

ANOTHER MILK ORDINANCE

PROPOSED BY MAYOR ROMIG

(Continued from page 1)

some competent person appointed by the Board of Health on the score card used by the Dairy Division of the United States Government.

Section 11. The milkers must thoroughly wash and wipe their hands and the cows' udders before they begin milking. They must not use pails, cans, strainers, or separators, etc., unless they have been thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, or hot water and soda, and afterwards sterilized with boiling water or steam. Care must be taken that the seams of the vessels are thoroughly cleaned with a brush.

Section 12. Immediately after milking, the milk shall be removed from the stable into the milk room and put into perfectly clean bottles and cans. The milk house or milk room must be screened from flies and other insects, and must not be attached by doorway to any other building, and must be at least fifty feet from any cess pool or vault. No milk house or other place where milk or cream is stored or handled shall be used as sleeping quarters or for storing of any articles other than those used in the production and handling of milk. All toilet rooms shall be separate and apart from the milk room where milk or cream is stored or handled.

Section 13. No other foodstuffs except butter or cheese shall be kept in the same compartment of any ice box or refrigerator with milk or cream not in sealed containers, and such ice box or refrigerators shall be kept clean and free from odors at all times.

Section 14. All cans or bottles used in the distribution of milk shall be thoroughly cleaned either by hot water and soap or hot water and soda, or other alkali, rinsed and sterilized by boiling water or steam before they are again used as receptacles for milk or cream. Milk cans must be washed and cleaned immediately after the milk or cream is emptied therefrom. No person shall use a milk can or bottle for other than milk purposes.

Section 15. No person shall bring into the City of Alliance for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any milk:

(a). Containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.

(b). Containing more than 88 per cent of water and fluid.

(c). Containing less than 3 per cent of butter fat.

(d). Having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.

(e). Containing any dirt, foreign matter or sediment.

(f). Containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formalin, or other foreign chemicals.

(g). Containing any pathogenic bacteria.

(h). Containing bacteria of any kind more than 100,000 per cu. cm.

(i). Drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle, or are afflicted with or have been exposed to any communicable disease.

(j). Drawn from any cow within 15 days before or 7 days after parturition.

(k). Drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, or any other unwholesome or improper food.

(l). Which has existed or has been kept under conditions contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

(m). Drawn from any cow with inflamed or sore udders.

Provided that subdivisions a, b, c and d shall not apply to milk sold under the name of skimmed milk.

Section 16. No persons shall bring into the City of Alliance for sale or sell, or offer for sale milk from which the cream has been removed, either in part or in whole or which contains less than 3 per cent butter fat, unless sold as skimmed milk and the container plainly marked as such.

Section 17. No one shall use any vehicle for the delivery of milk in the City of Alliance which shall not at all times be kept in a cleanly condition and free from any substance which will contaminate or injure the purity of the milk, and shall have a covering of canvas or other material so arranged as to thoroughly protect the contents thereof from the rays and heat of the sun.

Section 18. Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis or other dangerous or infectious diseases occur in the family of any dairyman or among any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale, or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the City of Alliance, for sale, such dairyman, vendor or shipper of milk shall immediately notify the Health Officer of the facts in the case and the Health Officer shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk suspended or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper. Should any dairyman, vendor or shipper of milk fail to notify the Health Officer of any such contagious or infectious diseases or after such information is given, fail to obey his directions, the Health Officer shall seize and destroy all milk sent into the City by such persons, and he shall, when acting in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor. In delivering milk to families in which there exists contagious or infectious diseases, the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels furnished by such family.

Section 19. The members of the Board of Health, the Health Officer, or any person authorized by them or him shall have authority to examine all dairy herds, and all utensils for handling milk, of all dairymen or other persons engaged in selling or shipping milk or cream for sale in the City of Alliance. These inspectors shall have power to open any can, vessel or package containing milk or cream whether sealed, or otherwise, and take samples of milk,

or cream for analysis and if upon inspection the milk or cream is found to be filthy or the can or other containers are in an unclean condition, the said inspector may then and there condemn the milk or cream as deemed by him to be filthy and report same at once to mayor who will order an investigation. The report of such analysis of the milk or cream shall be filed with the city clerk and he shall make a report of such analysis to the council.

Section 20. No person shall bring into the city of Alliance for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any cream unless such cream is produced from milk which conforms to all the requirements of this ordinance free from foreign substances, and shall not contain more than 500,000 bacteria per cu. cm. and shall not contain less than 18 per cent butter fat.

Section 21. No milk, cream or ice cream shall be sold, offered or exposed or kept for sale with the intention of selling the same within the city of Alliance, after May 1, 1916, unless such milk or cream shall have been given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test within six months from date of issuance of license. All cows that shall have been satisfactorily tested shall be marked, "Tuberculin Tested," and shall be numbered and a certificate shall be filed with the city clerk of the city of Alliance upon forms furnished by the clerk, giving the number of the animals, date of making said test, the name of the owner, and the result of the test made. All such certificates shall be based upon actual tests made by the administration of Tuberculin by some person qualified to make such tests and such certificate shall be signed by the person making such tests.

Section 22. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as preventing the sale of milk or cream or ice cream to or by any firm, person or corporation where the same has been properly pasteurized in accordance with the Held or Flash systems.

Section 23. Any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violations of any provisions of the above ordinance, or abstracts or interferes with the execution thereof shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 24. This ordinance shall

be published in pamphlet form and distributed free.

FERTILIZER FROM GARBAGE

Interesting Government Statistics on Proposition Which Is Now Before Alliance People

Mayor Romig recently brought up the matter of the disposal of the city garbage and the council is considering the proposition of finding a suitable method of taking care of this proposition. Interesting statistics have been collected from government records on this proposition.

A survey of the Nation's resources in fertilizer materials has drawn attention to the large supply of these to be found in the accumulation of garbage in cities. This waste material contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which are recognized as essential to the production of large crops. Valuable as these elements are to the farms of the country, the garbage in which they are found is a source of trouble and expense to the cities. It seems, therefore, that this garbage can be disposed of most advantageously by returning it to the soil in the form of fertilizer.

In cities of 100,000 people or more the reduction of garbage by methods which furnish a residue fit for fertilizer use has proved to be a profitable municipal enterprise, and in smaller communities it might well be self-sustaining. Numerous analyses of raw garbage show that, on the average, grease constitutes 3.5 per cent; and of the fertilizer ingredients, potash, 0.3 per cent; bone phosphate, 1 per cent; nitrogen in the form of ammonia, 1 per cent. On this basis the value of a ton of raw garbage is about \$5, the grease being worth \$3, and the fertilizer ingredients about \$2.

Since the grease is of more value than the fertilizer, the reduction process is primarily designed to recover the grease. There are three principal methods of doing this. The garbage is cooked and steamed and then pressed dry and degreased in gasoline. Or, the garbage is dried directly in rotary hot-air kilns and then degreased in gasoline; or it is dried

and degreased in one operation. As raw garbage contains 70 per cent water and 3.5 per cent grease, the yield of the tankage residue or fertilizer should be about 25 per cent. Thus, 4 tons of raw garbage should be made to yield 1 ton of dried tankage and \$12 worth of grease. In the retail market the dried tankage sells for about \$10 a ton and at wholesale for \$7.50. There has been no great fluctuation in these prices for some time. In actual practice, however, the percentage of tankage obtained is not usually 25 per cent.

At present, however, only six cities in the United States operate their own reduction plants and about 20 send their garbage to privately owned plants. These produce in the course of a year 160,000 tons of tankage, or fertilizer, made from 1,045,000 tons of raw garbage. If all of the 199 cities in the United States which have a population of 30,000 or over should adopt this method of garbage disposal, the total yield should be from 637,500 tons to 937,500 tons of fertilizer per year. This would be worth from \$4,780,000 to \$7,000,000. Additional fertilizer material could also be obtained in the cities from dead animals, street sweepings, and stable manure.

DON'T BE MISLED Alliance Citizens Should Read and Heed This Advice

Kidney trouble is dangerous and often fatal. Don't experiment with something new and untried.

Use a tested kidney remedy. Begin with Doan's Kidney Pills. Used in kidney troubles 50 years. Recommended here and everywhere.

The following statement forms convincing proof of their merit.

Mrs. Sol Willis, West Second St., Sidney, Nebr., says: "I had an attack of kidney and bladder trouble, and was caused much distress by an intense ache in the small of my back. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of my aches and pains and also restored my kidneys to a normal condition. Since then I have had no return of the complaint."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Willis had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Why Constipation Injures

The bowels are the natural sewerage system of the body. When they become obstructed by constipation a part of the poisonous matter which they should carry off is absorbed into the system, making you feel dull and stupid, and interfering with the digestion and assimilation of food. This condition is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.—April

100 Bushels of first class rye for sale. Good for seed. Fred M. Hoover, Alliance 14-1f-6724

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark, Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

BOX BUTTE COUNTY FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

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T. Kibble promised his assistance and the benefit of his experience in preparing for the state fair for several years past. L. H. Highland spoke on the proposition. A motion by Lloyd Thomas, that the directors be asked to plan for a county fair, the chief features to be agricultural exhibits and stock exhibits, with a low admission fee and plenty of entertainment, carried unanimously. The election of the board of directors was held and resulted as follows:

Board of Directors
John O'Keefe, F. E. Reddish, A. D. Rodgers, W. W. Norton, C. A. Newberry, W. E. Spencer, E. I. Gregg, Fred Molling, Wm. Rust, Sr., L. H. Highland, E. T. Kibble, L. J. Schill, W. O. Barnes, J. A. Keegan and J. A. Hunter.

The meeting of the stockholders then adjourned and the meeting of the board of directors was held. The following officers were elected for the ensuing fiscal year:

A. D. Rodgers, president.
C. A. Newberry, vice president.
Fred H. Molling, treasurer.
W. E. Spencer, secretary.

The board made an agreement with the Alliance Commercial Club for the use of the fair grounds during the stockmen's convention in June.

The dates for the county fair this fall were set for September 19, 20 and 21.

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Cattle and Hogs on Upward Move

SHEEP MARKET IS STEADY

Beef and Cows Dime Higher; Hogs Fully 10c to 15c Higher; Some Extra Good Going at 20c Above Last Week, and Lambs About Steady.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., April 4, 1916.—The week opened with a rather light run of cattle, only 66 loads or about 1,700 head being offered for sale. The market started out rather slow, dressed beef men not taking a great deal of interest in the offerings, but on later rounds their bidding became a little stronger and purchases were made at fully steady to a big dime higher, some distillers averaging around 1,350 pounds bringing \$8.75 and fair to very good 1,050 to 1,300-pound heaves bringing \$8.30@8.60. The receipts of cows and heifers were very light and with a good demand from all sources the offerings were cleaned up early at fully 10@15c higher than last week's close, good to choice heifers grades selling around \$7.00@7.75 and on up. Trade in stocker and feeder grades started out with activity and good demand with result that everything in this line was bought up at an early hour at fully steady prices.

Prime beefs, \$9.10@9.30; good to choice beefs, \$8.75@9.00; fair to good beefs, \$8.30@8.70; common to fair beefs, \$7.25@8.25; good to choice heifers, \$7.25@8.25; good to choice cows, \$6.75@7.75; fair to good cows, \$6.00@6.75; canners and cutters, \$4.50@5.00; veal calves, \$7.00@10.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$5.50@7.50; good to choice feeders, \$7.85@8.40; good to choice stockers, \$7.75@8.25; good to fair feeders, \$7.40@7.70; common to fair feeders, \$6.50@7.25; stock heifers, \$6.75@7.75; stock cows, \$5.75@7.00; stock calves, \$7.00@8.00.

Monday's receipts of hogs were very light, only seventy-five cars or 5,400 head being on the market. Good demand from both local and outside sources brought up the price to fully 10@15c and in extreme cases 20c above the close of last week with result that the bulk of the sales were from \$9.35@9.45 with a top of \$9.60. Sheep receipts total only 32 cars or about 8,000 head. Packers seemed rather indifferent at the start but later purchased a few loads of lambs at fully steady prices, some good light Mexicans going at \$11.25.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, handy, \$11.00@11.25; lambs, fair to good handy, \$10.65@11.00; lambs, fair to choice hvy., \$10.00@10.65; lambs, fall clipped, \$9.00@9.75; lambs, fresh clipped, \$8.50@9.25; wags, fair to choice light, \$9.25@10.25; wags, fair to choice heavy, \$8.50@9.25; wethers, fair to choice, \$8.00@8.75; ewes, good to choice, \$8.15@8.50; ewes, fair to good, \$7.50@8.15.

PUBLIC SALE!

I, the undersigned, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at my place, 12 miles directly south of Alliance, Nebraska, on Section 2, Township 22, Range 48, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, 1916

Commencing immediately after free lunch at 11:30 o'clock, the following property:

Thirty HEAD OF HORSES Thirty
10 head of geldings, coming four years old, mostly broken. 1 pair yearling colts.
5 head of brood mares, weight 1200, all in foal. 1 pair yearling mules.
4 head of geldings, coming three years old. 3 broke saddle horses.
4 mares coming three years old.

Fifty HEAD OF CATTLE Fifty
25 head of cows, mostly with calf by side, two to seven years old. 5 coming two-year old heifers, not with calf.
10 of them milk cows. 1 high grade roan bull, three years old.
7 steers coming two years old. 1 coming yearling roan bull.
3 steers coming one year old. 3 shoats, five months old, weighing 150 pounds each.
8 coming yearling heifers.

MACHINERY, Etc.
2 good Deering mowers, six foot. 2 sets of work harness.
1 Deering rake, 12 foot, almost new. 2 good stock saddles.
2 hay sweeps, one new. 10 bushels of seed potatoes.
1 DeLavel cream separator. Household Furniture: Edison Phonograph and other articles too numerous to mention.
2 wagons, and one ranch wagon.
2 grind stones, almost new.

Big Free Lunch at 11:30 O'clock

TERMS: All sums under \$15, cash. Six months time on bankable notes bearing 10 per cent interest. No property to be removed until settled for.

E. G. Bain, Owner

COL. H. P. COURSEY, Alliance, Auctioneer R. M. HAMPTON, Clerk.

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