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corruption we have dealt only super-ficially. We have cut away the fes-tered spots, and left the diseased roots to work other festers. Take the prob-lem of the Tenderloin woman. It belongs not to the police depart. The health department if

ment but to the health department. It is not a police problem in its last analysis but a pathological problem. I am not discussing either the ques-tion of its suppression or toleration. but the branch of government where the decision of that question properly belongs. We have instituted health departments to deal with public dis-ease and contagion. We have given them authority to quarantine affected localities, to post warning cards to the public, to enforce, as they see fit, the purpose of those warnings. Why should we exempt one diseased sec-tion of the community from this jurisdiction and thrust its control on to the shoulders of the police, who cer-tainly have neither the knowledge nor the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge that should enter into its supervision? The transferring of this task to the health authorities should accomplish several direct results.

In the first place, it would remove one of the greatest sources of police corruption — a corruption largely fostered by the fact that the police man knows that he is dealing with an evil which he can not hope to subdue without effective co-operation from other sources. It would give the police force time and opportunity to serve the public in a variety of other ways. And reverting to the problem ways. And reverting to the problem itself, such a measure would place it under the direct, personal supervision of men qualified to handle it from a pathological angle, and with the knowledge and the means to quaran-tine its locality as they would other plague spots plague spots.

I am not speaking now either of the so-termed white slave traffic or forcible detentions. Such questions,

of course, belong essentially to the police. Nor is there doubt that they could be handled much more thor-oughly and promptly were they dealt with entirely as crimes, irrespective of the more general condition behind them.

OUR liquor problem is another duty foreign to police administration by every dictate of business and legal standards. It should be entirely in the standards. It should be entirely in the hands of the excise department. We have set specialists to work to frame laws to govern our liquor-sale, we have instituted an elaborate system of licenses, we have provided a defi-nite machinery to see that those li-censes are enforced, collected, and not violated. Why should we add to the duties of the police a task for which we have established a specific arm of government? Our liquor laws which we have established a specific arm of government? Our liquor laws, with our weird processes of tinker-ing, are among the most complex on our statute books. Anything like a specific regulation must be general as well as local. Certainly nothing like a systematic, practical enforcement of those laws can be obtained through the aspect of several hundred notice the agency of several hundred police departments, each, of necessity, work-ing from a different angle. Regardless of its graft complexion, regard-less of the direct or indirect relation of the police, the liquor problem, as a problem, can only be handled successfully through the excise department. And its complete removal from the and its complete removal from the police, as in the instance of the Ten-derioin question, will not only clear away much of the moral sea-weed now dragging down their effective-ness, but will leave the department more at liberty to fulfil the functions for which it was created incident for which it was created. Incident-ally, it will do more to free the police from the shadow of political manipu-lation than all of the reform cam-paigns of a generation!

Dog Days and Thermometer Terrors By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

LD dreads die hard. We

LD dreads die hard. We still look forward instinc-tively to Summer as the Sickly Season and shake our heads ominously and forebodingly over the Heat-Sicknesses, the Choleras, the Dysenteries and in children the dread perils of the "second summer," of the teething-fevers and heat-rashes. rashes.

But years ago, just as soon as we began to keep accurate records of deaths and diseases the year round, we found to our astonishment that the deadly summer solstice, even the the deadly summer solstice, even the dog days of evil repute, was really the healthiest part of the year. The civilized world over, all through the temperate zones clear down to the tropics, the three months of lowest death rate in the whole year are as a rule July, August and September. It is the dramatic suddenness, and often painfulness of death from the dis-cases of hot weather, cholera, sun-strokes and fevers, which has so viv-idly impressed our imagination that we imagine life more unsafe at this season than at any other. Ordinary coughs, colds and consumptions, with the foul air brood that circle round them, slay five times as many as all the summer pestilences put together.

Nine-tenths of the dangers of sum-mer heat can be expressed in two words, each substantially meaning the same thing: *bugs* and *dirt*. Hot weather is dangerous exactly in pro-portion as it encourages "bugs" to grow on and in our foods, or as it calls into existence agencies for scat-tering bugs broadcast over. our food, our houses, our persons, such as flies, mosquitoes and other insects; and clouds of dust. Our salvation from summer dis-Nine-tenths of the dangers of sum-

Our salvation from summer disword eases is summed up in the Clean, like Archbishop Laud's famous policy of Thorough. Keep your food absolutely and spotlessly clean, your hands, your kitchens and tables immaculate, your houses and barn-yards clean, in the very important sense of free from mosquitoes and files, and you can snap your fingers at the summer heat.

BUT, says someone, I thought the bings spoil, as everyone knows milk is soured by thunder. True only in part, for although high temperature will greatly encourage and increase all processes of decay and spoiling, yet this is chiefly because it encour-ages the growth and increases the multiplication of the bugs or bacteria of putrefaction which have fallen into that food. No bugs, no decay, is a pretty safe rule in the pantry, as it is an absolute one in the laboratory. The spores of certain forms of germs float about the eir almost everywhere (such as the yeasts, which produce all sorts of fer-mentations, alcoholic, vinegary, etc., and the lactic acid bacilli that "sour" milk) so that it is almost impossible to avoid them entirely. Yet fortu-nately, these common and almost in-BUT, says someone, I thought the

milk) so that it is almost impossible to avoid them entirely. Yet fortu-nately, these common and almost in-escapable germs produce few changes in our foods, which are seriously dan-gerous to our health, although often disagreeable and never to be re-garded as an advantage. Indeed, "cleanly" soured milk is probably slightly more digestible in the aver-age stomach than anything but the very freshest. We used to think it a horrible thing to give babies sour milk, and so it was if "self-soured," for that meant swarms of filth germs in it as well. Now we are actually curding the staff of life with citric and even "pure strain" lactle acid to make it more easily digested by delicate bables, with certain forms of stomach trouble. of stomach trouble.

The field of battle narrows down in the most cheering fashion, until for practical purposes it may be limited to a fight against every possi-(Continued on Page 15)