NEW YORK'S GREAT MILK THIRST.

Demand Constantly Growing and Price Steadily Rising.

The recent conference of fifty or sixty physicians and half a dozen health officers at the Academy of Medicine regarding the question of a clean milk supply for New York City draws attention to the fact that this city has a milk problem which is like its water problem. The action of the Milk Exchange last Wednesday in rasing the price to be paid to the farmers for milk to three and three-quarter cents a quart, a price which has been paid only twice before since 1898, is another evidence of the existence of a problem.

It is said that the inhabitants of New York drink six times as much milk as the people of London. The problem is where to get the milk to satisfy the growing thirst for that fluid. The milk dealers see only two remedies for the condition which confronts the city. These are to raise the price paid to the farmer sufficiently to persuade him to add to his herds and the invention of a practical milking machine to fill the gap between the supply of and the demand for farm help. Every drop of the millions of quarts of milk that are required daily has to be squeezed from the cow by hand. It is considered almost inevitable that the retail price of bottled milk will go up to nine or ten cents a quart within a year, owing to the greater cost of milk.

The increase in the milk thirst of the people of the New York metropolitan area, which is what is meant by the dealers when they speak of the New York milk market, is remarkable. Twenty years ago, in October, this market used 4,975,650 gallons. Last October the inhabitants of this area drank and otherwise used 14,252,580 gallons, almost three times as much, and enough to fill the reservoir which formerly stood in Bryant Park to two-thirds its capacity. In October, 1905, the quantity consumed was 13,286,830 gallons. Last October the milk consumed showed an increase of nearly 1,000,000 quarts. In 1892 only 924,480 quarts were needed for the average daily requirements. To-day more than a million in addition would be needed, for now the amount consumed is 1,952,120 quarts, a gain of more than 100 per cent in fourteen years. Almost as much milk has been used in the nine months of this year terminating October 31 as was used in the entire year 1904.

This growth in the demand has given the dealers something to think about. They have been obliged to figure out ways of getting more milk. Every locality reached by railroads within a radius of four hundred miles of New York is being canvassed. North of Albany the New York dealers are competing with the Boston dealers for the milk of that region. Milk is now being brought from a place in Northern New York 432 miles away. One well known milk company, in its desire to be assured of a supply to meet the increased demands of its trade, has recently established more than a score of milk stations in different parts of the available territory where at the time of establishment there was only a moderate quantity to be secured, and it was certain that the stations would be run at a loss for a year at least. It hopes to

A SAD CASE.

Kind Lady—Didn't you ever have a loving wife to care for you?

Tramp—No, lady; but that's about the only misfortune I ever escaped.

—Comic Cuts.

encourage the farmers of those regions to take up dairying by establishing ready markets in their neighborhoods.

A LONG HAUL.

Two-thirds of the milk used in New York is produced on farms further away from the city than Albany. Half of it is at least thirty-six hours old when it is distributed to the people of the city, 45 per cent of it is twenty-four hours old and the rest is forty-eight hours, or two days, old. The dealers have reached out so far that there is only a limited amount of territory left from which milk can be shipped to New York with any probability of its reaching the city in good condition. When one dealer of wide experience was asked to point out any undeveloped milk territory, with the air of a person who says, "Never say die," he replied, putting his finger on a map of New York State, "Well, there is the country along the St. Lawrence River and the Champlain Canal and Lake Champlain."

Recognizing that territorially they are near the limit, the dealers are considering how they can get the farmers within that territory to increase their supply. They see no way to do this without paying more for the product and giving them a piece of machinery which will relieve them from the necessity of finding pairs of competent hands to draw the milk. It is said that a machine that has stood the test of three years' use has been invented which will milk forty cows in an hour's time, and which requires only one man to operate it.

Perhaps the condensation and evaporation of

THE CONFLICT IS ON.

—Philadelphia Press.

milk and cream will help to solve the problem. These processes can be carried on at points so far away as to have no effect upon the city's supply of fresh milk because of the keeping qualities of the products, which make it possible to ship them for long distances. There is a growing demand for these articles.

Many persons, when they read in the newspapers that the farmer is receiving 2¼ to 3¾ cents a quart, as the case may be, according to the season of the year, and recall that they are obliged to pay six or eight cents for the same milk, wonder why they should pay so much, or why there should be talk of raising the price of bottled milk above eight cents a quart. With the idea of finding out if there were millions in the difference between the cost and the retail prices for the members of the paper "milk trust" which Mr. Hearst's papers talked about so much before election, a representative of The Tribune endeavored the other day to find out the exact cost of a quart of milk up to the time it reaches the iceboxes of those who are to use it. From one of the most trustworthy and experienced wholesale dealers in New York City he secured a statement of the chief items of expense which have to be met before the milk reaches its final destination.

Based on the price paid to the farmer at the present time, 3¾ cents a quart, the cost would be as follows, when sold by the quart from the forty-quart can by the grocers:

	Cents.
To the farmer	3.75
Preparation for market	0.3
Freight	0.4
Portage	0.03
Cost to wholesaler	4.48
Grocer pays to wholesaler	5.25

The grocers sell it from the can at perhaps six cents a quart, but often for less, because of the value of the milk as an advertisement. From the difference between 4.88 cents and 5.25 cents, the wholesaler pays the cost of carting the milk from the railroad terminals to the distributing stations, which includes wear and tear on horses and wagons and the wages of his drivers and his office force, besides depreciation and interest on his investment. For a profit, he depends upon his summer business when he pays the farmer from 1½ cents to 1¾ cents a quart less for the milk and is able to get four cents a quart for it.

When sold in bottles from the wagon at eight cents a quart:

	Cents.
To the farmer	3.75
Preparation for shipment, including bottling	0.8
Freight (which is greater when shipped in bottles)	1.2
Portage	0.03
Distribution by wagon	1.59
Cost to dealer before actual delivery	7.37

Out of the difference between 7.37 cents and 8

GOOD BUSINESS.

She—Pa says he will never consent to our marriage.

He—Then we shall have to elope.

She—There! I knew pa was wrong. He said you had no business ability, and yet the first thing you propose to do is to save him the expense of a stylish wedding.

—Pick-Me-Up.

cents the retailer must meet the cost of new horses and wagons, cover the loss due to broken and unreturned bottles and pay his office expenses. It has been estimated by one dealer that 15 per cent of his stock of bottles must be replaced each year, owing to the loss due to breakage and carelessness or, worse, of patrons who fail to return bottles. As in the case of the wholesaler, the retailer looks to his summer business, when he pays the farmer less, for his greatest profit.

BETTER THAN EVER.

The milk served to the people of New York has been improved in the last two years to a marked degree, according to the figures of the Department of Health. In the first three-quarters of last year 76,000 inspections were made, 4,800 samples of milk were taken for testing at the laboratories, 38,400 quarts of milk destroyed and 700 arrests made. In the corresponding period this year 95,900 inspections were made, 7,001 samples taken, 40,300 quarts poured into the sewers and only 515 arrests made. Last year $16,000 was received in fines for adulteration of milk. So far this year the fines have amounted to only $10,000. In other words, there have been nearly two hundred fewer arrests and a decrease in fines of several thousand dollars, notwithstanding the greatly increased efforts of the department.

That there are still tricks in the trade which have not been eliminated by the strict measures of the Health Department is evident from the

HIS ONLY HOPE.

"What do you do at the baron's every day, Mr. Snip?"

"I am so anxious to get my bill paid that I spend an hour every day at his home writing burning letters of love to his rich fiancée."

—Fliegende Blätter.

little label on the bottled product of some of the milk companies containing the word "Pasteurized." Pasteurizing means heating the milk to a certain temperature. This serves to kill any germs which it may contain, and because of this keeps the milk sweet for a longer period. Two reasons are given for this Pasteurization. An official of the Department of Health declared that it was done to "raise the cream line." People like to see a lot of cream at the top of the milk bottle when they take it from the dumbwaiter in the morning. If they chance to see that the milk served to the neighbor across the shaft by a different dealer seems to have more cream they may conclude that the neighbor is securing better milk, and that their own milk dealer is not providing as good. A change is made, and perhaps the new milk is marked "Pasteurized." Heating the milk is said by the Health Department officials to separate the cream from the milk more thoroughly than does unaided gravitation. There is not necessarily more cream in one bottle than in the other, but the milk and the cream are more thoroughly separated in one case than in the other.

The other reason was given by a large dealer in bottled milk, who does not "Pasteurize" his stock. "Those companies," said he, "who Pasteurize their milk do it in order to cover up the fact that they cannot depend on its keeping qualities, because they do not know under what conditions it was produced. They buy it from farmers whose premises are uninspected. The freight is greater on bottled milk than it is on milk in 40-quart cans, so they ship it to the city in cans. They then Pastuerize and bottle it here. Pasteurized milk will keep about six times as long as ordinary milk, and about three times as long as milk produced under cleanly conditions."

Recently the Sanitary Code was amended to compel the labelling of all milk heated in any way before distribution, to indicate whether it was Pasteurized or sterilized or otherwise treated. Dr. Darlington, president of the board, argued that the public ought to know what it was buying.

Several of the suggestions regarding the sale of milk in New York made by the conference were of a sweeping nature. It was suggested that the sale of skimmed milk, now prohibited in any form, be permitted under certain restrictions, but not in retail stores, where whole milk is sold. It was also recommended that nothing should be sold in connection with milk except other dairy products and sealed package goods; that where milk is sold in grocery stores separate booths should be provided for the milk, and that all attendants, both for cleanliness and the moral effect on those purchasing milk, should wear washable white suits and caps. Should these recommendations be put in force it would affect two-thirds of the five thousand grocery stores in New York City.

TOO SOON.

Guide—At last, after twenty-four hours' search we've found you.

Tourist—Have the papers been full of my loss?

Guide—I've seen nothing.

Tourist—Then you'd better not find me yet awhile.

—Fliegende Blätter.

FOR THE BUSY MAN.

Constant Reader Tells What He Missed in Last Week's Papers.

"Some one was telling me of a bad railroad wreck down South," said the Busy Man. "Just where did it occur, anyway?"

"The catastrophe to which you no doubt refer," responded the Constant Reader, "was a collision of trains ten miles south of Lynchburg, Va., on the Southern Railroad. It occurred at daybreak Thanksgiving morning. Among the killed were Samuel Spencer, president of the railroad, and the guests whom he had invited to go quail shooting on his preserves. His guests were General Philip Schuyler, a direct descendent of General Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, whose home was the Alexander Hamilton mansion, near Ardsley-on-Hudson; Charles D. Fisher and Francis T. Redwood, well known Baltimore men. It was a rear-end collision, blame for which has been placed on the operator who let an express train enter the block where President Spencer's train had broken down."

"It seems to be getting more and more dangerous to travel these days," remarked the Busy Man. "I hope President Roosevelt returned from his trip to Panama safely."

"The President reached Washington last Monday evening," was the response. "Mr. Roosevelt was in the best of health and spirits, and said he had had a delightful and profitable journey. As a result of his visit to Panama, it is said, the hastening of the building of the canal will be the subject of a special message to Congress. He is also working on a special message on Porto Rico in consequence of his looking into things on that island. It is said he will urge an enactment conferring on Porto Ricans immediate American citizenship. The President a day after he reached home ordered the dismissal, for malfeasance in office, of Noah B. K. Pettingill from the post of United States District Attorney for Porto Rico. And there is other alleged government wrongdoing which Mr. Roosevelt has found it his duty to look into. Officials of the Department of the Interior are charged with having blocked an inquiry into the Utah coal land frauds. Testimony was given by Michael A. Myendorff, a special agent of the government, that influential men had tried to induce him to cease his investigation of these frauds. He named Senators Warren and Clark, of Wyoming; Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office, and George F. Pollock, chief of Department B, Interior Department, Washington. He said, because he persisted in his inquiry, he was shunted to Los Angeles and then to Portland. The anti-Oil Trust fight is still alive. The Waters-Pierce company was indicted by the federal grand jury, at St. Louis, for being a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil Company. The Great Northern and James J. Hill have been under fire at Minneapolis. Mr. Hill has been examined by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The Attorney General charged that the railroad was using money to maintain its holdings out of excessive rates charged to shippers. Mr. Hill sprang a good sized sensation when he testified that there was a recent movement to combine all the railroads in the West between Mexico and Canada, with him at the head, but that the plan was checkmated by his refusal to enter into it. He said he wanted to stick to the development of the Northwest."

"I heard somewhere or other," said the Busy Man, "that the Negroes almost lynched Senator Tillman in Chicago."

"Not quite so bad as that," responded the Constant Reader. "Senator Tillman, in the Windy City, made a speech violently attacking the Negro. To hell with laws, he said, which gave the black man political equality with the white. Were such laws enforced, he added, two states at least would be dominated by Negroes. There was a strong guard for the Senator, and in spite of all kinds of threats he suffered no bodily harm. Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, of whom you inquired in our last talk, is now back in his home town. He was arrested at Truckee, Cal., on crossing the state line from Nevada, but, nevertheless, he received an enthusiastic reception from a great crowd on his arrival in San Francisco."

"I suppose it won't be long before Commander Peary is back in New York from his Arctic trip," said the Busy Man.

"Commander Robert E. Peary," replied the Constant Reader, "reached New York last Wednesday, on his way to Washington. He would not say whether he ever expected to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. Another explorer who returned to this city last week was Dr. Frederick Cook, of Brooklyn, who with Edward Barrille, ascended Mount McKinley, Alaska, the highest peak in North America, whose summit is 20,300 feet above the sea. Rapid transit problems, however, interested New Yorkers as a whole last week more than Arctic explorations. As the result of an interview between the Mayor and the Dock Commissioner plans are afoot for a new ferry line for the benefit of the inhabitants of the south side of Staten Island, and also a ferry across the Narrows. The Belmont people have shown a renewed interest in the building of the Lexington and Eighth avenue subways, and will bid for the work. Incidentally, all travel records of the Interborough were broken, the company's lines carrying 1,486,777 passengers last Tuesday, an increase of 88,534.92 over the corresponding day of last year. Controller Metz has shaken up his department a bit by "bouncing" a number of men who, he says, have been using the city's time for supplying corporations with information. Both the Sugar Trust and the New York Central Railroad were fined $18,000 for violating the anti-rebate law. Caruso, the tenor, in spite of the monkey house episode, sang at the Metropolitan Opera House last Wednesday in "La Bohème." He was greeted with a mighty chorus of 'bravos' and handclapping, a vindication, his friends say, of his innocence."

"In our last talk," interrupted the Busy Man, "you said the British were having all kinds of trouble with their Educational bill. Have they straightened out the tangle yet?"

"The House of Lords amended the bill so drastically that the Liberals charged the upper house with being an instrument of the Unionists, used to thwart the government. Mr. Balfour, however, defended the Lords, and dared the Premier to appeal to the country on the bill. In Russia the ravages of the famine increase. It is the worst since the famine of 1891. The Citizens' Relief Committee of St. Petersburg addressed an appeal to Mrs. Russell Sage to come to the relief of the starving. There is also a famine in China, where in the province of Kiang-su floods destroyed the rice fields. The American mission to Fez is reported to have failed. The American Minister left the capital without obtaining any satisfaction from the Sultan in regard to claims for indemnity made by American citizens for alleged outrages. Meantime, France has sent warships to Moroccan waters to protect her interests against the bandits infesting Tangier."

"My partner, who is a Rhode Island man," said the Busy Man, "told me he heard that an ex-Governor of that state was dead."

"Elisha Dyer, Mayor of Providence and former Governor of Rhode Island, died Thursday from heart disease," said the Constant Reader. "Others who died last week were the Rev. Dr. William P. Kane, president of Wabash College; Brigadier General George William Baird, Mrs. Mary J. Porter Gamewell, an American missionary to China, and the Rev. Dr. William Howe, the oldest Baptist clergyman in the world."

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Very convenient for tourists
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

ATLANTIC CITY AFFAIRS.

Weather Much Milder than Last Year—Many Visitors.

Atlantic City, Dec. 1 (Special).—Fine weather has been experienced here up to winter this year. There has been no severe storm; there has been no real cold, and the outlook is bright for a mild winter. The temperature thus far has been, on an average, 20 degrees higher than the temperature of last year, and this has resulted in a larger number of visitors than last year. Thanksgiving Day found the hotels open fairly well filled. The thermometer was about 18 degrees higher than last year, and while the day was partly cloudy, still there were many who enjoyed a promenade or a ride in a roller chair.

Among the visitors who spent the latter part of last week and the early part of this here was Attorney General Moody. He was staying at one of the beach front hotels, and few knew of his presence until he was about ready to take the train back to Washington. It was said he did not register because he ran away from the national capital for a few days in order to have quiet and rest from being interviewed relative to the status of the Standard Oil cases. It was the first time the Attorney General had ever been in Atlantic City, and he was so well pleased he announced that he would come again as soon as the opportunity presented itself. "I never realized Atlantic City was such a fine place," said he.

Mrs. William H. MacDonald, a heroine of the fatal electric train wreck at the drawbridge on October 28, accompanied by her husband, who has been an invalid since that day, is spending a few weeks in Haddon Hall, where it is hoped Mr. MacDonald will make a complete recovery from his injuries and be restored to his former health. Slightly below the average height, Mrs. MacDonald is athletic and graceful, and it was to her ability as a swimmer that her husband and three other men owed their lives. Mrs. MacDonald was one of the first to get out of the wrecked train, and she found her husband had not escaped, so she dived and caught hold of a man and brought him to the surface. It was not her husband. She repeated the diving operation four times before she was successful in her quest of Mr. MacDonald. She did not even faint after the ordeal was finished. She has now got over the effects of the shock and is enjoying good health again. She said she was not at all afraid to come down on the electric road this time, not even when the train started across the fatal drawbridge.

The recently organized City Troop will give a ball at the Marlborough-Blenheim on December 14, and the invitations will number a thousand. It will be an elaborate affair which many of the military dignitaries of the state and nation will attend. It will be the first of a series of social affairs that will be given under the auspices of the City Troop and will mark an epoch in its history.

General James A. Beaver, former Governor of Pennsylvania, is one of the most ardent admirers of Atlantic City as a winter resort. He spent a couple of days this week here, and was recognized by many who saw him on the boardwalk. The fact that one of his legs was shot off in an engagement in the Civil War and he has to use crutches has taken nothing from his military bearing. General Beaver is now a justice in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. W. H. FitzHugh Lee, whose husband is a nephew of the late General Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, is one of the circle of hotel visitors just now. Mrs. Lee is at the Marlborough-Blenheim, where she is visiting Mrs. Washington and the latter's daughter, from Tennessee. The party will be here for several weeks.

"I'm coming back to Atlantic City this year to start out right," said B. F. Rittenhouse, a wealthy resident of Washington, as he entered the Hotel Morton the other afternoon. Mr. Rittenhouse spent nearly all of last winter here and started for San Francisco about ten days before the disaster which befell that city. He was there to catch the full force of the earthquake and fire, and suffered many hardships in addition to the loss of much valuable property.

PLAN FOR RECIPROCITY IN BRAINS.

North and South American Universities May Exchange Professors.

Boston, Dec. 1.—Reciprocity in intellect is a new idea in plans for making the peoples of North and South America better acquainted, and as a result assisting commercial relationships through intellectual co-operation among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The proposition has been presented to the presidents of several colleges in the United States and meets with their approval.

President Eliot of Harvard University, in an interview has expressed himself as strongly favoring some form of intellectual reciprocity between the United States and the South American republics. He says that he has no doubt Harvard would be glad to promote such exchange of professorships as now exists between the oldest of American universities and the institutions of higher learning in the Kaiser's dominion. "The plan is practical and good," says President Eliot, "but it requires for fulfilment the assistance of intelligent philanthropy. To find benefactors is the problem."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, is another university president who has expressed himself as favorable to the ideas involved in the project. "Up to now," he says, "it is true that the United States and some of the South American countries have been competitors in the European markets. But within recent years this country has become an industrial nation, while, on the other hand, our population increases so rapidly that the raw materials of the country are already beginning to be scarce. In the not distant future we shall be eating bread prepared from Argentine wheat and we shall receive meats from the River Plate, just as our wool market has been supplied in considerable part from South America.

"The time has come for a more complete understanding. The Latin American people have hitherto seen our worst side. They know mostly the promoter, the goldseeker, the adventurer. They know little of our institutions, our literature, our social and domestic life.

"The university is by nature an agent especially capable of bringing about this better understanding. It is already doing some work of this character. The Argentine Republic, for example, has made a beginning through the creation of a few scholarships for the study of agriculture and of engineering in this country, though I personally question the wisdom of officially selecting the candidates. I am of the opinion that such scholarships should be founded by institutions or by individuals who might well follow the example of Cecil Rhodes. Our Pan-American plan, at all events, should include normal schools, together with study of American philanthropy and social activities."

Dr. Butler holds that an office should be established to serve as a bureau of information for young students who come to this country without definite ideas regarding their future studies. "Our universities," he adds, "need also to be put in touch with Latin American preparatory colleges. The proposed bureau might organize and conduct a system of popular lectures by graduates of both North and South American institutions. All this, I hope, will be done in time, and I can only say that Columbia already feels the call to a new duty."

One of the prime movers in this agitation for an era of good understanding between the countries of the two continents is Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, with headquarters in New York. Dr. Strong thinks that Latin America can be made the field of a great social crusade. South American people have no idea, as a rule, of the value of our institutions for bettering the condition of the poor, for preventing the spread of disease, for increasing good will among employers and employed—for organized philanthropy, in short. The American Institute stands ready, he states, if an agency of propagation of knowledge of American institutions can be established in Buenos Ayres, to provide an immense mass of material which will be instructive to the people of the South American republics. This centre in the leading city of the continent would, Dr. Strong predicts, become the source of many philanthropic activities. At the same time it would demonstrate to prominent landowners, employers and manufacturers of Argentina that improvement along social and industrial lines is attended by material success.

Still another man who is taking keen interest in this project for co-operation between educational institutions of the two continents is Ernesto Nelson, a special commissioner of education to this country from the Argentine government, and correspondent of the well known Buenos Ayres newspaper, "La Nacion." Mr. Nelson, who has been spending some months in Eastern Massachusetts in a study of schools of higher and elementary education, says enthusiastically that the plan, if successfully carried out, would do much to promote that closeness of international relationship of which so much has been written in the last few years, but which has proceeded more slowly than its ardent advocates might wish. Want of personal understanding of national differences has been responsible for much of the ill success up to this time of American manufacturers and merchants in the South American field.

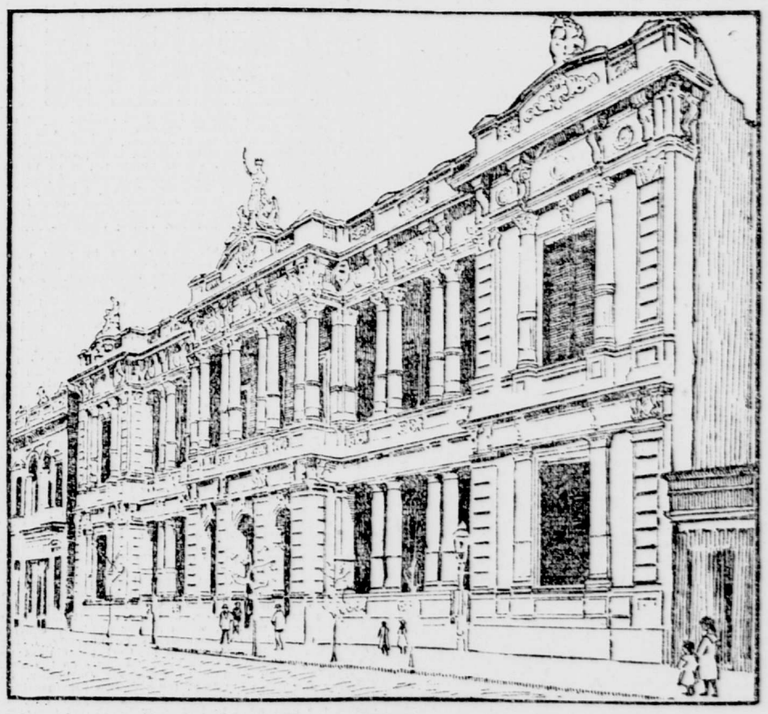
Mr. Nelson, during a residence of five years in this country, has found that few North Americans have correct ideas regarding Argentina. They almost invariably, for example, express great surprise when they learn that it is larger than the entire United States east of the Mississippi, and has all varieties of climate, from the tropical down to the extreme cold of the Straits of Magellan.

Of the commercial necessity for some such understanding as might be helped along by an international exchange of university professors, as is proposed for Harvard, Columbia and other institutions, numerous facts not altogether to the credit of American enterprise are cited. Argentina, the most progressive in many respects of South American republics, illustrates the point. The republic's foreign commerce last year amounted to more than $450,000,000. Of this large sum the United States, the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe, got only $28,000,000. Germany, three thousand miles away, received more into her trade coffers, while Great Britain obtained three times as much. These countries, from the nature of their export trade, should perhaps have somewhat closer relations with European lands, but the United States is not getting its normal share of the trade. Again, the railroad system of the republic has cost up to date nearly $600,000,000, not one cent of which has been drawn from an American source, although British investors have of late years realized largely from their investments in a country which is rapidly increasing in prosperity.

Yet there is money in Argentina to pay for immense importations of manufactured goods. This present year 13,800,000 acres of wheat were harvested, and the per capita yield of wheat, 42½ bushels, is the highest in the world. The value of the exports of this grain in 1905 amounted to $119,000,000. The flaxseed area equals 2,600,000 acres, and the crop will bring more than $31,000,000 into the pockets of the growers. Alfalfa is the food for millions of cattle on the Argentine plains.

The exports of animal products the last year totalled $115,000,000. Sheep by the tens of millions on the pampas explain how the country was able to export 250,000 tons of wool. The labor situation, which has become so troublesome in the United States, is very satisfactory in Argentina, for of late years the country has attracted great numbers of good workers from Italy and Spain.

That such an arrangement as has been suggested by Presidents Eliot and Butler would be feasible is shown by the excellence of Argentine educational institutions. The public school system has been enlarged and greatly enriched since President Sarmiento honored the North American republic by taking as a model its system of public education. There are important universities in Buenos Ayres and Cordoba at which distinguished men lecture, and at La Plata, in a beautiful provincial capital about an hour's ride from Buenos Ayres, a new governmental university of great promise is now being established. There would, therefore, be abundant opportunity for exchange of professors.



THE SARMIENTO SCHOOL IN BUENOS AYRES.

It is part of the public school system, and cost about half a million dollars.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Official figures of attendance at drill for the month of October last show the 8th Regiment, with 73 per cent, to be the poorest in the state. Company A, Captain H. W. Kurtz, jr.; Company C, Captain John J. Cowdrey, and Company E, Captain S. G. Teets, which are to be mustered out on December 10 for lack of efficiency, have the poorest record of attendance at drill in the regiment. For the month of October Company A had only thirty-seven members present out of sixty on the roll, Company C had an average present of forty-five out of sixty on the roll and Company E had only thirty-seven present out of fifty-three on the roll.

Among the regiments of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the 69th Regiment has the best record for drill attendance for the month of October last, its percentage being 88. The other regiments follow in this order: Seventh, 85 per cent; 13th, 83; 71st, 81; 22d, 80; 23d, 80; 12th, 77; 14th, 75; 47th, 74; 9th, 74; 8th, 73. Squadron C had 99 per cent, Squadron A 91, the Third Battery had 93 per cent, the First Battery 90, and the Second Battery 88.

General George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade, will review the 9th Regiment in its armory on Friday evening, December 14. Company G has elected First Lieutenant George F. Tighe captain. He served during the Spanish War in the 22d New York Volunteers, and first joined the guard as a private in the 38th Separate Company. Captain John D. Braue, jr., of Company C, has resigned on account of business.

Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry will review the 1st Battery, under command of Brevet Major Wendel, in its armory next Friday night. The cadets of the battery, under command of Captain T. F. Schmidt, will hold a review and exhibition drill at the armory on Saturday evening, December 22. The exhibition will include cavalry cuts, sabre fencing, a mounted broadsword contest, bayonet drill by the New York Turner Cadets, and a sham battle.

In the 7th Regiment Company A, it is expected, will soon elect First Lieutenant Lyman O. Fisk captain, vice Schastey, resigned. Lieutenant Fisk has been connected with the regiment since November, 1888. Company F has arranged several interesting rifle shooting contests, to be held on the armory range. These include the company match for the championship cup; the class match, in which there are eighteen prizes, aggregating $120, given by the veterans of the company; the Marcus Trophy match, for a trophy presented by George E. Marcus, a veteran of the company; bull's-eye match, for a trophy presented by H. W. Brown, and veteran prizes for squad competition, in which the prizes are $50, $30 and $20. Other prizes include the Bird prize competition for squads, the prize being $80, given by E. Ellman Bird, and the recruit match, for four cash prizes given by Clifford Drake, which are $8, $7, $6 and $4 respectively.

Colonel Austen of the 13th Regiment has tendered a review of the command to George Washington Post, G. A. R., for Friday evening, December 28. Company C has elected First Lieutenant E. G. Ford captain, vice Von Sternebergs, resigned.

Colonel George R. Dyer of the 12th Regiment and Colonel W. G. Le Boutillier returned last Tuesday after several weeks' visit in Cuba. They spent most of their time in Matanzas, where the regiment was stationed during the war with Spain.

First Sergeant Edward Logan, Company H, 23d Regiment, has received a gold medal from the state for twenty-five years' service.

ZINC IN CANADA.

The report of the Canadian government commission appointed to investigate the zinc resources of British Columbia has just been published by the mines branch of the Interior Department at Ottawa. The silver lead mines of British Columbia have always carried zinc, the proportion of which has increased as greater depth was reached. The presence of zinc has been a detriment to these mines, as the smelters not only gave no value for the zinc, but increased the charges on the silver lead ore because of its presence. With the constantly increasing proportion of zinc the problem became very serious. The government commission was appointed to arrive at a knowledge of the economic value of the zinc ores. The report just issued is the result of a year's labor by the leading zinc expert of America, assisted by a large and competent staff, and will be acknowledged as an authority on zinc ore deposits, the best methods of mining and milling, and the metallurgical treatment of complex zinc ores. The conclusion reached is that the zinc ore found in conjunction with silver lead may be treated to produce a fair profit instead of resulting in a loss, and as the consequence of adopting the methods suggested mines now actually idle because of the presence of zinc may be opened to profitable working, while others showing poor returns may be made profitable. The distribution of zinc is very wide, and the situation excellent for the creation of a zinc industry.—London Times.