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VIVISECTION. Proposed Bill to Begulate and Restrict its Practice in the District of Columpia. The proposed legislation to regulate

and restrict the practice of vivimention. ach, indigestion, constipa-tion. They act easily, with a state in the District of Columbia, has thrown out psin or gripe. Sold by all grougges. is cents, the vivisecting fraterality into a state The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarasparitie, of panic. As a result we find it resiology and medicine. Vivisectors are sorting to all sorts of devices to capmedical to carry them through. ture the aid of the people in preventing any such measure passing through Congress. Medical societies have met and passed resolutions attirming tue indispensibility of experiments on liv-

only.

ing animals; these have been sent to the press, accompanied with some of the most extravagant defenses of vivisection it has ever been my misfortune read. It is clear that to many of these people have not taken the trouble to study the proposed measure, or they would not make such absurd statements. As a matter of fact, the act does not attempt to aboiish vivisection; it only aims to restrict it within certain limits. Licenses will be granted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to such persons as they think fit to hold them, and perform vivisections. The experiments must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or knowledge which will be useful in saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering. The animal must be under the influence of chloroform or ether during the whole experiment and must be killed before the effect of the anaesthetic ceases if pain is likely to continue; or if the animal has been injured. Experimenters, wishing to perform vivisections in the presence of students in order to illustrate lectures, will have to show that such experiments are ab-

solutely necessary for the due instruction of the persons to whom such lectures are given. The whole act as it stands is almost

identical to the act at present in force in Great Britain, and so far from rendering research absolutely impossible, the practice has grown not only in extent but in atrocity. In 1876, the year the act came into operation, the number of persons licensed to perform experiments was 23; in 1886, the number had risen to 66, and in 1896, to 286; whilst the number of experiments rose from 14 in 1876 to 7.500 in 1896.

It would be well perhaps to examine some of these statements put before the public with so much confidence by the opponents of this bill one of the most active of whom is Dr. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army.

First and foremost comes the claim that by means of experiments Pasteur discovered a method of protecting animals against anthrax. Now this, especdally at this period, is certainly one of the most impudent claims put forward. First, because the system of proecting animals againest this disease was irled and abandoned at least 100 years before Pasteur was born. The whole subject is fully explained in an Essay published in England in the year 1747. Secondly, the whole of Pasteur's

teur's best "by using distilled water PROF. KOCH'S EXPERIMENTS

Many other claims are put for ward by They Have Been Proven Worthless by Dr. Sternberg, but they are all of the Recent Tests. same nature, and easily disposed of by

anvone possessing a knowledge of phy-Poor Koch! Another "tuberleulin" bearing his name has been thrown upvery apt to claim as their own, dis- on the market, only to be strangled at coveries made by others, relying upon its very birth by the medical profes-the ignorance of the people on matters sion. One cannot but feel sorry for this experimentalist, and wish that he would devote his time and talents to some

mon accompanied their

row, went to Berlin to undergo the

treatment; he expressed himself as fol-

invent a new one. We should not

ands of animals he has sacrificed in

We may now devote a little attention more profitable and useful work. to Dr. Busey, President of the Medical It is the natural bent of some minds Society of the District of Columbia. He to pursue a forlow hope, or, to live is a typical advocate of vivisectionfor years like Macawber, "waiting for reckless and unscientific; he strongly something to turn up." Professor Koch bjects to the proposed measure be arise he thinks it costs a stigma on the appears to be so constituted. About seven years ago he startled the world humanity of vivisectors. He made a long speech, and produced a number with the declaration that he had dissovered by means of experiments on of papers in order to convince the committee of the good resulting from vivi- rabbits and guinea pigs-a method of :uring consumption. With what a shout section. Here is a very fair sample of of joy this assertion was welcomed. a vivisector's logic: "Perhaps a year How the lay medical press went wild ago a lady with a pet dog was bitten and published column after column of on one of her fingers; so far as she the most extravagant and sensational knew, the dog was well. She suffered stories of cures worked by the new nothing from it, but some of her friends serum. Thousands of patients rushed suspected the dog might be rabid So to Berlin to be inoculated and cured. the dog was killed and buried, and then Medical some other frends still urged that there wealthy patients thither from America might be danger and a physician was and England, and witnessed or superalled. She had no symptoms of di e se intended the inoculations-and stayed -hydrophobia has no distinct diagnosis to assist at the autopsies. By and by, until the last symptoms come. One is these autopsies became so frequent that never able to detect it in the initial the German government had to look conditions unless he can connect the into the matter, and they forthwith iswound with a rabid dog. In this insued an order prohibiting the tuberstance there was no evidence of a culin to be used on any except hospital rabid dog, nor evidence that the young patients. Professor Virchow performed lady was affected; nevertheless the hundreds of autopsice in lymph cases. lady's friends insisted that she should and established the fact that instead of be sent to the Pasteur institute in New working as a cure the tuberculin actual-York. In the meantime the doctor in charge resurrected the dog, and took ly transferred tuberculosis throughtfrom him poison which was injected out the whole system. He also denied that a single cure had ever been effect. into guinea pigs by vivisection. ed. One American doctor, to his sor-

In the course of a week or ten days, this young lady being still at the hospital, those pigs became rabid. It was immediately telegraphed to the hospital lows: "My experiences were horrible; immediately telegraphed to the hospital that the results of those experiments had proven that the dog was rabid just in time for them to commence effective in Berlin by hundreds." The experiment in time for them to commence effective in time for them to commence effective treatment that saved her life from that disease. One naturally expects to find statements such as these in the essays written by school boys—very young ones; but when the President of a medical society makes them before a ones; but when the President of it medical society makes them before a committee appointed by Congress, one hardly knows how to express his dis-been loduest in singing the praises of been loduest in singing the first to turn suffering from what we call in England the new nostrum, were the first to turn Pasteuromania," in an acute form; the attending physician also became affected, and resorted to those tricks one booming a nostrum of which they He "resurrected the dog and took from him poison." Now it is perfectly well known that, notwithstanding the many thousands of experiments performed. the poison of rables has never been discame "rabid" does not prove that the like to have to say how many thousdog was rabid. The dog had evidently been dead some days before this poison the course of these researches; he used been dead some days before this poison was taken from him and injected into the guinea pigs. It is well known that stale animal, or vegetable matter in-jected into the brain of animals will cause symptoms, resembling those of

DIOCESAN NEWS.

That Our Friends in the Incremedian Parishes are Doing.

Waterly. The remains of Mrs. M.P. Flynn whodled in Elmira Saturday night last, were brought to Waverly on Tuesday and interret in St. ohn's cemetery, Sayre.

Waverly Council No. 251, Raights of Columbus, conferred the first degree on a number of candidates on Tuesday evening.

Announcement of the coming marriage of Miss Elizabeth Tobin and John P. Dona-hue was made at St. James' church for the

hue was made at St. James' church for the first time on Sunday. Thomas Curran, the oldest resident in this place and vicinity died at his kome on Erie street, Wednesday night. Mr. Cur-ran was born in County Waterlord, Ireland, In January 1795, and was more than a hundred years of age. He came to Wayerly in 1841 and hes since resided here. His fu-neral took place from Sti James church on toral took place from Sta James church on Friday morning and was very largely atended. In the absence of Rev. Father Naughten, Rev. Father Costello of Sayre. officiated. The internment was in St. James' cometery. The deceased is survived. by two sons, Andrew and John, both of this

James, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grace of East Broad streat died on Thursday of cholers infantum, aged six months. The funeral was held on Friday afterneon and the interment in St. James cometery,

## Hornetleville.

Martin J. McAndraws, aged 31 years, died very suddenly at St. James' Mercy hospital at 8,30 Friday evening Sept. and. Deceased had unflered frequent attacks of rheumatism for some time. On Thursday the maindy assumed a serious type and he was taken to the hospital where he expired on the above date. His death coming, as it did so unexpectedly was a berious shock to his many friends. He was a popular young railroad man and a prominent member of railroad man and a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. B. of L. F. A. O. H., and Emerald Hose Co. No. S. He is puvived by four sisters, one of whom resides in this city the others living in Buffalo, where they are atlending school. The remains were removed to the home of Hugh McEvoy on West street. The funeral held from St. Ann's church Monday morning was largely attended. Among those in attends fine a scapegoat somewhere, and so ance from out of town were: Mrs. Julia Coyle, Mrs. Thomas Coyle, Mr. Devaney and Mr. Sweency of Wilkos-Bare, Pa; Mr. Thomas Coyle and daughter and Dan Lynch of Waverly. Miss Kats McMahos-and Miss Teresa Hall of Corning and Mr. they blamed Koch for their own folly in knew nothing. The experiments were carried on for a long time after this in the hospitals of England and Germany. The moment the profession exposed John O'Nell of Susquehanna. the nostrum, Koch set to work to

Mr. Thomas F. Leshy is spending the week at his home in Canton, Pa. Married, at St. Ann's church Monday morning, Miss Kate Connor and Mr. Me-Elroy.

Miss Nellle O'Nell of Grand street, who has been wishing relatives in Buffalo, re-turned home Monday evening.

day afternoon and was largely attended

Cambridge.

St. Mary's ohurch on Sunday to fill vecancy.

home on Tayler street.

past month.

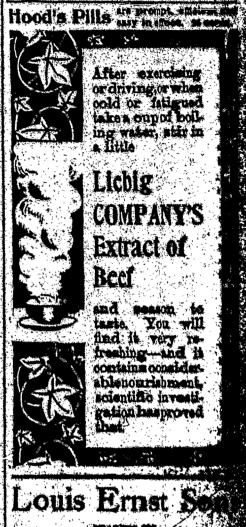


Linion Mille Lafe

Not Pleasand which the Copyright How They Ware Charlenge

find themselves in the same sizes stances. She makes this statement "I have had a cough even sizes I seen a member. I was sold it was heredbarge my uncles and sunts had gled with or sumption. I was thin and sallow and dark sings around my orse. One day advectisement of Blood's Sussepticity

Hood's Saraaparille Is the bast-in fact the One True Ricod Procis



The Most Complete Like Steel Hoda, The annual inspection of the Horaellaville Steel Barrows, Mechanics" Tool Mr. C. P. Colling, one of the Brie's most Builders Hartinger popular contractors, is seriously ill at his Contractors 84 The funeral of Corporal Gao, W. New-Ing and Ing Date 5



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19.158 symptoms resembling those of again by many of the greatest experimembers and experts. Prof. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist and experimentalist, of Germany, after a thorough and conclusive investigation, declared hat "the protective inoculations with M Pastour's vaccins are of little avail against natural infection." Prof. Klein, who is a typical vivisector, and one of the most expert bacteriologists in Great Britain, and who cannot be suspected of having any prejudices against Pasteurism, has recorded his opinion in even stronger terms than Koch. He sent to Pasteur for four tubes of prophylactic virus, guaranteed to preserve against anthrax infection risk or danger. The tubes were prepared by Pasteur himself. Klein strictly complied with all the conditions laid down by Pasteur, and in his "Report to the Local Government Board." says: "From M. Pasteur's address before the International Medical Congress, and from his statements in other places, every one understood that this vaccin char-

bon-neux knows no difference of species, breed, or country, but that it confers ts salutary (?) powers on all alike. The experiments with both lots of vaccin showed that no immunity was conferred. Every one of the animals under treatment-34 in all-died of typical anthrax." Klein concludes his report with these words: "My method of using the fluids for inoculation absolutely precludes any accidental contamination and hence these experiments must be taken as conclusive. This country is comparatively free from anthrax, and therefore the introduction and use of this so-called vaccin charbonneux seems to me most dangerous, and capable of producing incalculable mischief. "The inoculations are perfectly ineffective.'

Prof. Paul Boullier, one of the greatest veterinarians France has produced In this or any other age, told the world years ago, the story of these vaccins. He declares "That it is by millions that we must set down the losses caused by Pasteur's splenic inoculations." Whilst Dr. Lutaud, another eminent French authority, asserts that French farmers have had such disastrous experiences that they refuse to allow their animals to be inoculated. One farmer in Southern Russia allowed Pasteur's representatives to inoculate a flock of 4,-564 sheep, 3,505 of which died in a few days in consequence. Two other Russian farmers had their stock inoculated, as a result of which proceeding they lost within a few days, 3,552 sheep, 1,-200 head of cattle, and several hundreds of valuable horses. The results were equally as disastrous in New South Wales, where many farmers were completely ruined in consequence of putting their trust in this much boomed nostrum. It can be proved that again and again Pasteur was compelled to pay out large sums of money to farmers whose cattle had been destroyed, as compensation.

Natwithstanding all these facts, Dr. Sternberg comes forth with the as tounding assertion that Pasteur's inoculations have resulted, during a period of twelve years, in a saving of 7.000.000 francs. in sheep and callie. When we look into the doctor's authori. ties for such statements, we are not surprised to find them emanating from persons having the greatest interest in the sale of vaccins.

If cattle do not, die now as rapidly after inoculation as they did formerly, It is because the vaccin has been steril-Ized and weekened until it has lost its effect. It has been said that anyone could produce mould better than Pas-

rables. Some experiments performed by Vulpian, years ago, are instructive on this point. He collected saliva from men in the prime of health and vigor. this was injected into rabbits, all of which died within forty-eight hours. The blood of those animals was found to be filled with microscopic organisma, among which was a special organism discovered by Fasteur in the course of child who had died of rabies. One drop of this blood, diluted with ten grammes an increase of fever lasting from two of distilled water, injected under the to four days, and physical disturbances skin of other rabbits produced the same occurred in the lungs which had not result; their blood was filled with similar microscopic organism. If pure healthy saliva will do this what must we expect from matter taken from a dog temperature, and he found that exactly that had been and buried some days?

The moment life ceases decomposition begins; the whole body soon becomes one mass of poison. Many of us know to our cost the danger in conduct. ing examinations. It is only on such cases as these cited by Dr. Busey that Pasteur's statistics are made up.

The whole defense of vivisection is bristling with absurdities and fallacies. These supporters of animal torture speak as though the physiologist could conduct his researches on the same lines as the chemist or geologist, forgetting that the living body is a difficult matter to argue from, as the slightest shock will throw it out of gear and disarrange the entire mechanism. Fear or nervousness will dry up the saliva. of the mouth and interfere with the muscles of utterance, and cause cold sweats all over the body, and will dry up the milk of the mother and has been known to poison her nursing child. Now take the case of the dog dragged from happy surroundings into the laboratory, tied or screwed down to a vivisection table, its body laid open, its nerves dissected out and stimulated with electricity; or perhaps lying for hours with its entire stomach removed, or its brain partly destroyed; tortured and racked in every conceivable way, and then ask yourselves how it it possible for any good to result from such experiments.

Then again the great difference in structure, habit and development of tuberculosis. Is it any wonder that Sunday afternoon at two p'clock, Raw, M. animals must be taken into consideration. It is impossible to argue from the guinea pig to the horse, or from the rabbit to man. As Charoot, Gamgee, Rutherford and many other noted vivisectors have acknowledged again and again, man himself must become the final subject of experiment in order that any conclusion may be gained. In the words of Prof. Rutherford, they simply show the fact upon the dog leaving it to others to experiment on man.

This fact has been emphasized before the public in the recent atrocious experiments of Sanarelli on human beings with yellow fever germs, and in those of Dr. Henry Berkley with thing in the pharmacopoela he began to thyroid poison on lunatics in the City Asylum, Baltimore.

It ill becomes people who call themselves civilized and humane, to object to even a mitagation of the unrestrained atrocities at present practiced, when a vast, large and constantly increasing number of the most educated and enlightened in this country are in favor of the total abolition of the practice, as not only being opposed to the highest conception of justice, which should ever have for its object the protection of the weak against the strong, but elso tending to deteriorate the moral nature and in that way react on the buman race itself.

ARTHUR WESTCOTT. | less." ARTHUR WESTCOTT.

and appears to be even more dan serious fire department took place Wednesday. than its predecessor. The experiments on rabbits and guines, pigs are said to have been so favorable as to justify its introduction into clinical practice; which again shows the futility of experiments upon animals as a method of research. Accoding to the Bulletin of the New York Pastour Institute, "Maragliano, of Genos, experimented with his experiments with the saliva of a the new tuberculin upon three patients. In all three there was a production or previously existed. In healthy guines. pigs as well as in tubercular ones, he found that the injections increased the

the same reaction was obtained with Rochester, this week, the old as well as with the new tuberhas been visiting her ancie, James Dolan, for the past month, returned home on Saturculin. Maragliano agrees with the statement made by Nocard, that the day last. Mits Anna Kelly accompanied product contained bacteria and Bouchher and will spend a few days there before ard has found the same condition of affairs. seturning.

Miss Anna McCoy and cousin Miss Mary "L. vos Nencky, von Maczewski, and McCoy, who have been visiting relatives here, returned to Chicago on Monday. A. von Logucki, report a case occurring in a young man of eighteen, in which every injection was followed by a The following young ladies of this village, has accepted positions to teach in the follow-ing places: Miss Elizabeth Dwyer in the Normal school at Akton, Ohio; Miss Mary strong febrile reaction of considerable duration. Their bacteriological examin. ations of the flask that had been em-Dwyer in District school at Irondequoit: Miss Margaret Dwyer In Union school at ployed as wellas of a fresh one, revealed the fact that the liquid contained some Angelics; Miss Margaret Souch in District pneumococci of which some wers en-A new band stand is srepted in front of cansulated, besides numerous strantococci and staphylococci. These microthe grove near the Big Tree Ins. Plus McMsbon of Corning, spent Sariday organisms were living. A third flask revealed the same condition of affairs. here with friends. According to Tradeau and Baldwin Last Monday moring at about to o clock some tuberculosis bacilli may be found some tuberculosis bacilii may be round in the preparation." This is certainly alarm of fire was given, and the fire proved strong and conclusive evidence, but we to be a barn owned by Miss Mary Long on have something stronger yet. Dr. Centerstreet. When the firemen reached have something stronger yet. Dr. Kernig writes, "Tuberculin R" produces exactly the same manifestations as the old tuberculin. This dangerous and exit the water was turned on the fire it was concentrated poison is recommended for entingeithed. It is thought the bay in the patients who are not in the clinicle loft was gritted by some children that were sense very ill and who improve greatly playing around the larm. The low will probably not exceed \$ 0. There was no inunder suitable treatment." UTANOC.

Surance. Died, at Fowlerville, N. Y., Thursday, Sept., 1st. James McCormick, aged about seventy-five years. The futureral survices Not only is this concentrated poison recommended to persons who are not very ill, but we are urged to have all our cattle inoculated as a test for was held from St. Agaes church, Avon so many of them show signs of a re-action when we find the living germs leaves surviving a wife four damptiers. Ma. -- the seeds--of tuberculosis in the Char, Wetch of Geneseo, Mrs. M. Wallace, lymph injected? It is very like cur. of Syrasuse, and Missen Agnes and Can ing drunkenness with whisky. McCormick, of Fowlervills, and same so

The efforts of these people to find a James, John, and Charles, sho of Fowle panacea or cure all for disease re-ville. Mr. McComick worked the H minds us of the character portrayed by Tree farm in this village last year. The Marryatt in his novel Japhet in Search I family have the sympathy of a large circle of a Father. This lad our readers will of friends in their and bersavement. remember was apprenticed to a doctor,

and, being tired of the "rudimens," he John McGrath, an old and highly respect resolved to earn fame and fortune ed citizen of Lima died last Friday aged about 80 years. He is survived by a widow quickly by inventing some cure-all, He collected all the droppings from and one sen, William, also of this place medicine bottles, ointment nots, etc. The funeral-was held on . Monday morning and when he had a mixture of everyfrom St. Rose's church-The remains of Mars. Leary of Buffalo, fordispense it to patients, with what re-

merly of West Bloomfield, wore intoriod sults we can very well guess. This boy here last Monday. john Egan is the father of a twelve pound was just as scientific as most of the so-called medical experts of to day, The late Sir Benjamin Ward Rich-ardson, Dr. Campbell Black and many and many other shining lights in the St. Rose's parochiel school, will open on and many other shining lights in the medical profession, have pointed out Monday, Sept. 12. A good attendance again and again the dangers and fol- looked for. lies of these inoculations. It is no partl. Byron Yorkes of Aberdeen South Dakete of the physician's duty to inoculate; his is visiting friends in town. Mr. York duty is to expel disease, not invite it; solds the position of mail carrier in the Dat to purify the system by the enforce- tional House of Representatives. ment of hygenic laws, not to create a Miss Mamie Kelley, who has been spend-conflict of disease in which the system ing the past month at home and other is bound to suffer, "Ip-culation is bad sizes, returned to Roobertsriest week"

senitation, nothing more and nothing

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