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New Things Not Found in Any Books

SURPRISING FACTS About the LIQUOR **BUSINESS**

THE much maligned "Demon Rum" assumes a far different aspect from what we have always been led to expect when we realize that a large share of every dollar spent for alcohol goes to meet the expense of some of the most necessary institutions of our civilization. Indeed, when viewed in this light, the liquor traffic becomes less a demon and more an angel in disguise, for without its financial aid the nation would, for a time at least, find it hard to get along.

It will surprise everybody who has not taken the trouble to investigate the subject to learn that all the expenses of our courts, our police, our prisons and even our public charities are met by revenues from the liquor traffic in the shape of license fees charged saloons by States and municipalities and taxes imposed by the liquors. And after the liquor business has paid all the millions of dollars required for

the support of their institutions there still flows from its capacious pockets a stream of revenue sufficient to go a long way toward paying the cost of our National Guard and other heavy Government expenses. This is not a new state of affairs, but one which has existed for years, and it becomes

more favorable to the liquor business with every increase in the license fees, such as was recently made in New York and other That there should be any ground for the assertion that the liquor business serves any

useful purpose is all the more surprising, be-

cause the anti-saloon forces have always maintained that the saloon is an unmixed evil which gives nothing in return for all that it takes from a community. Only the other day, for example, a wellknown prohbitionist made the statement that "the revenue the liquor dealer gives the State does not pay a half or a quarter or a tenth of the costs he imposes upon us in the maintenance of prisons, hospitals and

The statistics show that this and other similar statements are inaccurate and without the slightest foundation in fact. Far from paying only a quarter or a tenth of the costs of prisons, hospitals and asylums the liquor



"A large share of every dollar the saloonkeeper takes in goes to help pay the cost of running our prisons, police forces, courts, hospitals, asylums and almshouses, all of which are supported by revenues from the liquor business."

business pays all these costs; and. in addition, it pays the entire expense of the police and the courts, and also contributes liberally toward other useful and necessary Government expenditures.

Of course, the Prohibitionists maintain that a large proportion of the inmates of our prisons, hospitals and asylums were brought there as a result of the liquor business. But

had no saloons we would need to have no police, prisons, courts or charitable institutions there will always be something to be said in favor of the liquor business whose revenues form the sole support of these institutions.

While it is difficult to get exact figures on this subject, because of the confusion in public bookkeeping. there are enough available to support the case for the liquor business. The last general compilation of governmental expenditures is contained in the census report of 1902. This shows that the entire anexpenses of the State and local governments for charities, insane and penal institutions were then a triffe more than \$100,000,000. The total receipts from liquor licenses were \$55,000,000, and the Federal internal and customs revenue from liquors \$200,000,000 addi-Thus the revenues from the liquor business would pay all the expenses of our penal and public charitable institutions and leave \$155,000,000 for other

It may be objected that there are other charges which should be considered, as, for example, court proceed-

All the Expenses of Our Prisons, Police, Courts, and Even Our Public Charities, Are Paid by Whiskey and **Beer Taxes**

> localities for courts, military and police for the year 1902 were not quite \$100,000,000. Adding all this to the expenses already given, makes a total of \$200,000,000. The revenue from the liquor traffic would pay this, too, and leave a balance of \$50,000,000 for other purposes.

> Take the case of New York State. While the total expenses in that year for charities, insane and penal institutions amounted to \$20,000,000, the liquor licenses produced nearly \$13,000,000, and this was before the increase in the tax, which now makes them yield \$18,-000,000. On a per capita basis the share of the Federal receipts from the liquor traffic paid by the State of New York was more than the \$20,000,000 spent for the above-enumerated institutions.

It is also pointed out that it is not reasonable to charge up the expense of all the asylums, almshouses, prisons and hospitals to the liquor business. This is hown by the State of Kansas which has been for a number of years under prohibition laws. Kansas reports a total expenditure for these purposes of \$1,600,000, approximately \$1.10 per capits. This is only 30 cents per capita less than the average for the United States. But if this excess in other States were all chargeable to the liquor traffic, the total difference would have amounted in that year to less than one-half the receipts from liquor licenses alone.

Were the liquor business to be abolished, as the pro hibitionists urge, the nation would be forced to raise, by direct taxation or in some other way the \$255,000,-000 which is received annually from this source and which is more than enough to pay all the cost of police, prisons, courts and p blic charities.

Why We Really Ought to LIVE IN

By Dr. L. K. HIRSHBERG,

A.B., M.A., M.D., Johns Hopkins-F you want to be healthy and happy you should keep on the sunny side of the street just as much as you can. The more sunlight you get the better, even in the hottest weather. Uuless your body has been weakened by drinking or other excesses sunlight will make your heart beat better, your liver do more efficient work, and every organ and tissue in your body take on new activity. In fact, the human race would be far better off if all our buildings were made of glass or some other transparent material which would permit every nook and corner to be permeated with sunlight.

The world is just beginning to realize how essential sunlight is to all living things. Not only does it help a human being to digest food more easily and keep in better health but, science now declares, it actually enables a man to do more work and a woman to become more

beautiful. All these beneficial effects are due to the almost endless variety of unseen rays contained in every bit of light that emanates from the sun. Although these rays are invisible to human eyes science is able to identify many of them by the use of ingenious screens which cut off all the white and colored light that is visible. It is those unseen rays which cause the chemical change in a photographic plate. produce the aurora borealis, exert a curative influence upon leprosy and tuberculosis, fill the atmosphere on the sunny side of the street with oxygen and nitrogen and do many other

In short, the consequences to life from these rays are so tremendous that many birds, butterflies, moths, flies, sea urchins and other creatures are made by nature to seek light at any cost. Nature has taught the brute world for ages what man is just beginning to find out, that it is better that a few birds bump their lives out against a light-house, or a moth be burned in a flame, or even a few sick men be sunstruck, than that the whole race of birds, moths and men be deprived of the effects of

Sunlight should be sought by all except the aged and infants. In its sparkling radiations microbes die, decay ceases, the iron in the blood becomes chemically strong; ozone is manufactured from the dirt and dust, which are also destroyed; the perspiration becomes active and carries off waste from the muscles and cleanses the skin; dead tissues are purified and the muscles invigorated; and all life is made to

Professor Whitman has discovered that even a faint shadow causes a leech to sway from side to side and become restless, and Dr. Dolly. in a brilliant experiment, has proved that a butterfly will live three times longer in sunlight than in shadow. Professor Yerkes has also shown that the jellyfish is inactive in the dark, but becomes very strenuous in sunlight.

Even earthworms, according to Professor Mast, of Johns Hopkins, are favorably influenced by the very light they seem to avoid. He says: 'I have kept earthworms continuously exposed to strong diffuse daylight in excellent condition for weeks. Exposure to light is not avoided by them on account of possible injury by the sun's

rays, but in order for them to shun the birds that prey upon them. Light itself would make the earthworms better creatures if it did not

reveal them to their enemies, the birds." Professor Mast thinks that the happy influence of sunlight upon man and other animals is the result of evolution which began with its marvelous effect on the green plants. Sunlight makes the green leaves form starches and other compounds for the use of animals. These effects of sunlight are, he says, the foundation stones of the sun's activities on every living thing.

Probably sunlight helps man to make foods for his muscles and tissues just as it does the green plant. Certainly it improves his health and facilitates all forms of effort. An amoeba becames busy in the sunlight, so does your white blood corpuscie; a deadly disease germ is destroyed by the sunlight, so are the dirty cells

of your skin as they peel off from sunburn. All these important discoveries about the sun's rays should impress us with the advisahomes where we live and the schools, factories and offices where we work, should be designed with a view to admitting a maximum amount of the sun's beneficial rays. The Government has set a good example in this respect by devoting

over half the space of the new post-office building in Washington to an arrangement which permits the interior to be flooded with sunlight, and Mayor Preston of Baltimore predicts that in the not very far distant future every schoolhouse will have its roof and

How MORE BABIES Alone Can't Make NATIONS GREA noted for the rapidity with which they multiply and

also for their weakness.

OME people persist in believing that a nation must continue to increase in population in order to keep pace with its rivals and be able to maintain its independence and influence, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson. This theory was all right many years ago, but to-day the nation with the largest population is not necessarily the strongest nation. In this age, science and brains are more than a match for numerical strength, and a nation that depends upon population for its success will have a poor chance in competition

the higher the intelligence of a people the lower will

with smaller and brainler races.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

 $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{ALF}}$ a lemon dipped in coarse salt and rubbed thoroughly over the surface is an excellent way to clean brasswork.

To Clean Brass.

A Shampoo for Pussy.

catmeal is the best thing to use for the purpose. It should be rubbed

For White Furs.

TO BE well cared for, a cat should occasionally have a shampoo. Dry

into the fur well, allowed to remain five minutes, and then whisked out

WHITE furs can be freshened by rubbing into them a generous amount of damp cornmeal. After letting dry, shake and brush out thoroughly.

As civilization advances the birth rate declines, and be their birth rate. Crude, uncivilized peoples are

large families. Where there are a great many children born in the family, the first two or three will be below the average, being weaker and less able to withstand the pressure of existence than the later children. This is accounted for on the theory that in the first children the parents have not thoroughly blended their qualities, but that as they go along they gradually bring out

The higher the birth rate the greater the death rate

Small families are stronger and more vigorous than

their good traits and mix them in the same child. As a type advances in the scale of civilization, its rate of reproduction decreases. The highest type of animal produces only one child at birth. Twins and triplets are usually the result of a revision to a type of long ago, and they are caused by the splitting into two or three parts of the original germ. Twins are not as sturdy as other children in the same family.

There is nothing in science to support the theory that a high rate of child birth is a sign of prosperity and progress in a nation. The contrary is more likely to be true. The defective classes in a community breed a great deal faster than the normal, although their offspring are not as vigorous and do not survive as well as the children of normal people.

France is excited over her population's coming to " standstill. She sees Germany steadily increasing and fears that some day the preponderance in population on Germany's side will be disastrous for France. But if the population of France is at a standstill, the nation's advance in thrift, intelligence and other good qualities is not. The French people are making a great progress in mental development, which more than offsets their failure to show an increase in numbers.

RUDDERS to Keep AUTOS from SKIDDING

HE two front wheels of a motor car are connected by a rigid axle which is capable of being turned so as to proceed in a direction not quite parallel with that connecting the two hind wheels. By this arrangement the car is steered; and when, by means of it, the front wheels are turned so as to run at an angle with their previous course, the hind wheels have to follow them as best they may. This presents no difficulty if the machine is going at a slow pace, and if the road is firm and dry. But when the road is slippery from rain or oil, the momentum which the machine has already attained causes it to press the front wheels sideways instead of forward. Then the phenomenon known as "skidding" appears, and the front wheels slip instead of revolving.

In a racing automobile on a circular track there is still another danger. Any body much longer than its diameter, when

propelled at high speed, has a natural antipathy to turning to the right or left -a fact which is taken advantage of in the construction of bullets, torpedoes, and dirigible balloons-and if it is compelled to do so, suddenly develops centrifugal If the body is in the shape of a parallelogram running on four wheels, this shows itself by the outer, or "off," side lifting from the track, while the in-

On a racing track this tendency is counteracted by building, at the angles where the cars have to turn, a steeply sloping bank up which they climb sideways, so that the track, in fact, lifts as do the outer wheels, and the car beels over until it almost seems as if its occupant must fall out. By this the liability to skid is probably much increased.

An English automobile engineer raises the question of whether the present mode of steering racing cars is not mechanically

wrong. For road cars the old method of altering the car's course by setting the front wheels askew may still be good enough. But steamships, torpedoes and aeroplanes, all of them machines driven so to produce as much momentum as pos-

sible—are all steered by rudders placed not in front, but in the rear; and a rudder can be made to bite as well on a track as in the sea or the air may be seen from the analagous case of the bobsleigh or the Canadian toboggan. If this principle were applied to racing cars much skidding might be avoided.

LESS Chance of LONG LIFE Than There Used to Be

HE fact that the average length of life is somewhat greater than it used to be has made many of us prone to believe that we have a better chance of living to a ripe old age than our fathers and grandfathers did. This pleasant idea, however, is entirely erropeous. Not only is the expectation of further life at the age of sixty, fifty or even forty years not improving, but it is probably a slimmer chance to-day than it was a hundred years ago. In fact, Prof. Herbert W. Fisher, of Yale University, goes so far as to say that our conditions of life are approaching a point where the very existence of the human race is threat-

The average length of life is increasing because epidemic diseases are suffering defeat at the hands of our sanitary fighters. Bus the saving in this direction is largely of infants and young children and has no effect on en adult's chances of living long. As Prof. Fisher points out it is easy to see how average longevmay improve and yet the ship of life be ity may improve and yet the sall the while going on the rocks.

Suppose, he says, that among 10,000 people dying to-day, some die at an hour old, some at forty years,

average being forty. Suppose that in a corresponding 10,000 dying in the next generation ten years apiece have been added to the lives of 5,000 babies who formerly would have died in an hour. This adds 50,000 years to the total, or 5 years to the average. But suppose that at same time, a year has been lopped off from the lives of 1,000 men who die at ages above forty. This cuts off 1,000 years for the total, or one-tenth of a year for the average.

in mere years, then, there is still a net gain

of 4 9-10. But in human destiny the net result is not gain, but loss. The years given to the bables are less significant than the years taken from the men. The years given to the babieswith no years to follow-are not serviceable years. The years taken from the men are the best years of the best lives in the community. The appalling fact is that although at all early ages (usually under forty) there has been gain, yet at all ages beyond that point, there is a steady and progressive loss. The authority for these facts is abundant. They were revealed by the late Conservation Commission and are being every day reiterated by the life insurance authorities. The same facts are, indeed, the burden of the statistical songs of all nations as sung at the recent International Hygiene Congress at Dresden. All had lost, except England and Sweden;

Epidemic diseases are responsible for most the deaths under forty; organic diseases do mc of the killing over that age. Budden assaults from outside the body cause epidemic

gradual derangement inside. This derangement, Prof. Fisher declares, is due to our modern ways of earning a living.

"Directly or indirectly," he says, "all organic diseases are occupational; and as only two deaths in a hundred are free from some disease or other-despite the defeat of epidemic diseases—the great fact of occupation looms up as the most important fact in life.

"Our division of labor is the curse of our times because it deprives us of opportunity for versatility and ties so many of us to the deadly monotony of a single repeated operation of the hand or brain. Versatility is the unescapable condition of life. We can never thrive

until we live according to that condition. "Nothing more signally illustrates how diswe are travelling against our own interests than the much-vaunted feat of modern efficiency whereby a bricklayer now lays ten bricks in the time he could formerly lay but He lays the ten by no longer having to stoop for them. Did you ever hear of callsthenics? If you will stand with legs spart and arms outspread, and then turn your arms at right angles to your legs, and then stoop and touch the floor, you will be performing the most important evolution known to calisthenics. It is precisely the evolution of which the bricklayer has been deprived.

"Civilization will continue to prepare and promote its own destruction until it stops counting progress in economic terms-by number and speed-and begins counting it in terms

Perhaps There's IRON IN IT HE disagreeable flavor which perfectly good but-These experiments plainly show that if cream is kept in rusty cans, or if it comes in contact with iron ter often develops after being kept for several or copper in the separators, drums or pasteurizers, it months is due to a slow chemical change pro-

If Your BUTTER TASTES BAD,

duced by minute particles of copper, iron and other metals which get into the butter during its manufacture. This is the opinion of the experts of the United States Department, who set out some time ago to solve the mystery of good butter so frequently turning bad. If butter is properly made it can be held in storage

from the Summer season when it is plentiful, until Winter, when it is scarce, without materially injuring its quality. Yet, as farmers and wholesale dealers have learned to their sorrow, the finest butter stored under ideal conditions, often comes out of storage so tainted that it is unsalable, or greatly lessened in value. The fact that this damaged butter had a peculiar

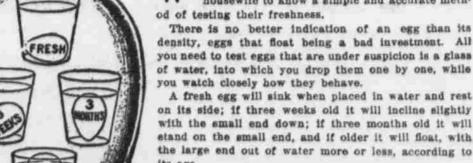
metallic taste, led the Government's experts to think that bits of rust and metal might be at the bottom of all the trouble. A test was made by adding quantities of iron varying from one to five hundred parts to a million parts of cream. Butter made from this cream quickly developed a bad taste, that, although slight, was quite noticeable, and the longer the butter was kept in storage the more pronounced the disagreeable flavor became, due doubtless to the very slow chemical changes produced by the iron.

Butter was also made from cream which had stood in rusty cans, and in every case this butter had a peculiar taste and was easily picked out from all other samples. The buttermilk also had a decided metallic taste.

The influence of copper on the flavor of butter was studied in a similar manner, and it was found that copper, even in small quantities, seemed to cause more marked changes of flavor in butter than did the iron, with a decided tendency toward a fishy flavor after being kept in storage.

quite liable to take up sufficient bits of metal to give it a bad flavor.





How Fresh Eggs and Old Ones Behave in a Tumbler of Water

TITH eggs the precious things their present high prices make them it is important for every housewife to know a simple and accurate meth-

There is no better indication of an egg than its density, eggs that float being a bad investment. All you need to test eggs that are under suspicion is a glass of water, into which you drop them one by one, while

on its side; if three weeks old it will incline slightly with the small end down; if three months old it will stand on the small end, and if older it will float, with the large end out of water more or less, according to its age.

A device embodying this principle has lately been patented. It consists of an air chamber of aluminum. on the outside of the stem of which is a rule. The egg is placed on a wire holder at the bottom of the instrument and placed in water. The depth the instrument sinks, as shown by the rule, indicates the density of the egg, and enables you to tell at a glance whether it is fresh or has been kept a long time in storage.

How TELEPHONES Ruin Girls' HEALTH

PORK at a telephone switchboard is not only trying to a girl's temper but if she undertakes to follow it for any length of time it is very liable to ruin her health. The enormous strain the work imposes on the eyes is the reason given in a report of the American Medical Association for the fact that the average length of service, even under good conditions and in the cases of healthy girls, rarely exceeds three years.

There are in the United States about 125,000 telephone girls. The working hours are about eight per day, and the average number of calls is about 140 per hour, running, at the busiest times to 225 or more.

The operator sits facing a swechboard covered with numbers, each number having a small signal light that flashes on and off as the call is completed. When the

person calling raises his receiver, a light flashes on the switchboard at "central," and this light continues to burn until the operator "plugs" the number, receives the call, plugs the number called for, and the called person raises his receiver from the hook. When the receivers are finally replaced on their hooks, both lights flash and burn until the operator removes the connect-

ing plugs.

To complete one call means four flashes of light. The operator's eyes are thus exposed to from 500 to 1,000 flashes of light every hour, to say nothing of the mental and physical strain under which she constantly works. Although more than \$700,000 was spent in 1911 in the effort to provide the best possible working condition for the switchboard girls, yet the average length of service does not exceed three years. Headache, duliness, indigestion, exhaustion, nerve strain, insomnia and colds are some of the symptoms that follow work of this kind