

COUNCIL PUTS OFF MILK ORDINANCE FOR TWO WEEKS

Proposed Regulation Discussed Pro and Con But Committee Doesn't Feel Ready to Take Action in Matter.

South Bend milk dealers, wholesale and retail, large and small, clashed for the second time last night at the regular meeting of the committee of the whole of the common council.

As was the case two weeks ago, the argument arose in discussion of the proposed ordinance regarding the manner in which milk is handled and delivered in the city, and again the committee failed to reach a definite agreement in the matter. It was laid over until the meeting two weeks hence.

The ordinance's chief section and the one to which the smaller milk dealers of the city strenuously object, is that which sets forth that all milk shall be pasteurized and clarified before it is bottled and delivered to the customers of the various dealers.

Prominent local physicians, chemists and milk dealers were called upon for talks and for opinions in the matter. Among the speakers of the evening were Dr. Charles S. Rosenbury, secretary of the board of public health; I. S. Borley of Flint, Mich., a graduate of Purdue university and a prominent figure in the milk supply of that city; Dr. W. K. Schlosser of Plymouth; Alvin Rogers, local milk dealer; J. S. Borden, county farm agent; Dr. H. M. Miller, local physician, and Dr. J. E. Gookin, of the South Bend medical laboratory.

Favor Ordinance.

These men all spoke either in favor of the ordinance or expressed the opinion that South Bend's milk supply is given rigid tuberculin tests.

Dr. Gookin displayed several slides made from "clean" milk and from "raw" milk. Clean milk, he said, was milk in which to the cubic centimeter—about a thimble-full—there were 100 bacteria or less. The lower grades of milk and those which he declared were unfit for public consumption were samples from which test slides showed more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Certified milk, the only grade which escapes regulation by the proposed ordinance, contains about 10,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Dr. Gookin's slides were made from three drops of the milk to be tested in a half pint of sterile water. The members of the council were impressed with the vast difference shown in the various slides.

Dr. Rosenbury declared a large proportion of the diseases of warm weather were directly attributable to the impure milk supply obtained by their victims. However, his most startling statement was to the effect that the hoof and mouth disease scourge which infested northern Indiana and southern Michigan and which for a time threatened to become a nation wide epidemic, was traceable to insanitary methods of handling milk in creameries.

"It is very difficult to keep disease germs out of milk unless the process of pasteurization is resorted to," said Dr. Rosenbury. "Typhoid germs from infected cows are sometimes almost impossible to discern in samples. However, these mild or 'missed' cases are as fatal to the health of the consumer as the more contagious cases.

Only Safe Method.

"I have here a letter from H. B. Switzer, dairy bacteriologist of Purdue university, in which he declares that all milk which goes into the supply of a city should either be pasteurized or given severe tuberculin tests. At the same time he maintains that pasteurization is in reality the only safe method, and recommends heartily the adoption of the ordinance which is now before the council.

"Diphtheria bacilli also thrive in milk without changing its taste, color or odor. Numerous outbreaks of diphtheria have been traced to infected milk. Septic sore throat also, is a disease often conveyed by infected milk.

"All of these diseases I have mentioned might be in the milk which is supplied South Bend consumers. Pasteurization will absolutely do away with all danger from these sources. I heartily recommend the adoption of the ordinance."

Dr. Borley, a brother of Dr. E. R. Borley of this city, said that the country was working slowly toward a general pasteurization of its milk supply.

"The process of pasteurization is not generally understood," he said. "Pasteurized milk simply means heated milk. In the language of the kitchen it means par-boiling or scalding. It is not necessary to boil milk in order to pasteurize it. If you have no thermometer it is advisable to bring it to a boil in order to be sure that the harmful germs are killed. After the milk is heated it must be suddenly chilled and kept cold. This is an essential part of the process of pasteurization.

"The milk should be heated to 148 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. A lower temperature or a shorter time may not kill the bacteria. A higher temperature or a longer time is not necessary."

Dr. Rosenbury in quoting from the letter from Mr. Switzer, declared that the lowest quality of milk was that peddled by the smaller dealer in the outskirts of the city.

Urges Investigation. Dr. H. M. Miller declared that the council should take time for a rigid investigation into the matter before it took definite action with the ordinance.

That, also, was the advice of Dr. W. K. Schlosser of the Schlosser Bros. creameries in several Indiana cities.

It was Councilman Lang who placed before the council the motion that it delay further action over the ordinance.

"I do not feel justified in voting at present for a law which will throw at least 20 business men out of their livelihood," he said in presenting motion. "I do not think that this council is sufficiently informed in the matter to come to any decision tonight."

His motion carried unanimously. The process of clarifying was demonstrated after the meeting by a representative of a concern which manufactures clarifying machines.

Councilman Miller read a remonstrance from property owners along Lincoln way E. which complained of a large signboard in the lot at 443 Lincoln way E. The complaint also set forth that some one of the city's boards had failed to remedy condi-

Why Your Eyeglasses Cast a Shadow

EARLY every one has observed the fact that a stream of water throws a shadow, as do also the lenses of eyeglasses when held in the sunlight. These things are all transparent, that is, light may pass through them under ordinary circumstances, so it seems rather peculiar that they should throw shadows.

The fact that the lenses of your spectacles throw shadows is easily explained. There are two general kinds of lenses, the concave and the convex, the latter being what are known as burning or reading glasses, and also being the kind of "specs" old people use, or the farsighted.

If one holds a pair of these lenses so that the light may fall on them, an image of the source of light (a round spot in case of sun-

light, or a filament in case of an incandescent electric light) will be thrown on a screen shoved back and forth behind the lenses. All around this image for quite a space there is a shadow—the shadow of the lens. The lens has simply gathered all the light falling on it into one spot, so it has bent the rays of light out of their straight path.

Now, if the ray be bent out of its path no light will fall where that ray would have fallen unless some other ray has been bent into its place—so there is shadow.

The concave lenses will throw all shadow, for they bend the light, not convergingly, but divergingly, and the rays striking them are scattered outward from the lens, so that no light hits immediately behind the lens. However, the light falling on the screen around the shadow

will be somewhat brighter than the other light, for that part receives its ordinary quota of rays and the bent rays also.

Now, the jet of water would act somewhat as a convex lens and focus the light in a thin line instead of a spot—and it will do this if the jet be uniform and smooth. If, however, it be broken up into a crowd of drops (as most jets are) no light will be focused, and there will be a shadow just as if the jet were opaque.

This is due to the absolute reflection of the light back into the air from the drops. Some light ray will enter a drop, but will be reflected out again before it has a chance to get through, on account of its liability of striking at an angle greater than what is known as the critical angle. All this bending of light comes under the subjects of refraction and reflection in the study of optics.

tions along the east river bank from the Grand Trunk railway toward the city.

The ramshackle fence along that portion of the Lincoln highway is a disgrace to the park board and to the city of South Bend," said Mr. Miller. "I move that the committee on streets and alleys of this committee be delegated to take the matter up through its proper channels."

Signboard Nuisance. His motion carried, and was followed by a discussion of municipal control of the alleged signboard nuisance. According to City Atty. Scibir, the city has no ordinance actually controlling the erection of advertising signboards unless the boards are proved a public nuisance and are removed through prosecution by the public nuisance ordinance. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the council.

Councilman Scifort was declared out of order when he reported the result of the meeting of the street and alley committee with the board of public works after the meeting of the

council last Monday night. He declared that the committee and the board had decided that a new underground wiring ordinance was necessary, so that the long distance telephone companies of the city would be included in its scope.

That matter will also be taken up at the next meeting of the council.

PRESTON BALTIMORE MAYOR.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—Mayor James H. Preston was reelected Tuesday over Charles Heintzeman, republican, by a majority of 15,000 to 13,000. This means Preston is master of the democratic situation in Maryland.

MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We should be pleased to show you our beautiful new line of mid-summer millinery.

MRS. M. A. FRALICK, 131 N. Main St.

Try NEWS-TIMES WANT AD.

BISHOP SEEKS AID FOR DUTCH WEST INDIES

Right Rev. M. D. Vuylsteke Reports Lack of Rain Puts Many on Verge of Starvation.

To secure funds for his starving people is the purpose of the visit of Right Rev. M. D. Vuylsteke, O. P., bishop of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, to America. During the past week the bishop has been resting up at Notre Dame university after several weeks of hard missionary work. The bishop was formerly a Dominican friar in the province of Holland before receiving his appointment to the missionary field.

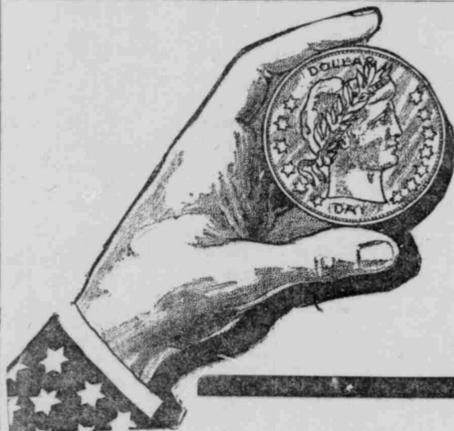
During the last three years there has been little rain on the island, said the bishop, and labor conditions are very bad and farming is an impossible task. The only occupation open to the 50,000 natives is fishing and the

working of boats on the rivers and lakes and this means that many people are on the verge of starvation. Priests and ministers have been receiving their remunerations from Holland and have aided in the saving of many lives. During the past winter the bishop has been traveling in America and is now working in the northern section of the country and will return to his people in a few weeks.

WANT NEW SCHOOL.

A committee to meet with the advisory board and consider the question of a new school building, was appointed at the meeting of Willow Creek community center at the Willow Creek school house, Tuesday night. The committee is composed of John Leszen, Jacob Monner and Michael Mathias.

The ladies of the center will serve supper at the Willow Creek school house Saturday evening from 6 to 10, and invite every one, automobile parties especially.



Would You Make Your Wife Happy, Your Children More Healthful and Yourself More Contented?

-IF-
You Could Do So For Two American Dollars Each Month
YOU CAN



It's Clean-Up Week in South Bend and the very time to resolve to clean up, not only out of doors, around the yard, but within the house, in the kitchen. Do away with the dirt, the dust, the litter and muss that wood and coal and the ordinary fuel make. Clean up, use the modern fuel and illuminant.

COOK WITH GAS

The Time-Saving—Money-Saving—Worry-Saving Fuel

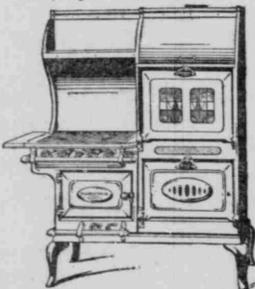
LIGHT WITH GAS

The Light that Outshines the Sun

Install a Gas Range now, at the very beginning of summer while during the long summer months its convenience will be most appreciated.

THIS IS THE RELIABLE CABINET RANGE.

We can furnish this range with the oven either on the right or left side. Complete, as illustrated, \$43—\$5 down and \$3 per month.



Size of baking oven, 18 1/2 x 18 1/2 inches; height, 14 inches; broiling oven, 18 1/2 x 18 1/2 inches; height, 11 3/8 inches; baking oven under cooking top, 14 1/2 x 18 1/2 inches; height, 9 inches; warming closet, 18x18 inches; height 10 1/2 inches.

Space occupied, with end shelf, 24 x 58 inches; without shelf, 24x51 1/2 inches.

Height of burner top from floor, 31 inches. Total height of range, 57 1/2 inches. The same range as above without glass oven doors \$46.

The same range with a six burner top \$49. The same range with six burner top without the glass oven door \$46.

The same attractive terms on any of these four ranges. Prices include installation and all connections.



This Range as Illustrated \$31—\$3 Down and \$2.50 per month. Installed and connected.

Size of ovens, 18x18 inches; height of baking oven, 14 inches; broiling oven, 10 inches. Space occupied, with end shelf, 26x53 inches; without shelf, 26x48 inches. Height of burner top from floor, 31 inches. Total height of range, 52 inches.

\$3 down and \$2.25 per month will install this DETROIT JEWEL CABINET RANGE In Your Kitchen. The Price, connected is \$29.



Size of ovens, 18 x 18 inches; height of baking oven, 12 inches; broiling oven, 9 inches.

Space occupied with end shelf, 28 x 57 1/2 inches; without shelf, 28 x 52 inches.

Height of burner top from floor 31 inches.

Total height of range 58 inches.

Same range as above, with glass oven door \$33.00.

Same range as above, with glass oven door and porcelain parts \$35.50.

A GAS WATER HEATER INSURES PLENTY OF HOT WATER FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

THE GAS COMPANY

215-217 S. MICHIGAN ST.

A GAS IRON DOES AWAY WITH IRONING DAY WORRIES. IT HEATS QUICKLY—STAYS HOT AND STAYS CLEAN.