

# HOG CHOLERA

Can Be Prevented By New Method of Inoculation.

Kentucky Experiment Station Expert Sees Work.

Details Of Process In Report To Prof. Scovell.

STATE MAY UNDERTAKE SCHEME.

Professor H. Garman, entomologist and Botanist for the Kentucky Experiment Station, has returned from Ames, Iowa, at which point he recently spent a week as representative of the Kentucky Station in observations of the work done at the Government Station for the investigation of hog cholera. On his return he made a report to Prof. M. A. Scovell, director of the Experiment Station, incorporating his observations. The substance of his report is given:

The essential feature of the method practiced by the Government men working at Ames are:

1. The production of serum by use of the hog itself.
2. The simultaneous injection, in vaccination, of virulent blood taken from an animal sick with the cholera, and with serum taken from a hog previously rendered hyper-immune. The Bacillus sulpestifer (B. cholerae-suis) formerly believed by the Bureau men to be the cause of the disease is held by Drs. Dorset, McBryde and Niles to be a secondary invader of the tissues, not necessarily associated with the disease, though commonly present. Filtering virulent blood and thus removing the bacillus, give, they claim, a virus which still causes the disease when injected into the circulation of sound animals; and they hold, therefore, that an organism not visible under the microscope is the real cause of hog cholera. From the practical standpoint this hypothesis has little interest excepting as it makes necessary the production of disease-producing virus by destroying hogs, when if the organism were known and cultivated it would be possible, we may suppose, to produce the necessary virus by making cultures, as is done in the case of diphtheria.

**Start With Immune Hog.**  
The starting point of the treatment employed at Ames is the naturally, or artificially immune hog. Natural immunes occur in most herds. Artificial immunes are produced by vaccination. Such an immune is rendered more decidedly immune (hyper-immune) by several injections into its circulation of blood taken direct from an animal sick with the cholera. These injections follow each other at intervals of about a week, and may be forced into the muscles of the thighs, into the abdominal cavity, or directly into the circulation by piercing one of the ear veins. Some days after the last injection, blood is drawn from a hyper-immune animal by amputating the tail the blood being drawn in an agate-ware pan kept covered with new muslin. Three drawings are taken from each hyper-immune, one-third of the blood being drawn each time. The blood taken at the third drawing is as potent as the rest, but that secured when the animal is killed is not regarded as equal to what has been previously secured. Drawings from different animals taken at different times are all, however, mixed, and thus a serum of uniform potency is secured.

A 200 pound hog produces 700-800 cc. of serum at each drawing. Smaller animals produce less.

**Keep Serum Three Years.**  
The blood is permitted to clot, and is then strained through several thicknesses of thin muslin. To preserve it, ten per cent, of a five cent solution of carbolic acid is added. Serum thus treated has been kept three years, and still retained its potency, though undergoing a slight change in color.

Serum produced at the Station has been tested on numerous animals kept for experiment and also on numerous herds about Ames, with very satisfactory results, we were told. But it has been found that vaccination with the serum alone does not confer as complete and lasting immunity as does a simultaneous injection of serum and disease producing blood, and the practice finally adopted at the Station consists in injecting into the muscles of one thigh 2 cc. of virulent blood taken from an animal very sick with cholera, and from another syringe into the other thigh, 20 cc. of serum. The operation, as witnessed by us, requires but a minute, an attendant holding up a sheet by the hind legs

while the fluids are injected. The immunity conferred by the vaccination has been found to last six months, and is believed by Dr. Niles to be permanent.

A very important item of expense is the animals that must be sacrificed in the production of serum and toxine. Virulent blood is only secured from animals very sick with cholera, and when these are to be secured in no other way, non-immune animals must be made sick by inoculation with disease-producing blood. This, however, can, it is claimed, be kept for a long time in glass bulbs, but the supply from an animal is limited, and to get enough to vaccinate numerous large herds would involve the destruction of numbers of valuable animals. The hyper-immune, it is believed, can be used for food when killed, and so are not a complete loss. The diseased animals must of course be otherwise disposed of.

An important feature of the equipment of the Station at Ames is a brick oven (a sort of crematory) in which carcasses are burned.

**Thinks States Should Help.**  
The Secretary and Bureau officials take the view that the States ought to undertake the production of the serum and distribute it free, or at cost, to farmers. The delegates attending were favorable to this view, but some of them appeared doubtful of securing funds sufficient for the purpose. As far as the cost of equipment is concerned I can not see that there is anything in the way of undertaking the work here at the Station, to the extent of giving the treatment a thorough test, I would advise going no further at the beginning. It would be impossible to equip ourselves to furnish serum to all the veterinarians in the State at once, and I would recommend that some demonstrative work be done first to show the effectiveness of the treatment, and to determine more exactly the cost of maintaining an establishment at which serum could be kept at all times in quantities sufficient to supply the probable demand.

Once the Station had demonstrated to Kentucky farmers the value and practicability of the treatment, it would be possible no doubt to get from our Legislature whatever might be necessary in the way of funds to further the project. It seems probable that an artificial method will yet be discovered of producing the disease-producing virus and this would tend to greatly reduce the cost of vaccination.

## PRISON ODOR

No Longer Found In Frankfort Penitentiary.

WARDEN E. E. MUDD SAYS IT COMES ONLY FROM UNCLEANLINESS.

Prison odor, that peculiar smell which is found in almost every penitentiary and large or small jail in the country, is entirely missing from the penitentiary at Frankfort, and this is one of the most noticeable things about the place. A story published in a current magazine, dealing with prison life, has awakened a great deal of interest in penitentiaries and has caused much discussion of them. The author of the story says that the odor comes from many animals being caged together and that it is the same odor one finds in a menagerie. Col. E. E. Mudd, warden of the penitentiary here, says that the odor comes from filth and dirt and nothing else and will not be found in the prison so long as he is warden of it.

For many years the odor of a prison has been a distinctive mark of the criminal. The odor, it has been said, produced criminality and was a sort of taint which clung to the prisoner even after he had been released. In the older days the cell houses were small and ill-kept and the men and women prisoners were herded together. Now every prisoner has plenty of space, light and fresh air, and everything is kept clean. George Hanlon, who was sent here from Louisville, having been convicted of the murder of Corporal Richterskeg, of the police force, is in charge of the cell house and it is largely due to Hanlon that the cell house is free from the prison odor. Hanlon has made a good, model prisoner since he has been confined here, and has worked and behaved himself at all times. He is allowed a good deal of freedom inside the cell house and it is there that he spends his days. His cell, which he calls his dormitory, is scrupulously clean and is furnished as nicely as a bedroom in a cultured home.

Gallons of disinfectants used every day is what keeps the prison odor out of the penitentiary here, Hanlon says. He has the floors washed every day with a strong antiseptic and every

cell is also washed once every day. Hanlon himself sees that this is done, and he and Col. Mudd together have shown the world at large that there is no odor from caged animals, human animals, that is, unless dirt is allowed to accumulate. Since the publication of the story of Convict 9,009 every visitor to the penitentiary, and there are dozens every day, asks about things that have been related in that story. They especially wonder what the prison is so clean and wonder that there is not any odor, such as that which Scovell describes. They are also asked that the prisoners do not in the lockstep. This is dwelt upon in the story of No. 9,009, but here the convicts walk in double file and at the usual intervals where large numbers of men are on the march. The penitentiary is a place about which but little is known outside and it is the big drawing card to visitors in Frankfort.

Minister Tells How It Feels To Be Hanged.

CUT DOWN AFTER FOUR MINUTES SWINGING TO END OF FEDERAL ROPE.

I will tell you how it feels to be hanged. At Fort Barrancas, Florida, on April 4, 1863, I was hung as a Confederate spy. I spent four minutes physically and spiritually between earth and heaven. Then a Yankee sergeant, believing me to be the wrong man, cut me down.

The first sensation when the barrel was kicked from under my feet was that a steam boiler inside me was about to explode. Every vein and blood vessel to and from my heart seemed charged with an explosive fulness that must find an avenue of escape. The nervous system throughout its length was tingling with a painful, pricking sensation the like of which I never felt before or since. Then followed the sense of an explosion, as if a volcano had erupted. This seemed to give me relief, and the pain gave way to a pleasurable feeling, one very desirable could it be secured without death. With this sensation a light broke in upon my sight, a light of milky whiteness, yet strange to say, so transparent that it was easier to pierce with the eye than the light of day. Then came into my mouth a taste of sweetness, the like of which I have never since known. And I felt myself moving on, with a consciousness of leaving everything behind. Then I heard the sweetest of music, and it seemed that more than a thousand harps led in each part, accompanied by myriads of voices.

And the sensation of coming back to life, after I had been cut down, was just as painful as the first feeling of hanging. It was acute torture. Every nerve seemed to have a pain of its own. My nose and fingers were seats of the most excruciating agony. In half an hour the pain was all gone, but I would not go through the experience again for the wealth of the Indies.—Rev. J. T. Hand, in Spare Moments.

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Fines Attorneys In The Hargis Case.

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Fritz Scheff's divorce from Baron von Bardeleben having recently been made absolute, it is announced that the singer will soon marry again John Fox, Jr., is the fortunate man. Mr. Fox is one of the younger school of American novelists, who made his mark by evolving comparatively unknown phases of life. Born in Kentucky, he made the mountain region of the Bluegrass State famous in a series of brilliant stories, among them being "A Mountain Europa," "A Cumberland Vendetta," "Hell for Sarajna," "The Kentuckians," "Blue Grass and Rhododendron," "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" and "A Knight of the Cumberland." Mr. Fox served in the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars as a correspondent.

Will Claybrooke Buys Fine Farm.

W. D. Claybrooke, who was a member of the Legislature and well known in Frankfort during the session of 1906, and who lives in Springfield, has bought the H. D. Stiles farm, one and one-quarter miles from town, containing 296 acres, at a cost of \$22,000. Possession will be given January 1, 1909. This is one of the best farms in Washington county. It has two big tobacco barns and a ten-room brick residence, the old home of the Rev. Miles Saunders.

## RAISE FUNDS

To Fight Battle of Democracy This Fall.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT COURTHOUSE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Monday for the campaign this fall will be raised by the Democrats of Franklin county at a meeting of the Democrats of the whole county at the courthouse Saturday night. Arrangements have been made for a large meeting and several speeches will be made. The Committee on Arrangements is composed of Judge J. M. Hazelrigg, Col. James Andrew Scott and Ben Marshall. It is hoped that \$1,000 can be raised in this county for use in the campaign. The resolutions and minutes of the preliminary meeting to arrange for the big meeting Saturday night are as follows:

In response to a suggestion made by Hon. Urey Woodson, Secretary of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, in a letter to Frank K. Kavanaugh, an informal meeting was held at the State Library on Wednesday afternoon, at which Mr. Kavanaugh acted as chairman and Wiley C. Marshall was appointed secretary. The following representative Democrats being present: Judge James H. Hazelrigg, J. J. Brislan, R. L. Greene, Percy Haly, James A. Scott, Hubert Vreeland, W. P. Walton, Elwood Hamilton, W. M. Lyons, S. M. Sautley, Ben Marshall, Dulin Moss, N. B. Smith and Dr. C. E. Roemele.

The following resolution was offered by Judge J. H. Hazelrigg and unanimously adopted; that,

WHEREAS, Hon. Urey Woodson has suggested "that the Democrats of Franklin and Franklin county should get together and send a substantial sum to the Treasurer of the National Committee, as only in this manner can we hope to raise the money to carry on our work;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the Democrats of Franklin and Franklin county be held at the courthouse on Saturday, August 29, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of our matchless leaders, Bryan and Kern, and of soliciting contributions to the National Democratic Campaign Fund; and, further,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to arrange the details and program of said mass meeting, and that W. P. Walton, be appointed a committee to give due publicity of the same in the Kentucky State Journal.

FRANK K. KAVANAUGH, Chairman.  
Attest: W. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

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Normal Schools Will Sue For Appropriation.

Representatives of the State Normal Schools, at a meeting in Lexington, decided to take steps to test the constitutionality of the act appropriating \$500,000 for these institutions, which State Auditor James has refused to recognize, and to enforce the payment of the appropriation.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold.

A. S. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines, which seemed only to aggravate it. Fortunately, I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." For sale by all druggists.

WILL RE-OPEN—Miss Minnie E. Bell will re-open her school Tuesday, September 1, 1903, at her residence, 516 Fourth Avenue. 22-3t.

## The Balance Wheel.

Look inside your watch a moment. The balance wheel is making 18,000 vibrations an hour, if it's in good condition. If the movement is sluggish, there's something wrong. It will move 3,558 miles in a year, and requires less than one-tenth of a drop of oil to make the run. But it needs that little badly. The least increase of friction on the bearings alters the motion. Don't take chances. Let us clean and oil and put your watch in order for a year.

IT WILL REPAIR AND SATISFY YOU.

M. A. SELBERT.

JEWELER.

ST. CLAIR STREET.

FRANKFORT, KY.

"If You Buy It At Selbert's Its Godd."



NOT TOO ROUGHLY, NOT WITH THE USUAL STRING OF OATHS—IN FACT, IN EVERY WAY "JUST SO" IS THE KIND OF TRANSFERRING WE DO. OUR WORK IS DONE RAPIDLY, WE NEVER DISAPPOINT, AND THE ARTICLES CONSIGNED TO OUR CARE RECEIVE CAREFUL AND EXPERT HANDLING.

PERKINS TRANSFER CO

PRINCIPAL OFFICE. L. & N. FREIGHT DEPOT.



Hammocks, Lawn Swings, Fishing Tackle, Dry Batteries.

Garden Hose and Tools.



Alabastine Cold Water Paint. FRANK G. STAGG. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

All advertisements in these columns are five cents per line for each insertion and to be paid for strictly in advance.

FOR SALE—Eight Plymouth Rocks and one rooster, one year old, and best blood. They are of the Harry Clubb strain. Also five Black Orpington cockrels, of best breeding. Will sell cheap, as I lack room.

I have both Plymouth Rock and Black Orpington eggs. Rocks, \$1.50 and Orpingtons \$2.50 per fifteen.

T. F. TALIAFERRO. Shelby St., Frankfort, Kentucky. Old Phone, 453.

Wanted Agents—To sell Buttons, Badges, Medals and Pictures of the Presidential Candidates of both parties. Money can be made during the campaign at Rallies, Barbecues, Picnics, &c. Write a postal for price list and free samples. Address: J. C. Burrow, 633 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky. 8-2t.

For Sale—Fine full blooded collies. Also one mule, guaranteed to be sound and will work anywhere you put him. Three years old. J. P. HOSTETTER, Lawrenceburg, Ky. Route 2, Box 18. 8-4t.

Advertising with a stimulant in it is a good tonic for a run-down business.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—We have a 32-inch Paper Cutter, in perfect condition, that we will sell very cheap. Address this office 2t

For Sale—One 6-horse power Peerless portable engine and boiler; two second hand McCormick Mowers. Capital Foundry Machine & Novelty Co., Holmes street. Both phones. 20t

For Sale—A fine farm of 100 acres 3 miles west of Frankfort, on St. John's Pike. This property has a good residence and all other necessary improvements. Good tobacco land. Plenty of good water and other desirable features. SARAH E. STIVERS. J. C. B. STIVERS. 8-3t.

FOUND—A bunch of keys near State Penitentiary. Owner can recover same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

For Rent—Five room brick cottage, on Shelby street, good garden. Moses R. Glenn, 506, old phone.

We will call and show you samples of any kind of printing. Use either phone, No. 11.