

RICHMOND MAY HAVE NO DAIRY INSPECTION LAW

(Continued From Page One.)

sation should be provided to pay a skilled inspector to do the work well. The inspection should extend not only to the condition of the herd but to the surroundings which, with reasonable knowledge and care, can be made satisfactory. These precautions observed, constitute the remedy for much unclean milk, typhoid or scarlet fever, diphtheria or other contagious or infectious disease, if it is present on a dairy farm, it should be the duty of the physician, if one is in attendance, or if not, the householder, to at once inform the health department, when the dairyman can be separated from the disease, or if quarantined, a skilled substitute be placed in charge of the dairy and milk route, thus preserving the industry in tact until the quarantine is lifted. This is the remedy in case of contagion in the family of the dairyman. I will here admit that much complaint is due to the lack of care in the management of milk after it reaches the consumer. I have not time to detail the results of much observation along this line. I will only refer to the reprehensible practice of connecting the ice box with the sewer, thus opening wide the gate for contamination. The remedy for this lapse on the part of the consumer is for the society to continue its crusade until all our citizens are awake to the dangers of the ice box. Now, a word on the subject of milk infected with tubercle bacilla. In the affairs of city government we display wisdom in many ways. Take as an example the subject of fire: We have two departments, the legal and operative. The fire department represents the latter. In case of fire it proceeds with its apparatus and with sufficient water and pressure the fire is extinguished, but the legal phase, viz: an ordinance regulating the construction of chimneys and wiring for electric lighting results in the prevention of a hundred fires where only one is required to be extinguished. Now, if we proceed in the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds we should adopt the same plan of two departments: the legal and the executive. By the executive branch I refer to the health department whose duties toward unclean milk have been alluded to. While the other factor, viz: the prevention of tubercle bacilla in milk is still in the future. The plan is simple in outline and effective in practice.

Indiana Must Wake Up.

I will here refer to the frequency of tuberculosis in dairy herds. In Mexico 34 per cent are affected. In the Eastern states 24 per cent, in the West the proportion is less. An examination of herds supplying Indianapolis shows only 6 per cent; the average, however, is 1 per cent. In three thousand examinations recently made, 749 were found affected, so much for its prevalence. Among the states that have more advanced legislation upon this subject than Indiana, I mention Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa and Montana. Indiana should wake up. Here a word as to the consumption of milk containing tubercle bacilla. In one-third of all children dying under five years of age, the death is caused by tuberculosis. Seventy-five per cent of babies are fed on cows' milk. Two hundred and eighty-one children under five years of age died of tuberculosis in this state the past year. So much for the result of feeding infected milk.

Action of Disease.

I will here add that medical men are agreed that while there are ports of entry at all ages for the germ of consumption, recent data demonstrate that tuberculosis is contracted often in infant life—sometimes remaining dormant until between the ages of 15, and 35 it seizes upon most of its victims and pursues them until death.

Tuberculosis Infallible.

The remedy for this destruction of human life in its most productive period so far as its ravages depend upon infected milk, is to eradicate the disease from dairy herds. The tuberculin test is almost infallible, recording only 2 per cent of failures. Today the dairyman object to the test fearing great loss from condemned cattle. The dairyman cannot require a test before purchase as the dealer in milk cows fears the same loss. Were all assured that no great loss would follow, the objection to the test would be removed. Any plan that will bring about this result should be fostered. Three states are already moving in this direction. While not practical to make the tuberculin test compulsory, an ideal plan would be for the legislature to set aside a specified appropriation to compensate for loss occasioned by the application of the tuberculin test. It should be done under state supervision and losses to individuals properly certified repaid. Whenever the people demand the test under the above appropriation the dairyman will consent and all will follow to retain their trade. I am aware that dairymen procure a portion of their milk supply from farmers along the route to the city; but when all milk from untested cows is refused, the farmer will fall in line as readily as the dairyman, looking to the state to compensate him for his loss, if any. When it is desired to make additions to the herd it will be only tested cows that are purchased. The dealer will concede the test, as his loss is also provided for. The state should prohibit the importation of cattle without their being tested. The state line should be the limit. This plan would eliminate the disease from present herds and prevent future infection. When one state opens the way, others will follow and the area of safety be increased. When medical societies, health departments and societies of this character unite in a demand for this test, a public sentiment will be aroused that will result in desired

legislation. To thus prevent, is far better than to combat the infection in the milk. It strikes at the root of the matter.

Method not Visionary.

Some may view this method as visionary but remember the state last year set aside thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of five hundred acres of land for erecting buildings and employing skilled persons to care for only a small fraction of the consumers in this state. This appropriation will be increased annually. There are 25,000 cases of tuberculosis in Indiana and this expense is to endeavor to arrest the disease in a few hundred at the most and with no assurance of permanent cure. Is it not reasonable then to assume that on public demand a sum will be set aside to prevent a disease so difficult to eradicate when once contracted. While the state is justified in doing all possible to arrest the disease in the adult, it would savor more of wisdom to throttle it at the state line and preserve the integrity of child. This is the remedy proposed to prevent infection from this cause in milk and any objection urged against the plan would apply to the present effort to control the disease in sanitaria.

Compensation Advocated.

The state has provided compensation for sheep killed by dogs. Why not for cattle found with disease that resulted last year in the death of 281 children by tuberculosis, children whose food was milk.

Necessity of Test.

Referring to the necessity of the test I need only speak of the recent disclosure in our own cit, where of 158 hogs, 154 were found with tuberculosis contracted from a herd on a farm and of 7 cows tested, 4 were found with the disease. Cattle never expectorate, therefore, the alimentary canal is infected with bacilla and the hogs following the herd contract the disease. The milk cow in the barn on laying down and in other ways become soiled with the excreta and when it becomes dry during the process of milking falls into the milk pail. My opinion is that this is the most common way in which milk becomes infected.

To be sure often through theudder not at all times but more frequently in the manner described. Thus there are two avenues open for milk to become infected.

The remedy until cows are tested and every afterwards as a matter of common cleanliness is to use in milking the comparatively closed can instead of the old fashioned open pail, and that the tuberculous test can prove it.

It has been generally believed that the udders must be infected in order to furnish tubercular milk, but a confusing fact was encountered, when a careful examination by an eminent pathologist, 60 per cent of a herd of cows that had been proven tubercular by the test, and killed, showing they had tuberculosis on post-mortem examination, had not a sign of tuberculosis of the lacteal tract.

Again, sometimes milk from the same cow, known to be tubercular, would contain tubercular, and again in the same milk none would be found. Milk from cows known to have tuberculosis has been carefully drawn and fed to guinea-pigs and injected into them without any sign of the disease appearing on the animal.

So, the doctors began to believe that cows seldom transmitted the disease through milk, if ever at all, and at the last meeting of the National association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, in May, Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw of Albany, N. Y., said he did not believe that it had much to do with producing the disease, but another great investigator, Dr. Ravenel, of Philadelphia, has steadfastly maintained the opposite view, although, he too, could not explain this very contradictory condition.

But since that meeting, within the present year, the explanation of the whole matter has been apparently made clear.

Human Affection.

The human being afflicted with tuberculosis ordinarily is affected in the lungs, and spreads the disease through his coughing and spitting, and probably this remains the chief source of the transmission of tuberculosis among human beings. While cows may have tuberculosis of the lungs, they do not cough and expectorate in the same way that human beings do, because they are always most greatly affected in the stomach, bowels and liver and their intestinal discharges contain the germs in most incredibly large quantities. As can readily be seen, while feeding in pasture, one tubercular cow can soon infect a whole herd of healthy ones.

All this explanation has been made to lead up to one point, the immense importance of keeping the manure away from the milking place; of riding the cow's hide and feet of manure before milking her, and of using water to wash the vessels employed in collecting and storing the milk that is positively unpolluted by manure. They say old maid's children are always the best, so I suppose it is equally true that one who never was inside a milking stable but once in his life is the very fellow to tell you how such a place ought to be arranged. But since the whole problem of good milk is one of cleanliness, a doctor is capable of making such suggestions with propriety, because the chief effort of surgery is the exclusion of dirt of all kinds, in order to secure success.

Ideal Milking Room.

Dr. Grant then explained the best manner for conducting a sanitary milking barn and proper manner of handling milk after being taken from the cows.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Whitewater quarterly meeting is holding a session this afternoon at the East Main Street Friends' church. Special Services will also be held tomorrow.

New York city has the largest savings bank in the world with more than 15,000,000 depositors and deposits amounting to more than \$100,000,000.

CLOSED SEASON IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Earlham Basket Ball Five Defeated Rose Poly in a Sensational Match.

ONE DEFEAT WAS AVENGED.

THE QUAKERS WORKED HARDER BECAUSE THEY WERE ONCE DOWNED THIS YEAR BY ROSE-EARLHAM'S RECORD.

Earlham and Rose Poly furnished a whirlwind finish to the Quaker basket ball season last night at the Coliseum in the presence of a large number of the students and friends of the institution. The ending was most satisfactory to Earlham as the Fighting Quakers were able to even up with Rose for the defeat given by the Engineers at Terre Haute some weeks ago, and also to end the season with a victory. The score was 30 to 25. Earlham has a record of seven games won out of a schedule of ten played.

Was Fast Game.

Last night's game was the fastest seen here this year and the start was declared by old timers to be the fastest they had ever witnessed. It soon became evident the teams were well matched, but in the first half Earlham took the lead through superior skill at throwing of foul goals and when the half ended the Quakers were four to the good—11 to 7. Early in the second period Rose got very busy and quickly tied the score and subsequently it was tied a number of times, but at no time could Rose get in the lead.

The outcome was uncertain almost to the very last—until the members of the Earlham team were carried in triumph from the floor on the shoulders of their admiring friends.

Game Hard Fought.

The game was hard fought at every turn. Rose had a pretty system of passing the ball and on two or three occasions succeeded in working it out, but ordinarily Earlham was able to interfere. Earlham was at her best in nearly every respect and showed the hard preparation that had been made for this struggle under the direction of Coach Vail.

With the season completed, the record of Earlham for the ten games is as follows.

Won.

From DePauw, Miami, Wittenberg, State Normal, St. Mary's, Butler and Rose Poly.

Lost.

To Rose Poly, Purdue, DePauw. Lineup of last night's game: Earlham 30 Position Rose Poly 25 Hotchkiss ... Forward Webster Wilson Forward Lindeman Chambers Center Gray Newsom Guard Lammers Hancock Guard Hadley Field goals—Hotchkiss 2; Newsom, 1; Chambers, 1; Gray, 3; Hadley, 4; Lammers, 1. Foul goals—Wilson, 12; Lindeman, 1; Hadley, 6. Points awarded—Rose, 2; Earlham 2. Referee—Guelde. Umpire—Hunt.

MAY NOT BE IN

Dispatch Says That Future of League Team There Is Not Bright.

FEARS FOR NON-SUPPORT.

Anderson, Ind., March 7—The prospect of Anderson becoming a member of the I.O. Baseball League is less flattering at present than at any time since the negotiations began. It was supposed that a stock company could be formed among the enthusiasts and the funds necessary to finance the team be raised. After figuring on the proposition it was discovered that not less than \$100 per day would be required during the season to pay salaries and incidental expenses of a team.

At this figure it would require an average attendance of at least 400, at each game played during the season.

Should a spell of unfavorable weather strike the game the stockholders would stand to pay the expenses. This city has never been very enthusiastic over the game and it is the opinion of a large number of people that the city would not support a league team.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT PROHIBITION HAS BEEN PROPOSED

(Continued From Page One.)

ness, represented in the bottle makers, maltsters, coopers, box makers, machinery men, stove makers and others.

Prohibition Hurts.

The tremendous advance of prohibition legislation during the past two years is beginning to be felt very seriously by the liquor interests, and the leading spirits in the trade, in the liquor as well as brewing lines, are beginning to see as a result of such legislation a complete change in their business. The saloon is their principal agency of distribution, and the elimination of the saloon by prohibition law, they assert, does not eliminate man's appetite for such refreshments, and he will seek to possess himself of the forbidden things by illegal means.

New York city has the largest savings bank in the world with more than 15,000,000 depositors and deposits amounting to more than \$100,000,000.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS CHILD LABOR BILL

Has Written to Indiana Association.

Washington, March 7.—In response to a letter of protest against the Beveridge child labor bill, President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the Indiana Manufacturers' Association in which he places himself in favor of the enactment by congress of a bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories, if the states fail to enact such laws. It is understood that the association is raising a fund to defeat the Beveridge bill.

BALL FIELD STORIES

ODD INCIDENT THAT ONCE WON A GAME IN CHICAGO.

A Bucket of Paint Helped the Orioles to Capture the National League Pennant—The Importance of a Color Scheme in Batting.

One of the oddest things that ever happened on a ball field took place on the west side grounds in Chicago, in a game against New York. Anson's men were playing the Giants, and the victory hung in the balance until in the ninth inning, with the score even, Bill Lange faced Joubert Meekin and ramped a certain double to center. There were two out, and the crowd rose with a yell of delight when Lange smote the ball, which rolled past Van Haltren.

That ball rolled on and finally disappeared. Van Haltren was on top of it, but instead of picking it up he suddenly threw himself flat on the ground, rammed his right arm into the earth and commenced reaching. Lange meantime kept on. He turned second, raced on to third, gave a look outward and then sprinted for home, scoring the winning run.

The ball had rolled into a hole in the ground from which post had been pulled that morning, and Van Haltren had been able only to reach it with the tips of his fingers. The next day the hole was filled in.

Upon what small things the results of baseball depend can be guessed when it is known that a forty-five cent bucket of paint won the National league pennant for Baltimore two years in succession. The men who composed the three times champion Orioles all admit the fact that the bucket of paint had more to do with their pennant winning than anything else.

The facts are these: The Orioles were not hitting. They could not find out why until one day Willie Keeler remarked that the ball when pitched from the pitcher's box was the same color as the center field fence and that the ball was lost to them against the dark background. The players set themselves down to figure it out, and in the end they figured that the reason they were not hitting was because there was a lack of relief in the color scheme of the grounds. The bat boy was sent in a hurry for a pot of white paint and a patch of the fence in center field, exactly on a line with the pitcher's box, and the plate was daubed white. The paint made a difference of nearly forty points per man in their batting averages that season, and they won the pennant.

After that the space in center on most of the big league ball grounds was kept clear or painted in some color that would assist the team in its hitting.

The color scheme in baseball is more important than the casual observer would suppose. For instance, the Polo grounds are one of the hardest grounds in the world for an outfielder. Back of the grand stand rises a huge bluff—"Coogan's bluff"—and the stand is built partly on the side of the hill. Naturally the shadow of the stand and the bluff lies heavy over the field as far out as second base in the late afternoon, and the outfielders have great difficulty in seeing the ball until it rises out of the shadow and above the sky line. The players learn to judge balls by the way they sound against the bat, but visiting players at the Polo grounds have a hard time judging line drives.

For years the New York players have had the advantage because of the color scheme of their grounds. In center field is a panel of color to relieve the batter's eye and show the ball in relief against it, while to mitigate the effects of the shadow sections of the front of the stand and even the bowlers on the hillside have been painted.

Those mechanical aids to hitting are great things. Almost every home team has its grounds arranged for relief in color, so that they can by looking at a certain spot be certain to see the ball. It is not necessary for the ball to rise against the relief background, but it is necessary for the player's eye to be filled with the color, so that when he looks at the ball it stands out in relief against the color which still is imprinted on the retina of his eye.

One of the best hitting pitchers that ever lived, Walter Thornton, who was driven out of baseball because of the personal dislike of an official of the National league to him, had a scheme which worked well and which he claimed aided him in hitting. He simply sat and held his fingers tight against his eyes for several minutes before going to bat. Shutting out all light, he claimed, rested his eyes after pitching a hard inning, and he went in to bat with eyes fresh and steady.

And how he did hit them! How he did hit them!

Pietro Gladiator Browning tried every treatment possible for his eyes to keep them clear. Smoking a cigarette on the bench was one of his ideas, and he carried an eye wash with him which he poured into his eyes just before going to bat.

Most of the schemes of players to keep their "eyes in," as they say, are ridiculous, but there is no reason why a lot of players should not follow literally the advice of the bleachers and "see an oculist." Any good oculist can devise a color scheme that will help the batter. Hugh S. Fullerton in Washington Star.

FIRST INDOOR MEET WAS SUCCESSFUL

Good Records Marked All the Events and Track Artists Showed Well.

CONRAD WAS A STAR.

LITTLE ATHLETE HIGH JUMPED AND POLE VAULTED WELL—MILE RUN WAS ONE OF BEST EVENTS ON PROGRAM.

The first indoor track meet ever held in this city was that of last evening at the coliseum and proved to be a great success. Only small crowd attended the meet. Owning to the small floor space the dashes and hurdle events had to be extremely short and as a result Coach Vail could not set a very good line on his cinder path at all. The time made for the short distance track events, however, was extremely good.

Conrad Shows Well.

What gave Vail the most pleasure was the work of Conrad, the high jumper and pole vaulter. In the former event Conrad gave an exhibition which brought out the enthusiastic applause of the Earlham rooters. Using the "scissors" style Conrad has cleared the bar at 5:09. Coach Vail does not approve of this style of jumping and has compelled Conrad to use the regular style. Conrad had only practiced this new form a short time. A few days ago he cleared the bar at 5:02 and last evening he made the jump at 5:05. With careful practice this young star is expected to equal the mark made by him while using the "scissors" form.

Mile Event Interesting.

The mile run proved an interesting event. Twenty laps to