DESERET EVENING SATURE SATURE SO, 1899.



that is the Sum and Substance of Compulsory Vaccination.

FORBIDS PERFECT HEALTH

such a Law is an Unendurable Usurpation and Creates the Right of Resistance.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."-Hosea.

"Against the body of a healthy man Parliament has no right to assault whatever under pretence of the public health; nor any the more against the body of a healthy infant. To forbid perfect health is tyrannical wickedness, just as much as to forbid chastity or abriety. No lawgiver can have the ght The law is an unendurable usurpation, and creates the right of resistance." Emeritus Prof. F. W. Newman.

The above are self-evident truths that apply with equal force to Congress, State legislatures and health boards, but our State health board does not seem aware of that fact. Its recent actions reminds one very forcibly of the Dark Ages with its charms, in-cantations and witcheraft. When a disease like the smallpox comes among is the most rational thing the health board could do would be to send out instructions to the people regarding the hygienic and sanitary conditions they should observe, instead of doing that, and thus removing the cause and con-ditions that feed the disease, they are trying to enforce compulsory vaccination and thus charm away the dis-

Let us hear from some of the best authorities what should be done to prevent the spreading of smallpox and kindred diseases.

Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., in the Field of Dis-case, a book of preventive medicine, pages 673 and 688, says: "At first sight would appear to be an incredible task to suppress the great class of diseases which come under the head of diseases of zymotic origin; and yet it is true that these diseases are, of all those of natural origin, the most distinctly preventable. For this reason they are sometimes called the preventable af-

"In this day we have got over that disaster so far, that if throughout our towns we had proper hospital accommodations for the reception of all smallpox cases so soon as they occur, and means for the complete destruction of the virus which each case reproduces in such abundance, we could soon stamp out smallpox altogether by ordinary sanitary measures without vaccination.

leorge H. Rohe, M. D., in "Text Bool

victims and kindle the flame of small-"I did all in my power to convince the authorities and the people of the sad mistake they were making; but ignorance, vaccination and love of money gained the ascendancy, and 3,400 innocents were sent to untimely graves." From Vaccination a Medical Defusion, page 11, by A. M. Ross, M. D. M. A., F. R. S. L. Eng.

On page 12 of the same work Dr. Ross says: "The capses, then, which give rise to and propagate smallpox are within our control and are preventable

"They may be summed up briefly as follows: Overcrowding in unhealthy dwelings or workshops, where there is insufficient ventilation, and where animal or vegetable matter, in a state of decomposition, is allowed to accumu-late; improper and insufficient diet, habits of intemperance, excess of eating, idleness, immorality, and ursani-tary habits of life, such as the neglect of ablution and the free use of pure water, want of proper exercise, and other irregularities of a like nature.

"To the removal therefore of causes which are disease producers, the efforts and skill of sanitarians and philar-thropists must be directed. The Legislature can do much-the people can do more: but the people must be taught the importance of the subject in all its relations to their daily life. Our child. ren must be educated in the science of life, how to preserve it and how to promote it, knowledge, which in its results can save or destroy, must not be left to get anyhow, or not to get at all. "Cleanliness is the only scientific, be-

cause natural, protection against all diseases, and especially the contagion or infection of zymotic or filth diseases. All other so-called prophylactics or pro-An other so-called prophylactics of pro-tectives are empirical, unreliable, and worthless subterfuges. There is no other protection within the domain of nature, of science, or of art, which can compare with cleanliness! Nature's antidote for fith."

tion.

History repeats itself and the above description by Dr. Ross will apply to the present occasion with a few excep-Who can deny that the thousands of filthy hog-pens, corrals and other sources of impurities are fit soil for the breeding of smallpox and other contagious diseases that are so common? No one knows better than doctors that the hygienic and sanitary conditions in many homes are far from what they should be. If the members of the health boards would take off their vaccine ditions in their reality and thus inform the people what precautions to take. but thus far the only preventive measure they have advocated and advised is isolation of the smallpox patients, not a word of advice has been given to the people about hygienic and sanitary measures. Their instructions have been, "Vaccinate, vaccinate," and if you will not polson your chidren's bodies with vaccine pus, we will force you to do so; you may disregard all the laws of health if you chose, but

you must vaccinate. If the members of our health boards were familiar with the history of vaccination in England during the last quarter of a century, they would not try to impose upon the people here what the English parliament saw fit to abolish. Dr. Collins was a member of the Royal Vaccination Commission, composed of fifteen persons, chosen from among eminent scientific medical and non-medical experts, who sat seven years and ended their labors toward the end of 1896. They held 136 sessions, examined 187 persons on both sides of the vaccination question, published the rein seven large volumes. Eleven of these commissioners were in favor of surrounded by red and swollen tissue conscience clause in the laws of Engs apparent. It may be extremely painfour were in favor of land and ful and the whole arm may swell enorvaccination. abolishing totally As a result of the labor of this royal mously. tule has dried and formed a scab which is shed and has left an ugly purple scar which turns white in course of time, commission, parliament passed a law Aug. 12, 1898, by which the vaccination law in force since 1853 was abolished. Were this all of cowpox it would be sufficient to be avoided But unforand those who are conscientiously opposed to vaccination need not submit tunately graver, symptoms are almost to the filthy practice any more. Do you think the English parliament would have abolished a law of cuch a long standing if vaccination had been what degree. amounting to exhaustion and causing its friends claimed it to be? Dr. Collins, referred to above, says in the Daily Chronicle, London: "Sir-As come swollen and sometimes suppurate. The pustule itself may become almost one who served for seven years in the royal commission on vaccination, and who had a large share in drawing up its report and a dissentient note there. malignant; and according to a noted authority "the original lesion may beto, I cannot help rejoicing with all Lib-

ture. Rational methods are gradually absorbed by the medical systems and when it shall become a part of the physician's duty to keep people well as it is to treat them when ill, the results will be much better. The peo-plo must aid in this. Consci-entious physicians are doing pre-at the ventive work but often at th risk of losing much of their practice. the The medical profession deserve our respect as far as they follow scientific

practice, but drug medication, and vac-cination, are not worthy of such confi-dence and some of the leading physicians of our State are opposed to imposing either upon the people. The lovers of liberty will admire the action of the Salt Lake school board In not adopting compulsory vaccination. The remarks of one member that he wanted the people to think for themselves showed the true American spirit. The history of vaccination has been one of disease and suffering. A member of the State health board admitted in discussing the question of vaccination that under the arm to arm vaccination with cowpox synphilis was trans-mitted but said that with the pure lymph that is now impossible. Besides the disease mentioned crysipelas, jaundice, scrofula, leprosy and others have been transmitted. It is denied by provaccinators that these diseases are now ommunicated by vaccination, but Dr. E. M. Crookshank, M. D., M. R. C. S. professor of pathology and bacteriology in King's College, London, the latest

minent authority on vaccination, says: "There is no way of determining by the inleroscope, or any kind of test of any character whatever, between lymph which contains the virus of syphilis and lymph that does not.' Some of our local lights on the vaccination problem have questioned Dr. Crookshank's authority, but he is the latest of the original investigators on

the vaccination question and in 1889 gave to the world two large volumes on the History and Pathology of Vaccination. The other original investigators were Jenner & Co. 1798, Banques 1836, Ceely 1838, and Estlin 1838, see Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 24, page 30; article vaccination. There is as much difference between Dr. Crookshank and his criticisers as between the

sun and the moon and the parallel will hold good further in that he lives in the light of personal investigation and they from borrowed light. It is our duty to study the vaccination question and if anyone desires to take the risk in being vaccinated let him do so, but all Americans should oppose compulsion. A wiser plan is for us all to live the laws of hygiene and sani-tation and thus prevent diseases by rational means.

JOHN T. MILLER. TIS A FILTHY PRACTICE.

Vaccination Diffuses Cowpox Through a Patient's System,

The following paragraphs are taken rom a medical work by Dr. Greer of Chicago: Under a misplaced confidence in the fads of medicine persons are often in-duced to inoculate themselves or their children with the filthy virus obtained from diseased cows, with the hope that

in some mysterious manner they may be protected against smallpox. Thus columnarily contracting one disease in the false hope that they may possibly escape another, which they would never contract should they closely observe the laws of health. Symptoms-Within two days after in-

oculation, minute red pimples appear at the points of inoculation, and by the fourth day a vesicle forms, greatly resembling smallpox, and from the sev-enth to the eleventh day a filthy pustule



LAST JOINT OF A SPIDER'S FOOT.

Magnified 65 Diameters, or 4,225 Times-Photographed by Dr. J. E. Talmage, F. R. M. S., at a Meeting of the Microscopical Society of Utah.

Those who attended the December | dispensable part of the ordinary cammeeting of the Microscopical Society of era. Any camera with removable lensfront and arranged to admit of exten. Utah will doubtless remember the insion for focussing, will answer. The microscope, carefully adjusted with the teresting and instructive demonstration object in place, is brought to a horizon, tal position, and the eye-plece end of by Dr. J. E. Talmage on the use of the microscope and camera in combinathe tube is inserted in the camera front, tion. In this day of photography as a both instruments being set on a table prevalent fad, camera pictures are common. Most of them, however, are representations of the object on a re-The mirror of the microscope stand is so placed as to illuminate the object uniformly, and the picture is focussed on the ground glass back in the ordinduced scale. By the use of the microary way. All of this was interestingly explained at the Microscopical society scope it is possible to produce a greatly enlarged image of the object, and this meeting before referred to. Now as to the picture presented herewith. This is a reproduction image may be made to impress itself on the sensitive plate with perfect accura-The reault of such a process is seen CY. in the accompanying illustration. Such of a negative made by Dr. Taimage at the meeting. It is the pic-ture of the last joint of a spider's foot. a picture is technically known as a photo-micrograph, to distinguish it from the micro-photograph, which latter is a magnified over 65 diameters, or about 4,225 times in superficial area. The photograph is remarkable for its clearminified picture so small as to require a high power microscope for its examin-ation. The charms and possibilities of photo-micrography are known by few ness and fidelity to detail under such extreme magnification. Note the diameter of the limb itself, and its thick even of those who have learned the hairs, which though invisible to the unvalue of the microscope as a tool in study and investigation. Contrary aided eye, appear here as thick and heavy bristles. The wart-like projec-tions on the body of the foot are equally to general opinion no expensive appara-In three week's time the pustus is required; of course a good micro-The claw, which may be comscope is indispensable; but this instruplain. ment is extensively used for other purpared to the corresponding attachment poses, and only those who have ac-quired the skill of manipulating it sucon a bird or beast of prey, is a formid-able weapon. The beautiful comb atessfully are likely to attempt combintached to each claw is the tool with ing it with the camera. But, given a which the spider guides the thousand or more threads which as they issue universally present in a greater or less microscope and skill in using it the photograhic part becomes simple. The There is general feverishness from the creature's spinnerets photo-micrographic camera a simple twisted into a twisted into a tribut a lens, the microscope being made to take the place of that intwisted into a single cord of the web. elirium and intense suffering in chil-This is the foot of one of our common The adjacent lymphatic glands be-



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of Hygiene, A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Precentive Medicine from an American Standpoint," a book published in 1890, and used in many medical colleges, zays; "The contagious and infectious diseases are of particular interest to sanitarians, because it is believed that by judicious carrying out of sanitary measures they can be prevented. Hence they are sometimes termed preventable diseases." Page 289.

There is however, one point upon which nelly all writers who mention the fact at all agree. This is that bad hygienic conditions are always present where plague prevails. Nearly all observers who have left their impressions on record mention the accumulation of filth in the houses and streets, deficient removal of excrementitions, and other ewage matters, crowding and imperfect ventilation of dwellings as causes favoring the development and spread of the pestilence.

"All point out the necessity of the removal of these evils as the most im-portant prophylactic measures to be dopted, and all of them call attention to the fact that those classes of the population most exposed to these unfavorable influences suffer most from the violence of the epidemic." abors.

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tioned.

What philosophy!

DOX:

dered at discretion.'

monarchy, Now shift the scene to the

board wants to enforce compulsory vac-

ing in Russia, Turkey or some other absolute monarchy rather than in the

ous, the Salt Lake Herald appears Fri-

Such a bold statement has not been made since the time of Jenner, who

can never have the smallpox again. Tens of thousands have found out the

falsity of the statement to their sor-row. In the same editorial compulsory

isolation is used as an argument for compulsory vaccination. What logic!

The pro-vaccinators would do well to

It would seem that we are liv-

The article says about small-

Rohe's Hygiene, page 296.

Plague is a near kin to smallpox hence the means of prevention should be much the same. We will give here the personal experience of a leading authority regarding the smallpox epi-demic in Montreal in 1885. Dr. A. M. Ross, M. D., M. A., F. R. S. L. Eng., says: "In March, 1885, my attention was aroused by a report that several cases of smallpox existed in the east end of Montreal. Knowing something of the filthy conditions of certain localities, I made a careful sanitary survey of all that part of the city east of St Lowrence street, and southwest of Mc-Gill and St. Antoine streets, what I saw I will attempt to describe-what I smelled cannot be described! I found ten thousand seven hundred cess-pits reeking with rottenness and unmentionable filth. Many of these pest holes had not been emptied for years. The accumulated filth was left to polson the air of the city and make it the seed-bed for the germs of zymotic diseases. Fur-ther I found the courts, allies, and lanes in as bad a condition as they pos-sibly could be-decaying animal and vegetable matter abounded on all sides. Everywhere unsightly and offensive obmet the eye, and abominable smells proved the existence of diseaseengendering matter, which supplied the very conditions necessary for the in-cubation, nourishment and growth of smallpox.

"Knowing well the fearful conse-quence that would result from the pres-ence of such a mass of filth in such a densely populated part of the city, I gave the widest publicity to the subject. hoping thereby to rouse the municipal authorities to a proper appreciation of the danger that menaced the health of the city. But I was an alarmist; my advice went unheeded and the filth remained, as a nest for the nourishment of smallpox, which grew in strength and virulence rapidly, until it swept into untimely graves, from the very localities I have mentioned, thirty-four hundred persons victims of municipal neglect. Instead of removing the filth putting the city in a thor-ly clean, defensive condition the enforcement of wise oughly by t sanitary regulations and the adoption of a rigid system of isolathe

tion of smallpox patients, the authorities were led by the medical profession to set up the fetish of vaccination and proclaim its protective virtues, through the columns of an ignorant, tyrannical and time- serving press. Day after day the alarming, snaring headlines of "Vaccinate, vaccinate," "Alarm. "Vaccinate, vaccinate," "Alarm, alarm," appeared in the morning and evening papers. A panic of cowardice and madness followed, and tens of thousands of people were driven (like sheep to the shambles of the butcher) to the vaccinators, who reaped a rich but untiely harvest. Not less than 100,000 people were vaccinated while the panic lasted, yielding an unrighteous revenue to the vaccinators of at least

come inoculated with pyogenic or ery-sipelatous bacteria, which may cause tedious ulceration or diffuse inflammaerals and respecters of conscientious non-conformity even in matters med-ical, as the legislative results of our Numerous cases of death have been reported from cowpox or its se-quences. It is a filthy and harmful The policy of the open door or the honest objectors to vaccination disease and its results may continue for years, causing liability to glandular dishas now been authoritatively accepted by both parties in the house, and comases and diphtheria; and never provaccination has been surrentecting from smallpox.

Treatment-This is a disease which never need be contracted. The sufferers So much for the liberty of a limited are voluntary victims or helpless children who have the disease forced upon them by parents who refuse to think State of Utah, where the State health ination without any law to sustain for themselves; or the law which guarantees personal liberty is responsible for its forcible infliction upon healthy per-sons. During the fever the patient greatest Republic upon the earth, and should drink freely of pleurisy root and the State health board the ruler instead of being the servants of the people and to make the situation more ridicuginger infusion; and if the sore be-comes purple or angry compound tinctare of myrrh should be added and also ubbed about the sore. Diet should be light, and every precaution taken against contracting cold and irritating day, Dec. 22, with an editorial in favor of compulsory vaccination, outdoing even the papers that Dr. Ross menthe ulceration. The bowels should be kept freely open. pox: "People who have it once, even in a mild form, never get it again."

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The New York board of health has investigated the death of two children stated that anyone who is vaccinated reported to have died from the effects of compulsory vaccination. It reports that the children did not die of vaccina. tion but of parental neglect. The bandages on the sore arms were not properly looked after, and one child died of lock-jaw and the other of blood-poisoning. The parents, it seems, were ignorant and dirty, and did not carry out the in-

meet and decide upon some little story to tell in favor of vaccination. We near so many conflicting statements.

If the pro-vaccinators had as strong a case as they try to make the people think they have, the enthusiastic members of the State health board who were challenged by N. Y. S. to a public dis-cussion through the papers would not delay so long. There has thus far not been a single argument produced in fa-been a single argument produced in fa-vor of vaccination, those in favor of it give their "ippe dixt" and that is the end of controversy. The medical pro-fession know too well that if vaccina-tion is abandoned, anti-texins, Pasteur's and the single sector of the secto hydrophobia, Koesh's serums, and the whole drug medication must fall with it. When delusions once get hold of a people they die hard, especially where every effort is made to keep them alive, but there is every indication that these will soon be replaced by a rational sys-

tem of treatment of diseases. We have five times as many physici ans in the United States as Germany has and according to Dr. Cathell in "The Physician Himself," page 27, they were being turned out of the colleges of the United States at the rate of 2,000 a year, in 1882; and more than that now, in the United States we spent \$200,000. 000 per year for patent medicine, which is equal to about \$2.66 per capita or \$12.50 for every child in the schools of our country, besides all the drugs prescribed by physicians, and with all this all kinds of disease are increasing in the land.

Surgery is a science, but drug medica. tion, including vaccination and all other inoculations, are mere experiments, and have all been condemned by many of the most eminent physicians and scientists of the world. The people will accentists of the world. The people will need to have more confidence in nature and less in drugs then the medical practice will soon change. I heard a member of the State health board say that there is not one-tenth of the drugs being and 

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division of agriculture of the twelfth census of the United States to collect and tabulate important data relating to irrigation in the arid and semi-humid regions of the United States. A pre-liminary schedule has been prepared and will soon be sent out to obtain the names of corporations and individuals owning canals or ditches. This is one of the essential steps for securing deglons. sired information regarding the extent and value of the canals and ditches used for irrigation, and their sources of

water supply. In the preliminary schedule a request is made for the names of the principal canals or ditches in their order down stream, the ditches to the right (looking down stream) being arranged on the first page of the list, and those heading to the left on the last page. Request is also made for the name and postoffice address of some person who can give detailed information concerning each

ditch The principal schedule now in course of preraration will be mailed to the addresses thus obtained calling for fur-ther data, which will be supplemented by detailed statistics gathered by the ensus enumerators.

It should be noted by all interested in the subject that these various in-quiries of the census office in no way conflict with, or duplicate the work. with reference to irrigation which is being conducted by any other depart- | contemplated by the twelfth census.

A special effort will be made by the livision of agriculture of the twelfth induiry is that of the geological sur-vey, which, like that of the census, is under the more immediate direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the special agent for irrigation in the eleventh census, and hydographer of the geological survey The fact that Mr. Newell has super vision of this work in the twelfth census guarantees its efficiency and value to the arid and semi-humid re-

> It will be readily apparent that the volume and value of these statistics will depend very largely upon the attention and interest shown therein by those engaged in irrigation and it is earnestly hoped that all to whom the schedules are addressed will appreciate the importance of the request and make prompt and careful reply. In this way only will it be possible to make the information concerning irrigation full

and complete. In order to obtain a full understand ing and an intelligent appreciation o the possible development of the arid and semi-humid regions of the West, a general knowledge of the progress act-ually made is of vital importance. An accurate census of irrigation will impart such general knowledge, and will be of great benefit to all those con-cerned in redeeming arid lands. The fu-ture development of this vast portion of our domain will be greatly advanced comprehensive compilation of facts relating to its irrigation, such as







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Among them are "The Resurrec. tion of Christ," by Fra Angelico; a "Virgin and Child," by Sandro Botto-celli, and another by Ghirlandalo: "The Virgin in Glory," by Tintoretto: a "Holy Conversation," by Palma Vec-chio, and "Saint Apollina and Saint Michael," by Andrea Mantegna from the Northwick collection.

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