

Must Protect School Children.

Sanitary Conditions in Many Schools Endanger Health of Pupils.

Richmond, Va., October 30.—If the health of Virginia children is to be protected during the long hours they spend in the public schools of the Commonwealth, sanitary conditions in the schools must be improved, in the judgment of the State Board of Health which today sent out some 18,000 copies of a new bulletin on the "Sanitary School."

The Board's recommendations for better sanitation in the schools are based on investigations made in many parts of the State and include the results of the medical examination of several thousand school children. In one county, where conditions were no worse than elsewhere, the Board's inspectors found the following surprising situation:

The eyes of 21.5 per cent of the children were defective and of 5.1 per cent seriously defective.

The hearing of 7.5 per cent of the children was faulty.

The tonsils of one-third of the children and the adenoids of 24.7 per cent were enlarged.

Thirty-one per cent of the children had nose trouble.

The permanent teeth of 58 per cent and the first teeth of 42 per cent were defective.

Eighteen and one-half per cent of the children had enlarged glands.

One child in every six (17.5) was abnormally pale.

The lungs of 3.7 per cent of the children were involved.

About 20 per cent of the children had hookworm disease.

The Board holds that while some of the responsibility for this distressing showing cannot be placed on the schools, much of the defective eye-sight, the bronchial and nasal troubles and the like must be traced to the schools where bad lighting, bad air, dust, bad water and especially the lack of sanitary outhouses render easy the spread of disease.

To correct these conditions and to give the children those safeguards to which they are entitled, the Board urges the installation of sanitary outhouses and more adequate arrangements for heating, ventilating, controlling dust and dirt and for good water, better lighting and seating. Where the expense of desired changes is too great, the Board suggests the installation of devices which are simple and not costly. In particular it suggests several forms of sanitary outhouses and various methods of procuring ventilation.

The Board thinks that the patrons of the school and the parents of the pupils can be of great assistance to the teacher in working out necessary sanitary betterments and it commends in particular the work being done for the improvement of schools by the Co-operative Education Association. For much of the progress that has been made in the sanitation of many rural schools, the Board thinks the Co-operative Education Association and the State Board of Education largely deserve the credit.

Copies of the bulletin on the "Sanitary School" may be had on request to the State Board of Health, at its headquarters in this city.

The Editor Told Him.

The Lyons Progress says a north Georgia editor received this inquiry from a subscriber:

"Please let me know what the weather is going to be this week," to which the editor replied:

"According to the forecast, the weather for the week will be like your subscription." The inquirer was puzzled for a moment, but finally thought of looking into his almanac, when he discovered that the forecast for the week was "Unsettled."

Wise County Medical Society.

The Wise County Medical Society met in regular session in the offices of Drs. Gilmer and Baker, Big Stone Gap, Virginia, 3:30 p. m., October 21, 1914, with President Dr. J. H. Hagy, presiding.

In the absence of the regular secretary, Dr. T. M. Cherry, the President appointed Dr. T. J. Tuder, Secretary pro tem. Those present at this meeting were Doctors Hagy, Gilmer, Baker, Stoehr, Peters, Harry Smith, Bowyer, and Tuder.

There was an informal discussion as to membership in State Society, and more particularly as to membership in this county society, whether irregular practitioners of medicine licensed by the State for years of practice should be admitted or not, but nothing definite was decided and no resolution passed.

Dr. T. J. Tuder read a paper on the treatment of Eclampsia which was pronounced most excellent by all present.

Dr. W. B. Peters reported a most interesting case of typhoid fever complicated with cholecystitis.

Dr. William A. Baker discussed very fully "What action should we take in regard to the threat of the State Tax Commission to recommend the repeal of the recent license law."

Dr. C. B. Bowyer reported three very instructive cases of ileocolitis in which he used Bacillus Bulgaricus tablets with remarkable success.

There was a free and general discussion of all of these subjects and upon motion of Dr. Baker, Dr. C. B. Bowyer, of Stonegap, was appointed a special delegate from this society to the next meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia to present this resolution, which was unanimously adopted by this society:

Whereas, after years of tedious effort our labors were rewarded by the repeal of the odious revenue license on physicians, and since this burden has been removed there has sprung into existence a class of people who would have us make brick, straw or no straw; Be it resolved that we do hereby renounce and condemn any effort that is being made, or that may be made hereafter to place a tax on the practice of medicine; as unjust and iniquitous; for the reason that physicians do more charity work for the Commonwealth than all other professions combined, and furthermore that the Commonwealth requires her physicians to appropriate their time and money in reporting vital statistics;

Be it resolved further, that, if the license tax is again placed on the practice of medicine, that we declare war to the upermost on the mon and party responsible, and that we will refuse to report births and deaths, or anything else pertaining to vital statistics, unless we are amply repaid so to do.

Norton was unanimously selected as the place for the next meeting, which will be in January.

The meeting adjourned to the Monte Vista Hotel, where the Society was the guest of the Big Stone Gap physicians at a most elegant dinner, which was as follows:

- Grape Fruit
- Half Spring Chicken, Broiled
- Fried Pan Trout
- Sliced Cold Turkey with Cranberry Jelly
- Small French Poes
- Saratoga Potatoes
- Asparagus Tips on Toast
- Tomatoes and Lettuce
- Shrimp Salad
- Fruit Jelly with Whipped Cream
- Caramel Layer Cake
- Malaga Grapes
- Demit Tasso

FOR RENT.

Nice residence in a most desirable part of town, near the Methodist Parsonage. Has seven rooms, bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable. Apply to H. J. Ayers, Big Stone Gap, Va.

Typhoid Record.

Only 4,012 Cases Reported and 7,460 Estimated for Year 1913-14.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28.—Statistics just compiled by the State Board of Health for the year ending September 30, 1914 shows that Virginia has had less typhoid during the past twelve months than during any year in the records of the Board and only 52 per cent as many cases as during the year 1908-09, the first for which statistics are available.

The aggregate number of cases of typhoid fever for the first nine months of the calendar year 1914 was likewise less than that for the corresponding months of any previous year. Only 4,012 cases were reported from October 1, 1913 to September 30, 1914, and the total number estimated for the same period was 7,460.

In 1908-09, the first year following the reorganization of the State's health forces, 7,442 cases were reported, 14,398 were estimated for the State. In 1909-10, these figures decreased to 6,771 and 11,843 respectively. In 1910-11, reported cases were 5,959 and estimated cases 11,803. For 1911-12, 4,698 cases were reported and 8,470 estimated. This was at the time a low level and was attributed in large degree to the unusually favorable weather conditions. In 1912-13, when the spring was early and the summer hot, the number of cases increased above the record for 1911-12 and reached 5,839 reported and 10,571 estimated cases. For 1913-14, there was thus a decrease below 1912-13 of 1,827 reported and 3,111 estimated cases and a decrease of 596 reported and 1,010 estimated cases below the previous State record.

It is pointed out that this reduction in the number of cases of typhoid fever means not only a great reduction in sickness but a positive saving of human life. Had conditions in Virginia since 1908-09 remained as they were in that report year, the Board's figures show that 2,189 persons who have altogether escaped typhoid fever would during the same period have died of it.

"It is needless to remark," said an officer of the Board today, in announcing the figures for 1913-14, "that this notable result was only possible through the activity and interest of the people of the State in matters of public health. We had only 52 per cent as much typhoid as in 1908-09 because the people have learned how they may prevent the disease and are applying that knowledge. We could have no typhoid if the people of the State were to decide they would eradicate this plague and would bend their energies to the task while spending sufficient money in prevention. The cases estimated for the State during 1913-14, 7,460, are just 7,460 too many."

"Aside from this widespread interest and co-operation in improving sanitary conditions, the late spring of 1914 undoubtedly helped reduce the morbidity from typhoid. In the same way, the use of typhoid vaccine in families where the disease appeared and among those who had been exposed to it has played a considerable part in limiting the ravages of the disease.

"The fact that only two outbreaks of consequence were reported during the past year is typical of the changed conditions and of the general precautions now being taken. When we are careful enough to protect ourselves from filth, we can rid Virginia of typhoid."

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the kind friends who ministered to us in our sad bereavement, the loss of husband, father and brother. May God's richest blessings rest upon all who rendered assistance in this time of deep sorrow.

Mrs. Stacey and family, Howard Maynes.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

New Advantages for American Nation and Closer World Ties, by Reason of War, Referred to in Fixing Thanksgiving Date.

Washington, Oct. 28.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26th, as Thanksgiving Day.

The proclamation, which refers to the fact that the United States is at peace while the rest of the world is at war, follows:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A Proclamation. "It has long been honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self-control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a Nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities as well as of their blessings, and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the Nations of the world may come to be.

"The hurtful effects of foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual inter-dependence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful co-operation, such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others, has revealed to themselves as well as to the world.

"Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other Nations as well as our own.

"The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama canal has been opened to the commerce of Nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will also be new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors, or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-

dred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

"WOODROW WILSON,

"By the President:

"ROBERT LANSING,

Acting Secretary of State."

Test Your Milk.

Farm Demonstrator, J. C. Stiles, of Wise, Va., has in his possession a milk tester which is supplied by the State Department of Agriculture, Pure Food and Dairy Department, and is now in a position to test the percentage of butter fat in milk. Five pounds of butter fat makes six pounds of butter. To test a cow's milk will cost the owner of the cow nothing and it will be of value to him to know just how much better one cow is than another. All dairy men in addition to keeping a record of the number of pounds of milk a cow produces, test the milk regularly. A half pint is a sufficient quantity to make the test. This should be an average sample. A test of the last milk would not be a fair test nor would it be fair to take the first milk drawn. The first is the poorer and the last the richer, (the strappings). All the milk should be drawn from the cow and thoroughly mixed and then the half pint taken for testing. It is better still to take the morning and evening milking and mix these and take the sample. A cow's milk is generally richer as the period of lactation advances and poorer immediately after she is fresh. It takes only about 10 to 15 minutes to make the test. The tester is a small outfit and can easily be carried. Those who would like to have their cows tested should make application to Mr. Stiles.

Big Political Day.

Perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever gathered in Big Stone Gap was here Saturday to hear the Democrat and Republican candidates, Hon. R. T. Irvine and Hon. D. C. Slemm in their congressional race. The attendance was estimated to be about fifteen hundred.

This being the home town of both candidates they decided to close their campaign here after vigorous work throughout the district.

The Democrats held their speaking at the base ball park, where ample preparations were made for a big feast. Hon. R. T. Irvine, the Democratic candidate for Congress, spoke in the forenoon. Mr. Irvine delivered a splendid speech and was cheered repeatedly by an enthusiastic audience. At the close of his speech the crowd was invited to partake of the good things to eat at the mess house on the grounds.

In the afternoon Gov. Henry C. Stuart and Senator Claude A. Swanson spoke and held the audience to close attention for about two hours.

The Roda Band furnished excellent music for the occasion and the crowd went away feeling very much enthused over the speaking.

At 7:30 o'clock the Republicans gathered in the school house where Hon. C. B. Slemm, the Republican candidate for Congress, and Hon. Leslie M. Shaw delivered splendid speeches to a packed house. All standing room available was taken up and a large number could not gain admission to the building. Mr. Slemm was much enthused over the large gathering and everyone seemed to enjoy the speaking.

Music was furnished by the famous Roda Band.

GOLF NOTES.

Last week closed the gentlemen's open championship golf matches of which H. E. Fox won the first flight by defeating Dr. Stoehr in the finals and M. H. Graber winning the second flight by defeating B. E. Rhoads in the finals. These two gentlemen will be presented with suitable cups by the Club. This closed the series of match plays for the season.

Radford Normal Notes.

The Glee Club in the Normal School, including forty members, has been organized. The officers of the Club are: Miss Elizabeth Moran, President; Miss June McConnell, Vice-President; Miss Elsie Walters, Censor, and Miss Mona Myer, Secretary-Treasurer.

Prof. J. E. Avent, of the Department of Education, attended the Teachers' Institute in Bland County Monday and Tuesday. He gave an address before the teachers and the public.

Miss Blanche Bulifant, Supervisor of the Training School, spoke before the Wythe County Teachers' Institute on "Teaching Reading."

The excavation for the new dormitory has been completed and the concrete for the footings and the first story is being poured.

On Saturday night the Peconthas Literary Society will give a reception. Invitations have been sent out. The reception will be held in the Society Hall in the administration building.

The Young Women's Christian Association has been very active for several weeks in the enlistment of new members and the organization of the Volunteer Bible course of study and outlining and planning for the Teachers' Training courses. Most of the girls in the institution are taking a part in one or more forms of the work offered by the Association.

Dr. J. P. McConnell attended the Teachers' Institute at Gate City last Saturday and spoke to the teachers.

Work on the "Radnor," the Normal School Annual, has already begun. The Editor in chief and other officers of the organization have been elected. The Annual last session was an unusually fine piece of work. The Annual for the present year will be published next spring and will show all the interests and activities of the institution.

Male Stenographers and Typewriters Wanted.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that it has been unable to supply the demand for male stenographers and typewriters in the United States Government service, especially at Washington, D. C.

Young men who are willing to accept appointment at an entrance salary of \$840 to \$900 per annum have excellent opportunities for appointment. Advancement of capable appointees is reasonably rapid. Occasional appointment is made at a salary of as much as \$1,200 per annum. For such salary only those who attain a rating of at least 85 per cent in the subject of stenography and who have had at least two years' practical office experience will be certified.

The Government service offers a desirable field to bright and ambitious young men.

Examinations are held monthly, except in December, in 400 of the principal cities of the United States; and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination and for application forms address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of examiners at any of the following named cities: Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal., Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Porto Rico. John A. McIlhenny, President, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.