

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE INOCULATION USED AT THE GRANDE RONDE HOSPITAL

Local Nurses Treated to New Method of Preventing Typhoid Fever as Smallpox Vaccination and Diphtheria

Anti-Toxin Have Been Used in the Past—Treatment Not severe.

SOME ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE POINTS.

- Three doses or injections constitute immunizing treatment.
- First injection only leaves reaction, and almost invariably light. Last two have no reaction.
- Local nurses now being inoculated in first series of treatments.
- Leaves body immune for three years at least.
- Especially desirable for persons exposed to typhoid or drinking water suspected of containing typhoid bacteria.
- Administered only to persons perfectly healthy.

Nurses ministering to the sick and maimed in Grande Ronde hospital are the vehicles through which anti-typhoid vaccination is being introduced into Grande Ronde valley and Eastern Oregon. For one of the first times in the history of medicine and surgery in this city—which, by the way, has blazed the trail of up-to-the-minute treatments in many ways, of late—a vaccine to prevent typhoid fever has been administered and right now the nurses at the local hospital are inoculated with this new method of fighting typhoid fever.

Anti-typhoid fever vaccine is a new thing; new not only to the northwest but it is new to the biggest laboratories and clinics of the east for outside of experiment carried on by the armies of the leading nations of the world the past decade, little use has been made of this fever preventative in practical medicine until the past few years.

Simple, Like Vaccination.

The remedy is as simple as vaccination. To be as near correctly administered as possible, three injections are made under the skin of the arm; the dose thus to be given consisting of 500,000,000 killed bacilli—therein lies the secret of this vaccine, for it is only recently that the killed bacilli were substituted for the living cultures, and with more success. The first injection therefore is the lightest of the three but strong enough to say, the only reaction in the whole series of injections comes from the first one. Ten days later another dose, consisting of 1,000,000,000 killed bacilli is administered and again 10 days later the third and last dose of a size equal to the second is administered. That done, the body is immune from typhoid for a period of three years at least, and likely longer.

Ill Effects Trilling.

The reactions which sets in after administration of the first injection is not severe and in less than 48 hours has disappeared entirely and leaves the persons with no lasting ill effects. There is usually a slight headache and malaise and a red and tender spot on the arm about the size of a hand. In extreme cases the individual may develop severe and general reaction with nausea, vomiting, headache, backache, and slight loss of weight; but this is only in extreme cases. It has not so proven with the experiments with the nurses in the local hospital.

Army Officers Blazed Practice.

While the armies of England and Germany were the principal introducers of the method, the American soldiers have their very year—on the Texas border—been inoculated in great numbers to prevent typhoid in that very susceptible region and not one case of typhoid was reported. The number of inoculations done are counted by the thousands, so it is seen that the method is practical. The local physicians who are going to use the method here are confident of its popularization in La Grande. It is easy to administer, leaves but little ill effect, and leaves the individual immunized just as vaccination prevents smallpox.

"It is certainly a feasible method of

preventing typhoid, and to persons going into a typhoid laden territory or called upon to treat typhoid victims or drinking water that is 'suspected,' we find that it has a splendid value and effectiveness," agreed several La Grande physicians today in speaking of the method. The nurses at the hospital are soon to be given the second injection.

History of Method Interesting.

Now that it is a foregone conclusion that many La Grande people are going to be inoculated with this virus that fights away typhoid fever bacteria, a brief review of the method is not amiss.

Summarizing the work with anti-typhoid vaccine at the Massachusetts general hospital, Dr. Mark Wyman Richardson, secretary of the state board of health of Massachusetts, and Dr. Lemly H. Bennett, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, January 5, 1911, state:

"Our experience, therefore, covers 1,588 inoculations practiced upon 405 individuals. As yet there have been no untoward results, and we believe that the inoculated individual have acquired an increased resistance to typhoid infection which will last them for several years at least. We expect in the coming year to extend the influence of these inoculations, especially among nurses and others attendant upon the sick. Furthermore, we have strong faith that the procedure will, within a short time, find increasing favor with the general public, which, exposed as it is to many sources of infection, is in great need of specific protection."

In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Major Russell reviews briefly the history of anti-typhoid vaccine as follows:

"Experience with vaccines in general and with typhoid vaccine in particular has shown the possibility of increasing the individual resistance to infection. As far back as 1886 Simmons and Frankel immunized small animals with living cultures, and Beumer and Piper immunized mice. Chantemesse, Vidal, Sanarelli and others very early began investigations of typhoid prophylaxis by immunization. Little or nothing came of these experiments, largely because of the impracticability of using living bacteria on men. It was not until 1892 that Brieger, Kitasato and Wassermann found that the use of living bacteria was unnecessary and that a high degree of immunity could be produced by killed cultures. In 1893 and 1894 Pfeiffer reported his investigations on the nature of the immunity in typhoid and cholera and elaborated a test for the presence of protective bodies in the serum which has become classic under the name of the Pfeiffer phenomenon. Soon after, in 1896, owing to the discovery of agglutinins by Grubler and Durham, our knowledge of typhoid immunity advanced rapidly. In the same year Pfeiffer and Kolle immunized two men against typhoid and made complete and comprehensive studies of the blood changes following inoculation with killed cultures. Their work showed, according to present laboratory standards, the identity of the immunity produced by vaccination and by an attack of the fever, both agglutinins and bacteriolysins being greatly increased.

Wright Perfects Method.

A few weeks before Pfeiffer and Kolle's experiments became public, Sir A. E. Wright, at that time connected with the English army, inoculated two men with killed typhoid bacilli, but his studies were apparently on the coagulability of the blood, since no report was made of the specific changes in the blood serum. In the next year, 1897, he launched the present anti-typhoid campaign in a publication describing the inoculation of 18 persons. In 1898 he inoculated 4,000 men of the British Indian army, and in 1900, on the outbreak of the Boer war, the vaccination was carried out on troops destined for South Africa. Wright furnished some 400,000 doses, and it is understood that 100,000 men were inoculated one or more times."

Timely Hints Given.

The surgeon general of the army medical laboratory at Washington has issued these timely instructions to the army surgeons under him, concerning the use of this method now being introduced in this city.

"The most suitable time for administration of the vaccine is about four o'clock in the afternoon, as the greater part of the reaction is then over before morning."

"No applicant should be vaccinated who is not perfectly healthy and free from fever at the time, and it is advisable, in case of doubt, to take the temperature and to examine the urine; in the case of any man who has fever or any other signs of illness, it should be postponed until he recovers. This precaution is necessary to avoid the vaccination of men who might be coming down with typhoid."

"The men should be cautioned not to drink beer or liquor on the day of treatment."

WILL HARNESS THE COLUMBIA

SPOKANE LIGHT COMPANY TO BUILD AT PRIEST RAPIDS.

Men Will Be Sent Into Burned-Over District to Gather Cones.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—Official announcement will be made the end of September by the Pacific Power & Light company of its plans to develop 1,000,000 horse power by hydro-electric installation in the Columbia river at Priest Rapids, Wash., southwest of Spokane, at a cost of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It is estimated that eight years will be required to complete the work.

The project includes the construction of an enormous dam across the river at the foot of the rapids, the face of the wall to be 75 feet in height or equal to the drop of the stream in a distance of nine miles; the building of the high-line canal of the Hanford irrigation plant, and the stringing of a network of transmission lines to supply power and light to a large part of eastern Washington.

A wing dam, diverting part of the current of the Columbia river from the main channel into a power canal, is now furnishing power for the company's electric plant at Priest Rapids, and the use of this method of development will be continued until the large dam is in position and ready to take the load.

The bill passed by congress recently, giving the Pacific company authority to dam the Columbia river, also provides for locks, whereby navigation will be aided by the completion of the big wall.

Until the company determines its plans and establishes its rights at Priest Rapids, the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad from Beverly on the main line, 60 miles up the river. The railroad company has completed four surveys around the face of a 400-foot rock wall and the line will not follow a 75-foot grade to keep above the level of the dam. This involves one of the most expensive pieces of railway construction work in the west country, as it means a cut of nine miles in solid rock.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—More than 100 men will be sent into the Coeur d'Alene national forest next fall to gather fir and pine cones, to be used in reseedling the timber districts in northern Idaho, burned over by fires a year ago. The United States forestry department will make an effort to gather 20,000 pounds of seeds, which are to be planted during the spring and summer of 1912. The department and the timber protective associations have more than 800 men doing patrol duty in the Idaho forests, which are safe this season, according to reports received by Albert L. Plawelling, the president of the Western Forestry and Conservation association with headquarters in Spokane. The recent rains have been general in northern Idaho, eastern Washington and Oregon, and Western Montana, also in the boundary country, and it is believed there is no danger of serious outbreaks this summer. Six arrests and convictions for neglecting to extinguish camp fires are reported by wardens in the state of Washington this season. The lumbermen are giving the state and federal authorities every assistance and as a result of this strict vigil it is expected that several millions of dollars' worth of timber will be saved from destruction in the four states this year.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—Paul Pattison, of Colfax, Wash., prosecuting

attorney of Whitman county, whose wife is recovering in a Spokane hospital from an injury sustained while playing basketball in the championship series, is authority for the statement that with a single exception every member of the Colfax team, of which he was manager, has undergone an operation, also that all the players on the Cheney Normal school have been under the surgeon's knife. Dr. A. R. Shult, who attended Mrs. Pattison, declares that basketball is injurious and should not be engaged in by girls or women, adding, "The nature of women should keep them from this dangerous sport."

Mrs. Pattison formerly Miss Maud Smith, was a member of the Colfax team when it won the championship of the inland empire and has been under two operations within the last six months.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—Dr. Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, who is making a tour of the Pacific and northwestern states, said in Spokane that it is only a question of a few years when many farms, orchards, truck gardens, and berry fields in most of the eastern, central and southern states will be watered by artificially supplied moisture. Continuing, Dr. Fortier said among other things:

"The growers have seen or heard of the successes in the irrigated districts of the west and they call for the benefits of this form of insurance against deficient rainfall or providing methods to supply moisture to growing crops at the proper time. The can be regulated by employing any of the several systems practised in the Pacific slope country and elsewhere."

"Just now the department is making a series of experiment to determine the amount of water required for irrigation as well as the best time to apply the moisture. We have arranged for a practical demonstration in one of the valleys west of Spokane, where the work will be under the direction of Stephen C. Jayne, irrigation expert and investigator for the department of agriculture."

"We also are encouraging wheat and grain farmers in the semi-humid districts of Washington to place some of their holdings under irrigation and devote more attention to diversified farming. This would not only permit from three to four times as many people to make homes on the land, but also means larger and more profitable crops. There is an abundant water supply at depths ranging from 55 to 100 feet and less in numerous instances. Besides, the farmer will find it pays to diversify and rotate his crops."

The action of 6,000 Sunday school workers carrying bibles in procession through the streets of San Francisco, was probably intended to familiarize many of the inhabitants with the appearance of a book they had never seen before.—Sacramento Bee.

FRATERNAL ORDERS OF LA GRANDE.

F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M. 40 meets first and third Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons. L. M. HOYT, W. M. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

P. O. E.—La Grande Lodge No. 433 meets each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Elk's club, corner of Depot street and Washington avenue. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

H. J. RITTER, Ex. Rai.
H. E. COOLIDGE, Rec. Sec.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Lodge No. 169 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturdays at K. P. hall. All visiting members welcome.

D. FITZGERALD, C. C.
J. H. KEENEY, Clerk.

M. W. A.—La Grande Camp No. 7703 meets every Monday in the month at the I. O. O. F. hall. All visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

E. E. DANIELS,
ED. HEATH, Clerk.

REBEKAHS—Crystal Lodge No. 4 meets every Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. hall. All visiting members are invited to attend.

MRS. KATIE ARBUCKLE, N. G.
MISS ANNA ALEXANDER, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27 meets every Monday night in Castle hall, (old Elk's hall). A Pythian welcome to all visiting Knights.

JESS PAUL, C. C.
R. L. LINCOLN, M. of R. & S.

O. E. S.—Hope Chapter No. 13, O. E. S. holds stated communications the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting members cordially invited.

CARRIE B. HUNTER, W. M.
MARY A. WARNICK, Sec.

Youth a Bleriot Student.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—John Lagrive, a 19-year-old son of a wealthy Swiss mine owner, who claims he is a pupil of Bleriot, the famous French aviator, is building a monoplane in Spokane and expects to make several flights next fall, before returning to New York to tour the United States and Canada. The machine is of the cross channel type, 25 feet in length with a wing spread of 24 feet, 6 inches. The engine is of 20-horse power. The apparatus represents an investment of \$2,000, which young Lagrive saved from his allowance and earnings in a local factory since coming to Spokane, a year ago. Lagrive has been in America three years, passing a year in New York, where he attended the public schools to learn the language. He left home because his father objected to his work with Bleriot, but he has not yet advised his parents that he intends following in the footsteps of the French birdman.

Conference of Socialists.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—Office holding members of the national socialist party from all sections of the country have assembled here for a three days' conference to discuss the affairs of the party and to make preliminary plans for the next municipal, state and national campaigns. Victor Berger, the only socialist member of congress, is to preside over the sessions. Among the other participants nearly all of whom have arrived in the city, are the socialist mayors of Butte, Mont.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Berkeley, Cal.; Girard, Kas.; Flint, Mich., and several other cities.

NOTICE OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the common council of the city of La Grande, Oregon, on the 15th day of December, 1909, creating improvement district No. 13, and designating North Fir street, as such district, and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by said common council on the 28th day of June, 1911, whereby said council determined and declared its intention to improve all that portion of North Fir street, in said improvement district as hereinafter described, by constructing cement walks on each side of street, the council will, ten days after the service of this notice upon the owners of the property affected and benefited by such improvement, order that said above described improvement be made; that the boundaries of said district to be so improved are as follows:

All that portion of North Fir street from the north curb line of Monroe

avenue, to the south side of W avenue.

(A) And the property affected or benefited by said improvement is as follows:

Lots 7 and 8, block 150; lots 13 and 14, block 155; lots 1 and 26, block 154; and lots 1 and 26, block 151; Chaplin's addition and lot 13, Fredmore block and lots 13 and 14, block 2; lots thirteen and fourteen, block 3; lots 13 and 14, block 4; lots 1 and 26, block 23; lots 1 and 26, block 22; lots 1 and 26, block 21; and lot 1, block 24, Fredmore addition; all in the city of La Grande, Oregon.

Notice is hereby further given that the council will levy a special assessment on all the property affected and benefited by such improvement for the purpose of paying for such improvement. That the estimated cost of such improvement is the sum of \$2,128.00. That the council will, on the 16th day of August 1911, meet at the council chamber at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m., to consider said estimated cost, and the levy of said assessment, when a hearing will be granted to any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment.

La Grande, Oregon, August 4th, 1911.
CITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE, OREGON.

By C. M. HUMPHREYS,
Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon.



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SALEM, SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1911.
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Frank Meredith, Secretary,
Salem, Oregon.