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### LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED ROAD.

Made in the Letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association—Make Up of the D. L. & W. Board for Today—Moving the Machinery into the New Klotz Silk Mill at Poplar Street—Remarkable Record of the Cannon Ball Freight on the Jersey Central.

Speaking of the proposed Delaware Valley and Kingston railroad the letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' association advances the following argument:

The intention to convert this canal into a railroad is clearly and beyond question simply following the march of modern improvements. For seventy-two years the canal has been an important means of transportation from which freight traffic has been gradually withdrawn by railroad competition. Consequently the construction of a railroad over the route is but a change in motive power to meet this competition.

In view of certain changes in the route of the proposed railroad by its departure from the bed of the canal at some curves, the company laid its plans before the commission, asking it to consider that the legislature of the state, which is the creator of the commission, has very clearly shown in the act of assembly above quoted, that it regarded the public advantage and utility resulting from the substitution of a railroad for a canal as a settled fact in the policy of the state.

A direct and incontestable benefit, the results of which will be far-reaching, will be that of reducing the selling price of the most essential of all products—coal. This will equally affect both the supply for domestic purposes and for manufacturing.

To accomplish this result the proposed railroad has already entered into contracts for the shipment of anthracite, mined by individual operators, estimated at two and one-half million tons, at freight rates which, assuming a tide price of \$100 per ton, as has been, would be twelve and one-half per cent. under the rates hitherto charged.

Further, these contracts provide for an even greater reduction in the freight charge on the smaller sizes of anthracite used for steam-making purposes. The total difference is estimated at as much as thirty cents per ton on the average product, and besides there will be the reduction in the final selling price, which, according to the well-known laws of commerce, must always result from open competition.

This proposed road can afford to grant this material reduction in freight charges, not only because the rates charged by existing railroads are exorbitantly high, but, owing to the relative low cost of its construction and the comparatively small price already paid for the right of way on a line which is practically graded and ready for the rails, and with the further advantage that, because over almost the entire route the grades are level or in favor of the load, it will be able to transport freight at a low operating cost.

### VERY STRINGENT MILK ORDINANCE TO BE SOON INTRODUCED IN COUNCILS.

Was Considered Last Evening by a Special Committee from the Board of Health—Provides That Every Milk Dealer Be Licensed and That His Herds Shall Have Been Declared Free from Disease—Penalties That Are Provided.

A very lengthy ordinance, by which it is proposed to regulate the sale of milk in this city, was last evening considered at a meeting of a special committee from the board of health held in City Solicitor Vosburg's office. It has long been proposed to revise the milk laws of the city, but the matter has never been brought to a head until now. Parts of the ordinance considered last evening were drawn up by ex-Food Inspector Cullen and the other portions of the measure have been prepared by Food Inspector Widener, acting in conjunction with City Solicitor Vosburg and a committee from the Green Ridge Women's club, which latter body has lately interested itself in the matter.

The meeting last evening was attended by W. G. O'Malley and Dr. Rodham of the board of health; Food Inspector Widener, City Solicitor Vosburg and Attorney S. B. Price, the latter appearing for the Women's club. Only a few minor changes were made in the ordinance last night, and it is proposed to bring it before the board of health on Wednesday evening for that body's consideration. It will then be introduced in council, but probably not before re-organization. Mr. Vosburg stated positively last evening that it would stand a strong legal test.

PROVISIONS OF MEASURE. The measure first provides that no person shall sell milk in the city without first procuring a license. Any person desiring a license must make a written application to the board of health, stating his name and residence, the exact location of his dairy or the place he obtains his milk; if a producer the number of cows in his herd and if not the number of cows in the herd of the person he purchases milk from, and finally how he disposes of his milk.

The filing of this application will allow him to continue selling until the board acts on it. The measure then provides that an inspection be made of the dairy from which the milk comes and of the cows which produce it, a refusal to allow such inspection being ground for the refusal of a license. If the dairy is located within Lackawanna county it is to be the duty of the health officer to make the inspection, or to supervise the inspection, the purpose of which is to ascertain whether any of the cattle are infected with tuberculosis or other contagious disease or not. If the dairy is outside the city the ordinance provides that the inspection be made by a local veterinarian acceptable to the health officer and without expense to the city. In this inspection what is known as the "tuberculin test" is to be used, the tuberculin to be furnished at the expense of the board of health. Every animal inspected is to be tagged or branded, such tag or brand to afford

a permanent record of its physical condition.

GRANTING OF LICENSES. The health officer must then present a report to the board of health, stating what disposition is to be made by the dairy owners of diseased cattle found and after consideration of this report the board is to determine what applicants are entitled to a license, and must pass a resolution granting them such license, which is to be valid one year from the date of the passage of such resolution.

The licensee, upon being granted a license, must from that time post on the outside of his milk wagon, his name place of business and the number of such license, or if he sells milk in a shop he must post these same in a conspicuous place.

After disposing of the license proposition the ordinance provides that no dealer shall sell any "unclean, impure, unhealthy, unwholesome or adulterated milk; that all stables must be well ventilated and not overcrowded; that the animals be clean and free from contagious disease, and that they be not fed any putrid food."

Taking up the standard to be maintained the measure provides that no milk sold shall contain more than 3 1/4 per cent. of water fluids or less than 12 1/2 per cent. of milk solids, 2 1/4 per cent. of which latter must be butter fat. No cream shall be sold which contains less than 18 per cent. of butter fat, or which has been adulterated with any deteriorating substance. No dealer is to be allowed to sell skim milk without marking all cans containing this kind of milk with the words "Skim Milk" in letters at least 1 1/2 inches high.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES. The ordinance then provides that the health officer or any other employe of the board of health is to be permitted at any and all times to inspect the dairy and heads of licensed dealers, and a refusal on the part of said dealer to allow such an inspection is to be followed by a fine. In default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not more than thirty days.

In addition to considering the above ordinance the committee adopted a penalty clause to be added to the rules prohibiting the exposure of fresh meat outside butcher shops. This clause fixes the penalty at not less than \$3 nor more than \$10 for each violation of the rules.

In conclusion it is provided that all violators of the ordinance shall be tried before the mayor or any alderman of the city and shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not more than thirty days.

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- |   |         |   |         |
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