

## HEALTH AND "PEP" NOT MUCH RELATED

Health is not necessary for good nature in children, declares Dr. Karl Pearson as the result of a study of about 2000 boys and 2000 girls in English schools. Neither is health or the lack of it always or even frequently associated with vivacity, popularity, or conscientiousness. There was found to be little relation between health and general intelligence.

Athletic prowess went with good health as did self-assertiveness; but the old idea that delicate children take to intellectual work and are particularly shy and conscientious was not confirmed, nor was the similar one that lively boys are likely to neglect studies for physical sports.

Blonds were found to be slightly less healthy than brunettes.

Dr. Pearson's results, it is asserted, seem to shatter widely held beliefs. They indicate that it is not possible for teachers to modify general intelligence or psychic characters which seem to be unchanged throughout the whole of school life; that general health changes little during the school period; and that health is not a governing factor of temperament. Health was found to be associated to only a slight extent with qualities of character, and with temper practically not at all.

Babies depend more on their heredity for good health than upon what station of life they are born into or what care they get, concludes Professor Pearson as the result of a similar statistical study of 1600 babies from a large manufacturing town. The poor health of those not breast-fed is stated to be chiefly due to the inheritance of the weakened constitution of a mother not able to nourish her child. Clothing is important, but it is not highly correlated with health and it becomes less important as the child grows older.

The health of the father and mother is most important, and it is stated to have more to do with the health of the child than the wages of the father or the employment of the mother,

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## MANY BOTTLED WATERS NO BETTER THAN CITY SUPPLY

Water from the tap in any well regulated city is as likely to be healthful and beneficial as many of the well-advertised medicinal waters, J.W. Sale who helps enforce the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Law has reported to the American Chemical Society.

Investigation of one "health spring" showed that most of the persons who drank of its waters for the first time became violently ill, but this was attributed by local physicians to its "strong medicinal action". Further investigation showed that many of the users of the water developed typhoid fever which was traced to the spring. In another case the spring was pure, but the water was dangerously contaminated during its passage through a pipe line to the bottling station.

Since the Federal Law became really effective, many labels on table waters had been considerably toned down, Mr. Sale said. This was true of those alleged to contain lithia and supposed to be of use in rheumatic or gouty conditions.

Mr. Sale said one of these waters contained so little lithia that to get a dose of 7 grains it would be necessary to drink 50,000 gallons of the water.

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## SIMPLE SCIENCE

BY WOW

### PAPER

One should know something about writing paper because one's social position depends so much upon the grade of paper one uses. The ancients used to write on stones. The strongest men probably used heavy stones as a sign of their high rank. Instead of posting letters as we do now they used to throw them. Their love letters probably had more effect in those days than many of ours do.

Paper is quite an old commodity, although the English have used it only since the fourteenth century. Hornets have used it always. They bite off bits of wood and chew it until it turns into paper, and then make their nests of it. They get so cross when you go near their nest that they must be very fond of their paper, like men in the street car when ladies are standing. If people would chew wood instead of tobacco and gum, newspapers might be cheaper, and sidewalks cleaner.

Paper is usually made by chewing the wood with machinery, and soaking it in chemical saliva, which dissolves out the impurities and leaves a nice tough fibrous material called cellulose. The chemical saliva usually consists of either alkali, or acid bisulphite of lime. Cellulose occurs in all vegetable matter but not in animal matter. If you are in doubt what kingdom a thing or person belongs to you can tell by looking for cellulose. It's also a half brother to starch and a first cousin to sugar. It's like a good many relatives - lacks sweetness, is tough and lazy. It's used for making guncotton, paper, clothes, etc.

The cellulose is next sized by being soaked in water, alum, gypsum, resin soap, etc. It is next spread out in a thin layer on a wire screen belt and passed over rollers which squeeze it into long sheets of paper.

Rags make very good paper because the cellulose fibers in rags are long and tough. A friend of mine wears his suits ten years. His rags should make excellent paper.

Newspapers are hard on cellulose. Newsboys "sell you those" also. It's nice to know how paper is made so one can talk about it at afternoon teas.

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### STRAWBERRIES

The cultivated strawberries now grown in Europe and America owe their size to ancestors in Chili. Up to 1714, large fruited strawberries were not known in Europe; the native berries being small but of good flavor. In that year, a