#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.



During the recent vaccination convoversy there seemed to be a misuntentanding as to who the guardians of the public health are. The physidans claimed that position and all will agree that they should be better qualifel to institute measures for the preestion of disease than persons of any ther profession or occupation. Is it the duit of the physician to prevent diseases, or has he fuifilled his obligayons when he responds to the calls made on him to treat the sick? This is a question of vital importance to the people. Physicians are required to be s duty day and night in caring for the sick; can they consistently be asked to instruct the people in the laws of Malth, and thus prevent a great deal of sicktiess that is brought on through sperance of these laws. It is a rare ; softance of these taws. At is a rare sing to hear doctors lecturing to the softe on the laws of health and life, a doubt, many would gladly do so if ary were requested and the fault may

with the people. The question many arise here whether regular medical colleges prepare he regular medical do preventive as well helr graduates to do preventive as well as remedial work. I have had an op-sare and the second second second second perturity to converse with young men perturity to converse with young men above attending some of the lead-showere attending some of the leadinstitutions of our State, preparaing institutions of our work in a regular my to taking the work in a regular medical college. Some of these devoted medical college. Some of these devoted ensiderable time to Latin, chemistry and other high school and college stud-and other high school and college stud-, but gave no time to the study of hydene and physiology, stating that these studies are not required for en-Ngiene is not required on entering the medical colleges, one would think that this and preventive medicine would regive due attention in these institutions. thave before me the annual announce ment and catalogue for 1899-1900 of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, an institution that is recogsized throughout the land as one of the eading regular medical colleges. Among its seventy-eight instructors there is not one announced for courses

in bygiene, sanitation or preventive In the curriculum these gudies are not mentioned, and among is recommended text books there is at one on these studies. The course required is four years and

the studies are as follows: First rear, physics, general chemistry, an-atomy, normal histology. Second year, anatomy, normal histology, physiology, pysiological chemistry, pathological instomy, bacteriology, materia medica end therapeutics, obstetrics and gynecology. Third year: Materia medica ad therapeutics, pathological anatomy, general pathology and pathological histeley, the practice of medicine, diseases of the mind and nervous system, the principles and practice of surgery, obnumes, gynecology, veneres of the eye, nourinary diseases, diseases of the eye, the ear Fourth year: The duras's of the ear. Fourth year: pactice of medicine, diseases of the mind and nervous system, clinical miescopy, the principles and practice of muery, orthopaedic surgery, obstet-ms synecology, diseases of children, obstet-

on hygiene, sanitation or preventive medicine. These are the studies mentioned. Anatomy, physiology, normal histology, chemistry, physics, materia medica and therapeutics, physics, materia medica and therapeutics, physicological chemistry, bacteriology, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, medicine, neu-rology, surgery, venereal diseases, diseases of the eye, diseases of the ear, diseases of children, diseases of the sk.n, diseases of the throat and nose, and dictionary. This is recognized as one of the best regular medical colleges in the land and gives a four years' course in the treatment of disease but does not mention anything about prevention. The Rush Medical College in its fifty-

seventh annual announcement, 1899-1900, advertises a lecture course occupying three hours weekly for one quarter on preventive medicine, hygiene, and juris-prudence. Thirty-six lectures devoted to these three subjects in a four years' course. How unimportant is prevention

compared with cure! The course in the Baltimore Medical College is much the same as the above. In hygiene one lecture per week is given for one semester, or twelve lectures in a four years' course. These are the sub-jects disposed of in the twelve lectures: Sanitation, quarantine, disinfection, sewage, drainage and cleanliness of cities and towns, the hygiene of homes and public institutions, ventilation of ing, clothing, diet, work, recreation and sleep, you may imagine how well all these subjects can be treated in twelve houses and sleeping apartments, bathlectures.

After looking over this list of books and studies one should not be surprised at the slow progress toward a more healthful condition in our communities and the confidence in physicians, drugs, and patent nostrums, because those who are the guardians of our health have graduated from such institutions.

There is a great deal of scientific chaff among some of the studies taught. We shall let one who is best qualified speak on this matter Thos. H. Huxiey, the prince of physicians and physiciogist, has the following criticism to offer on the teaching of physiology as taught in the best medical colleges. In science and Education, pages 307 to 316, in his address on medical education he says:

"I can only tell you it is a fact, of which a number of you, I dare say, are aware by experience, (and I trust the experience has no painful associations) that I have been for a considerable number of years (twelve or thirteen years to the best of my recollection) one of the examiners in the university London. You are further aware that the men who come up to the university of London are the picked men of the medical schools of London, and therefore such observations as I may have to make upon the state of knowledge of these gentlemen if they be justified in regard to any faults I may have to find, cannot be held to indicate defects in the capacity, or is the power of application of those gentlemen, but must be laid, more or less, to the ac-count of the prevalent system of medical education. I will tell you what has struck me \*\* \* in this long experistruck me ence of the men best instructed in phy siology from the medical schools of London is (with the many and brilliant exceptions to which I have referred), taking it as a whole, and broadly, the singular unreality of their knowledge

was a real, precise, thorough, and prac-tical knowledge of fundamentals; whereas that which the best of the candidates, in a large proportion of cases, have had to give me was a large, extensive, and inaccurate knowledge of su-perstructure. \* \* What I have found and found so much reason to lament, is, that while anatomy has been taught as a science ought to be taught as a mat-ter of autopsy, and observation, and strict discipling; in a very large number of cases, physiology has been taught as if it were a mere matter of books and of hearsay. I declare to you, gentlemen, that I have often expected to be told, when I have asked the question about the circulation of the blood, that Pro-fessor Breitkopf is of the opinion that it circulates, but that the whole thing is an open question. I assure you that I am hardly exaggerating the state of mind on matters of funda-mental importance which I have found over and over again to obtain among gentlemen coming up to that picked examination of the University of London. Now, I do not think that is a desirable state of things. \* \* \* Another peculiarity I have found in the physiology which has been current, and that is, that in the mind of a great many gentlemen it has been supplanted by histology. They have learned a great histology, and they have fandeal of cied that histology and they have asked for some knowledge of the physics and the mechanics and the chemistry of the human body, and I have been met by

"scanty;" on the contrary there "scanty:" on the contrary there is plenty of it--a great deal too much of it--but it is the quality, the nature of the knowledge, which I quarrel with. \* \* The knowledge I have looked for

I declare to you talk about cells. I believe it will take me two years, at least, of absolute rest from the busi-ness of an examiner to hear the word "cell germinal matter" or "carmine" without a sort of inward shudder."

These remarks will apply with equal force to the physiology of today. One cannot read Kirke's physiology or the other standard physiologies of the best medical colleges without being made aware of the diversity of opinion among the leaders in this science. There are fads here as in other scientific studies

and much of the work done under the cloak of science is misleading and of no practical value. From these schools the regular phy-

sicians graduate, among whom are some of the most self-sacrificing and philanthropic men, as well as some of the most bigoted and intolerant; men who would put the thumb screws of ridicule and banishment from their ranks, upon anyone who dared to break away from their favorite ideas, no matter how false, and who will give the rigth hand of fellowship to a regular, no matetr how incompetent.

Not many years ago some of the lead-ing educational institutions of the world thought the best training they could give young people to prepare them for life was a long course in Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics. There has been a change of sentiment and some of the more progressive institutions of the land, among them the Leland Stanford Jr. University, have discarded the fallacy. Some of the more progressive medical colleges have abandoned some of the long cherished traditions with ex. cellent results, and when we demand rational methods of prevention and treatment of disease from the guardians of the public health, there will be a great change in the courses of the reg-ular medical colleges of our land and truth will be accepted, even if it comes from the heterodox, by whom most truths have been established. uths have been converted by Very respectfully, J. T. SCHUEBEL.

### ARMY QUARTERS ON THE PLAINS.

"Sometimes a soldier had served a skin, dis ses of the immediately had the whole house PURE TUNNEL AIR

Secured By the Use of Compressor Cylinders on the Engine.

The entire railway world will probably profit by recent experiments made in connection with the smoke in tunnels. The scene of the experiments was a long tunnel not far from Genoa, through which some 200 trains pass a day, leaving an immense amount of smoke. Two methods were tried. First compressed air was used. Large cylin-ders of steel were filled with air and compressed to 750 pounds to the square inch. These were placed in the tender of the locomotive. In passing through the tunnel the air was allowed to es-cape. The pure air blew back the smoke and purified the atmosphere. The second method was with compressed ox. ygen. This was allowed to escape through the cylinders into the fires of the engines, causing complete combustion, and preventing the formation of dangerous gases as well as making the air purer by the addition of the gen. The compressed air method is to be adopted, as it is cheaper and almost gen. as good as the oxygen.

NO PAY IF CAPTURED.

gets his pay stopped at once. There-fore, the 2,000 English wirrlors who are now playing football on the race course at Pretoria are in no sense of the word wage carners.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for at the postoffice, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 2, 1900. To obtain these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of the list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ashton Elias Mr Hubbard Gilbert Howard E J Hoag A B Prof Alvord Ed T Amran Thomas Howson A Rev Amarey N Anderson James Brothers M I Hutchinson Prof. Hell Joe Brown A. Jay Bowman Ray Julian James Jennings E P Johnson M Kuester F J Dr Bevens C E Bernson Karl Bascom Louis Kraft Frank Rarlow James Kratzer H L Lawler W B Bairam Joseph Landlen J A Bynon J W Bowine John Mortimer Jack care Bert Hause Myers A Dr urtoleimer R Miller W S Burtoleimer R Marsh G H BridgesR Barron M Mr Moore Robert Meyers Frank Bremer Robt McPherson Wm Cuthing E L McEwen Al Mr Culver C M Campbell Art Max Edward Cushing A J Catenny Arymi McCaskell Jos A Mork Anson Norton M J Nast T Mr Conley Bert Clifton Henry Norris B A Mr Carter Richmond Clark Horace. (2) Nishisana Patria Procter W C Cassidy Ed Cunningham P J Robinson M J Coleman H E Richter Joseph Sullivan A H Stenule Peter De Long Geo Drewer F Mr Danner Joseph S. Safenght Jno Snape Roan Sheep Frank Denham Elbert Doherty F K Thomas Charles Thompson Geo C Douglas James Dolan Luke Voss John West C W English R E Evans David Woods Dave Whellingham W K Wilson Fred Furey Manse

### Kidney Troubles of Women A Few Letters to Mrs. Pinkham from Women She has Helped From Mrs. Bertha Ofer, Second and Clayton Sts.,

15

#### Chester, Ps.

" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :-- I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headache, leucorrhosa, falling of the womb and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt tired in the morning when I gotup. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted and would cry. I am very thankful to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me."

#### From Mrs. Caroline Samuel, 14 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM :-- I write you a few lines to let you know how much good your Vegetable Compound has done me. It should be in every household. I suffered for years with very severe sick headaches and kidney troubles of long standing. Your medicine is my friend of friends. It is worth a dollar a drop."

From Mrs. Mary A. Hiple, North Manchester, Ind.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass urine every few minutes, and it would scald me so that I could scarcely sit. stand, or lie down. I tried several doctors, and also several patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for I know it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do."

#### **General Weakness of System**

"DEAR MES. PINKHAM :- I have you to thank for my health and strength. I have taken your medicine for two years. Before I began its use I was so weak that after I had worked an hour in the morning I was obliged to lie down. I had fearful headaches, could not sleep, had palpitation of the heart, was always tired and suffered in many other ways. .Now I am perfectly well and much stronger than I was ten years ago. I am fifty-three years old, and the mother of ten children. I

never feel tired since taking your Vegetable Compound."-MRS. IMFELD, 509 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J.

Such letters as these prove that the medicine which overcomes the serious ills of women is

#### LYDIA E, PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

	A state of the sta		
Ferrington W M Ganser T Mr Grogan W H Gosman O C Hobbs E Mr	Woods Blille Wheeling F Mr Wheeler J L White W E Walker W N	Bergman, Lena. Church, Lottie, Mrs. Daviš, Lula, Mrs. Deciamenti, Marg. Edmunds, Emma, Mrs.	
LADIES' LIST.		Faddies, Rebecca. Selzer, Emma, Mrs	
Alkvist, Agnes. Allen, Mrs. Adams, Mary. Akill, Hilda. Brooks, Mary, Row land Hall, 2. Burnham, Sarah. Bingham, Mary. Berg, Josephine, Mrs. Blake, Thos., Mr	Hooper, Marion, Johnson, Annie, Jeffries, Sarah. Kyle, F. R., Mrs. - Lundburg, Helma. Lawrence, Henry, Mrs. Maddison, Lola M. Markel, D. L., Mrs Nance, Jennie. S. Noonen, Juita.	Freeersid, Bell, Mrs. Frener, W. W., Mrs. Getchel, Sadie, Mrs. Gillespie, Annie. Grau, Sophia, Mrs. Green, Susie. Graham, E. M., Mrs.	Slith, Miss 64 w, 3rd Speegel, Lena, Snythers, Mrs., 242 w. 1st So. Showen, Myrtle, Mrs Snoors, Lily. Talbot, G. W., Mrs. Thomas, Tille, 1258 e, 11th So. Underwood, Flor- ence.
Brown, E., Mrs.		Gardner, Mary J. Hendy, Jennie.	Woodmansee, M. L. Mrs., 323 e. 2 So.

terson, Christena



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tion of your loos, and the sale by druggists-500 a HUDTAN is for sale by druggists-500 a package or six packages for R 50. If your druggist does not keep HUDTAN, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Mile and Market sts., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSULT Consult F-ce the Budyan Doctors, Call or write to them

Lippincott," "and among our presents from the generous enlisted men was an occasional rug. Though limited as to the color of the rugs, there was a background of blue, the unfailing eagle in screaming yellow hovering over the magic number '7' in white, and, if we had artillery at the post, specks of red that had originally been stripes on pan-taloons were introduced. "I thought that I detected a shudder as

Eastern friends or tourists stepped into our quarters and looked about.

"Who has so confidently asserted that if you give them a little time in a room they will tell you, by the books and pictures, just the character and tem-perament of the occupant? Army quarters on the plains must be counted out in this statement. The books were pickups, the pictures haphazards.

"But we were glad to cover our whitewashed or rough-plastered walls, and if posters had only reached their present excellence and originality we would gladly have passed for an advertising wall for any soap or maga-zine in the country.

"Once we women were in all the vary-ing shades of the color that represents envy, because the quartermaster, who had control of the materials and men for repairs, had tinted all the walls of his quarters. "We had to look to him for every-

thing that the government furnished, and woe betide him if he was found favoring his own domicile. The blue, pink, and green walls were a trial to us, but when he was suddenly ordered Feel S J away our triumphant hour came, for

It will doubtless surprise most people to learn that any soldier of the British

Mrs.

Hunter, Nellie. Young, Martha. A. L. THOMAS Postmaster.

NEW SPRING GOODS. Magnificent Stock just being opened and on Sale

EEK AT Z.C.

The Ladies especially are invited to examine the elegant assortment just in stock, to compare prices and qualities, and note the Bargain Offers we are making,

## The Cloak Section

Is receiving unlimited attention from our buyers, who are still in the Fashion Centers of the World selecting, not indiscriminately, but with care, and exclusively only such Garments as are worthy a place in our lines.

Many of this season's Charming Creations are already here, and the coming week the Display will fairly bristle over with brilliancy and sparkle with Specialties in

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New Models in MAN-TAILORED SUITS. SILK WAIST TRIUMPHS. CHARMING CAPES, DECIDEDLY NEW DRESS SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

And all other Articles of READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL.

# Silk and Dress Goods Dep't.



SILKS.

At no time in the history of the Silk business has there been so apparent a desire for NOVELTIES in FANCY SILKS as at the present time. The ordinary fancies, turned out by the weaver's art, do not suffice, hence the cording, tucking, shirring, and similar manipulation of plain silks.



## KID GLOVES.

New Line Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique STREET Gloves. Latest and most serviceable shades, manufactured expressly for us, by the most renowned of all glove manufacturers viz: TREFOUSSE & CIE. They are worth regular \$2.00. To introduce them we offer same for next week only at

\$1.50.

## DRESS GOODS.

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PEAU DE SOIES, DRESDENS, CREPE FRENCH NOVELTIES, BROAD CLOTHS, DECHINES, TUCKED AND CORDED NOVEL-VENETIAN CLOTHS, GOLF SUITINGS, SILK POPLINS, BENGALINES, MOHAIRS, ETC. TIES, FOULARDS, TAFFETAS, INDIAS, ETC.

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De Chine and Bretonne Ties. French and Platte Valenciennes, Imitation Duchesse, EMBROIDERIES. Venice Edgings, Insertions and Galloons. All-overs in Swiss, Nainsook and Camgreat varieties. bric.

WEBBER, Supt.

Novelties in Chiffon, Crepe

New Spangled Nets. The new "Fulley" Belt. Elegant assortment Empire Combs.

NEW LACES.

We have a thousand and one other lines of Goods in our Great Display. It would be vain to try to enumerate them, but there are plenty to make glorious springtime for you of the very latest and most serviceable goods the markets of the world afford. Come and see.

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