



"The Different Kind of a Jewelry Store"

We Invite All Harrisburg to Our Grand

OPENING

This Evening at 7.15 to 10 O'clock

Updegrove Orchestra

Free Souvenirs

Nothing Sold

WHEN this "Different Kind of a Jewelry Store" was first opened we stated the policy on which we determined to build our business and stake our reputation.

THAT policy — Satisfaction or money refunded—and truth and honesty in all our dealings with the public has given us the greatest asset any business can have—the confidence of the people.

THE steadily increasing trade which made necessary the securing of additional space—the second floor over our store and now completely remodeled and rebuilt—proves in itself that our methods have won.

IT is with a feeling of gratitude that we request you to honor us with your presence at the opening of our new and enlarged jewelry store.

The P. N. Caplan Co.

206 Market Street

FOODS THEY BUILD OR DESTROY

AMAZING BUT RARELY SUSPECTED TRUTHS ABOUT THE THINGS YOU EAT

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By ALFRED W. McCANN

CHAPTER 134

Cream unfit for human consumption, produced under conditions in which inspection and control are unknown can be utilized by model dairies in the production of butter for the United States army and navy solely for the reason that the Bureau of Animal Industry has never made an attempt to regulate the creameries

and centralizers of the country shipping their products into Interstate Commerce.

When Professor George Supplee of Cornell University was seen in the factory then turning out 300,000 pounds of "pasteurized" butter for the United States army and navy he was asked where was the pond from which the ice used in cooling the wash water was cut.

He escorted the investigators to the pond. It lay in a basin on the brow of which stood two cow barns. With every rain the drainage of these barns was washed into the basin. The ice was cut from frozen water and cow sewage.

Come into the barn," said Professor Supplee, "and I will show you a condition which explains my reason for condemning three batches of butter. These people did not know I meant business in inspecting the butter made here for the government. They could not realize that I meant business until I had condemned the third batch, after which they began to clean up."

The barns to which we were escorted were known as "the model

barns." It was the cream originating in them that Professor Supplee had condemned.

"Do you mean," he was asked, "that you reject the cream from these model barns while using the cream that comes from the dirty farms in the country districts roundabout?"

"That is exactly the situation," he said. "I don't know anything about the cream produced in outside farms delivering to this creamery. But I do know that the cream produced here is not fit for human consumption."

He led the way to the room where the cream from the creamery herd was being made ready for churning. It was as bad as any of the barns along the country roads. The walls and ceilings were infested with flies. Within twenty feet of the room lay a manure pit over which the flies buzzed in swarms.

"Now you can see for yourself," said Professor Supplee, "why I cannot permit the stuff originating here to go into Uncle Sam's butter."

"I have been kept so busy here that I have been unable to find a single hour in which to make inspections in the country, in consequence of which I know nothing about the conditions to be found there."

"Perhaps very pound of butter produced here should be rejected. I don't know, for the sole reason that I have been unable to find out."

"This plant operates every day in the week, including Sunday. For the first time in its history a factory inspector was here yesterday. When he declared that the workers must have one day of rest in each week the own-

ers of the plant said: 'If this is the law we will have to dock the men a day's pay. They are paid by the week.'"

Asked concerning the disposition of the butter condemned by him he said: "The stuff I reject for Uncle Sam is converted into prints and shipped to Philadelphia and New York City."

"Furthermore, when I came here I found they were pasteurizing in name only. I was obliged to change their methods so that the bacteria would be killed as was claimed."

The conditions suggested by this description are to be found in thousands of other barns and creameries. They are common.

On year later in a pasteurizing creamery in Chicago another group of investigators, of which I was one, found men working over full tubs scraping the surplus from the tubs with a stick and squeezing it with their bare hands into lumps. The lumps were then thrown into other tubs.

Butter hanging from the tubs fell to the cement floor and was picked up dripping with dirty water and put back into the tubs. We had just come in from the Chicago streets and our shoes were in the water in which the butter fell. It was "pasteurized" butter.

The girls in the print room squeezed off the extra weight from the butter on the scales and deftly added the finger excisions to the prints which were found to be short weight, smoothing the handled butter cleverly with a knife.

In this "pasteurizing" plant process-

ed, renovated, and ladies butter were also manufactured.

In the ripening vat dirt and dead flies were scattered over the surface of the pasteurized cream, thus reinforcing it. The man in charge informed us that he was ashamed to let us see the plant, as it was "all wrong."

"Improvements are on the way," he declared. He agreed that naked hands should not be used in making butter unless the workers are under medical inspection.

He agreed that flies should be kept out of butter at all cost for the same reason that they should be kept out of milk.

He knew the meaning of the phrase, "the typhoid fly."

He knew that the fly is a carrier of disease. He knew that the fly, feeding on the spittle of the floor or the street or emerging from a visit to a cuspidor or toilet room can infect milk, pot-cheese, ice cream, cream or butter with measles, diphtheria, septic sore throat, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis.

He admitted that all the pasteurized butter sold by his concern was not pasteurized. He did not know what percentage came from other creameries or centralizing plants. We later learned of shipments of raw butter from various centralizing plants to this pasteurized butter institution.

There was no medical inspection of the men or the girls working in the

butter-making and print rooms. They could have suffered from any disease and remained at their task. No gloves were used in the factory.

The bureau of animal industry has nothing to say concerning these evils, although the products affected by them are shipped into inter-State commerce.

Stough Comes East to Fight Slander Suits

Danville, Pa., Nov. 23.—Evangelist Henry W. Stough left Danville yesterday for Wilkes-Barre to fight slander suits against him there. Dr. Stough left Danville with the indorsement of every minister of the city. They will

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It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, blotches, ringworm, rashes and similar skin troubles. A little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 25c, or \$1.00 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes the skin and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases. Zemo is a wonderful, penetrating, disappearing liquid and is soothing to the most delicate skin. It is not greasy, is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress. The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

conduct the campaign here in his absence under the leadership of C. H. Wiedand.

Dr. Stough has decided to fight the cases to a finish.

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Bringing Up Father

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By McManus

