# WHERE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TEST MILCH COW

United States Officials Fully Realize Importance of Keeping Herds Up to Standard of Good Health-All States Should Take Notice and Pure Milk Supply Would Undoubtedly Result

By John E. Lathrop ashington, sept to There is only one method of detecting and eradicating Juberculosis in and eradicating fubbreulosis in miles cows and other dairy animals—by inspecifies and the tuberculin test.

"When an animal reacts after application of the test, only one alternative remains—kill it or isolate it from all other animals.

Dr. E. C. schroeder, superfluentendent of the government superliment station at Bethreds, a suburb of Washington, thus condensed for me the wisdom of the acience which has been evolved through long years of experimentation and prac-

iong years of experimentation and practical experience. Dr. Schroeder's statements are so he said, based on 16 years use of the toberculin test here at the liethesda station. It is the result of hundreds and hundreds of demonstrations.

hundreds and hundreds of demonstra-tions.

Furthermore, it is in agreement with the body of scientific knowledge in this whole country and Europe. Every civili-fied country to greater or less extent-has carried on these courses of exper-mentation. Dr. Schroeder apparently would look with suspicion on that man who, presumably a student of flairy science, viewed with less than dire-alarm the discovery of tuberculosts in any dairy berd, or who even had reason to believe it was manifest in a herd. Perhaps this statement might be altered to a more illuminating one— that all real students of dairy science know tuberculosis exists in a vast num-



altered to a more illuminating one—that all real students of dairy science know tuberculosis exists in a vast number of herds and that all who know the truth about it are putting forth strenucus exertions to eradicate it. Millions of dollars has been spent by the world governments to accomplish this end, and our government is at the every fore-front of the warfare on such a prolific source of death dealing disease.

The bureau of animal industry, through its dairy division, has originated a device known as the "score card" system—a simple device, too, merely a slip of paper to contain notations of the conditions found at a given dairy based on a possible 100 points of perfection, 40 of which refer to equipment, stables, stalls, lighting modern narrow mouth milk palis, etc., and 60 on methods employed in their use, frequent deansing, etc.

These cards are for use by inspectors, who by keeping them on file, may know exactly what dairles are conducted according to approved methods, tuberculin tests being regarded as essential to assurance that all animals connected with a public health.

What as to the remedy?

First, all officials, entrusted with the duty of safeguarding the people from these menaces thould immediately adopt the measures proven to be efficacious. The inspection of all dairies should be had. Tuberculin tests should be killed or isolated. All other dairy conditions infinited to purity of the milk and butter supply should be changed. For tuberculosis is not the only bad thus found in dairies.

Second, there should be faithful enforcement of the law. A reading of the Oregon law under which the state dairy and food commissioner works assures that he has abundant authority, escording to approved methods, tuberculin tests being regarded as essential to assurance that all animals connected with the foundations of the white death inducing plague.

Dr. Schroeder says that when tuberculousle has been detected by the tuber-line and the public health.

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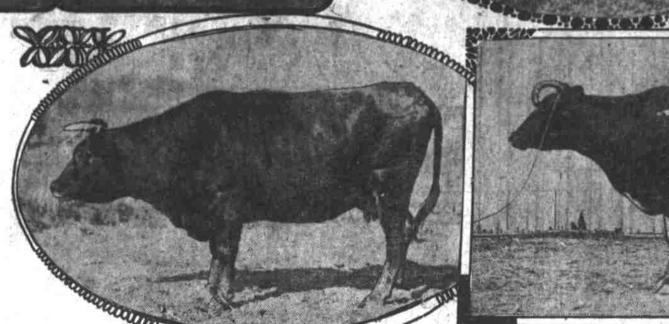
surance that all animals connected with a given dairy are free from the curse of the white death inducing plague.

Dr. Schroeder says that when tuberculosis has been detected by the tuberculosis has been detected animals be isolated.

The schroeder tells of one dairyman.

"That a tuberculosis animal has not reached the dangerous stage cannot be determined," he said. "Ail that can be known is that it has tubescular germs, and at the present stage of the development of our scientific knowledge we are forced to regard every infected animal as dangerous and to isolate them."

From a careful study which as a layman I made, aided by these scientists, I from a financial point of view; besides awaste of time to pursue further the carrying to the city daily a fluid which



Diseased Cows Treated for Tuberculosis at the Government Experimental Station.

study which as a lay-gratulate himself on his course, purely was dealing out death, he was giving danger of infected milk supplies.

By these scientists, I from a financial point of view; besides his customers pure, healthy milk.

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out tests whether or not a now is in-fected. He supplied photographs, which I send herewith, showing cows on which he experimented and demonstrated to be tubercular, although they appeared fat, sleek, healthy. One cow was followed by experimentation for I years, and at the end of that period was in the bad etages of the disease, yet appeared fat shough for the slaughter pen.

These pictures will convey to the eye of the layman, uninstructed in the science, the demonstration of this important truth. Every photo was taken under Dr. Schroeder's direction, and for each cow he has filed the exact data showing the things hereinbefore set forth.

showing the things hereinbefore set forth.

Let it be understood that one infected animal in a herd may infect every other animal in a herd may infect every other animal. By excretions, by flow of saliva, by its milk product, in other ways the tubercular serms are spread.

If Portland desires a pure milk supply, according to my investigation, conducted with such thoroughness as a layman could give, there is just one way to get it—see that every health officer, state, city or federal, does his full duty; provide for thorough inspection by competent men, for that is vital; avoid the "O, things are all right" policy, and prove in the case of every dairy that they are all right, and if not all right, make them all right. Leas than this means added deaths from the dread disease, which to eradicate nations are holding congresses and men of science devoting their best years.

Just a word as to these scientists. Popularly, in some quarters, there is sneering. "Them fellows is dreamers." This is often heard, especially by back number commissioners who haven't kept pace with the march of human progress, Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the Bethesda experiment station, could make in good iron dollars five times his present salary were he to go into the dairy business on his own account, or in the employ of some large concern. He knows cattle, knows dairying, knows what to feed, how to feed, how to produce conditions which will induce largest returns.

He devises conditions which make

est returns.

est returns.

He devises conditions which make dairving pay. So that, not only from a sentimental viewpoint, a humanitarian viewpoint, but also from the dollar viewpoint he is a good thing for our

viewpoint, but also from the dollar viewpoint he is a good thing for our dairymen.

It really isn't pleasant to have to report to the federal officials here that Oregon pays a commissioner who is marking time" while the world is marking. When one gets into the atmosphere of real enthusiasm, where talented men are carefully yet in a pushing way working to the uplift of social conditions, he catches that spirit of enthusiasm. He wants to help in the work. It is inspiriting to see them laboring along through the years, underpaid, yet faithful, saying not "How much have I got to do under the law?" Dr. Melvin, Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Farrington, Dr. Kawl, Dr. Weld, Dr. Wiley, and hosts of others are doing some mighty fine things for the American people, under the magnificent direction of that stern old Scot, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

Let Gregon officials catch that spirit of enthusiasm, and they will perform prodigies for our neople there, who will in later years rise up to bless them.

Explorer Wrote Story of His Trip for Magazine and Furnished Pictures to Prove He Made the Dangerous Ascent-Feared Death Repeatedly in Climb to 20,391 Feet Altitude

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the present day hero of the world of exploration and science, drove a milk wagon in Brooklyn at \$5 a week. From the milk can to the North Pole is a long jump, but the doctor declares . that he accomplished it, and there are many who do not dispute the assertion. According to a New York report, young Cook worked hard in the early morning hours on his milk route and saved enough money to go through the University of the City of New York, where he took his . medical degree. He plodded on in the offices of the dairy, which is still run in Brooklyn under the name of Cook Brothers. He made his work finance him again to a higher education, this time graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Cook was born of German parentage at Callicoon Depot, N. Y., in June, 1865.

report the discovery of the North was no prospective route which offered a promising climb we practically abandoned the attack on the slopes. which was due in no small measas an agency for speeding Eskimos, pained fame as an explorer through his ascent of Mount McKinley in Alaska. In an article descriptive of the conquest of this great ice and snow cov-

was anywhere as near as severe a task,

Two Expeditions Organized.

Two expeditions had been organized at a combined cost of \$28,000 to explore and climb McKinley. The first venture, in 1903-4, was unsuccessful, although productive of much scientific knowledge, but the peak was conquered by him in 1306. Months were spent in perfecting the equipment, and his success was in a measure due to the simplicity and measure due to the simplicity and lightness of the climbing outfit and food. All the men of the party carried an equal weight in their packs, sufficient to meet the needs of two weeks. The outfit included a silk tent weighing but three pounds and requiring poles, a five-pound sleeping hag the could be converted into a coat or round a quantity of penmican, made from tailow and dried beef, and erf wurst, sugar, tea and dried biscuits. and erbs

## Sailed From Seattle.

The start was made from Scattle on May 16, 1906, on the steamer Santa Ana, and besides 10 men in his party Cook took several horses and a orboat. They landed at Tyonok, on

metorboat. They landed at Tyonok, on the west shore of Cook inlet, and began to move their supplies to the base of Mount McKinley.

Trouble began at once. Indian dogs tampeded the horses and days were lost in hunting for them, and, at that, six were never found. Then the goods were transferred by the motorboat np the Susetna river to Susetna station, while three of the party, Printz, Barrille and Beecher, followed overland with the horses. Heavy clouds obscured their view of the mountains of the Alaska range until they reached a point on the range until they reached a point on the west fork of the Yentna, 40 miles from the headwaters, when the clouds drifted away, disclosing the snow-covered peaks of Mounta McKinley, Russell, Foraker and Dalk.

Dr. Cook says: "On June 25 we packed the horses On June 15 we packed the horses with supplies and an outfit for an assault upon Mount McKinley from the slopes toward Mount Foraker. We started along the Yentna into the pass, but could not get our horses through. Having failed in our attempt to climbing great mountain from the southeast we now planned an assault against the southeastern slopes. In an air line we were about 16 miles from the base. route to it was over an unknown ag country. With our horses packed ing country. With our borses pacar-a 130 pounds each, we started north, many hardships were encountered, mountain effering us a succession suiffs impossible of ascent. Signs

R. FREDERICK A. COOK, first to of early spring appeared, and as there

## ure to the delectable gum drop Two Months of Strenuous Toil.

"We had been over two months fording and swimming glacial streams daily with an almost continuous cold rain

quest of this great ice and snow covered mountain, published in Harper's Magazine for May, 1907, two years before the discovery of the pole was announced to the world. Dr. Cook wrote that for danger, hardship and maddening torture this essay of the middless of the mountains to collect natural history speciments, Printz and Miller alaskan peak was his worst experience, and from his description of the toil it is doubtful if the North Pole journey was anywhere as near as severe a task, McKinley to make a map of that countries of the mountains to collect natural history speciments, Printz and Miller mission, while Porter and his party remained in the region south of Mountries of the mountains to collect natural history speciments, Printz and Miller mission, while Porter and his party remained in the region south of Mountries of the mountains to collect natural history speciments. the mountains to collect natural history speciments, Printz and Miller went into the Kichatno on a similar mission, while Porter and his party remained in the region south of Mount McKinley to make a map of that country.

"Selecting Barrile and Dokkin I set out to explore the river systems and glaciers to the east, starting early in September in the motorboat. The river glaciers to the east, state. The river September in the motorboat. The river was moderately high, and signs of early winter were noted everywhere. tracks of bears, moose and ca were seen along the sandy banks. tracks of bears, moose and were seen along the sandy banks. The Suseina and Chulitna were conquered by the boat, and we assembled the Tokosetna to the first glacier, which on the former trip we named Ruth glacier. Here we were in holling rapids and among big boulders."

## First View of the Mountain.

## Start Made September 8.

Then the climbing began. It was on only recourse, but we had no

second day we crossed a bend in the glacier and its first northerly tribu-tary," continues Dr. Cook's narrative. "We camped on a beautiful moss car-

said that he would prefer not to trust his life to the security of his footing. On to the Big Blue Canyon. Barrille and I had been on glacters before and did not entertain the same fear. Indeed, we regarded this glacter as one particularly free of danger and hardship. Its surface was unusually

We had about determined that the "We had about determined that the limit of our effort would be the top of the north arete at 12,000 feet; from there we believed that we could there oughly outline the glacial drainage and also a route up the mountain for a climb next year. For this purpose Dokkins was not needed and since he wished to prospect for gold in the low-

Here our eyes first danced to the daz-zling glows and the wild notes of en-chantment of a frigid cloud world. The gates of a new world of Arctic glory had epened.

"In line with the magnetic needle the glacier continued with graceful

"We counted 12 cone shaped peace as a alrine, all nearly 12,000 feet high, the last a primate in the huge not have been considered by another row of less regular but sharper in the peace of McKinley.

"To the east of this wonderful in the purple in the peace of the south of the routes were charted with all possible landmarks. Continuous cold and drizlandmarks. Continuous cold and drizzling rains had been encountered, but now the thermometer fell to near the freezing point, and above the snows began to accumulate. Several weeks began to accumulate. Several weeks were spent in examining for a route for a future ascent, and in the preparation of a light pack capable of sustaining life for two weeks.

We had carried 30 miles for a fire sible resting place.

Where Tropic and Arctic Meet.

"We rose farther and farther into the rascent into the unknown dangers above us to a possible resting place.

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"We rose farther and farther into the rascent into the unknown dangers above us to a shelter spot, for there was none within the day's climb. The dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther rascent into the unknown dangers above.

"To make the birds palatable proved to a shelter spot, for there was none within the dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther rascent into the unknown dangers above.

"To make the birds palatable proved to a shelter spot, for there was none within the dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther and farther into the rask of the unknown dangers above us to a shelter spot, for there was helder the dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther and farther into the rask of the dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther and farther into the rask of the law of the dark-ness was too far advanced and we were too nearly exhausted to risk a farther and farther into the rask of the law of the To make the birds palatable proved to be a task more difficult than the hunt. With wet moss we could not get fire enough to broil the birds. To cut them and make a kind of soup was our only recourse, but we had no salt and sold in the curve farther and farther into the ragged edge of quickly drifting clouds. Rising from ridge to ridge and from the slope upon which we had the state of the slope upon which we had the slope upon which the gloomy mist on to a bright small. Then the climbing began. It was on September 8 that the start was made, and some fresh bear tracks were followed to Ruth glacier. Several ley streams were crossed, in which all were wet to above their waists, and an old caribou trail was found on the north side of the glacier.

"We followed these trails and on the second day we crossed a bend in the glacier and its first northerly tribused on the streams without lemon. I tasted the second day we crossed a bend in the glacier and its first northerly tribuse of its tendency to produce. because of its tendency to tnirst.

away, disclosing the snow-covered peaks of Mounts McKinley, Russell, Forsker and Dolk.

Lost Nine Animals.

On June 2, Dr. Cook made a preliminary investigation of the passes near passable for packnorses, and a week sizer the party with the borses came up to them. They had started out with 29 animals but had only 11 left.

Continuing his marrative in Harper's Dr. Cook's narrative, which save the secure of its tendency to produce tary, continues Dr. Cook's narrative, which save it a sickening sweet flavor. We camped on a beautiful moss carpeted boint, about 15 miles from Mount McKinley. We had intended to leave a cache here, but the great mountain offered better promises of an ascent as offered better promises of an ascent as our supplies to the main slopes.

Bottomless Pits Below Them.

As we crossed the glacier and to our great surprise this seemingly impossible mixture passed our palates without protest. A sweet soup with sugared meat, what love the continuing his marrative in Harper's guide the terevasses Dokkin developed said that he would prefer not to trust.

lands, I sent him back with instructions to read the base barometer and to place emergency caches along the glacier.

Treacherous Crevasses.

"The snow on the glacier was hard and offered a splendid surface for a rapid march, but the advantage of its hardness was offset by the treacherous; those pressed and more in which it bridged dangerous recreaseses. As we advanced these snow bridges, manner in which it bridged dangerous for the surface, but the surface and the snow bridges increased and we held our horsehair rope with much interest.

"The sun settled behind Mount Methods in the sun settled behind Mount Methods and the sun settled behind Mo

A reast in Cloudisho.

After establishing a base camp, Dr. Cook surveyed the country. To the northwest, 40 miles away, far above the clouds, was the top of the continent—old Mount McKinley. Three promising old Mount McKinley. Three promising of the continent—old Mount McKinley and McKinl

green expanse beyond the Yukon. were on the divide, the wall between the securely for the night. If we slipped
Yukon and Susetma.

"It was an awful task to pick ourapart and controlled in groups from
"It was an awful task to pick ourseveral switchboards set into the walls

on the firing line of clouds from the tropic and the arctic. The winds came in gusts now from the east and then from the west; with each change there were a fall of snow and a rush of drift. This environment did not appeal to us as a camping ground. In seeking for a sheltered nook we found a place where the snow was hard enough to cut blocks with which to build a house. In less than two hours our dome-shaped Eskimo igloo was completed, and thereby shelter and comfort were assured us for the time of our stay here.

that the best way to dry things out was to allow them to freeze, and on the fol- Terribly Cold at 16,300 Feet, "We made an early start over the lowing morning to shake off the frozen We made an early start over the most to the hills of a lateral moraine. Climbing the hig boulders, we studied the path through which our course forced us. The kee in the dim morning rush of the avalanches was forced us. The kee in the dim morning rush of the avalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the avalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the avalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the avalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the evalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the evalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the evalanches was from camp at 16,200 feet picking a morning rush of the ext morning—the sixth day of our elimb—was colder, the temperature being 15 degrees below zero. Starting from camp at 16,200 feet picking a fr

The gates of a new world of Arctic glory had opened.

The gacler at an altitude of \$600 feet, within a few miles of the northern the glacler continued with graceful curves and like a thing of life, its arms reaching up to the easterly outline of the grace monarch of mountains.

Avalanches of 5000 Feet.

We counted 12 cone shaped peaks in an alriline, all nearly 12,000 feet high, the last a pinnacle in the huge norther are marked makes and pinnacle in the huge norther are marked makes and pinnacle in the huge norther of McKinley.

To the east of this wonderful line of forsted and polished craner to the conquest of McKinley.

To the sense changed every minute; clouds, came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds, came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds, came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds, came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene changed every minute; clouds came and wont swiftly. The seene continued with in a few miles of the northern ridge of the high, the glacler continued with in a few miles of the northern ridge of the shad that to determine the feasibility of this saw made the summit. A few of the shad to destination. In three days we had adminished the summit of which, 4000 feet, within a few miles of the summit of which, 4000 feet, within a few miles of the summit of which, 4000 feet, within a few miles of the summit of which, 4000 feet, within a few miles of the summit of which, 4000 feet, within a few miles with a monary fallures along lines of stack that looked good we concluded to the summit. A few miles with the destination. If the curious line of stack that looked good we conclu

We 'In a sidehill ditch we fitted ourselves On to the Top! Hurrah!

shelter and comfort were assured us for the time of our stay here.

Laundry Work Under Difficulties.

"The ice axes were driven into the snow, a rope was stretched, and on this line we hung our wet stockings and puttees. We had previously learned that the best way to dry things out was house.

Instead of our having to climb one mountain, we were forced to deal with peaks upon peaks, and mountains within mountains. The task enlarged with the ascent; rising over crest after crest, we finally reached what seemed to be the top of the mountain. But it was only a spur and beyond it were other spurs. Fatigued, we could proceed an further, and we built a snow house.

our elimb—was colder, the temperature being is degrees below zero. Starting from camp at 16,200 feet, picking a steaming volcances. Redoubt and II-structure and caracter our progress was good. After dragging cursolves up 2000 of Kenai pecinsula and the Pacific, feet along easy snow slopes we pitched the tent early in the afternoon on the soft answ of a gathering basin within easy reach of the top.

"We had seen the summit from various sides, but we were not prepared for the counting and appared for the counting and propared for the counting and the pacific propared propared for the counting and the pacific propared point. In summer the air temperature constant at any destruction and the pacific point and the pacific point and the pacific point and the pacific point and the counting and the pacific point and the pacific point and the foul air.

Automatic thermostate hold the founting and the pacific

er cliffs of ice and granite, and beyond of great restlessness. We were camped Thunder of Avalanches Awful.

"Before dark we pitched the tent on the glacier at an altitude of 8000 feet, between the two peaks which we now air so near the North Pole. The arctic

enough were we to pull the elderdown robes about us, and allow our thumping overworked hearts, as well as our lungs laboring in less than half an atmos-phere, to catch up.

Yukon and Susetna.

'It did not take us long to discover that we were on the battle ground and sands of feet through the clouds to the that we were on the firing line of clouds from the smoky depths of an arctic inferno. The tropic and the arctic. The winds came night was long and stormy. The thought sands of feet through the clouds to the smoky depths of an arctic inferno. The night was long and stormy. The thought of going to the top of the mountain was dispelled by the misery of that awful inght. But with the break of day the seeme changed and we resolved to gush on when the rope became taut with a solve the clouds. Instead of our rose above the clouds. Instead of our faving to climb one mountain, we were forced to deal with peaks upon peaks, and mountains within mountains. The tank enlarged with the secunit; rising over creat after creat, we finally reached what as easied to be the top of the mountains. The tank enlarged with the secunit; rising suides we had at last reached our goal, tank enlarged with the secunit; rising suides we had at last reached our goal, tank enlarged with the secunit; rising suides we had at last reached our goal, tank enlarged with the secunit; rising suides we had at last reached our goal, tank enlarged with the secunit. The next morning—the suit and word nor a yell was of the mountain. But it was only a spur and beyond it were other spurs. Fatigued, we could proceed as further, and we built a now house.

Terribly Cold at 16,300 Feet.

The next morning—the sixth day of our elimb—was colder, the temperature being 15 degrees below zero. Starring

To the south the eye ran over the

the miles away. Narrow, minding, pearly ribbons marked the courses of the Roskokwim, Tukon Tanana and Sustena rivers. Out of the Pacific rose a line of clouds drifting over the Chagach mountains to deposit their

who have many conferences or confidential work. As a rule one consultation room for confidential business serves the needs of several department

Fifteen hundred electric