

GERMS ON HIDES OF COWS, NOT IN MILK - BECKWITH

Bacteriologist of O. A. C. Tells Consumers and Producers How Sanitation May Be Promoted.

That the lives of little children depend upon the cooperation of producers, distributors and consumers of milk in promoting sanitary conditions and eliminating tubercular cows was asserted by Professor F. D. Beckwith, bacteriologist of Oregon Agricultural College, in the first of a series of addresses on the "value of clean milk" before an audience of consumers and producers in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last night.

How the germ that infects milk is small in size and variety, yet great in potential harm was explained by the bacteriologist. The address was delivered under the auspices of the city and state health departments, the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. and the Consumers' league. He argued for the tuberculin test of dairy animals and against pasteurization unless performed under the direction of the city health department.

Concerning the various ways in which milk is contaminated Professor Beckwith said:

Germs Not in Milk.

"The popular idea that milk may be contaminated by cows eating infected food is erroneous. Milk as it is taken from the animal contains a comparatively small number of germs.

"A certain man has made an estimate that the number of manure and sewage germs given off by the average cow in 24 hours is expressed by the figure one with 14 ciphers after it. This means that the animal unless kept clean and in sanitary surroundings will be covered with them. If the animal's hide is not kept clean and becomes caked with an armor of dried manure these manure germs drop off and consequently find their way into the milk. The number of germs on a single hair of such a dirty animal runs up into the thousands. The remedy then is to keep the coat of the animal clean by brushing, or cleaning with a damp cloth. Certain experiments show that this very simple and inexpensive procedure lessens the number of germs in the milk approximately

two thirds. And this is surely an important item.

"Another very important matter is that the milker be himself clean handed and dressed in clean clothing. Many times one sees the thoughtless farmer wash his hands in the first drawings of the milk and let the sloppings run down into the pail. Milk that is started in this way cannot possibly be pure and will already be contaminated with very many germs which will produce bad results later on. It is to be urged that farmers wear clean clothing that the dirt which may be on old clothes may not have opportunity to fall into the milk.

Should Use Covered Pails.

"It is very apparent that if the farmer uses the old style flaring milk pail a great deal of dust will drop into it during the process of milking. I am informed by the city health board that less than one per cent of the producers use the covered milk pail, by which the exposed surface of the milk is reduced three-quarters so that, therefore, only one-quarter of the ordinary amount of dirt finds entrance in this manner. The obvious remedy is the adoption by the producer of covered milk pails, which would save a large item of expense.

"The milk which is at the body temperature in a first-class incubator for the growth of germs which have gotten into it thus far. Germs, however, do not grow readily when kept cool. It is therefore very necessary that milk be cooled as soon as possible and be kept at a temperature as near 50 degrees as circumstances allow.

"The milk when delivered to the distributor in the city should be received cool and should be kept cool. The distributing center should be arranged in a sanitary manner. It should be light and clean.

Should Be Bottled on Farm.

"Milk should be bottled, if possible, on the farm on which it is produced. It does not matter how good the quality of a milk is if it is mixed with the bad product of a dairy, and then the whole bottled. Bottles also should be scalded, in order that contamination may be killed if in the dirty ones. The milking utensils, also, must be scalded. It is also necessary that milk pails and milk cans be used made of pressed metal, as the housewife, no matter how clean she may be cannot remove the dirt which is bound to accumulate in the cracks and seams of old-style milk pails and cans. Such dirt always becomes a breeding place for the kinds of germs which are found in manure.

"When received at the home the milk should be put in an icebox and should be kept away from dirt. Too many times do we find milk delivered on the back steps without protection open to smelling and inspection by dogs and cats of the neighborhood.

Advices Tuberculosis Test.

"It is necessary also in order to obtain the most satisfactory supply that the animals producing the milk be tested for tuberculosis. Contrary to

DIES AFTER SIX WEEKS' ILLNESS



E. O. Manning.

The funeral services of E. O. Manning, 42 years old, a resident of Portland and vicinity for 20 years, who died at the Good Samaritan hospital last Tuesday morning after an illness of about six weeks, will be held at 2 o'clock today from Dunning & McIntee's chapel. The local lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, will have charge of the services. They will be assisted by the Modern Woodmen of the World local lodge. The burial will take place in the Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Manning was born in Iowa, in 1870. He lived in that state for several years, learning the stone cutter's trade. In the early 90's he came to Oregon. He was one of the builders of the Cascade Locks and was employed on the United States Custom house in this city, when it was being constructed.

About a month and a half ago he moved to Rockland, Cal. While there he contracted pneumonia. Friday, March 22, he was brought to Portland, and removed to the hospital, where he died.

He leaves a mother in Arkansas, and a daughter in this city. He also leaves a brother in North Dakota.

popular idea, the germs of tuberculosis in the majority of instances do not find their way into the milk from the udder. A diseased animal expels them in the manure and they find their way almost always in the form of dust from manure piles or are carried by flies to the milk. The question of tuberculosis in the milk is of a special importance in the matter of the health of the children, who seem to be more easily diseased by the kind of tuberculosis that is found in cattle than adults.

"It should not be necessary to pasteurize milk under ideal conditions. Pasteurization as operated by many distributing centers is very unsatisfactory and produces a feeling of false security in the consumer. If it is necessary to render milk safe by pasteurization such should be carried out by municipal authorities under very close inspection.

More Thought Required.

"In the city of Portland the average number of germs found in the ordinary raw milk is 600,000 to 700,000 per 30 drops. This is the ordinary milk produced under the common conditions outside of the city.

"It is found, however, that the milk produced by certain of the better dairies and delivered under better conditions comes to the consumer with a germ count of approximately 5000 germs per 30 drops.

"The remedy for bettering conditions is cooperation between producer, distributor and consumer. The unhealthy conditions found in our dairies and distributing centers are not due to any malicious intent but solely to the fact that the people and producers have not given sufficient thought to the matter. The grade of the supply is bound to follow the popular demand and if the people of Portland require that dairymen and distributors give them good milk the quality of the supply is bound to be elevated to meet the demand. It is utterly impossible for inspectors to force a sanitary grade of milk if this demand be not backed by the actively expressed wish of the consumer. There is no reason why Portland should not have a milk supply equal in grade to that of the best city in the United States. It is a matter that touches intimately the life and health of the citizens. Money must be had for carrying on the work in a better and more thorough manner, and it is to be hoped that the people upon thinking over the question of pure milk will decide that sufficient funds should be appropriated to enforce the laws requiring pure milk supply."

LOSING SALOONMEN CHARGE FAVORITISM

(Special to The Journal.)

Springfield, Or., March 30.—Dissatisfaction at the action of the city council in granting four liquor licenses Thursday night and tabling five other applications found expression in a petition that was well signed today, demanding that the council forthwith issue licenses to all nine without discrimination, the petitioners "assuming and alleging that the nine applicants were and are qualified and entitled to licenses."

With Springfield the only saloon town in Oregon on the S. P. south of Salem, the prospective saloon keepers felt there were large sums to be made and the five who were turned down by the license committee resented it, charging gross favoritism.

Mayor Welby Stevens stated yesterday the selection had been made in committee and that he did not know how the four were determined but that the committee and the council felt four saloons were enough to start with. The other applications were simply tabled so they might be brought up again.

RESIDENTS OF NEWPORT OPPOSE CHANGE IN SITE

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, March 30.—Residents of Newport have petitioned Senator Bourne and other members of the Oregon delegation not to change the location of the postoffice, as is desired by summer residents. Congressman Hawley asks the department to send another inspector there to report on the matter.

Big reductions. See our ad, page 7 Sec. 2. Albina Fuel Co.

SOLDIERS TRAPPED IN A BURNING TENT; 2 MAY LOSE LIVES

Tied Down Flap Prevents Escape Until Rescuing Party Tears Opening; Candle Was Probable Cause.

(Special to The Journal.)

Fort Stevens, Or., March 30.—Two men perhaps fatally burned, a large conical tent completely destroyed, equipments burned and clothing in ashes, is the result of a fire that took place this morning in the camp of the Fort Stevens soldiers.

Musician Taylor states that the entire tent was blazing when he awakened. He shouted "fire," awakened Private Thomas and attempted to get out of the tent, but was prevented from doing so by the tied down flap. He then observed that the others in the tent were confused and blind by the smoke. One of them, Mechanic Mayfield, was still asleep. By this time the flap of the tent had been torn open by a rescuing party of soldiers from the adjoining tents.

After the fire one of the men offered Thomas, who was in his night clothes, an overcoat. Thomas coolly replied "It's too late now; I am already burned. To put anything on would be a torture." It was only then that it was observed that his face and hands were badly burned. He and Private Hendrix, who was also badly burned, were immediately taken to the Post hospital. It is supposed that one of the five entered the tent during the night, lit a candle and failed to extinguish it.

With the exception of the iron parts of the rifles everything in the tent was burned.

OREGON PETITIONERS URGE FREE CANAL TOLLS

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, March 30.—Both senators and representatives from Oregon have received petitions from the Portland Chamber of Commerce to aid the Box-makers' association of Portland and urging the delegation to support the proposition to grant free tolls through the Panama canal and also to forbid privileges to ship lines owned or controlled by railroads.

Senators Bourne and Chamberlain and Congressman Lafferty are unqualifiedly in favor of these provisions. Congressman Hawley wrote that he reserves the right to change his mind about favoring American shipping in case he found any other reason for doing so, but at present he said he was for free tolls.

"NICK" LONGWORTH TAKES TO POETRY

(United Press Lease Wire.)

Washington, March 30.—Charging that the Democrats in the house were inconsistently taxing "backs and not bellies," Representative Longworth (Rep., Ohio), recited this adaptation of Meredith's verse on coats this afternoon during the debate on the wool bill:

"You may live without poetry, music or art;
You may live without conscience, you may live without heart,
You may live without kin, cousins, uncles or aunts;
But civilized man cannot live without pants."

Comparing the Democratic majority to a "lovesick swain," and the tariff board to the "alternately courted and abandoned 'inhorata'" Longworth quoted, "He loves me, he loves me not," as describing the situation of the board, whose figures, he said, the Democrats used when agreeable and disregarded when unsuited.

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The kind that give the wearer that well-dressed feeling. Fancy gray and tan mixtures, the ever-popular serges and chevots. You will like Chesterfield clothes this Spring.

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Electric Census of Portland

In order to secure the necessary statistical information regarding electricity in Portland and vicinity, we have engaged a large number of high school boys, carefully chosen and recommended by their principals, to assist our regular force in making a house-to-house canvass of the entire city.

These young gentlemen will visit your homes and places of business, and we hope the result of their efforts will lead to pointing out methods for the improvement of the service.

It is our aim to give Portland the very best electric service possible, and for that reason a census of the users and present non-users will be of great assistance.

We respectfully solicit your kind cooperation in aiding these young men in their work. Each representative will carry a credential card signed by the sales manager of the company.

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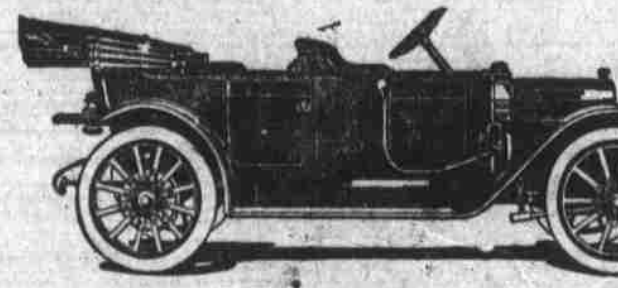
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