

Coquille City Herald.

VOL 18. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1901. NO. 46

J. W. STRANGE,
Dentist,
Coquille City, Or.

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COURT COQUILLE, NO. 18, FOREST-
Cubs of America, meets every second and
fourth Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall
Coquille City, Oregon.
Geo. O. LEACH, C. R.
H. N. LORENZ, R. S.

MYRTLE CAMP, NO. 197, WOODMEN
of the World, meets at Hersey Hall,
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J. G. Simmons, Clerk.

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The Sanitary Production of Milk.

Ed. Hoard's Dairyman:—The sanitary production of milk commences with healthy cows. This would seem to be a natural influence and still it is surprising how little attention is given by even the more intelligent of our people to the health of their dairy cattle. This may be explained by the fact that an animal may be affected by several serious maladies, whose presence cannot be readily detected by mere external examination. It is doubtless true, however, that very little thought has ever been given to this subject, and it has rarely occurred to many people that the milk of unhealthy animals could be vitiated by the forms of disease that might be present in the system. As a matter of fact, tuberculosis often conceals itself in an apparently healthy animal, and is credited with producing one death in every seven. It should not be inferred from this that tuberculosis, as a disease, has been transmitted to the human family with such deadly effect, but in a good many well authenticated cases and especially in those where the udder is affected, the cow has been directly responsible for the destruction of many human beings. It is important that more attention should be paid to questions concerning the health of dairy cattle especially as tuberculosis is readily transmitted to infants who are often fed on cow's milk of doubtful quality.

Food plays an important part in the production of milk. This would naturally be so, and still it is perfectly amazing to see the forms of moldy, musty hay, spoiled ensilage and weevil-caten meal, fed to dairy cows by people who should have better judgment. Many persons seem to have the impression that the cows have a constitution of iron, and so long as she will continue to eat such food, it is all right to feed it. This system is entirely wrong, and the thoughtful dairyman can no more afford to feed his cows poor food, than he could to use it on his own table. Even granting that he is too dishonorable to appreciate the rights of others, he cannot follow this method without incurring heavy financial losses in his own business, as the continued use of such food will produce ill health and the ultimate death of the cattle. For example, feeding decayed ensilage has been known to produce chronic intestinal catarrh, for which there is no remedy. Vicious foods of this character upset the whole organism of the animal, and often are responsible for the development of latent inherited diseases that otherwise would have remained inactive in the system. The cow, as well as any other animal, must receive good, pure, wholesome foods in abundance, and these must be properly adapted to her particular needs, if she is expected to produce good milk.

Stables are a serious menace to the production of healthy cows. These often remain uncleaned for days, and in many instances, were never known to be disinfected. Many are low, practically devoid of sunlight, and are the home of molds and innumerable forms of bacteria which have been multiplying with incredible rapidity for years past. The filthy, slimy condition and the reeking odors emanating from such stables are almost enough to destroy confidence in humanity, and to make one seriously ponder on the marvelous vitality of a class of animals that can withstand exposure to such abnormal conditions.

There is no excuse for such a condition as this. Stables can be easily cleaned, and disinfectants are remarkably cheap. The use of lime alone would effect wonders under such circumstances, and at practically no cost. At least, sufficient windows can be put in to let in sunshine, nature's most powerful disinfectant and destroyer of germ life. The decaying and germ-infested manure can easily be scooped out and sweetened and the stables supplied with fresh bedding. In this way the cows can be kept under wholesome conditions with a reasonable expenditure of muscular energy. If the dairyman, whose herd inhabits such a place, could realize the economy of better treatment for his animals, marvelous changes would doubtless be wrought in short order.

Another frequent source of contamination of milk is impure water. Many people have the idea that if the water comes from a spring it is of necessity pure, but do not stop to consider that this spring may have its source away back under the center of a town whose drainage finds its outlet through this channel. But this is no worse than allowing cows to drink from the filthy little streams around towns and cities whose waters are polluted with sewage, dyes and waste products from numerous factories. Nor is the condition much better in the country where cows are forced to drink from slimy waters of some stagnant

pool, within whose recesses the germs of diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever, frequently find a lurking place.

Since milk contains 87 per cent of water, one can readily understand the large quantity necessary to the cow to supply the vital needs of her organization. It is a fact that many epidemics of scarlet and typhoid fever and diphtheria, have been traced directly to the milk supply. This is a striking evidence of the criminal neglect of cattle owners who fail to furnish their animals with a pure and abundant water supply. It is quite brutal enough to expect the cattle to drink and thrive under such conditions, without endangering the lives of a community by such unwarranted neglect.

If greater care was exercised in the washing and proper cleansing of dairy utensils, a frequent source of bad milk would be destroyed. In the first place, many of these utensils are faulty in construction; they have angles and corners which are almost impossible to clean and many of the seams in them are not smooth soldered, and in these the milk accumulates and undergoes fermentation, thus insuring a constant source of infection, so long as this particular utensil is used. All milk vessels should have the fewest possible seams, and should be so constructed as to be easily reached with a good, strong brush.

In cleansing them they should first be rinsed with cold water, then with lukewarm water, and finally scrubbed vigorously with boiling water. Following this they should be thoroughly scalded and sterilized with steam and placed in the air to dry. This method of treatment will prevent them from rusting and will not only insure clean utensils, but will make it possible to avoid that greasy condition so often found, owing to the fact that the utensils are first plunged into hot water, which has the effect of setting the milk on the outside.

Then, greater care should be exercised in the handling of milk in the stable. High ceilings with ample light should be the first characteristics sought in a stable. If possible cement floors and iron stanchions should be used, but if wooden feeding troughs and racks are used, they should be occasionally white-washed, and above everything else, good ventilation should be provided so that a fresh draught of air will be constantly entering the room, and the foul odors escaping.

The cows should be carefully brushed off before milking. This not only aids circulation and benefits the animal's health and increases the milk flow, but it removes all the dirt and loose hairs which are so often a source of contamination to the milk supply. The udder should be carefully wiped off and the milkers should be neat about their own persons. If the feeding is to be done before milking and a dry food such as shredded fodder to be used, it should first be moistened to prevent clouds of dust arising to settle later in the milk pail. The milk should be drawn into covered pails through a fine meshed strainer. A milk room separated from the stable should be provided and the milk immediately removed to that place where it should run over a cooler to drive off the animal-odors and to reduce the temperature.

Another reason why milk should receive careful handling is because it is such a general and ideal food for all forms of animal life, and especially so for the human being. In its pure form it is well adapted to the nourishment of young and old alike, and furnishes strength and nutrition to the healthy man and gives new life and vigor to the invalid. It is one of the few forms of food so concentrated and yet so easily digested that it can alone sustain human life for some length of time. It is an admirable brain food and in many forms of disease is the only thing the afflicted one can partake of.

Microscopic examination, however, is necessary before another of the vital reasons for the sanitary production of milk can be fully realized. By placing a minute drop of milk under a powerful microscope and examining it, the presence of innumerable little clumps of globule-like bodies will be seen, constituting the fat globules. Around and between these will be found little chains of single celled organisms having the power to move freely from place to place and multiplying with remarkable rapidity in this ideal medium. These are the bacteria. Minute and insignificant as they may seem, they have the power to digest milk and produce various fermentations. Some of these bacteria are of the greatest service to the dairyman, as without their presence and favorable action the use of milk in several forms would be difficult, if not impossible. On the other hand, milk with its abundant supply of easily solvent food is an ideal place for the incubation of germs of the most vicious types. It

is therefore important that every care should be exercised in its handling to prevent infection by these undesirable forms of life, or if their presence is suspected that the milk should first be treated in some way to immunize their effect before consumption by the human being.—ANDREW M. SUTLE, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Whipping-Post Again.

Connecticut—always noted as one of the most ingenious States in the Union as to mechanical means of accomplishing an end—is discussing the question of the whipping-post as a punishment for certain criminals. The question has been up before the Legislature, and there seems to be a chance that the system will be established.

Those in favor of it argue that a certain class of criminals get so depraved, that imprisonment has no effect upon them. They have experienced it so often, that they feel no additional disgrace from the incident; indeed, their sensibilities become so blunted as to shut off all shame. When the term of imprisonment is over, it is claimed, they are ready to begin their depredations again, without much dread of another locking-up in case they are discovered.

Several judges' court of police are particularly anxious to have the whipping-post established. They say that their experience shows unmistakably that this is the only way of dealing with certain classes of criminals—notably white-beaters and petty thieves.

It sounds like a return toward barbarism; but it may be that some of our fellow citizens have so little mind and so much body as to render the only efficient appeal to them through the latter. If it is a necessity it certainly is a deplorable one.—Every Where.

Powers Will Send Sultan an Ultimatum.
Paris, May 13, 6:35 P. M.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns, on trustworthy authority, that unless the Sultan of Turkey yields on the question of interference with the foreign post-offices, the powers probably will present an ultimatum in a few days, backed by a naval demonstration. The powers, including Germany, are acting in perfect unison in this matter.

Forest Reserves.
The Secretary of the Interior has announced his intention of turning over the administration of the national forest reserves to the Forester of the Department of Agriculture. This great body of lands embraces some 48,990,000 acres, and its scientific and practical administration is a matter of national importance, since the area includes the sources of hundreds of rivers and streams. The action of Secretary Hitchcock in placing the control of these reserves in its logical place is a wise one.

Demand for Normal Graduates.
The State Normal School at Monmouth reports that the demand for its graduates during the past year has been much beyond the supply. Graduation from the practically assures a place worth from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per month. The students take the state examination during the regular course, and are easily able to pass on all subjects required for state papers before graduation. The school has a well equipped training department consisting of a nine-grade town school and of a typical country school.

The Oregonian.
Takes the market news of San Francisco by wire prints it daily and distributes it in Coos county 24 hours ahead of the Bay City papers. It also serves the arrival and departure of vessels at all Pacific coast ports. For this part of the country its columns "Domestic and Foreign ports," is the best shipping guide. Besides giving the movements of steam vessels between San Francisco, Coquille river, Coos Bay and Portland, it notes the arrival and departure of sailing schooners at and for their ports. The Oregonian is the only Morning Daily coming in here which advertises Coos county abroad. The Weekly Oregonian gives all the news of our state and 64 columns of general telegraphic news of the world each week. It will be sent in connection with the HERALD for only \$2 per year. Here is your chance for County, State and National News.

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