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Ancient Eggs, One to Three Years Old, Are
Esteemed a Great Delicacy in New York City

Witnesses Declare Before Court That Frozen Eggs Seized Three Years Ago By Government Are Wholesome—Gotham Faces Famine in Domestic Servants.

NEW YORK, July 26.—That old eggs are really the best and that no one should scorn the delicate hen fruit because it happens to be a few years of age, or even old enough to vote, is the surprising testimony just rendered by an expert witness in a hearing now going on to determine the status of 400 cans of frozen eggs seized by the government three years ago. The witness testified that these aged eggs were perfectly wholesome and as evidence told of feeding them to his family and workers in his laboratory without any ill effects. When the health sharps at the hearing seemed incredulous the expert explained that to keep eggs for a few years is really nothing compared to the feats of the Chinese, who preserve them for indefinite periods. He recalled that when Li Hunk Chang visited America he brought with him eggs a hundred years old because there were none in this country old enough to suit his palate. While the eggs have been ripening in storage in Jersey City the federal courts have been wrestling with the problem of their fitness for food. Judge Gross, of the United States district court, decided that the government had not proved its case against the eggs. He was reversed by the circuit court of appeals whose judgment was in turn set aside by the supreme court of the United States on the ground that it was without jurisdiction. All that now stands between the eggs and the public is the want of an order of the state board of health releasing them from storage. As the latest reports show that the cold storage eggs on hand in the United States amount to over 87,000,000 dozen, this case has attracted particular attention for more reasons than one.

Of the many old vacancies taken by New Yorkers the most oddly characteristic is believed to be a journey on which not a bath shall be missed and no "roughing it" shall be endured notwithstanding that it will be from Broadway to Fort McKenzie, the last port of call on the MacKenzie river, 200 miles within the Arctic circle. The party will be able to cling to the luxuries of sleeping cars until a transfer to a steamer on the Athabasca river is made and will risk discomfort only at one point where for a stretch of rapids another transfer will be made to York boats, which, being open, may call for umbrellas on a rainy day. The major part of the river journey, however, will be made in steamers of the fur trade up and down the great MacKenzie for a distance of 2,300 miles and this will be only a trifle less comfortable than on a Fall river steamer of the Hudson. The trip was proposed to the astonished safe patrons of America's most fastidious city as a challenge to the deep seated prejudice against venturing westward,

out of range of push buttons and the "parking" vintages which come forth in cobwebbed bottles. The opening of a rail-and-river route to Fort McKenzie fell upon heedless ears until the thought was dispelled that hardships might lurk in the experience and that coffee might be brewed somewhere on the route from a smoky pot over a campfire and that pineboughs needs must be slept upon instead of soft mattresses and springs. The completion of a railroad, the Canadian Northern, to the Athabasca at the post which for generations was the outfitting point for trappers, Athabasca Landing made this novelty in summer tours possible, but it will be next year before the idea will have percolated far enough for the trip to be undertaken in any number. Never before has it been possible to go straight from Gotham to a region promising so great a contrast, notwithstanding that settlement and enterprise is pouring into the region to which the rails were laid.

New York is rapidly approaching a famine of domestic servants. Employment agencies find it impossible to meet the demand for them. It is not so much because women who are willing to work as servants are scarce as it is that so many of them are incompetent. Every employment agency in New York has more applications for work from would-be-servants than it can fill, but there is not an agency in the city that would not place 100 per cent more servants were the latter competent to fill the places. One class of employment agencies has ceased to exist since last year. These are the agencies which got employment for cattle attendants on the transatlantic steamships. Young college men who wanted to work their way to Europe often went as cattle tenders through these agencies. Since October last no American live stock has been shipped abroad, and consequently the occupation of the cattle-men is gone. The high price of beef in the United States and the fact that this country has lost the European cattle export trade to Argentina, explain the changed conditions.

Another protest against the modern wriggling dances is just making itself heard. Courteously enough, however, it does not come from reformers or persons whose sense of decency is offended by the terpsichorean acrobatics. Instead it emanates from the manufacturers of playing cards. For so generally have the tango and the turkey trot succeeded in card playing that last year showed a very serious falling off in the card manufacturing business. As the new dances are most popular with the persons who formerly were card devotees the case against such dances seems to be clear one. What the falling off actually amounts to is shown by the

fact that during the last fiscal year there was a decrease of 778,231 packs of cards manufactured, or nearly forty per cent. Whether or not this is to be looked upon as another crime to be laid at the door of the tango and turkey trot depends largely on the point of view as to whether the new dances or the bridge craze are the less to be desired.

That the granting of Saturday half holidays during July and August to all of the city employees of New York who work by the day is going to be a costly plan has already become apparent, and officials are wondering just where the money to meet the cost, estimated at \$300,000, is coming from. The controller, to whom falls the puzzling job of discovering some means of providing the money, characterizes the outlook as a "very inviting one" particularly in view of the fact that the margin of revenue bonds which can be issued this year is only about \$250,000. Borough President McAneny says it will cost his department at least \$20,000 additional, as he will have to employ extra shifts of firemen, engineers and watchmen. Borough President Miller, of the Bronx, estimates that it may cost him as much as \$30,000. The extra cost for the entire city will probably be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

RESISTANCE OF AIR.

The effects of air resistance are well shown in the 12 1-2 mile Simpson tunnel, where an exceptionally high amount of energy is required for running the electric trolley. The tunnel, which is 15 feet wide and 18 high, with a sectional area of 250 square feet, has a ventilating current of 3,500 cubic feet of air per second, maintained by two large blast fans at the Irving end and two exhaust fans at Iselle. B. Kitchmann, Swiss engineer, finds that trains going with this current encounter less resistance than in open air up to 15 1-2 miles an hour, but at higher speed or in opposite direction the resistance is much greater than outside. Coasting by gravity down the 7 per 1,000 maximum gradient, a train—even though going with the current—can not exceed 35 miles an hour, on account of the braking by the air.

A New Jersey man, according to a decision of the state supreme court, must pay damages for the death of his neighbor's cow, which broke through the fence of a garden and ate enough green corn to cause its death. The farmer who lost the green corn was liable to damages, the court decided, because the fence should have been so constructed that the neighbor's cow could not have broken through.

According to a prominent financial journal of Paris, the consumption of coffee in the different countries of the world varies in inverse ratio to the import duty.

CIVIL WAR VETS
HELD RALLY IN
ENGLISH TOWN

Undaunted By Inability to
Be Present at Gettysburg
Reunion.

LONDON FLIES
AMERICAN FLAG

Very Prominently Displayed
On Fourth—News Of
London.

LONDON, July 26.—While the Grand Army of the Republic was holding its annual reunion at Gettysburg there was a little gathering of veterans of the Civil war in Bermondsey, a suburb of London, and so far as enthusiasm went this celebration compared favorably with many a larger one in America. There were ninety-three veterans present, headed by one of the oldest living survivors of the struggle, George Munroe, a sprightly old man of 104 years, who served in the Confederate navy throughout the war. Munroe took part in the parade through the streets of Bermondsey, and stayed on during the speechmaking, luncheon and reception, and at the end he was as lively as many of his younger comrades. He still walks very erect for a man of even younger years, and his mind is as clear as it was fifty years ago. He talked interestingly of many incidents of his service in the navy, and could remember many of the dates.

This reunion is now an annual affair, and it attracts a great deal of attention in Bermondsey. Each year some prominent American resident in London delivers the oration. This year the lot fell to B. Newton Crane, an American lawyer. Outside America there was probably no city that flew the American flag so prominently on the Fourth of July as did London. Arriving at Marble Arch on the way to the city on the morning of Independence day and looking down Oxford street one might have been forgiven for believing for a moment that he was on the other side of the Atlantic. From flag staffs of the big department stores that line the street from just below Hyde park to the city boundary, immense American flags were flying, while many of the smaller establishments also showed the American colors. In the hotel and shipping districts the presence of the stars and stripes was even more noticeable. This too just after there had been numerous letters in the papers protesting against the cosmopolitan na-

Department of Agriculture Has Not Set
Standards for Inspection of Milk of Country

Is Simply Working to Educate the Dairymen to Produce
And Ship Clean Milk to Their Customers—Outlines
Policy to the Dairymen of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The department of agriculture today issued the following statement outlining its policy in dealing with the milk situation in the United States. "It is erroneously supposed that the department of agriculture has established absolute standards and bacterial counts to which all milk coming under its jurisdiction in interstate commerce must comply. The department has established no absolute standards. It certainly has not and will not establish any rule declaring that milk containing less than a certain number of bacteria per cubic centimeter is good milk. Under such a standard, milk containing less than a certain number of typhoid or tubercle bacilli would automatically be passed, as coming up to standard. A simple count of the bacteria is not in itself sufficient to determine absolutely its safety. The nature of the bacteria as well as their number also must if possible be considered. The presence of only a few disease producing bacteria might make the milk dangerous, while several thousand harmless bacteria could be present without necessarily indicating that the milk was unsafe. The presence of even a few colon bacilli is presumptive evidence that cow manure has been allowed to get into the milk between the cow and the consumer. Similarly a high count of the kinds of bacteria that normally are present in milk indicates that the milk is dirty, or that it has not been held at low temperature or that it is old.

"The department in its milk activities is carrying on an extensive campaign of education to help dairymen produce and market good clean milk. This work is carried on principally by the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry. This division exercises no policing function. It has no power under the law to seize milk or to prosecute milk dealers. Its work is purely educational. This division issues many educational bulletins based upon its experiments in the economical production of clean milk. It supplies farmers with these bulletins and also sends men into the field to show milk producers how to make changes within their means which will raise the quality of their milk and also increase their profits. These demonstrators have helped milk producers who supply over 200 cities. In each city, these demonstrators co-operated with the local health authorities, not to help them secure evidence or bring prosecutions, but to improve the local system of inspection whereby, the inspectors can aid the milk producers of the territory to bring their milk up to the city's own standard without being called upon to make excessive expenditures.

"The dairy division advises the pasteurization of milk unknown or of doubtful purity because in large measure it protects the consumer from dangers that might be incurred by using such milk in the raw state. Pasteurization is not recommended as a substitute for sanitary precautions but as an additional safeguard where the inspection is not sufficient to guarantee the purity of the milk.

"The dairy division also is conducting an extensive campaign among consumers. In the first place, it is trying to convince them that it costs more to produce clean wholesome milk than to produce dirty and dangerous milk. In the second place, it aims to show the householder how to keep milk after it has been delivered by the milkman. Clean milk, if allowed to become warm, if kept in unclean vessels, or if exposed to the dust of rooms or left within reach of flies, quickly deteriorates and may become dangerous.

"Whatever power the department has to compel milk dealers to produce safe, clean milk comes to it from the food and drugs act. Under this act, the department has power to request the department of justice to order prosecutions or seizures only in the case of milk that enters interstate commerce. In this work, the department does not set up standards, but accepts of standards of the city into

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