

TYPHOID FEVER.

A Well-known Physician Writes of the Disease.

Ed. Gazette: Typhoid fever is an acute infectious disease. The specific cause is a bacterium which was discovered by Eberth, whose researches were later confirmed by the careful investigation of Gaffky. We are informed that those bacilli are found in nearly all the organs of the body during the fever, and that they bear a close resemblance to bacillus coli communis, which is always present in the intestines of the body, and to the so-called peracolon bacillus, and the bacillus dysenteria.

I was asked the other day how far the germs of typhoid fever could be carried in water? This I cannot answer. Some authorities claim that it can be carried some distance; some say that the typhoid bacilli will retain its vitality from seven to fourteen days in water, disappearing from the same on account of the presence of saprophytes. This is a vegetable organism living in or on dead and decaying organic matter.

It is also claimed that if the conditions are favorable the germs will remain alive for some months and even for years, in clothing and in soil. Most authors agree that the bacilli cannot maintain a permanent existence outside the human body. Typhoid fever may be found in all parts of the globe and at all seasons of the year, but more frequently during the latter part of the summer and fall, after a long dry spell, and is less frequent during the spring. The dust during the dry season is supposed to be a good disseminator of the germs.

Typhoid fever may occur at any age, but is most frequent in persons between 15 and 30 years of age. One attack usually renders the person immune thereafter, but not always. It is almost unanimously admitted by the authors that the germs are admitted through the mouth, stomach and intestines and less frequently by inhalation. He also states that every great epidemic of the disease has been due to contamination of the water supply. While we will admit that the water supply may be and is a great source of contamination, are there not many other means by which the disease may be disseminated? May I ask how the germs of other diseases spread? Is it mostly through water?

Take la grippe, diphtheria, cholera and yellow fever; go into the "horse kingdom" and we have distemper and epizootic. Those are all germ diseases. How are all those diseases spread? Some by being taken into the nose and mouth, some by contact and some through the atmosphere by inhalation, and by no means are the germs of those diseases carried at all times by the water. Nor can we say that the germs of typhoid fever are carried by the water at all times.

How can we account for the great epidemic of diphtheria in Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the spring of 1877, when they had it in the cities, villages and in the hills, even? It was no respecter of location, but much more fatal where the sanitary conditions were of the forest. The same may be said of the la-grippe when a few years ago it spread to all parts of the union. Where the hygienic surroundings are the most unfavorable there we have the greatest num-

ber of patients and the largest mortality report.

If the greatest percentage of typhoid fever is produced through the water supply, how are we to account for cases up in the mountainous regions where the water is supposed to be the purest of the pure? We have seen some cases where there was not another case within miles of them and they used no other than cistern water—the cistern well covered and no public highway or road near from which to get dust. There was a lot of decaying vegetables and other matter in the cellar.

There have been more reputed cases of typhoid fever in and near Corvallis during the last two or three months than I have known during any one of the last 28 years. The greater percent of those cases are among users of well water. How do they account for it in the wells if they get it from the water.

J. O. Wilson, whose son had typhoid fever, had a sample of his well water, together with a sample from the well of a nearby neighbor, examined by Professors Knisely and Pernot. Mr. Wilson reports that the professors stated that his well water was the most they had ever examined and his neighbor's was bad. Both of these wells are about four miles south of town and one is about 300 feet and the other but little farther from the river.

If typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, etc., are not produced by inhygienic conditions, then why do the authorities order a general cleaning up and disinfecting when an epidemic of either of those diseases breaks out, with good results from the cleansing? We have advocated for years that this disease, with others, can be produced by a filthy or an unhygienic surrounding which will generate or produce the germ. Further, that it can be carried by water, fruit, vegetables, or food of any kind—milk when not cooked or boiled.

It can be carried as can the germs of scarlet fever or small-pox, but not so readily, in the clothing where it may be disentangled and carried by the air to the mouth or nose. And last, but not least, which we have held for a long time, is the fly. Prof. Pernot and others have been experimenting for some time with the fly and have decided that this may be a source of contamination. May not this be one of the greatest of all? He is ever around the sick room, in the kitchen and dining room—in cities and hamlets and ever in the mountains, and on everything. Look well to your flies, as well as your water, milk, and other sources.

As to the sick room—look well to the hygienic conditions of the room. See that everything is kept perfectly clean and that there is plenty of fresh air. See that all the excrements from the kidneys and bowels are immediately removed and emptied and the chamber thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, chloride of lime, or formaldehyde. As to the disposition of the discharge—if you bury it someone is liable to get a benefit. If you disinfect the contents in the chamber and dump it into the closet the particles are liable not to be thoroughly broken up and disinfected in the chamber before taken to the closet and by this means scatter the disease. My method, and I consider it the only safe one, is to burn or pour boiling water over all discharges.

After you are through with the fever have the room thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Until the patient is well along in convalescence the discharges should be well cared for. Very recently it has been shown in the U. S. government laboratory at Washington, and in the city laboratory at Philadelphia, that the introduction of so small an amount of sulphate of copper as 1-100,000,000, or even 1-400,000,000 will destroy the typhoid bacillus in a very few hours, and already this means has been successfully used in large reservoirs for the purification of the water supply of towns. It is efficient, very cheap, and entirely harmless to human

AS HE VIEWS IT.

Favors Temperance but is Not a Prohibitionist.

A large audience gathered at the court house last Thursday evening to listen to the lecture of Rev. Homer M. Street, who has been denounced as being a champion of the saloons.

This, in his preface, he denied, saying he was championing the cause of right and justice and if his arguments pleased the saloon men and displeased the prohibitionists it certainly was not to the credit of the later, as he founded his belief upon the scriptures.

Following, he gave an exhaustive analysis of the evil effect of the prohibition movement, both from a social and a religious standpoint. He argued that the attempt to make the liquor question responsible for the wrongs and evils of society was unjust, and all efforts to cure the ills of society by prohibiting the sale of liquor was like cutting off an eruption to cure a person of boils. He said that the evil men do comes from the heart, not from whiskey, and that if the hearts of men were purified all the whiskey in the world would not make a criminal of them for their own purity of character would teach them to leave intoxicants alone.

He also argued that prohibitory laws of the sumptuary class were unjust and an insult to the intelligence of men, and stated that a logical conclusion of all such movements as prohibition and local option would be that the majority in any community had a right to dictate to the minority what they should eat, what they should wear, what they should say and what they should think.

Taking up the question from a Bible standpoint, he dwelt at length upon the religion of Jesus Christ, his love for his fellowmen, his charity for the weak and erring and ended with the startling climax, "If Jesus Christ were in Corvallis today and made and handed out wine as he did at the marriage feast in Canaan he would be imprisoned for violating the local option law." He quoted from the Bible at length to prove that Christ did not forbid the use of wine, but on the contrary commanded it: "Take this in remembrance of me." "Take thy money and buy what thy soul desireth, whether of wine, etc." He then took up the Greek text and proved that the "oinos" mentioned in these passages and many others quoted referred to the fermented juice of the grape, not to the fresh wine, as currently claimed by the pulpit. In conclusion he said, "The churches of today in championing prohibition were setting themselves above the Son of God and branding His personal acts while on earth as crimes against society and humanity."

Mr. Street is not a polished orator, but he speaks with an earnestness that impresses his audiences that he is at least sincere and that he believes he is right. J.

beings who drink the water and even to fish in the water.

At the present writing it would seem that a very great discovery in the prophylaxis of this disease had been made by the introduction of copper sulphate as a germicide.

If the water containing typhoid bacilli is placed in burished copper vessels for a few hours most of the typhoid germs will be destroyed.

It is well enough to look to other sources, as well as the water, in times of epidemic. Prof. Pernot's report in the last issue of the Times should be well studied and adopted, or the plan of the government as given above, or both adopted. G. R. FARRA.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

Again Victorious.

In the basket ball game played at the Army Friday evening, February 16, OAC's team defeated Willamette by a score of 21 to 7. The game was a good one and was played well by both teams. While Willamette has a strong team they did not prove to be an equal to our boys.

This was the fifth game for OAC this season and also the fifth victory, as they have not yet been defeated. They defeated Salem's Y. M. C. A. by a score of 33 to 7, Monmouth by 23 to 16, Eugene by 17 to 15, Dallas by 18 to 17, and Willamette by 21 to 7, which is, indeed, a fine showing.

In Friday's game the number of baskets made were: Swann, 3; Reed, 3; Whipple 2; Bilyeu, 1, and Judd 1, and the number of fouls made were: Reed 1, and Guy 1.

The line up was as follows:
Swan Forward Guy
Reed " " Judd
Cate, capt. Center Whipple
Bilyeu Guards Nelson
Rooper " Simpson, capt.

Damon's New Orleans Colored Students.

Damon's New Orleans Colored Students will appear at the Opera House Friday, February 23, in a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment. There are scores of concert companies, Jubilee singers and such like on the road today, but they all fade into oblivion alongside of this attraction. It is not an organization of one day, but the Crowing Climax of five years' of careful training, the fruit of which is a company of artists who will elicit the applause of the most critical audience. It is conceded that they excel all others in their special form of entertainment. A rich and meritorious program will be rendered in such an artistic manner that will leave a pleasing and lasting impression on all who witness it.

Coming attraction—Opera House three nights, commencing Monday, February 26, the Empire Theatre Company in repertoire. 17

For County Recorder.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the office of county recorder, subject to the decision of the voters at the primaries, April 20th. 17
HARLEY L. HALL.

Spraying.

Messrs. Fullerton, Hubler & Reed are prepared to do city and country spraying at reasonable rates. Leave orders with J. R. Smith & Co. 15-18

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Notice.

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Has just secured the services of one of the finest mechanics in the valley, and from now on will be prepared to do all kinds of repair work from a padlock to a threshing machine. Guns, sewing machines and locks a specialty.

We have just received a complete line of 1906 Base Ball Goods, also a fine line of Up-to-date Fishing Tackle. Flash Lights, Batteries, and Sewing Machine Extras always on hand.

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This is to make room for our large spring stock that is soon to arrive. If you need floor covering of any description, now is your opportunity. Come early while you can get choice of patterns. Remember we have wall-paper at 7 1-2 cents per double roll.

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