with reasonableness of price, are their chief recom-
mendation for your favor.

Again we request the honor of your attendance.

Don't fail to visit our Dress Goods & Silk Depts.
Our showing of these goods is unbeatable.

Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring under direction of Mr. J. G. Raymond
in connection with our Dress Goods and Silk Departments.

Fashionable Dressmaking Department under supervision of Miss
Hargreaves in connection with Mantle Department, upstairs.

Store opens today 8 a. m. Closes 6 p. m.

126, 128 and 128½ Dundas Street

WILL C.P.R. AND ALLANS UNITE FOR "ALL RED" CANADIAN LINE

Montreal, Sept. 16.—That important
negotiations in connection with a pro-
ject for the establishment of the 23
or 26 knot service are in progress here
and at Ottawa, is the positive declara-
tion of an exceptionally well-informed
authority, and the expected outcome
of them is nothing less than a Cana-
dian All-Red Line.
The names of the Canadian Pacific
and the Allan steamship lines are
freely mentioned in this connection,
and while no official announcements
are being made, it is stated on good
authority that the officials of both or-
ganizations are busy preparing for the
anticipated action of the British and
Canadian governments in the matter
of a well-subsidized service for the
Canadian route. A service with the
geographical advantage possessed by
the northern route would easily beat

eler, dealing with Leopold, king of
Belgium.

Would Get Worst of Deal.
It is expected that in such a case,
Belgium would hardly get the best of
the deal.

On the other hand, England's
rights in the Congo country are
gravely hampered by the new ar-
rangement, and a protest, backed
by a demonstration in the Congo
waters, may be an event of the
very near future.

It is reported that the explora-
tion company does not go into force
until October 1, the king having
issued the decree secretly on July
1, with a constitution to follow in four
months.

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, Sept. 16.—Up: Maricopa,
Matatfa, Pontiac, 9 Sunday night;
Argo and barge, Bunsen, Marida, Mer-
ida, 10; King and barges, 10; 40;
American Eagle and barges, 11; Em-
pire City and whaleback, Volunteer,
11:30; Roman and whaleback, mid-
night; Prince, Maine and barges,
barges, Lumberman and barges,
Schoolcraft and barges, 12:40 Monday
morning; Grammer, 5:15; Rutland,
8:40; Penobscot, 10:20; Duluth, Col-
born, 11:30; Curtis and consort,
12:30 p.m.; Canisteo and barges,
Norton, 1; Bethlehem, 3; St. Paul,
3:30; Nimick, 5; Marion, 6:40.
Down: Week, 9 Sunday night; Cal-
vin, 10; McDougall, 10:40; March and
barges, 11; Black and whaleback, mid-
night; Rand and barges, 2 Monday
morning; Walsh, Cornell, Holley, 3:30;
Malletta, Cambria and whaleback,
4:15; Schlesinger, Wells, 5; Griffin, H.
Brown, 6; Wood, Armour, 6:30; Co-
gate, 7:40; Flower, 8:15; Eads, Palmer
and whaleback, 9; Sachem and barge,
9:30; Maritana, Thomas, 10; Utica,
10:30; Stephenson, Fritz, Walluia, 11;
Clarion, Majestic, Harper, 11:30;
Calumet, 12:40 p.m.; Fay, Brown, 1;
Jorey, Barth, 1:30; Mecosta, 2; Beatty,
2:30; Carter, (large), 3; Edenborn,
Janney, Plankinton, McVittie, 4:20;
Starrucca, 5; Jones, 5:40; Emerald, 6;
Bixley, Orion, 6:20.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 16.—
Up: Tionesta, 9:30 Sunday night; Por-
tage, 10; Frontenac, 11; Rees, mid-
night; Couby, 1:30 Monday morning;
Ottawa, 2; Corona, Maia, Christopher,
3; Barew, 4; Warner, Vavrin, Wil-
pen, Joshua, Rhodes, Sylvania, 6;
Sieman, Langell, Interlake, Moore, 7;
Sultana, 7:30; Presque Isle, 9; Soun-
ders, Harlow, 10; Lyman Smith, 11:30;
Maunoloa, noon; Earling, 1 p.m.; Wil-
liam S. Mack, Venus, 1:30; Odanah,
2; Weston, Simla, Frisk, 2:30; Ken-
sington, 4; Houghton, Smeaton, Prince-
ton, 5; Graticwick, (large), Neepawah,
6; Matoa, 6:30; Turrut Crown, 7;
Sonoma, Hecker, Joliet, 8.
Down: Peshigo, 9:30 Sunday night;
Case, 10; Victory, Constitution, 11;
Phillip Minch, Henry Hawgood, mid-
night; Wisconsin, 12:30 Monday morn-
ing; Perkins, 1; Iona, Townsend, 2;
Ream, 2:30; Caledonia, 4; Turek Court,
Spading, Reynolds, 8; Murphy, Ugan-
da, 9:20; Gayley, Hart, Susequehanna,
Shaw, 10:30; Hoyt (new), Samuel
Mather, Steel King, noon; Cuddy,
12:30 p.m.; Athabasca, Coralia, Cor-
liss, 1; Michigan, Ward, Ames, 2; Cort,
Carrington, Mars, Morow, 3:20; Au-
gustus, Wolvin, 4:20; Graticwick
(small), Craig, 5:30; Aitwa, 6; Wil-
kinson, 8; Arizona, Scotia, Plymouth,
8:30; Van Hise, Marsala, Anna Minch,
Geo. Peavey, 9.
Port Huron, Sept. 16.—Down: Pal-
mer and whaleback, 2 Monday morn-
ing; Colgate, Flower, 2:10; Maritana,
Thomas, 2:30; Eads, 3:10; Stephen-
son, Fritz, 3:30; Majestic, 3:40; Wal-
lula, 4; Harper, 5:40; Calumet, 6:30;
Payette Brown, 7; Jones, 11:50; Orion,

RATIO NOT INCREASING

Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Alienist, Dis-
cusses Insanity.

London, Sept. 16.—Dr. Carlo F. Mac-
Donald, the alienist, talked today with
a correspondent in regard to recent
statistics of the insane issued by the
lunacy commissioners of England and
Wales. Dr. MacDonald said:

"That there is a steady num-
erical increase in insanity both in
the United Kingdom and in the
United States, is undeniable but that
there is any material increase in the
ratio of insanity to the same
population, is very doubtful.
While the statistics just issued by
the commissioners show that the
insane under their care in England
and Wales increased from 36,762 in
1859 to 123,998 in 1907, a numerical
increase of 237 per cent, whereas
the estimated increase in the gen-
eral population in the same period
was only 77 per cent, an analysis
of the report shows that the per-
centage of increase was only slight
and with a lessening tendency.

"There are a number of factors
generally overlooked which account
in great part for the apparent in-
crease in mental disease. Among
these, one is the conception of in-
sanity which is steadily widening
that so many cases are not recog-
nized and appear in the statistics
that formerly were not. Again in-
creased confidence in institutions
for the insane have led to increase
seeking for treatment, whereas
formerly relatives and friends en-
deavored to conceal the existence
of insane persons."

A cycle with only one wheel has
been invented by Henry Tolcher, of
Pretoria, an employee of the Central
South African Railways, who claims
that the machine will cover between
thirty and forty miles an hour on level
ground.

Leibnitz, one of the great men of
literature, who died in 1716, wished to
join a society of alchemists who were
prosecuting a search for the philoso-
pher's stone. He compiled a letter
from the writings of the most cele-
brated alchemists and sent it to the
society. The letter consisted of the
most obscure terms he could find and
he himself, he said, did not understand
a word of it. Afraid to be thought ig-
norant the society invited him to its
meetings and made him secretary.

