

THAT MILK ORDINANCE

For the City of Clarksburg as Introduced in the City Council

Carefully study the following ordinance which has been offered in city council as it is of vital concern to them all and then determine whether the same shall become a law, and in the interest of all the Telegram invites full discussion of the measure:

An ordinance regulating the sale of milk and cream in the city of Clarksburg, providing for the issuing of permits to persons dealing in milk; for inspection of milk, dairies, etc. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Clarksburg:

Sec. 1. No person, firm or corporation shall bring or send into the city of Clarksburg, sell, exchange or offer for sale or exchange any milk or cream without first having obtained a legal permit to do so.

The applicant shall be required to present a printed application, signed and duly sworn to in person or by a responsible agent, by the applicant, and a satisfactory certificate from the consulting state veterinarian showing that his own premises and herd, as well as any premises or herd, from which he obtains any milk for sale or exchange are in possession of the city, to be in a clean and sanitary condition, and his said herd or herds free from disease, which application and certificate shall be in form as provided by resolution of council.

Such permits shall be renewed in the month of July each year. No fee shall be charged for issuing any such permit.

The city physician or the sanitary officer shall require the tuberculin test of every herd before any permit is granted for the sale of milk therefrom where such herd is suspected of infection with tuberculosis.

After the permit is granted no person, firm or corporation may change the source of supply of milk or cream without the approval of the council and no such permit shall be transferred.

The council (or city physician or the sanitary officer in case of emergency) may at any time revoke any permit that may be granted for failure on the part of the licensee to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or such ordinance or law as may be in force at the time.

Milk.

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or exchange or offer for sale or exchange any milk or cream which is adulterated or unwholesome milk or cream within the city of Clarksburg, except as hereinafter provided for pasteurized milk and cream. The terms "adulterated" and "unwholesome" as used in this ordinance shall mean:

First: Milk containing more than eight-sevenths per centum of water or fluid.

Second: Milk containing less than thirteen per centum of milk solids.

Third: Milk containing less than three and one-half per centum of butter fat, or having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.

Fourth: Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days before or five days after parturition.

Fifth: Milk drawn from animals fed on unhealthy or unwholesome food or drink.

Sixth: Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition or from cows unhealthy or diseased.

Seventh: Milk containing more than two per centum acidity.

Eighth: Milk containing pus cells.

Ninth: Milk which has been adulterated with water or any other fluid or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

Tenth: Milk containing more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Eleventh: Milk which has not been cooled immediately after milking and the temperature of which, after cooling shall be at any time higher than thirty degrees Fahrenheit.

Twelfth: Milk or cream reacting to the usual or ordinary test or tests for formula, salicylic or boric acid.

Thirteenth: Cream from unadulterated and unwholesome milk sold or offered or kept for sale as such, having less than eighteen per centum butter fat, cream from adulterated or unwholesome milk.

Fourteenth: Any milk from which the cream, or any part of such cream has been removed, except that skimmed milk shall not be considered unwholesome, when sold as hereinafter provided.

Fifteenth: Any milk, which, after standing two hours or less, reveals a visible sediment at the bottom of the bottle.

Skimmed Milk.

Sec. 3. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or exchange or offer for sale or exchange in the city, any milk from which the cream or any part of such cream, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center and on the outside of every vessel in which such milk is kept, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in metallic letters permanently soldered, to be not less than one inch in height; and where the entire can of milk is sold or delivered to one place or customer, a paper label with red letters "skimmed milk" is posted on the can near the center. Said paper label to be four inches by six inches and upon a standard pattern to be furnished by the city, none other can be used, provided, that in the case of delivery of skimmed milk in glass bottles the words "skimmed milk" shall be blown in the bottle in letters not less than one inch in height. Nor shall any person, firm or corporation sell or exchange milk, or his, their or its agent, or agents, sell, as skimmed milk, any milk which had a less percentage of casein and salts than that contained in unskimmed milk.

Cream.

Sec. 4. No cream which is adulterated shall be brought into the city or be held, kept or offered for sale or exchange for consumption within said city. The term "cream" herein used means the fatty portions of pure milk, which rise to the surface of the milk when the milk is left at rest; or which are separated by other means. The term "adulterated" as used in this section means cream to which any foreign substance had been added or which contains less than eighteen per centum of butter fat.

Dairies.

Sec. 5. Every person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging, offering or exposing for sale or exchange, milk in the city, maintaining a dairy farm or uses premises for keeping cows, for dairy purposes, shall keep the entire premises clean, wholesome and in good repair at all times, the buildings well painted or whitewashed, well lighted and ventilated, provided with a suitable floor properly drained and which shall contain not less than 600 feet clear space for each cow; shall change the water in the coolers at least once a day, and shall permit no accumulation of manure, but the same shall be removed at least twice daily and one hour preceding every milking of cows, and shall see that like conditions prevail upon and at every dairy farm or premises from which he, they or it obtain any supply of milk or cream for sale or exchange as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Every person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange in the city milk, keeping cows for the production of such milk, shall cause them to be fed on healthy and wholesome food and fresh clean water; to be kept clean and free from lice and ticks; shall cause the teats and udder to be carefully cleaned with a damp and then a dry cloth, immediately before milking, and shall see that like regulations are observed in respect to any cows from which he, they or it obtain any supply of milk or cream, for sale or exchange as aforesaid.

Disease Reported.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation, selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange, milk or cream in the city, having charge or control of any cows or the premises on which cows are kept, to notify the city physician of the existence of tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease, among said cows, or among any cows from which he, they or it obtain any supply of milk for sale or exchange, as aforesaid, by letter delivered or mailed within twenty-four hours after the discovery thereof; and to isolate or cause to be isolated any of such cows so diseased, which he, they or it may reasonably believe to be infected and to exercise such precaution as may be directed in writing by the said city physician. And the said city physician, state consulting veterinarian or inspector shall immediately report any such case of tuberculosis, contagious or infectious disease to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, and to the board of health for Harrison county, if the same be beyond the corporate limits and within said county.

Milk Receipts.

Sec. 8. No person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange milk in the city, shall permit any milker or those engaged in the handling of the milk or cream, so sold or exchanged or offered or exposed for sale or exchange, as aforesaid, to do any milking or handling of said milk or cream, except that they maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons, and he, they or it shall cause all milking to be done with dry hands. Any such person, firm or corporation using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use, and cause those from whom they obtain any supply of milk for sale or exchange, as aforesaid, to provide and use, a sufficient number of receptacles or non-absorbent materials for the reception, storage and delivery of milk, and shall keep and see kept clean, sterilized and wholesome at all times such receptacles.

And such person, firm or corporation shall cause at milking times the milk from each cow, as soon as its milking is accomplished, to be immediately removed from the stable or room in which the cows are kept, and immediately cooled to fifty degrees Fahrenheit and strained through one-half inch absorbent cotton, or its equivalent, duly sterilized, nor shall any milk or cream be sold or kept in any room used for stabling cows or other animals.

No person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange, handling, storing or consuming milk in the city shall place or permit to be placed in any vessel, bottle or milk receptacle in which milk is placed, kept or stored or delivered, any other substance than milk or cream, except boiling water or steam rising in cleaning and sterilizing thereof.

Milk Storage.

Sec. 9. No person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange, milk or cream in the city shall store, cool or mix said milk or cream in any room which is occupied by horses, cows or other animals. All rooms in which milk or cream is stored, kept or mixed shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean and sound against flies. The walls and floors of said rooms to be of such construction as to make easy a thorough cleaning.

The room or rooms, aforesaid, shall contain the proper appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils actually employed in the cooling, mixing, selling and distributing of milk or cream, and all such apparatus and utensils shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam immediately after being so used.

And such person, firm or corporation shall cause those from whom any milk or cream is obtained by them to observe the provisions of this section.

Infected Receptacles—Diseased Employees. Sec. 10. No person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange, milk or cream in the city, in bottles to any dwelling or other house that has in it any contagious disease or disease, or that is placarded by the city physician for contagious disease or diseases, shall remove from such dwelling house any bottle or receptacle which has been or is used for the purpose of receiving or storing milk or cream, until such placard has been removed by the proper authorities and after disinfection. No person suffering from or who has knowingly, within a period of twenty days been exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox or other dangerous diseases, unless proper disinfection under direction of the city physician has been had shall work or assist in or about any dairy farm nor about the cooling, handling or distributing of milk or cream; no proprietor, or manager or superintendent of any dairy, dairy farm, milk depot, or any distributing agent who supplies milk or cream to the citizens of the city, shall knowingly permit any person suffering or exposed as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy farm or work as aforesaid.

Delivery and Place of Sale. Sec. 11. No person, firm or corporation selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange, milk in the city, shall transport and deliver from either dairy or storage house to any purchaser thereof, in said city, or to any milk depot or manufactory, therein, any milk except in sealed cans made of well tinned iron, with inner surface smooth and free from rust, or in sealed glass jars or bottles, thoroughly cleaned and sterilized at the time of filling; no such person, firm or corporation shall fill or keep milk in glass jars or bottles or cans for transportation and delivery of milk in any barn, stable, street or public place. No such person, firm or corporation shall keep milk intended for the sale or exchange, in the city, in sleeping or living rooms or in any room which is not kept clean at all times or in which the plumbing is not constructed in accordance with sanitary plumbing or fail to report, forthwith, to the health officer any cases of contagious or infectious diseases where milk or cream is kept for sale, stored or sold.

Such person, firm or corporation shall be held liable for the acts of his, their or its agent or agents, for any violation of the sections of this ordinance and the intention of any person doing or omitting the doing of such act shall be immaterial in prosecutions hereunder.

No "dip milk" shall be sold or exchanged or offered or exposed for sale or exchange in any grocery store, bakery, meat shop, confectionery or other store where milk is not sold exclusively, milk or cream sold in such places must be bottled at the dairy or city depot and kept in a covered box or cooler and refrigerator, at no higher temperature than fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and in clean, wholesome and sanitary condition.

Milk Wagons. Sec. 12.—No person, firm or corporation within the said city shall sell or exchange or offer for sale or exchange milk or cream from any vehicle unless such vehicle bears a conspicuous place plainly and legibly on each outer side, and near the front thereof, a metal sign bearing the year, license number, name of the business and in cases milk or cream is sold from cans or vessels, where no vehicle is used unless the license number shall be placed in a conspicuous place on said can or vessel, and if such milk or cream is sold or exchanged or exposed or offered for sale within a store or house, then such license number shall be there exposed in some conspicuous place.

Milk Inspector. Sec. 13. Inspection of milk or cream in dairy farms and dairies, milk depots and ice cream manufactories, and all milk and cream of all vendors, shall be made under the direction of the inspector or the city health officer, and all persons, firms or corporations selling or exchanging or offering or exposing for sale or exchange or having in possession milk or cream for sale or delivery or exchange, either on their own account or for any other person, firm or corporation in said city, shall at all times, permit said inspector or city health officer to inspect the same and take, at any time or place, such samples of said milk or cream as they or either of them may require. Every sample of milk or cream delivered to the said inspector or city health officer shall have a label attached to the vessel containing said sample on which shall be written, at the time of the delivery of the said sample, the number of the dealer's license; the number of the sample and date of collection, owner and driver, temperature and specific gravity of the milk from which said sample is taken, and a duplicate of said label and of said sample sealed in the bottle or vessel, shall be delivered to the person from whom such sample is taken.

And thereupon the said inspector shall enter in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, a copy of said label and shall enclose said label in a sealed envelope upon which shall be written only the number of the sample and the date upon which it was taken, which envelope shall be attached to the bottle containing the sample and which shall be delivered to the city chemist and bacteriologist for testing.

The city chemist and bacteriologist may test said samples of milk or cream for:

First: The percentage of water or fluid.

Second: The percentage of milk solids.

Third: The percentage of butter fats.

Fourth: The specific gravity.

Fifth: The percentage of acidity.

Sixth: For formalin, salicylic or boric acid or other preservative, or foreign substance.

Seventh: Bacteria per cubic centimeter.

The said city chemist and bacteriologist shall enter the result of said test opposite the number of the sample so tested in a permanent record, and shall report the result of said test to the city clerk, and the city clerk, thereupon furnish him the name of the owner of the milk from which said sample was taken, which he shall then enter in his permanent record.

The inspector shall furnish to the city clerk a copy of the label, aforesaid, and said city clerk shall record the same in a well bound book to be kept for the purpose and report the result of each inspection to the meeting of the city council next ensuing and such record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the city board of health or any member thereof.

Inspection of Dairies, Etc. Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of said inspector, city veterinarian or other officer duly thereunto authorized by this ordinance, or by the law, to inspect all dairies, herds, cows, animals, dairy barns, milk houses, and dairy

plants, milk depots, wagons, vehicles, utensils, vessels and other things used in the production, preparation, handling, transportation, distributing and delivering of milk or cream and of every place where said milk or cream is used for manufacturing or commercial purposes in said city; and in said inspection it shall be his duty to inquire into and see whether all persons, firms or corporations, buying, selling or exchanging or exposing for sale or exchange any milk or cream in the city, as well as those from whom such persons, firms or corporations obtain any milk or cream for sale or exchange, have complied with the provisions of this ordinance and every law in relation thereto, and to make a report to the city council showing the compliance or non-compliance of such persons, firms, or corporations with the provisions of this ordinance, and every law applicable to them, and the status and conditions of all said dairies, dairy farms, plants, vehicles, utensils, milk depot, manufactories of ice cream or other milk or cream products, and any other place or thing as to which any duty is required by this ordinance.

In the inspection of dairies he shall make his inspection and report thereof, in accordance with the dairy score card adopted by the Official Dairy Inspectors' Association, and no permit shall be granted unless such score shows fifty per cent good.

Tuberculin Test. Sec. 15. The board of health or city physician or city inspector or health officer, may at any time require the tuberculin test of any herd suspected of infection with tuberculosis. Tuberculin shall be furnished by the city and shall be such as shall meet the requirements of the government of the United States.

Report of Diseases Traceable to Impure Milk or Cream. Sec. 16. Every physician practicing in the city shall report to the city board of health and city council, in writing by duplicate copies every case of sickness coming under his charge or observation, traceable to impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, and shall ascertain from the occupier of the house where such sick person may be, the name of the person furnishing the milk, as well as such persons' license number.

And it shall be the duty of said inspector, upon any such report being filed with the city board of health or city council to obtain such information and immediately inspect the source of supply of said milk from the person delivering the same to the premises where produced, together with all the herd, utensils, vessels, etc., employed in the production, handling and delivery of such milk.

Authority to Destroy Impure Milk and Cream. Sec. 17. The said inspector or city physician shall have authority and power to seize and destroy any unclean, impure, unhealthy or unwholesome or adulterated milk or cream, which has been brought into the corporate limits of said city and therein held, offered or exposed for sale or exchange or sold and exchanged.

Classification of Milk. Sec. 18. The milk supply of the city shall be divided into three classes, to be known as:

Class 1.—Certified milk.

Class 2.—Inspected milk.

Class 3.—Pasteurized milk.

Class 1.—Certified Milk.—The use of this term shall be limited to milk produced at dairies subjected to periodic inspection and the products of which are subjected to frequent analysis. The cows producing such milk must be properly fed and watered, free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, and from all other communicable diseases and from all diseases and conditions whatsoever likely to deteriorate the milk. They are to be housed in clean stables, properly ventilated, and to be kept clean. All those who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness and such persons must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other infections liable to be conveyed by the milk. Milk must be drawn under precautions necessary to avoid infection, and be immediately strained and cooled, packed in sterilized bottles, and kept at a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, until delivered to the consumer. Pure water, as determined by chemical and bacteriological examination is to be provided for use throughout the dairy farm and dairy. Certified milk shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, butter fats four and not over five, and thirteen per cent solids, and shall not be more than twelve hours old when delivered. Such milk shall be certified by the mayor, said inspector, consulting state veterinarian and city chemist and bacteriologist of the city. Such certificate shall be sealed upon the bottle.

Class 2.—Inspected Milk.—This term shall be limited to clean raw milk from healthy cows as determined by the tuberculin test, a physical examination by the consulting state veterinarian, and as provided by this ordinance.

Class 3.—Pasteurized Milk.—Milk from dairies not able to comply with the requirements specified for the production of milk in classes one and two is to be pasteurized and sealed in packages before being sold and must be sold under the designation "pasteurized milk," in large white and red letters upon the outside of said package, together with the date of sealing of each package. Milk for pasteurization shall be kept at all times at a temperature not to exceed fifty degrees Fahrenheit, except during the process of pasteurization, by which is meant heating the milk to a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, for twenty minutes or 160 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes, as soon as practical after milking in closed vessels which shall be the final containers of said milk and after sealing, immediately cooled to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

No cows in any way unfit for the production of milk for use by man, as determined upon physical examination by the consulting state veterinarian and no cows suffering from a communicable disease, shall be permitted to remain on any dairy farm on which milk for class three is produced.

No such milk shall be classed as pure and wholesome which after standing for two hours or less, reveals sediment in the bottom of the bottle.

No person, firm or corporation bringing into the city and there selling or exchanging or offering or exposing

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Special Suit Sale



EVERY PRINTZESS SUIT IN THE HOUSE NOW SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All \$30 Suits at **\$20**

All \$28 Suits at **\$20**

All \$25 Suits at **\$18**

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FLETCHER'S

The Store That Pays No Rent

Empire Building Directory

<p>Acme Credit Co. Room 423 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>Alexander & Alexander Room 426 Insurance Fourth Floor.</p> <p>H. C. Alexander Brokerage Company Room 427 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>D. D. Britt Room 323 Civil Engineer Third Floor.</p> <p>C. A. Butcher Room 320 Lambier Third Floor.</p> <p>Board of Education Clarksbury Independent District Room 431 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>Clarksburg Telegram Co. Printers and Publishers First Floor Main Street.</p> <p>Citizen's Loan Co. Room 423 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>R. G. Dunn & Co. Room 429 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>C. L. Edmonds Cement Worker, Mezzanine Floor.</p> <p>Fairmont Coal Co. Room 535 Fifth Floor.</p> <p>G. W. Gall, Jr. Room 429 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>Home Loan Co. Room 643 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Hope Natural Gas Co. Rooms 104 to 101 Seventh Floor.</p> <p>Holmboe & Lafferty Architects Rooms 651-3 1-2 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Henderson Bros.' Lumber Company Room 646 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Dr. E. A. Hill Rooms 201-203 Physician Second Floor.</p> <p>C. P. Keely & Co. Room 648 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Dr. F. S. Linger Rooms 512-515 Dentist Third Floor.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Suite 315 Third Floor.</p> <p>Dr. S. M. Mason Rooms 201-207 Physician Second Floor.</p> <p>Marietta Torpedo Co., Room 650 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Neff & Lohm Attorneys-at-Law Second Floor.</p> <p>S. Newman Ladies Tailor Rooms 541-542 Fifth Floor.</p> <p>Frederick Ott General Contractor Third Floor.</p> <p>Dr. R. L. Osborn Room 205 Second Floor.</p> <p>Public Stenographer Room 211 1-2 Second Floor.</p> <p>Prudential Life Insurance Company Room 430 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>Dr. R. D. Rumbaugh Rooms 312-313 Dentist Third Floor.</p> <p>Richards Construction Co. Contractors Rooms 610-649/2-910 Sixth Floor.</p> <p>Lewis M. Sutton Special Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co. Mezzanine Floor.</p> <p>Sperry & Sperry Attorneys-at-Law Second Floor.</p> <p>W. H. Taylor Room 432 Lawyer Fourth Floor.</p> <p>A. K. Thorn & Co. Fire and Life Insurance Room 438 Fourth Floor.</p> <p>United Brokerage Co. Room 517 Third Floor.</p> <p>Olandus West Rooms 518 Coal, Oil and Gas Third Floor.</p> <p>Dr. J. E. Wilson Room 211 1/2 Physician Second Floor.</p> <p>R. R. Wilson Room 225 Attorney-at-Law Second Floor.</p>
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ROCHA'S CAREER DUPLICATED BY BANDIT VILLA

Juarez Aid Rose to Power in Army, but Knew When to Stop.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 6.—Francisco Villa is not the first Mexican bandit to rise to a high position in Mexican military affairs.

Sentense Rocha, Bandit, smuggler, and soldier of fortune, who joined Juarez in the struggle against the efforts of Austria to establish a Mexican empire under Maximilian, had a career in many ways parallel with that of Villa, save only that Rocha establishing himself, retained the sense of proportion and died in his bed with honor.

Drives Invaders South.

Rocha, although ignorant of affairs of the world, was Juarez's second in command. He had the same streak of military genius that Villa seems to have and was a natural military strategist.

He defeated General Thomas Mejia, at Matamoros, and drove forces of Austrians, French and Mexican imperialists south.

This was the retreat of the so-called "Tarnava convoy," because the retreating troops took with them the enormous treasure of the Tarnava family. In a night battle Rocha again attacked the column and routed it, bringing the Tarnava funds and many prisoners to Juarez.

Captures Arsenal in Capital.

Following the execution of Maximilian and Juarez's assumption of the presidency, General Negrete, in 1871, attempted a coup d'etat as did Felix Diaz, with Madero and seized the arsenal.

Juarez placed the task of capturing the arsenal in the hands of Rocha, who, unlike Huerta in Madero's time, made a genuine attack, captured the stronghold and saved the Juarez government. For this he was made secretary of war, and for years controlled the military policy of Mexico, dying later while on a visit to Europe.

so offending.

Sec. 22. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 23. This ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and shall, therefore, in accordance with section 23 of the charter embraced in chapter 83 of the acts of the legislature of West Virginia, 1911, take effect from its passage.

CEMENT BLOCKS.

Lime, plaster, cement, sand, sewer pipe, etc. Prices right, quality and service our specialty. Both phones. G. M. WEST, Feed Supply Store.