

STUDYING INFECTED MILK

Department of Agriculture is Experimenting with Promising Remedies.

CONDITIONS OF SPREADING TUBERCULOSIS

Urgent Necessity for Laws Requiring Stricter Inspection of Milk Herds and Destruction of Infected Stock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—Much attention is being given to the increased infection of the milk we drink every day, which is largely contaminated with a deadly disease known as tuberculosis.

In the light of this widespread infection throughout the country the government is making both federal and state laws to remove one of the most prolific sources of consumption, and thereby set up a barrier against that dread disease which kills more persons than all the other ills of the flesh combined.

Of pulmonary tuberculosis, ordinarily called consumption of the lungs, the public has heard a great deal in the last few years. It has been taught the nature of the organisms causing this dread disease, the most common modes in which the bacillus of tuberculosis obtains entrance into the lung tissues, and what chances of recovery exist in the various stages of the malady. But on the subject of general tuberculosis—the consumption which attacks any part of the body through the circulation, and which accomplishes its work with frightful speed and certainty—the public has had but little education.

It is the most fatal form of tuberculosis that is being fought in the present crusade of the state boards of live stock commissioners against diseased milk cows. In this latter type of tuberculosis infection does not come from breathing in the bacilli with the air, but, except in unusual cases, tubercular infection of the lungs remains local to the lungs. Infection occurs instead through the alimentary tract.

The disease germs first find lodgment in the folds of the body after being taken in with food or drink. Healthy digestive secretions will kill tuberculosis bacilli, but where the system is run down or there are disturbances of the organs, the germs may digest and find a place in which to grow. In a short time they eat their way into the circulation and spread through the body, attacking various organs. Tuberculosis of any part may set in. Death results in nine cases out of ten.

Children are especially subject to this kind of tuberculosis. One of the most common effects in infants is the production of rickets, which attacks the spinal column and distorts its growth. The great majority of the humpback children are victims of tuberculosis.

Cows kept in stables are especially liable to this disease. The germs seem to find ready lodgment in them. They attack various organs, first the most sensitive glands and alimentary tracts, and afterward the udders. When the bacilli have begun to grow in the last-named organs a milk given is contaminated so as to be a possible source of infection to every person who drinks it. Tuberculosis is slow to kill, but a diseased cow may go on giving infected milk for years before showing pronounced symptoms of the malady.

The failure of Koch's lymph as a cure for consumption, besides giving an impetus to the whole system of serum therapy, paved the way for development and manufacture of tuberculin, the substance which checks the growth of the disease in cattle. Tuberculin is now made by the chemists of the Department of Agriculture and is given away by the government. It consists principally of the poisonous products formed by germs of the disease which have grown on tissue. When injected into the circulation of a consumptive animal it causes a marked rise in temperature, which evidences the presence of the malady.

In the study of this disease it is found that tuberculosis bacillus is an obligate parasite that lives in the bodies of a number of mammals. If it finds entrance into the body it can feed itself upon the tissues and grow and multiply and continue its life under these conditions for a long period. As a result of this growth it produces certain chemical bodies which are extremely poisonous and are identical with the preparation of the tuberculin.

It has been generally believed by scientists from the very first that the species of bacillus found in men and cattle are the same, and there seems to be no difference in the study of the disease, or consumption of each by microscopic investigations. Also that the disease may be transferred from beast to man and man to beast.

Transmission of the Disease. The transmission of this disease from animal to man is not only found in the agency of the milk, but the source of other dairy products and in the animal manure as food. In the latter instance the disease is contracted by the eating of raw meat containing tubercle bacillus. Bacteriologists particularly recommend that meats of all kinds should be well cooked, so as to kill all micro-organisms which may infect it. Most danger, however, of contracting the disease of tuberculosis is through the drinking of raw milk, which is so universally consumed in the country without being sterilized or boiled.

In studying the conditions of tuberculosis in mankind statistics show a rapid increase in the use of dairy products in the past years, and a marked increase of cases of tuberculosis in mankind with it. In the matter of the consumption of milk it is a fact that in most European countries milk is not drunk raw to any extent. Nearly all of continental Europe has already in the last few years acquired the habit of sterilizing or boiling the milk before using it. As the use of sterilized milk becomes more common, therefore, the problem as to the distribution of tuberculosis by means of milk is disappearing. All the younger doctors of European countries are taught the necessity of sterilizing milk and, to a greater or less extent, even the children are taught the same fact in the schools.

great progress along lines guarding against the disease. Tuberculosis is the most destructive disease known to mankind the government emphatically urges that every state pass stringent laws and enforce them regulating the inspection of milk herds, the test of tuberculin and the destruction of all infected stock found as a safeguard to human life. L. W. THAVIS.

SUCCESS IN TEA CULTURE

Experiments in South Carolina Encouraging to the Establishment of the Industry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—The experiments of Charles U. Shepard, who is in charge of the experimental tea garden at Summerville, S. C., has made a report to the secretary of agriculture covering the progress made up to date. He says there are now about fifty acres of land under tea cultivation and a crop of 25 per cent. It is estimated that when all the plants now growing arrive at maturity they will yield 10,000 pounds annually. Dr. Shepard expresses the opinion that the fact that the tea plants lived through last winter, when the most injurious frosts of the history of the section was experienced, is a guarantee that the weather conditions will prove satisfactory. The labor problem, he says, has been solved by establishing a school for the education of negro children in tea picking.

The quality of the tea also has proved satisfactory. Of the black tea he says: "It has a distinctly characteristic flavor and, like some of the choicer Oriental teas, its liquor has more strength than its color indicates."

The green tea, he says, has attracted the most interest in the tea and more consumers and that "Oriental tea can hardly furnish the like in this country."

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted: Issue of July 20, 1899. Nebraska: Original—Jerome M. Cook, Lincoln, \$8; Increase—Isaac A. Rice, Judd, \$4; Increase—Philip W. Johnson, Lincoln, \$6; Increase—Patrick Kelly, Omaha, \$6; Increase—John W. Kelley, Omaha, \$6; Increase—Mary E. Carney, Fremont, \$5.

PLENTY OF RAIN IN WYOMING

Hay Crop is Above the Average—Other Crops Reported to be in Very Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is some prospect that an Indian feet may visit Wyoming before the next month. A report is made to that end has been for some time among prominent farmers of New York, the purpose being to have the feet here on September 18, Italy's national holiday, and it is thought the sailing north of the Italian steamer, the Albatross, is the result of the movement.

WHOLE MILK RECRUITING MINERS

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 2.—David Connel, formerly a deputy marshal at Goldfield, Colo., was shot and probably fatally wounded by an unknown man at the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad depot. He had been soliciting miners to work in the Cour D'Alene country and seven recruits whom he secured were with him when he was shot. They were surrounded, hooded and taken by a large number of men, and it is said they drew their guns and threatened to shoot. At this some one in the crowd fired two shots, one taking effect in Connel's side and the other striking off a portion of a thumb of one of Connel's companions. No arrests were made. Connel had been warned to leave the camp by a committee said to consist of the miners' union.

FOR AND AGAINST THOMPSON

An Effort Being Made to Secure His Pardon at Pierre. PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The application for the pardon of James Thompson, serving an eight-year sentence on a criminal assault charge, was presented to the Board of Pardon this afternoon, as well as a large remonstrance and a number of affidavits in opposition. Both sides allege bad character and general cunningness on the parts of the principal, and the board will have to decide which might have been the worst in considering the record of the prisoner. The mother of the prisoner, has been working for a year to secure the pardon and affidavits on which she hopes to clear her son from the charge against him. She is here assisting her attorneys as much as possible in their work on the case. States Attorney Smith of this county is fighting the application and is presenting a large number of reasons why no pardon should be recommended. It is the most stubbornly fought case which has been brought before the board.

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY JUDGES

SIoux Falls, S. D., Aug. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge J. W. Jones of the state circuit court has rendered a decision of importance, not so much in the amount involved, but as to determining what compensation county judges are entitled to under the law. Judge Wilkes, county judge of Minnehaha county, sued the county for \$100 for services as a member of the County Board of Insanity, the bill having been rejected by the county commissioners on advice of State Attorney Bates. Judge Jones decides against Judge Wilkes, holding that the county judges are not entitled to compensation other than that fixed by their salary by the state constitution. It is understood that the case will be appealed to the state supreme court. Judge Jones today also sustained the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Bechl against the city of Dell Rapids. The plaintiff sued that municipality for damages received by a fall from a sidewalk. The evidence showed that the sidewalk in question was not in its proper place and that it had been over for many months; that the plaintiff passed over the walk every day and thus had knowledge of its location. The jury awarded Mrs. Bechl the sum of \$2,100. The

SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LAND

Special Report of Seven United States Land Offices Located in that State.

HAS 11,000,000 ACRES OF VACANT LAND

Rapid City District the Largest with 13,181,000 Acres—Chamberlain the Second Largest—Watertown the Smallest. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The registers of the seven United States land offices situated in the state of South Dakota have just made a special report to the commissioner of the general land office in reference to the public lands in their districts. These reports show that South Dakota has, in round numbers, 11,000,000 acres of vacant government land which is subject to entry by qualified applicants. In the reports to the commissioner of the general land office the lands are specified as unappropriated and unreserved, surveyed and unreserved, reserved and appropriated or entered. Many interesting facts are disclosed in the special reports made to the commissioner of the general land office. Of the seven land districts in South Dakota the Rapid City district is the largest, containing a total of 13,181,000 acres. Of this 7,365,350 is surveyed land and is now subject to entry under the homestead, mining or other laws governing the disposal of government land. In addition to this, there are 5,815,650 acres of unsurveyed land in the district, which, when surveyed, will make a total of 8,277,000 acres of public land in the district. There are in the Rapid City district 2,585,395 acres of land reserved, 1,163,295 of which is contained in the Black Hills forest reserve, and the remainder is embraced in the Pine Ridge Indian reservation. A total of 2,238,998 acres have been entered under the various laws.

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HISTORIC AMERICAN HOMES

Houses that Have Been Presented to This Country's Heroes.

GIFTS OF FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS

Proposed Testimonial to Dewey Will Be but One of a Long List—Located in Washington. The house that is proposed as a gift to Admiral Dewey is not the first presented by admiring friends to officers of the army and navy, there having been several; such by way of precedent, but it is the first that has ever been subscribed by the country at large and under government auspices, says the Washington Star. It is sanctioned by the government, at least to the extent of permitting the national banks to receive deposits for the fund, guaranteeing that all moneys so received shall be used for the purchase of a house for Admiral Dewey, and by permitting treasury officials to take charge, unofficially, of the fund—the present chairman of the committee being Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, with United States Treasurer Roberts acting chairman.

ASSESSMENTS SHOW AN INCREASE

Those for South Dakota Will Run Up to Over \$10,000,000. PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The assessment returns which have come in up to today are from all the counties of the state except Custer, Hughes, Jerauld, Moody, Pennington, Potter and Gregory. On the returns so far in the net increase over the returns from the same counties last year is \$4,514,112. If the same percentage of increase is shown by the counties yet to come in the total increase for this year will be over \$10,000,000. The state board will more than likely reduce this, for the reason that Yankton county alone accounts for practically \$4,000,000 of the increase. That county started on the theory of assessing property at as near actual cash value as possible and an effort was made to secure co-operation of all the counties of the state in such an assessment, but none of the others followed, except that which might have been attempted in the north, which also shows a largely increased assessment.

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QUAINT GARDEN IN A BACKYARD

Belongs to a New York Man and Has a Curious Effect.

A Japanese garden is located in the midst of the barren yards in the older portions of New York City. It belongs to Julius Hoffman, a German physician, who has constructed it after the fashion of the Japanese. The Japanese idea of representing a miniature landscape is followed, small trees and plants are arranged in the distance and other ones in the foreground, giving the appearance of a greater perspective. But the most picturesque feature is hidden by the trees. It is a winding rivulet flowing from a lake which is fed by a waterfall constructed in the further corner of the garden. It winds around the Japanese flowers, under a pretty arched bridge, and flows into little pools and cascades. The effect of the ground had to be given an incline of five feet, which required fifty cartloads of earth. The trees, or Japanese arch, in bright red and black, as such is seen near all Japanese palaces, on which the sacred birds of the sun and moon are always made to fly, and even if the wood had to be "treated." The summer house and all the other work is done in the most skillful and delicate and decorated with the usual symbols. There are covers for Japanese lanterns, varieties of Japanese pottery, a stone water, and a bell which is rung by the wind. The paths are of bright, round stones which, to the Japanese, are always made to look like the country. The water abounds with frogs and turtles and even a small crocodile and a snake. A nearly in front of the doctor in the picture is what is called Ishitori. This is in shape like a little boat and is made of oil paper on the sides being covered with gold. At night, when the Japanese lanterns are lighted, the effect is also illuminated inside, appearing like a house in the distance. These are arranged in a Japanese garden and invariably time the soul of their owners. Near the gate is a Japanese washstand and a Japanese symbol to greet the effect of the ground had to be given an incline of five feet, which required fifty cartloads of earth. The trees, or Japanese arch, in bright red and black, as such is seen near all Japanese palaces, on which the sacred birds of the sun and moon are always made to fly, and even if the wood had to be "treated." The summer house and all the other work is done in the most skillful and delicate and decorated with the usual symbols. There are covers for Japanese lanterns, varieties of Japanese pottery, a stone water, and a bell which is rung by the wind. The paths are of bright, round stones which, to the Japanese, are always made to look like the country. The water abounds with frogs and turtles and even a small crocodile and a snake. A nearly in front of the doctor in the picture is what is called Ishitori. This is in shape like a little boat and is made of oil paper on the sides being covered with gold. At night, when the Japanese lanterns are lighted, the effect is also illuminated inside, appearing like a house in the distance. These are arranged in a Japanese garden and invariably time the soul of their owners. Near the gate is a Japanese washstand and a Japanese symbol to greet the effect of the ground had to be given an incline of five feet, which required fifty cartloads of earth. The trees, or Japanese arch, in bright red and black, as such is seen near