

## UNCLE SAM'S MILK POLICY AIMS AT EDUCATION OF WHOLE NATION

Department of Agriculture Has Set Up No Bacterial Standards, Says Statement.

Is Working Only to Educate Dairymen to Produce and Ship Clean Milk.

THE numerous misapprehensions under which the public in general and dairymen everywhere in particular have been laboring in regard to the work the government is carrying on, with a view to establish a higher standard of purity in the nation's milk supply, has led the department of agriculture to issue a statement outlining its policy in dealing with the milk situation in the United States. Contrary to the general impression, the statement points out, the government has set up no bacterial standards with which all milk coming under its jurisdiction in interstate commerce must comply, but instead is conducting a campaign of education to instruct dairymen and others handling the milk supply of cities and towns to produce and ship good milk.

The statement follows: "It is erroneously supposed that the department of agriculture has established absolute standards and bacterial counts to which all milk coming under its jurisdiction in interstate commerce must comply. The department has established no absolute standards. It certainly has not and will not establish any rule declaring that milk containing less than a certain number of bacteria per cubic centimeter is good milk. Under such a standard, milk containing less than a certain number of typhoid or tubercle bacilli would automatically be passed as coming up to standard.

"A simple count of the bacteria is not in itself sufficient to determine absolutely its safety. The nature of the bacteria as well as their number also must, if possible, be considered. The presence of only a few disease producing bacteria might make the milk dangerous, while several thousand



GOVERNMENT EXPERTS MAKING A BACTERIAL COUNT OF MILK SAMPLES TO DETERMINE STANDARD.

harmless bacteria could be present without necessarily indicating that the milk was unsafe. The presence of even a few colon bacilli, for instance, is presumptive evidence that cow manure has been allowed to get into the milk between the cow and the consumer. Similarly, a high count of the kinds of bacteria that normally are present in milk indicates either that the milk is dirty, or that it has not been held at low temperature or that it is old.

### Campaign of Education.

"The department in its milk activities is carrying on an extensive campaign of education to help dairymen produce and market good clean milk. This work is carried on principally by the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry. This division exercises no policing function. It has no power under the law to seize milk or to prosecute milk dealers. Its work is purely educational. This division issues many educational bulletins, based upon its experiments in the economical production of clean milk. It supplies farmers with these bulletins and also sends men into the field to show milk producers how to make changes within their means, which will raise the quality of their milk and also increase their profits.

"These demonstrators have helped milk producers who supply over 200 cities. In each city these demonstrators co-operated with the local health authorities, not to help them secure evidence or bring prosecutions, but to improve the local system of inspection, whereby the inspectors can aid the milk producers of the territory to bring their milk up to the city's own standard without being called upon to make excessive expenditures.

"With the inspectors, the demonstrators visit the dairy farms as friends of the farmer. They may show him that certain cows in his herd do not yield enough milk to pay for their feed, or the demonstrators may point out certain changes in feeding which will greatly increase the yield. They help the farmer build an inexpensive milk house, and show him how a win-

dow or two or a waterproof floor for his barn, or a little whitewash or more frequent cleaning will actually increase his profits. Where desired, they explain methods of pasteurization and shipping and handling of milk.

### Tuberculin Supplied Farmers.

"Through this bureau the department supplies tuberculin for testing herds. These demonstrators have no power to compel the farmer to follow their advice. They merely try to show him that these measures are for his own good. They do not and cannot require the farmer to pasteurize his milk. Where they find a herd that is not tested for tuberculosis or milk being produced in an unclean way, they advise that the milk be pasteurized, using any one of a number of competing machines or a homemade pasteurizer.

"As a result of this work thousands of farmers have introduced new and sanitary methods of producing and shipping milk—not because they were forced to do so, but because they saw the justice of protecting their consumers and found that they lost less milk and made greater profits by following the specialists' advice.

"The dairy division advises the pasteurization of milk unknown or of



PUTTING MILK INTO SEPARATOR IN MODERN DAIRY.

doubtful purity because in large measure it protects the consumer from dangers that might be incurred by using such milk in the raw state. Pasteurization is not recommended as a substitute for sanitary precautions, but as an additional safeguard where the inspection is not sufficient to guarantee the purity of the milk.

### Educating the Consumer.

"The dairy division also is conducting an extensive campaign among consumers. In the first place, it is trying to convince them that it costs more to produce clean, wholesome milk than to produce dirty and dangerous milk. In the second place, it aims to show the householder how to keep milk after it has been delivered by the milkman. Clean milk, if allowed to become warm, if kept in unclean vessels or if exposed to the dust of rooms or left within reach of flies quickly deteriorates and may become dangerous.

"Whatever power the department has to compel milk dealers to produce safe, clean milk comes to it from the food and drug act. Under this act the department has power to request the department of justice to order prosecutions or seizures only in the case of milk that enters interstate commerce. In this work the department does not set up standards, but accepts the standards of the city into which the milk is being shipped across state lines.

"The bureau of chemistry, which has only a limited number of inspectors, does most of its work by co-operating with local authorities in the case of milk produced across a state line. Where milk is found to be adulterated it is, of course, seized. Where indications are found that the milk is not properly produced and is likely to become dangerous the dairyman is warned to clean up and is shown how to improve his milk. If he fails to act on this warning prosecution follows.

### Aim of the Work.

"The purpose of this work is not so much to protect large cities, that have their own health officers and milk inspectors, but to prevent dangerous milk being shipped across state lines into smaller towns, which have no local milk inspection.

"Inspectors working near Pittsburgh lately found that much milk which was refused entry into Pittsburgh by the local health officer was being sold in nearby suburbs and small towns. The department, of course, had no power over milk produced and sold within state lines, and therefore could take no direct steps to see that milk shipped into these towns from the neighboring

**In your hand you hold a five-cent piece.**

**Right at the grocer's hand is a moisture-proof package of U need a Biscuit. He hands you the package—you hand him the coin. A trifling transaction?**

**No! A remarkable one—for you have spent the smallest sum that will buy a package of good food; and the grocer has sold you the most nutritious food made from flour—as clean and crisp and delicious as it was when it came from the oven.**

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

towns within the state was clean and pure.

"The major purpose of the study is to determine exact conditions in the district, so that the milk producers may be aided intelligently to produce a satisfactory product. In most cases, save where milk is actually watered or chemically preserved, the government finds that the bad milk results more from the ignorance of the farmer than from any deliberate intention on his part to produce and sell dirty milk. He commonly needs expert advice along practical lines, and this advice in most cases he welcomes and carries out as rapidly as his means permit.

### Government's First Investigation.

"The government's first investigation into interstate shipments of milk was undertaken in the summer of 1908 around Cincinnati before that city had a milk inspection department. Most of the milk used in Cincinnati was shipped across the state line from Ken-

tucky. The results of the government's analyses of this milk are as follows:

	Total number samples analyzed.	Number adulterated.	Per cent adulterated.
1908	449	281	62.6
1909	207	42	20.3
1910	732	86	11.8
1911	Practically no milk work done.		
1912	139	14	8.3
1913	231	13	5.2

"The records of infant mortality in Cincinnati from 1909 to the present time show a decrease of about 33 per cent. A number of specialists in children's diseases in that city attribute this decrease to the death of babies to work done by the federal government and by the city in co-operation.

"At the time of the establishment of the branch laboratory in Cincinnati in 1907, no pasteurization was done and little consideration was given to the bottling and delivery of milk in a clean condition. Of the entire supply only that milk delivered by a single firm was pasteurized, and in this case pasteurization was apparently resorted to more as a means for preserving the milk than for any other reason.

"At the present time there are about 31,000 gallons of milk used each day in Cincinnati, and of these, 28,000 gallons are pasteurized, the remainder being from tuberculin tested cows."

### SPECIALISTS ON MARKETING.

Employed by Government to Report Prices From Start to Finish.

It is announced by the department of agriculture at Washington that a specialist on marketing perishable produce will investigate prices received by producers, cost of transportation and storage, change of ownership, accumulated charges, profits and other elements. This specialist will then study conditions in various sections to determine the feasibility of a market news service dealing with perishable products and also the best method of making statistics of supply and demand useful to the farmer or truck gardener.

Other specialists will give attention to studying co-operative organizations of producers and consumers, including co-operative marketing associations of farmers and buyers, co-operative stores, etc. They will make intensive studies of typical communities dealing with special products and will assist in the formation of new co-operative enterprises. An expert in co-operative accounting will assist such organizations to keep their books and records effectively, establish cost systems and follow up methods of handling goods en route and on sale.

Co-operating with the other investigators will be specialists in transportation—men who have had as much railroad shipping experience as division freight agents—who will assist producers in securing proper freight rates and will discuss questions of extending facilities, determination of rates, routing and other matters concerned with the speedy and cheap moving of produce to centers of wholesale and retail demand.

Special attention is to be given to the milling, marketing and utilization of cotton seed. A specialist in this line will gather full information necessary for the successful organization and operation of oil mills by co-operating producers. He will also endeavor to find new uses and new applications for cotton seed and its manufactured products.

### Stray Dog Saves Town.

A stray dog, sheltered for the night by a kindly man, saved the town of Downey, Ia., from destruction by fire when it awakened its protector, Station Agent Flynn, who found a nearby store and factory ablaze. The two structures were destroyed, but Flynn aroused the town, and the citizens, improvising a fire brigade, saved the remainder of the village.

**NEURA POWDERS** cure all Headache. 10 cents. Sold everywhere.

**Can't Be Beat.**  
Willie's Mother—Willie, we are going out. I want to buy you a pair of trousers.  
Willie—All right.  
As they enter the store they come to the counter with trousers spread upon it.  
Mother—Willie, do you like these?  
Willie—Yes, mother.  
But in the meantime Willie spied a counter with a large sign on which read, "Can't Be Beat."  
Willie then called his mother and said: "Mother, these are just the trousers I want. They can't be beat."—Mack's National Monthly.

**Why He Fell.**  
Above his desk through all the year  
In letters bold and black and clear  
This motto, framed, hung on the wall  
To stir him with its clarion call:  
"Do it now!"  
Then came the new year, and he swore—  
As you did—he would booze no more.  
For loud that motto on the wall  
Had sounded forth its ringing call:  
"Do it now!"  
One day the tempter came and said:  
"Take just one more. 'Twill clear your head."  
And then that motto on the wall  
Murmured a soft, seductive call:  
"Do it now!"  
—Chicago Tribune.

That splitting Headache will get almost instant if you take a Neura Powder. 10 and 25 cts. Sold everywhere.  
**NOVEL MASSAGE CREAM.**  
Perfect Skin Food That Removes Wrinkles and Clears Complexion.  
The most delicate skin will quickly respond to the soothing and tonic effects of Hokara and when this pure skin cream is used, pimples are soon a thing of the past.  
As a massage cream or after shaving it is unequalled, removing all irritations, and making the skin soft and velvety.  
Apply a little to the hands or face

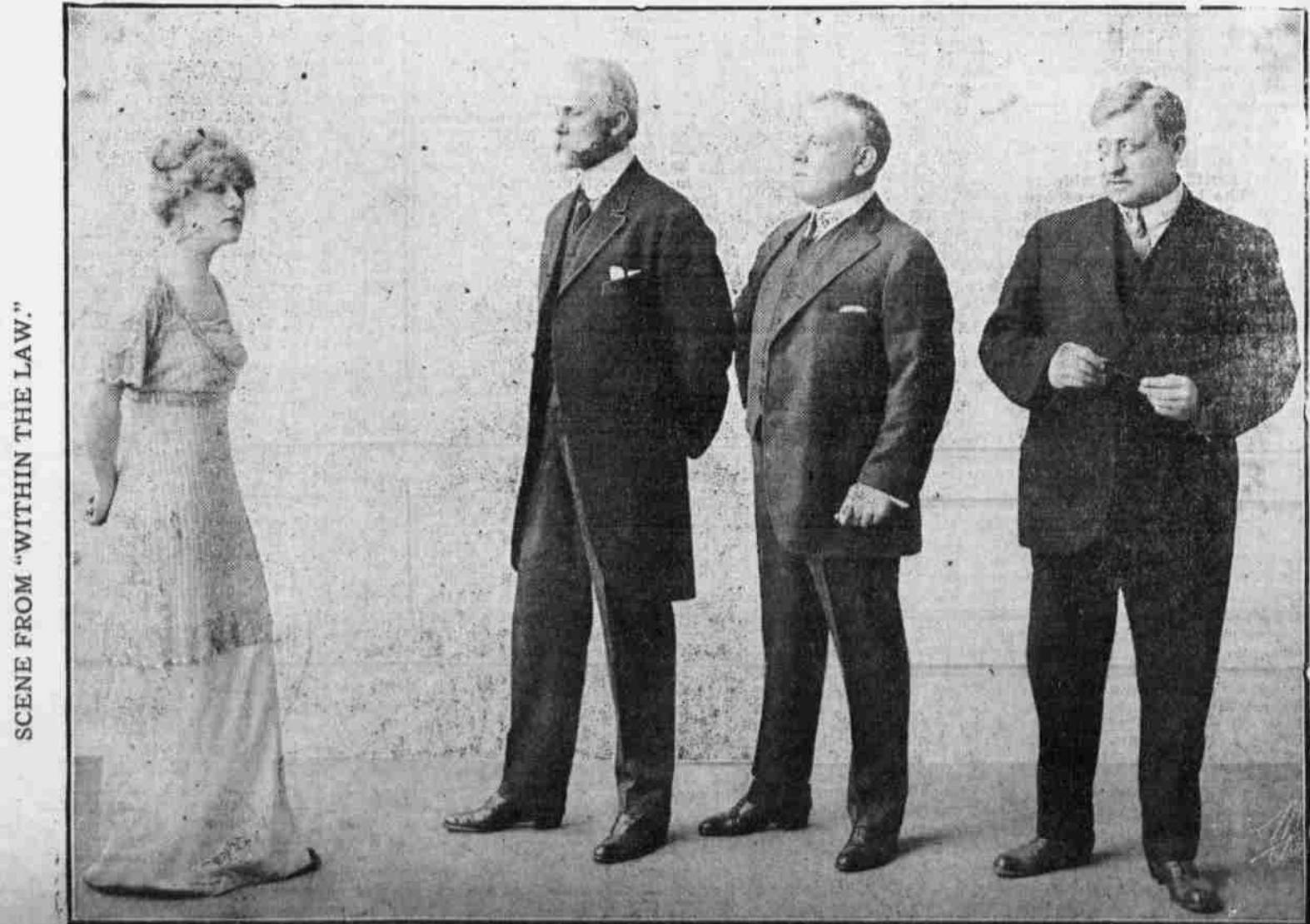
after washing and surprise yourself with the dead skin that comes off.  
Hokara is the only antiseptic massage cream, and pimples, eczema and all skin blemishes soon disappear when it is used.  
Although far superior to the ordinary massage creams and sold on a guarantee of "best you ever used or money back," yet the price is a trifle, only 25c for a liberal jar; larger size 50c.  
Sold on a guarantee by Peil, the druggist.

Before you start on your vacation see that you are supplied with some Neura Powders for Headache. 10 and 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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SCENE FROM "WITHIN THE LAW."