ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Important Experiences of Dr. Joseph McFarland of Philadelphia in His Snake House.

In a suburb of Philadelphia, within a few miles of the city hall, says a writer in the New York Press, is a fascinating snake house, in which are kept dozens of our most dangerous little garter snakes, for it is out that are worn through the bottom of a drinking glass, but the most deadly reptiles to be found, after years of diligent searching over the jungles and swamps of the United States. The collection includes swamp moccasins, both rattlers, banded rattlers, copperheads and harmless snakes.

They have been gathered for scientific experiment to secure an antidote for the poison of snakebites, and it is safe to assume that the experiments have saved the snake world from a great loss, for the new antidote is now in use in the snake world, and is a great commodity. The experiments are being carried out under the direction of Dr. Joseph McFarland, professor of pathology and bacteriology at the Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia. He is one of the most noted experts on venomous snakes in the world.

The super collection of scientific pets has been accumulated in the last six months and yearly needed to bring still more in to constantly fill orders coming all over the country, who have been informed by letter of any find and forward to the laboratory at the large and fine specimens of venomous snakes that turn up in their vicinity.

The reptiles are not on exhibition, but locked their behind in carefully kept cages, and it is a fortunate thing that there is no danger from them, nervous people wouldn't stop sights if they knew that there were so many specimens of venomous snakes near their home.

There is one reptile which I did feel sick at when McFarland thinks it gives deal. He calls the snake "Frank." It has eight rattles and is the largest I have seen. The monster has a glass house of its himself, and is a most ugly brute. His great value comes from the amount of poison he yields. He rattles the doctor catches a bit on the end of a stick. This he presses down on the end of a glass tube, which he has the liquid and hands it to a glass tube the snake's mouth, just under the poison fangs. The snake gets mad, strikes his rattles and spurts the venom into the tube, which is then sealed and preserved for use. He gives up a teaspoonful of a half an inch spatulum, said the doctor.

The experiments with snake venom, which I have been keeping quiet for fear people would think I was a "fool liar," said Dr. McFarland, as he glanced toward his bookkeeper in room adjoining, "are the first of the kind ever made. I do not claim originality of discovery, as I am following exactly the road which Dr. A. Calmette, the director of the Institute Pasteur of Lille, France, laid out. At the time, Dr. Calmette had took the market as a snake charmer, or anti-venene, as it is called, which he derived from the venom of a cobra in capella, or snake-eating cobra of India, which is probably the most deadly of all snakes. Although Dr. Calmette's anti-venomous serum has been serious, if not, and in this country it has been employed extensively in India, it has not saved many lives. There the annual deaths from snake bite amount to about 20,000 a year, and the total loss through the death of cattle is so large the same cause is large.

"Dr. Calmette was a pioneer in his experiments with snake venom while he was stationed in Cochin China. It was in 1891. If I remember correctly, he had after an exceptionally heavy rain, a large number of snakes washed down into the country, and hundreds of people were bitten. Realizing the great need of a remedy, he began to experiment with the venom of the cobra, the most deadly of the colubrid family, and other snakes, Dr. Calmette found the venom of the cobra (it applies to the cobra) and with the venom so secured from them he began his experiments in the course of two his efforts were crowned with success, and he was able to class in the books of the medical world of India and Australia an antidote for snake venom, which has been proved fully in a large number of cases. The snakes which had bitten the victims were killed, and the venom was secured.

HOW DR. M'FARLAND BEGAN.

"Some time ago I became interested in Dr. Calmette's experiments, and I began to investigate. Mr. Bert Gilfoil, a friend of mine, who lives in the mountains, directed where poisonous snakes could be found, and I began to collect specimens. In this way I gathered between forty and fifty snakes. I have had opportunity to study the habits of the country and to see for myself, in fact, I have been hunted down with almost every variety of venomous snake. I have to found in America. Of course, these reptiles are confined in my museum, and now returned to their caverns.

"To carry out my experiments along lines I have been pursuing for the several specimens of the cobra of India, but so far have not been successful, as all attempts are accompanied by sending the snakes, and it is hard to get a sick subject to bite a horse, dog or cow. However, through the kindness of Dr. Calmette, who where I have been, I am communicating with a friend who has sent seven from those venomous snakes, and I expect to make some experiments with it shortly.

"The greatest trouble I have so far had in my experiments is keeping my snakes healthy. It is hard to induce them to eat, and it is not economical, although they only are of small value, as they are generally little, weak, sickly, and nervous, for snakes by captivity to go without food and drink to die of starvation.

WHISKY HASTENS DEATH.

"Whisky is an unknown act of death from snake bite, and from causes do there taking a turn in action, either from the bites. It seems almost peculiar to liquid upon an instant a belief as the efficacy of whisky as a remedy for snake poison, particularly in the section of the United States where poisonous snakes are found. Whisky increases the rapidity of the circulation. It helps the poison pass quickly through all the arteries and veins, so you see, instead of being an antidote and neutralizing the effect of the venom, it helps it along. Think of the condition of a person, who, after being by a poisonous snake, drinks whisky to counteract the snake's venom. When the poison is being carried through the system the patient becomes alcoholic and intoxicated, and in that condition of nervous and physical collapse which is the one thing that should be prevented when suffering from a poisonous snake's bite.

"To be sure, a small amount of stimulant is not a bad thing, but it should be given in the form of hot coffee or tea, and not in the form of whisky. In fact, all it is possible to drink, or such a thing as little short of criminal.

"There is no doubt that more persons die from the effect of drinking whisky than from snake bites than from the snake themselves. The bite of a poisonous snake, if given proper attention at once, is not dangerous, and I do not believe it is as dangerous as most persons believe it to be. In fact, I think one of the most important factors of danger at such time, is the physical fear of the result.

"Instead of whisky the proper bitter should take strychnine liberally, and then need not be the slightest fear of the much being taken into the system. Strychnine this antidote, with the bites the symptoms of lockjaw, and then it may be known the snake poison has been baffled and rendered entirely harmless.

"In extreme cases it is a good idea to place the strychnine directly in the wound made by the serpent's fang. In this way it is carried through the veins more quickly, and sometimes it is not advisable to wait for the slower process of absorption into the blood. Of course, the strychnine ought to be taken as soon as possible after the infliction of the wound, and in any case it is not a sure cure.

"The first thing to do when bitten by a serpent is to tie a ligature tightly around the limb bitten and a short distance above the wound.

"I may add the contradiction of the opinion recently expressed by certain physicians that it is proved fully that the venoms of the various species of snakes produce discomforts which have certain features common to all, and that no attempt to distinguish differences as regards their local action. For instance, the venom of the most deadly snake, the cobra, of India, causes little local irritation, and it is not at all painful. Indeed, frequently its victims do not realize that they have been bitten until death is close at hand.

"On the other hand, the venom of the rattlesnake is extremely painful when injected into a wound. The same holds true to an even greater extent of the venom of even less poisonous snakes. In other words, the more deadly the snake, the less painful the venom. But apart from this the action of the poison of all venomous snakes is identical.

"It has not, as commonly supposed, any great action on the heart, but it has a tremendous and distressing effect on the nervous system, and it is by this that the danger of death from a snake bite lies. The first symptoms are difficulty of breathing, and the action of the muscles of the throat becomes slight convulsions, which becoming more and more violent, the difficulty is succeeded by a condition of nervous exhaustion accompanied first with muscular twitchings, which, beginning in the muscles of the face, gradually become more violent, which, beginning in the legs, passes onward until the respiratory muscles are affected, the heart being the last attacked.

"Undoubtedly there are different degrees in the strength of snake venom according to the species. The experiments to be found most in the swamp moccasin bite, of which another Pyrid is a fine specimen. These snakes are large, fat and great, and they frequently bite their victims down when they strike.

"It is curious that the larger the snake the more deadly venom is found in the bite. The water moccasin of the South, or water-snake, as it is so called, is another dangerous snake.

"There are still two other venomous snakes to be found in America, the coral and scrapple snakes. The latter is a small but dangerous reptile, and is also the smallest. In appearance it resembles the outside of a glass case at the Eye, so he is dangerous. It would take a large amount of money to induce me to cut my hate hand out one in that case, for I would be blind, or, rather, I would be blind. I would handle a long time, however, before handling the copperheads, as they are a much more active and vicious snake."

PREPARING THE SERUM.

When Dr. McFarland was questioned regarding the preparation of the antivenene, he began by saying: "In the first place the poison is obtained from the snakes. They are caught with a hook, in which a strychnine is placed adjacent into which the snake strikes and pulls into the hook. They are then lifted from their boxes, from which they are carefully taken, and the fang held in their mouths. They are in other cage of the hook, in which the venom runs into a glass tube. The venom runs out into the cup. After I have secured the venom, it is diluted with a certain and test it to find out which I am ready to use it, which it is done by the use of the Pasteur pipette, after which it is ready for experiment upon the lower animal.

"The method of vaccinating large animals to produce anti-venene serum remains to always problematical. At the Institute Pasteur, I noticed with considerable question of a, a to the antidote approaching the horse. The conclusion and the opinion of workers of the antivenene are inclined to believe, that the serum, if made from the horse, if the animal do not die from it, quantities of strychnine and strychnine, which are injected in turn, are diluted and this made less contrated.

"It is a year before the serum is sufficiently active to be used for treatment. At this time I have two or three hundred. The horses are stabled in a large stable, with stalls on either side, the heads of the horses being held in a stake in the boxes. The snakes are kept in large cages placed between the stalls and just back of the stakes, where the snakes can get plenty of light and air. The cages have holes and holes in them and are taken up with a rope array of sufficient strength and adjustable arrangements. In a room on the same floor and closely adjoining the one in which the reptiles are kept, the cup of cobras, is to be used in the experiments, are kept.

DR. M'FARLAND EXTRACTING THE VENOM FROM BIG FRANK.

INTELLIGENT FARMING.

The Best Product of the Farm is Manhood and Womanhood.

A young man who has been teaching school has started and bought a farm of 10 acres of fairly good land, writes to the Louisville Home and Farm for practical hints and suggestions, as to how to use manure to make a new and fair farm. Says "I took sick," he writes, "to avoid getting in to small and limited, and to keep up with the times, as I see so many farmers who become mere drudges, that I wish to avoid carried the tendency to become like them.

"Wade T. Brown, a successful farmer of forty years in Ohio, offers the following hints, which the young Utah farmer would do well to observe:

"If I had a farm of the size and description of yours, I would study hard my soil and would do so with in the advantages of the weather, climate and of the manure, as well as the general economics of farming. I would also see the markets accessible, and would then decide on what products was nearest to the market. There is no use in my thus to go on now at first. I would you know that your land is well adapted to wheat and corn, and that it is probable it produces good crops, it is better that you sow ten or fifteen acres and put it in so perfectly that you get a heavy crop, than that you sow twice as much and get a light crop.

"Remember that the wheat crop differs from corn in this respect, that when the seed is sown the farmer has all that you can to make the yield a profitable one. He make just as good a seed bed as it is possible to make, and if you succeed in getting a large yield you will be encouraged for the future. If it is a good wheat growing land, try you ought to get from 20 to 30 bushels on an average from the wheat grown on the farm. In order to keep up the fertility of the soil, make it a rule never to be divided from to sow all of the wheat land to clover, and give the clover a chance to make all of the growth possible, so the greatest good from it will be the fertility it imparts to the soil, so you cannot afford to pasture it the first summer, so that will check its growth.

"The second summer the clover may be either pastured or cut for hay, but in either case it will help the growth of corn, and there should be another source of manure for the stock, so as to have enough corn to compare all the fodder, and then also enough to feed the stock, and from best cattle you should get another 100 or so each year.

"Corn and cattle are needed not only supply the family with all of these products wanted, but add another 100 or more to the income, and of more time contributed to the feeding of the pigs, which are another stander as money producers. I think, in the future farms there should be grown each year a small patch of sugar beets, to be fed to the cattle, and also a small patch of flax, to be fed to the horses, and I have found that a good crop of sugar beets can be raised on the farm, and a beginning of the growing and marketing of the product.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

In reference to the mental, and I might say moral, influence of farm life, it is wise to be forewarned, for it is a fact that we are not always aware of the fact that the virtue of economy may degenerate into vice of niggardliness, and that the hold may be carried so far as the mind contracted into the result is that the thought too much of money and little outside of money, and the fact, however, that it will still remember the importance of the mind, and the value of keeping the mind bright and active, that you may share the dangers of become narrow and unintelligent and happy soon. Good literature was cheap as dirt, and the poorest man can afford good book and papers.

With the farmer works long hours at certain seasons of the year, and the other times of men who earn their living by the hour, which is hard to which their farting the year to supply the needs, if they only will use it. Since the farmer are limited and the time is so safe for little work work that to care for the stock, and even at the long seasons the outer hours are shortened.

BEST PRODUCT OF THE FARM.

The best product of the farm is manhood and womanhood, and we are obliged to sacrifice some things for them. Intelligence and culture are the life and give more enjoyment to the man if it enables us to farm better, so as to derive the largest profit from it, and the man who neglects his farm, and who spends the time in rumsoldiers and tippling and breaking the law, is the degraded man. There is little chance to carry the wine to the barrel, and the man who tippling here, and I believe that there are many who can look the future in the face with a feeling of security, and the tippler, dangerous farmer. Let us keep in mind these wonderful words of the Great Teacher: "The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment."

THE FRENCH WAY OF CONDUCTING A TRIAL.

The daily dailies in the interest of Nessus last month were interesting enough, to be sure, but they were, comparatively speaking, of little importance. Either it is a change of the weather, or the Dreyfus case has excited both of lawyers. Paris is full of new lawyers, certainly, it seems to me, and they are all in a state of excitement. I cannot say that I see any great reason to find fault with the methods of the United States and Great Britain. The Dreyfus case, in fact, proves that even in the best civilized nations of the world there are still many faults to be corrected. Quantities of strangely and strangely contradictory evidence are produced in the Dreyfus case, and this must confuse the jury.

It is a pity before the court is sufficiently active to be used for treatment. At this time I have two or three hundred. The horses are stabled in a large stable, with stalls on either side, the heads of the horses being held in a stake in the boxes. The snakes are kept in large cages placed between the stalls and just back of the stakes, where the snakes can get plenty of light and air. The cages have holes and holes in them and are taken up with a rope array of sufficient strength and adjustable arrangements. In a room on the same floor and closely adjoining the one in which the reptiles are kept, the cup of cobras, is to be used in the experiments, are kept.

AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED GOODS—THE PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

No. 121 South, East Temple Street.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 1st, 1899.

To whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the following goods, remaining in hand, unclaimed or undelivered, will be sold, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay charges and expenses, unless previously claimed and charges paid, or unless other arrangements be made with the undersigned.

J. A. SANDERS, Agent. J. C. EDGERS, Superintendent.

NAME OF CONSIGNEE.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	CHARGES	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNOR
			BRIGHAM, UTAH.
Jones, R. H.	1 package	1 50	Am. Advertiser Co., Louisville, Ky
Parsons, R.	1 package	1 50	Nat. Bank of Commerce, Salt Lake City, Utah
			COLLINSTON, UTAH.
Davis, C.	1 package	1 50	Chicago Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Taylor, T.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Taylor, T. H.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Lindsay, J. H.	1 package	1 50	Wm. Hall & Co., Chicago, Ill.
			HUNTSVILLE, UTAH.
Davis, C.	1 package	1 50	Chas. K. Stoke, Logan, Utah.
			LOGAN, UTAH.
Quinnell, J. T.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.
Quinnell, J. T.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Hoffman, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Thompson, T.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
			LOGAN, UTAH.
Fitch, M. L.	1 box	1 50	Dr. Martin Fleet Park, N. Y.
			MILL CREEK, UTAH.
Gaff, L.	1 package	1 50	
			MORGAN, UTAH.
Lover, A. R.	1 box	1 50	
			MILFORD, UTAH.
Ford, S. B.	1 package	1 50	
			MORGAN, UTAH.
Anderson, F.	1 package	1 50	R. E. Gleason, Butte, Montana.
Bennett, W.	1 package	1 50	
Bennett, W.	1 package	1 50	A. D. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bennett, W.	1 package	1 50	N. Jackson, Kaysville, Utah.
Bennett, W.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
			MURRAY, UTAH.
Lindberg, C.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
			NEPHI, UTAH.
Weaver, C.	1 grip	1 50	
			NEPHI, UTAH.
Anderson, T. A.	1 package	1 50	Clarke K. Wood, Logan, Utah
Anderson, T. A.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Pub. Co., Springville, Utah.
Hoffman, D. C.	1 package	1 50	
			OGDEN, UTAH.
Cox, A.	1 package	1 50	Cole Grain Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cox, A. & W.	1 package	1 50	
			OGDEN, UTAH.
Henry, T. G.	1 box	1 50	E. Dufour, Pulaski, Ill.
Carter, J.	1 grip	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	H. H. Kinne, La Grande, Oregon.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Mark Sims, Sessler, Ill.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	H. B. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Troy Laundry, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Owner
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Penny & T., New York, N. Y.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Owner.
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	
Carter, J.	1 package	1 50	Watkins & K., Portland, Or.
			PARK CITY, UTAH.
Cornelius, J.	1 box	1 50	Rubber Goods Co., Plattsville, Ind.
Hunt, L.	1 package	1 50	Leslie K. Wade, Logan, Utah.
Hunt, L.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah.
			RICHMOND, UTAH.
Allen, S. J.	3 boxes	4 50	
			SILVER CITY, UTAH.
Williams, H.	1 package	1 50	
			SALT LAKE, UTAH.
Arthur, T.	1 package	1 50	Orange, Mass. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	A. Dodge, Longview, Texas.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	Dr. Wm. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	Chicago Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	C. M. Bell, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	J. Dyrion, Chicago, Ill.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	C. J. Bullock, Logan, Utah.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	J. C. Rees, Rochester, N. Y.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	Gaggle & Co., Eyles, Mich.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	Am. W. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	N. H. Gordon, Anacondo, Mont.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	Ely Bro Co., St. Joseph, Vt.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	A. L. Mansfield, Spokane, Wash.
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50	
Bethell, R.	1 package	1 50