Diseased Cows Are Menace.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY

Efficient Inspection by Officers Needed.

TUBERCULOSIS IS TOO COMMON

May Bacilli Be Transmitted From Animals to Mant-An Interesting Variety of Expert Opinion.

The need of a State Board of Health and the necessity of taking every possi-ble precaution against the spread of infectious diseases has again been brought prominently before the public. Statistics have been brought to light that show that a large percentage of the stock of the country is diseased. Both the milk from diseased cows and the ment of the diseased animals are constantly being used as food by the public. The officers who charge the inspection of these products have so little assistance that it is impossible for them to inspect every bit of meat and milk that comes into the city, and thus the public has no protection from the dangerous foods constantly being placed on the market. During the Summer months especially was this dan-ger manifest. At that time the meat decayed quickly, and as the Board of Inoffered for sale that was in such a state of putrefaction as to be unfit for human food. The Oregonian at that time gave column after column urging a more thorough method of inspection, and also urging the necessity of a State Board of Health to regulate the spread of infectious diseases both among men and ani-The recent discovery of a band of where a large percentage of them were tubercular, has again called this matter prominently before the public, and the medical and sanitary profession gen erally is discussing the best methods of regulating this great evil. Statistics show that all the way from 3 to \$5 per cent of the cattle in the different parts of the country are affected with tuberculosis. The question then naturally arises, "Is this disease directly transmissible to man and is it possible to lessen the percentage sed cattle?" Medical authorities state positively that it is possible for the mount of the disease to be regulated. They are prepared to cite instances, as in Denmark, where 10 years ago 50 per cent of the cattle were infected with tuber-culosis. The people became alarmed and waged war against it, and now it is prac-

When approached on the matter, how, ever, the state health officers insist that they have not the support that will able them to carry out any plan of fighting the disease effectively. "It will take a large amount of money," they say, "and a large amount of help. Think of ope man covering the entire state!" To this, however, the medical men answer promptly that the people as a whole should be surred into action. "A public sentiment should be created that would demand a State Health Board and adequate means

for fighting such condition Such Milk Not Fit Food.

It does not matter so much," they say, whether or not the disease is directly transmissible from animal to man. It is transmissible from animal to animal, and if there is not something done there will a great deal more of it within a short time. The milk from a diseased cow or the meat of a diseased animal is not fit food for a human being, whether or not he will directly contract the disease from which the animal was suffering." As to whether or not the disease is di-

number of eminent authorities who hold that it is not, there are a great many more who hold that it is. Dr. Pearson, in an article written in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, gives instances where men have contracted the disease from Board of Health, in the Progressive Medicine for December, says:

'The medical and sanitary profession as a rule have concluded from the great mass of evidence that can be accumulated on the matter that bovine tuberculosis is a prominent source of human tuberculosis. By the report of the State Board of Michan it was found that there are five times as many deaths from tuberculoris among children under 5 years of age as there are among children between the ages of 5 and 10. Owing to the fact that the very young children are as a rule largely fed on cow's milk, and as it has been shown that a large percentage of the milk commonly used is tubercular, it is argued that the disease has in these cases been transmis

Among the doctors seen yesterday there was a great difference of opinion as to the transmissibility of the disease, but there was not one among them who did not urge a prompt and aggressive war, against tuberculosis among the animals. They hold that it is a vital matter, and no matter what the expense, is a public necessity, and should receive prompt at-

Views of Dr. Woods Hutchinson

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who has spent two years in the gardens of the London Zoological Society, and made a careful study of the subject of tuberculosis

among animals, said: "As far as the transmissibility of the disease is concerned I am inclined to favor. the views set forth by Koch. I believe that there are three great types of tuberculosis, avine, bovine and human, and that the three are not readily transmissible from one to another. There is one thing of which I am sure, however, and that is that the milk from a tubercular cow or the meat from a tubercular animal is not fit food for man. They are laden with the bacilli, and when they are or not bovine tuberculosis can be readily killed they give off toxines which are transmitted to humans or not. At any killed they give off toxines which are dangerous to the health. I have seen the experiment tried by taking the milk from tubercular cow and thoroughly sterilizing it. After all of the germs are killed, if this milk is fed to a pig it will produce most remarkable symptoms."

"Do you think that the percentage of tuberculosis in Oregon cattle is great?"

he was asked.

"I believe it is as great as 30 per cent."
"Do you believe that there is any way to check the spread of the disease?"
"There is no doubt but that it can be entirely wiped out, if the proper means are used. In Denmark 10 years ago the percentage of tubercular cattle was as high as 50 per cent. At the present time disease is practically eradicated

But there will be a large expense at-

tached to such action," said the reporter. "Do you think it is worth the expense?"
"It is one of the most important ques tions before us," he answered, "and no

mount of expense is of as much conse quence as the public health." When asked to suggest the proper way of checking the disease Dr. Hutchinson

"In the first place, it shows the neces sity of a State Board of Health. The State Veterinarian should be a member of this State Board, and it should have in charge diseases among both men and animais. There should be a complete inspection at east once a year. The tuberculin test is accurate, and every time there is an animal found that responds to the tuberculin test it should be either killed or isolated. It has been proven that cows can be used for breeding purposes, and if the calves are not allowed to grow up with them they will be free from the dis-case. If they are very valuable cattle then they can be isolated and not killed. Where there are any of the herd killed provision should be made to compensate the owner to some extent. At least one-half, I should think, would be right.

Our Duty to Visitors.

Dr. E. P. Geary, County Physician, said: "Oregon is one of three states in the Union that has no State Board of Health. The large herd of tubercular cattle that was found a short time ago shows us the result. These conditions must be battled with, and the people must furnish ade quate means to carry on the fight. We are preparing for a great fair in 1905, and will ask people from every state in the Union to come here. They come from states where there is a Health Board, and these matters are well regulated, to a place where there is but little effort made place where there is but little to check the disease. One of the preparations for the Lewis and Clark Fair should be the creation of an able State Board of Health, so that the conditions can be well in hand by the time the great number of visitors commence to arrive. When asked as to a remedy for the ex-

isting condition the doctor said: "The State Board of Health should be composed of able medical men, and also a good veterinarian. I hope there will be a law passed at the next session of the Legislature creating a State Board of Health. There is some doubt as to whether or not tuberculosis is directly communicable from animal to man. It is also a known fact that the calf of a tubercular cow will not be tubercular if it is removed from its mother as soon as it is For these reasons I would think that the wholesale destruction of even infected herds might be premature. There should be regular inspection, however, and infected cattle should be isolated, if

they are not killed. "Another vital necessity is that the city should have a more adequate Board of Inspectors. At present there is not a large enough force for nearly all of the meats or milk to be inspected, and there is a large amount of both placed on the market that is not fit for food. This should be done at once, as no matter how energetically the state might act, an immediate cure cannot be effected, and the influx of diseased food and dairy products should be checked at once.

Needs More Help. Dr. H. R. Biersdorff, City Health Offi-

"In my mind there is no doubt but that tuberculosis is directly transmissible from animal to man, and that bovine tubercuosis is a prominent source of human tuberculosis. The amount of tuberculosis is something astounding. In Portland alone we have from 10 to 15 deaths every onth from this disease. The Health Department inspects all of the meat and milk that it can, but there is not nearly a large enough force to cover the ground We should have more help in the city work, and there should also be a State Board of Health, who could take in hand the matter of eradicating the disease."

Time for Action. Dr. A. E. Rockey said:

"Your questions as to the transmissi-bility of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, and the advisable plan for eradicating the disease from our herds are timely and proper for public discussion. The announcement by Koch at the In-ternational Congress in London that bovine tuberculesis was not transmissible to the human subject has led to a worldwide and highly profitable discussion of

The consensus of opinion at the present time seems to be that while inter-change of tuberculosis from man to animais or from animals to man is not so readily accomplished as are infections be tween individuals of the same species, yet a sufficient number of examples of such interchange have been established to lead us to consider exposure of certain sus-ceptible persons to bovine tuberculosis as hazardous. Experiment his demonstrated that pathogenic bacteria undergo change of form and virulence by being grown for several generations in unsuitable culture medea, or temperatures, and rectly transmissible there is a great dif-ference of opinion. While there are a mais for a time diminishes their virulence. mais for a time diminishes their virulence. It has also been proved that in time by such change they may develop new characteristics, or by being returned to the original soli, may regain their former con-

Bovine, avian and human tuberculosis post mortems held on tubercular cows. differ slightly in morphological and patho-Henry B. Baker, of the Michigan State genic properties. Horses, guinea pigs Swine and hens are, however, quite read-ily infected by human tuberculosis. Dogs and cattle are more resistant. The tuberculosis of fowls is not so readily trans-mitted to mammais. After avian tuberculosis has been bred for several genera-tions on artificial culture medéa, it is again quite readily transmitted to mammals like guinea pigs and rabbits. lieve that prompt measures should be taken to stamp out tuberculosis among cattle in Oregon by destroying all affected animals. The tuberculin test is sufficonclusive to distinguish the clently healthy from the diseased.

"The State Veterinarian, personally and through his assistants, is the proper person to carry on this work. He needs for support a public sentiment created by just such a campaign of education as are now giving in your columns. With that support there will be no need of 'keeping things quiet' and working in-efficiently in the dark for what is of the highest importance to the public welfare-the preservation of health."

Make a Fight Against It. Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, said: "While the amount of tuberculosis is increasing to a remarkable extent, I do do not believe that it exists in as great an amount as is represented by Dr. Mc-Lean and J. W. Batley. There are districts, notably Eastern Oregon, that are

almost free from it. "There is, however, the greatest necessity for making a fight against the disease. There should be a State Board of Health, of which an able veterinarian should be a member, and this board should have charge of the diseases of both animale and men

Action Should Be Taken. Dr. Harry Lane, who has made a study

of tuberculosts, said: "There is some question as to whether rate, tubercular cattle are not fit food for man, and there should be some effort made to stamp the disease out of our country. It can be done, and the medical and sanitary profession generally demand that it shall be done. At a meeting of the Portland Medical Society there was action taken on this matter, and the vote was unanimous that steps should be taken to have a State Board of Health created that could take in charge such matters as these. There should also be inspectors appointed to guard the city against dis

COST OF MILK INSPECTION. J. W. Bailev Makes an Estimate of 20,000

"Inspection of dairies that supply Port- druggists,

land with milk will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Has the city got the Dairy and Food Inspector Bailey asked

this quertion yesterday.
"I am just as much in favor of inspetion as anybody, but I wish to stay on the practical side of this question instead of to get off on the flurried side of it. We can find plenty of tubercular bacilli in milk. I doubt that any milk is entirely free of those bacilli. They are in the air all about us, and when milk is exposed to the air it becomes a propagating element

"The fact is that Portland is healthier now than it ever has been. It has an ex-tremely low death rate, and Oregon is just as free of tuberculosis as is any state in the Union Now listen and I'll tell you why inspection will cost at least \$15,600.

"About 4000 cows directly supply Port-land consumers with milk. The milk of about 4000 more cows comes to our five large creameries. But suppose inspection should cover only the first class of cows. One man would do well if he examined 20 cows a day. To make the rounds of all the 4000 animals that supply Portland would therefore require at least 200 working days and 200 more for the creamery cows. The cows should be inspected, say, once a year. Here, then, we have work for two men all the year round.

"If two men should start out today to inspect all those cows, they would not cover all the dairies in less than a year. Those 4000 cows represent about 200 dairles. "Should the city desire to undertake this work, we'll all stand in and help. I feel secure in doubting that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man, and in this I fol low the lead of eminent scientists. It may be that the bovine disease aggravates the human disease—I don't deny this. Of human disease-I don't deny this. Of course, the best milk is healthful milk, the kind that contains no disease germs this reason I advocate exterminatio of all diseased animals.

"The present law works rank injustice, because it cannot be generally enforced. One man is singled out here or there and subjected to loss. His property is confis-cated, while the property of a neighbor not half a mile away, equally as dangerous to the public health, is not molested. Let us compensate owners of cattle for their losses, at least in part. And fet us have a law that we can enforce.

GERMS IN COWS' MILK. Not Caused by Food or Drink, but by Unclean Surroundings.

Disease germs in cows' milk do not co from the food or drink of the animal. E periments at the Oregon Agricultural Col-lege prove this fact in the case of a healthy cow under normal conditions. The germs gain access to the milk by means extraneous to the cow, such as unclegn vessels for holding the milk, carelessness

in milking or negligence in excluding germ-breeding elements from the milk. Last April a cow at the experiment sta tion was fed on pure cultures of typhold bacilli for 15 successive days. Cultures were made from the milk night and morning, but only two colonies of typhoid de-veloped. These were probably accidental inoculations. At the same time examinations and cultures of the excreta and urine of the cow were made, but no colonies of typhoid could be induced to grow, The experiments had no effect upon the health of the animal. Similar experiments were made with various other kinds of bacilli but colonies could be developed in neither the milk nor the urine, nor the excreta

of the cow. In order to determine whether typhoid bacilli would enter the cow's through the teat, by the cows wading in stagnant water containing this germ, the teats were inserted in a bottle which contained pure cultures of the bacilli. Twelve hours later and just before milking each teat was disinfected. This operation was repeated morning and evening for five days, but no colonies of typhoid appeared. The cow was a Jersey, about 4 years old, and a fair subject for the experiment. The report of the experiment says:

It is evident that outbreaks of typhoid fever come not from the milk as it leaves the cow, but from vessels which have been washed with contaminated water.

The results obtained by this investigation are conclusive, first, that a pure culture of typhold bacilli, mixed with water and given to the cow to drink, did not pass into the milk; second, that the bacilli did pass alive from the cow with the excreta; third, that they did not pass alive from the cow with the uring; fourth, that they were not taken to the udder by capillary attraction through

It is generally believed that micro-organisms gain access to the milk in a cow's udder through the teat, but in this case they did However, the result might not be the same with all cows. A teat possessing weak sphincter muscles is imperfectly closed at its extremity, and must necessarily be more ac-cessible for bacteria. Another teat having

good muccular contracting power would be less likely to admit serms. It does not follow that the danger from a cow's using polluted water does not exist. cow's using political water does not exist. All cows may not have the power of rendering the germ inert, and continuous use of such water for a great length of time might yield far different results. If a cow becomes sick from any cause, it is difficult to tell how the aliment may affect the mammary glands or milk recretion. It would certainly be far better that she be permitted to drink only the purest water. Sloughs and stagnant water ponds in pastures should be fenced off so as

to keep cows from them.
Stagnant water does not always contain typhoid fever germs, yet it is a very likely place to find them. A pond of stagnant water ntains an immense number of germs, which in warm weather multiply rapidly. As they are at that time in an active condition of life, they must feed upon comething in the water. If they live and feed, they must also secrete. Their secretions are chemicals and water. It they live and seed, they must also secrete. Their secretions are chemicals and compounds not found in pure water. Therefore water charged with these germ products is often unwholesome both to the human and to the animal body. Although such water may be freed from germs by boiling or other means, the chemicals remain.

These experiments were conducted by E. F. Pernot, of the chair of bacteriology

UNCLE SAM IN TROUBLE. Must Now Present Detailed Claims in Samoan Arbitration Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The State De partment is preparing to present to King Cscar, the arbitrator of the Issues between the United States and England on one side and Germany on the other growing out of the Samoan troubles of 1899, the second phase of the case, and finds itself in a peculiar position. The rethe principle involved, namely, the liabil ity of the United States and Great Britain for damages sustained by foreigners as a

result of joint naval operations.

That having been decided against the United States and Great Britain and in favor of Germany, the next step in order is to prepare and submit to the arbitrator detailed statements of the individual losses. By the terms of the arbitration treaty, each of the countries concerned undertook to look after the claims of its own citizens. Thus it happens in the case of the United States that the Government is in the peculing position of pre-senting to the arbitrator for payment the laims of a number of American citizens after it had, through elaborate arguments presented to the arbitrator by special counsel, specifically denied liability for any such claims.

Archbishop Riordan Returns. NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, is a passenger from Liverpool on the White Star steamer Cel-

which arrived tonight. The Children's Favorite The Children's Favorite.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered when children are iii is the objection they have to taking medicine. The remedy must be pleasant or the patience of the parent is exhausted before it is successfully administered. Mr. G. G. Wagner, of Spring Grove, Pa., overcomes this annoyance by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says his little boy always asks for it whenever he cutches cold. This remedy has become the children's favorite, as it is pleasant to take and it always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Its General Condition in This State.

FEEDS, BREEDS AND TYPES

How a Famous Oregon Missionar; Came to Grief-The Menace of the Liverfluke.

By a Staff Writer.-Eighth Letter. M'MINNVILLE, Or., Nov. 26. - The noment one begins to study the special industries in Oregon there is borne in upon him a new sense of the largeness of the country and the variety of its conditions, With respect to sheep husbandry, for example, there are five distinct climates without reckoning the many minor and local variations within each of these divisions. Of the five four are in the western district of the stateone in Tillamook, which is too wet for rubber mackintoshes can be found, one in Umpqua region and a fourth in the Rogue | Excepting during the River country. The differences in these several districts relate to temperature, rainfall, quality and quantity of feed and the general the pasturage, and they are call each for a particular type or family the sheep would make a very complete manual of sheep 'knowledge; and my only justification for touching upon the subject is that in the course of the past few months I have been about the state a good deal and noted a few points which may have some interest for the general increase the knowledge of practical sheep-

Western Oregon is essentially a longwool country-that is, a country for the long-wool breeds, due to the fact that by its "lay" upon the sheep's body long wool sheds rain, while short wool under long exposure absorbs water and carries flock-owners, very notably the Baldwin It from the surface to the sheep's skin Sheep & Land Company, of Hay Creek, where it naturally works mischlef, for the in health of the sheep requires that he made should keep his back dry. Furthermore, in Western Oregon sheep range upon inclosed lands and are left to shift for them- than the merino. This experiment has selves in the sense that they are not kept under the guidance of a shepherd or herder who takes them to the places where they are to graze and keeps them from what may harm them. And thesee conditions, being similar to those of their native habitat, are suited to the English breeds of sheep; especially so in view of that until conditions in Eastern Oregon the fact that Willamette Valley sheep husbandry looks as much to the production of mutton as of wool. The favorite merino type. It means much, however, types, therefore, with Valley breeders are with practical sheepmen that the Baldwin the Cotswold, the Lincoln and the Leicester, the first named standing, perhaps, in the most general favor and being, all experience, are making a start with the things considered, the best sheep for the Rambouillet breed; nobody in the business, general farmer with whom sheepkeeping is merely a side line. Curiously enough the English breeds do better in the Willamette Valley than in their native country, lambs being stronger at birth, maturing earlier and having greater vitality; and while the wool product is hardly equi the fault is with ourselves, due to the

high repute with us and that it should constantly be contracted with English mutton to the disparagement of the home product. That we could produce as fine mutton as the English is beyond question and it is a serious defect in our practice that we don't do It.

In Southern Oregon the conditions are most favorable to the "downs"-Southdowns, Shropshires, etc., and those who are careful in such matters make a specialty of these breeds and have been highly successful with them.

the climate, the feeds and the purpose and methods of sheepkeeping. While west of the mountains small flocks are main tained as a feature of a general farming business, on the east side the business is on a wholesale basis. Sheep are kept in large bands and are ranged over mountain pastures under the constant guldance and protection of professional herders who never leave them day or night, and who for many months together do not come within many miles of a human habita tion. Of late years the flocks of Eastern Oregon are generally kept at home stations during the Winter season where they are fed upon the alfalfa hay, which is now abundant in the country; and many flock-owners have come to own large ranges of territory which are kept under the wire fence and used to supplement the haystack in the season of Winter and early Spring. But for Summer feeding the range, proper, is universally dependsheep unless a variety endowed with ed upon, the practice being to seek the mountains after the scanty feed of the the Willamette Valley, a third in the lower parts of the country is exhausted. therefore, the flocks of Eastern Oregon are constantly on the move and in the long period between the Spring shearing character | and the drive-in just before the snow flies, a circuit of many hundred miles is made. radical enough to create local conditions in regions always intested by coyotes and which, if the most is to be made of them, often under conditions of scant feed. The business of the herder is, indeed, no eineof the sheep brute. Perhaps I ought to cure and it would be an impossibility if say, before getting very deeply into this he had to deal with animals disposed to theme, that all that I don't know about independent habits of action. The merinos are admirably suited to the conditions of Eastern Oregon, and they practically monopolize the ranges. They like altitude; they are easily managed in big flocks, having for many centurics in their native country been so cared for; they are good travelers and under most condireader, though they are not likely to much tions keep well, together. They are preeminently a wool sheep, but their carespecially suited to the Eastern market, which prefers a small sheep.

> There is just now something of a move into Eastern Oregon, and several large Crook County, have recently important .importations famous Rambouillet breed. not gone far enough to determine the adaptability of the larger type in all situations, but it starts out hopefully and there are many who believe that the change to a heavier sheep will mark a great advance in the industry. I have found others who shake their heads, holding more closely approximate domestic practice it would be wiser to stick to the ranch people-Cartwright. Edwards and Van Houghton-all men of long, practical certainly, is better qualified to judge of the values of breeds.

But however opinions may differ as to what is best under present conditions there can be no question that the future scep of Eastern Oregon is to be a ton, as an article of food, has no very will amost certainly find favor in the new, unfortunate as to own them. The pres- who neve accepted invitations to attend.

In Eastern Oregon the conditions, . of course, are radically different, both as to cass, while small is of good quality and

ment to introduce a larger type of sheep a sheep distinctly larger

WET FEET!

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup It has cured coughs and colds for fifty years. It's a harmless and effective remedy and will cure you in a day.

BEST FOR THROAT.

David Hughlitt, of 10th and Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, says: "I have found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a positive cure for coughs and colds, especially where the cough is hard and distressing. It heals the throat and cures the inflammation. It is the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the throat and lungs."

REFUSE CHEAP SUBSTITUTES offered by unreliable dealers. They are thinking of larger profits, not of your health. Insist on getting the genuine "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." See that the "Bull's Head" is on the package. All druggists. Large bottles, 25c.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

SMALL DOSE.

'downs" may play an important part. Sheep husbandry in Western Oregon lies a common pest. The leech abounds in bounds in gon, and is very often attached to plants to consumption and cost. The problem duced to the inside of a sheep the leech attacks the liver, drawing its nourishment from the very life's blood of the animal, in the end by its very bulk interfer- a source of wealth in Oregon and many ing with the normal and essential ope- very considerable fortunes have been built rations of the liver. How general this up on the basis of sheep husbandry. No pest is and how much damage it does can shoep were brought by the first settlere. do with the care of sheep pastured in low bands made the journey across the plains. or swampy situations. There is positively Among the earlier large importations was no cure for an animal once attacked, but a large flock owned by R. R. Thompson the trouble may be prevented by pastur- later associated with the navigation of ing sheep only upon high or drained land our rivers, and now, in extreme old which the leech or fluke does not inhabit, This is, indeed, the only cure; and as the

there will be less exposure of flocks by

pacturage in low and swampy tracts,

In this connection it may be noted as an ley is less "swampy" than at an earlier Indeed, in very early times the country abounded in marsh; and in riding | within a stone's throw of their destinaacrose-country-a common practice of the days before roads and fences were universal-one needed to have a care lest his ship and loss, and having gotten the surhorse mired down in the soft surface of the country. My own memory goes back Mr. Gray loaded his animals into a whale-Valley ran through sections of "swale" in which horses floundered belly-deep much of the year, and which at times were really dangerous to travelere unfamiliar with the "mire-holes" and the ways of getting about them. Most of these marshy districts have dried up or become firm land under drainage or cultivation, or both; and the process is still going on-as witness Lake La Bishe, just north of Salem, and the famous "swale" in the Panther Creek district of North Tambill. The experience here is a repetition of that in the northern and moleter countries of Europe, where whole provinces of firm land have apparently risen from historic marshes. England was once little more than a vast marsh; and the same statement is true of North Germany. And an evolution which took ages there will be quickly accomplished here, where the ditching machine and the drain-tile combine with the commercial value of land and the universal spirit of intelligence and progress to make thinge go faster. And-to return to our mutton-it may not be very long before the liver-fluke having no swamps in which to breed, will cease to trouble the Valley sheep farmer.

The advance of sheep industry in petitive events. Railroad officials and the ato years has been twoin quantity it is softer and more lustrous domestic as distinct from a range animal, spect to numbers, and second in respect and worth as much or more, fleece for This will come through substitution of to wool-producing power. The first sheep fleece, as the English product. And if ranch for range methods-a change al- introduced into Eastern Oregon were of mutton here is not so good as in England | ready in process. With the wire fence, a breed-or lack of breed-corresponding supplemented by universal irrigation and to the razor-back hog. They were at once fact that we do not "finish" for the the cultivation of forage plants, the great consumers and poor wool makers; market as they do in the older country. business of sheep ranging must give way and the fact that they made profit for Although mutton is a standard food pro- to the practices of sheep farming; and their owners was due to the abundance of duct with us, there is practically no prep- with this general change there must come | feed in the early days and to the high duct with us, there is practically no prep- with this general change there must come feed in the early days and to the high position, will be dedicated by Secretary aration of sheep for slaughter. It is not many minor ones, including the diversi- price of wool. Such sheep under present of Agriculture James Wilson and the Govsurprising that under this practice mut- fication of breeds. The larger type sheep conditions would bankrupt any man so erners of a number of agricultural states

conditions, and it is possible that the ently prevailing type of sheep is a vastly improved animal in all respects-consum ing not more than 60 per cent of what was under a serious menace from the "liver- fleece at once finer in quality and double fluke," or leech, which of late years has the weight. And with the substitution of careful and domestic methods of husfurther advance of the ratio of product of which sheep are fond. Once intro- is for the practical man, who, by the way, is the solver of most problems. From the beginning the sheep has been

ALWAYS CURES.

only be appreciated by there who have to but it was not long before straggling, age, a resident of San Francisco; and it is an interesting fact that it was as a matter comes to be hetter understood, herdsman, one of several, in charge of this famous flock, that the late D. P. Thompson walked his way to Oregon, Even more famous in the annals of early times was an importation made by the late W. interesting fact that the Willamette Val- H. Gray in the early '40s, which came to nothing through a disaster which destroyed his little flock almost literally tion. After making the journey across plains with infinite pains, hardviving remnant of his band to Astoria, to a time when every country road in the boat at the last-named point for the passage of Young's Bay, en route to his Ciataop Plain farm. Half way across the narrow bay a equall struck the sails and the boat, being heavily loaded, filled with water, which drowned every sheep, It was a case of hard luck-and to his last day Mr. Gray could never understand how . anybody should see anything funny in it. A. H.

GREAT LIVESTOCK SHOW Third Held at Chicago Will Surpass All Previously Held.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.-Everything is in readiness for the informal opening Saturday of the third international stock Exposition at the stockyards in this city, The exposition this year will be one-third larger than that of last year, making it far ahead of any other exhibition in the world in point of number of entries, general interest and educational influence

Many of the foreign countries have rec-ognized the importance of the exposition by naming special representatives to come as delegates or notifying their diplomatic and industrial representatives in this country to attend and make a full report of the progress and conditions of livestock as shown in the exhibits and in the comexposition management estimate an at-tendance of 500,000 people from outside the City of Chicago and great efforts have been made to provide accommodations for this throng of visitors.

On Wednesday a new \$100,000 building provided by the Union Stockyards Com-pany as permanent headquarters for the pure bred livestock record associations of result of the scope of the international ex-

