A TREATISE
ON
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH
(Revised Edition.)
VITAL FACTS
Concerning Diseases of Mind and Body

PUBLISHED BY
THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE
CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

REWARD OFFERED.

We have received numerous letters within the past few months inquiring if we have any branch offices, our correspondents stating that other institutions had written them claiming they were authorized to act as agents of the Bellevue Medical Institute.

We hereby pronounce any such claim false and fraudulent and a deception upon the public.

The Bellevue Medical Institute has no branches or representatives in any part of the world, and we will prosecute to the full extent of the law any institution or person infringing on our rights.

A suitable reward will be given for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons illegally using our name and thereby defrauding the public.

THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

112 MONROE ST. (near Dearborn)

CHICAGO, ILL.
other physically lost lives, may be the more readily appreciated when a few important facts are emphasized by us who write and duly realized by you who read.

This treatise has been so enthusiastically received by the public, about 8,000,000 are now annually distributed. This demonstrates an insistent demand and shows that the majority of mankind is daily becoming more inquisitive upon the vital subject of its own physical soundness. Those perhaps who hitherto have only been concerned in the quality of the "blood" shown in the breeding of their dogs, their horses and their stock, and who exercise eternal vigilance in the matter of the care of their animals, are at last awakening to the fact that it is about time to institute a searching inquisition into the quality of their own purity, and bestow some small attention upon their own very much neglected physical qualifications.

The thousands of letters which have reached our office from all parts of the country testify to the extent of this awakening. These letters, one and all, abound in expressions of commendation and of gratitude for the knowledge gained and the practical benefit derived from a study of this treatise. Such expressions of thankfulness and testification of good-will we accept as recompense for the labor and expense incurred.

This correspondence also discloses the gratifying fact that not alone those contemplating marriage, but married men have acquired information and accepted advice declared by them to be invaluable, whilst a large number of the great army of martyrs to an increasing vice—ignorant of the unpardonable sin they were committing against nature's laws—brought face to face with the enormity of the transgression, have written
race. The mysterious functions which control the reproduction of ourselves should be regarded as constituting a subject of such almighty importance that their study should be approached with the most reverent desire for the truth, and, in the withdrawal of the curtain which has for so long enveloped the matter in a senseless shroud of mystification and perplexity, our desire should be to dismiss all cheap curiosity and investigate the subject from the standpoint of our own physical advancement.

Let us, then, reach a complete and confidential understanding. To us attaches the duty to place before you, with due regard for your sensibilities—in as delicate a manner as permissible—the facts of such imperative importance to yourself that the necessity for their recital dare not be disputed. These facts it will be our endeavor to couch in such language as to be as easy of comprehension by the uneducated as by the scholar. To you belongs the right to accept or reject their consideration. As for your duty it is obvious. We may lead a horse to the water, but we cannot compel it to drink.

As our previous publications have met with the most considerate reception at the hands of the public—for which the opportunity is now presented to extend our appreciative thanks—we have little doubt but that as warm a welcome awaits this small messenger of comfort as was experienced by its predecessors, our chief aim, in this as in others, being to submit to a public, forever thirsting for information, the advantages to be derived from a study of our presentment of a subject, our insight into which has only been achieved after a long and unparalleled experience in the treatment of the diseases of men.
plants with which it comes in contact, and which impart to it, in a greater or less degree, their ever varying characteristics, the degree of attention and culture bestowed upon it—all emphatically affect the quality of the constituent and vital parts from which it was originally created. It is to these surrounding circumstances, in their action and reaction on the developing human plant, that attention must be devoted in guiding its growth to maturity. If the training in the yet earlier stages has not, however, been all that might be desired, if this evil that needed redressing has been overlooked, if that tendency to infirmity has been unnoticed, much can still be done to arrest further baneful propensities; evil impressions can be counteracted and the soil in which the weeds of neglect have been tolerated can be cleared of the diseased occupants and, with care and attention, become susceptible to the fostering treatment of the trained expert.

Moral Training During the Period of Sexual Development.—During the years which precede the arrival of complete manhood or womanhood every moral attribute of humanity—subject to the ascendancy of the changing physical conditions which now largely control the body—assumes a definite form. The inherent desires of the sexes, male and female, are gradually developed and announce themselves, in a more or less pronounced manner, in accordance with the intenseness of the actual passions implanted in the individual. The young man glories in his strength, and the maiden blushes at signs of budding womanhood. During youth the development of the body must be the first care—its strength, its beauty, the complete establishment of every function, the freest conditions for its harmonious growth, must be our ruling principle. There is no possibility of avoiding this necessity—this primary predominance of the material organization; it is Divine Law; every violation will bring its own punishment, and woe to the individual when this order is systematically inverted; disease, vice and rapid degeneracy will inevitably mark its history. The free companionship of the young of both sexes naturally tends to increase these feelings, but it is probably to the full flavored literature of the present day that the abnormal and early development of the sexual instincts is largely due.

Let parents tremble in view of the responsi-
This horrible vice not only marches unchecked through the land, but carries desolation into thousands of homes. This is no mere bold assertion, but the concensus of medical authority, based upon the personal observation of the ordinary practitioner and the specialist. From individual sources, the testimony of teachers and parents, and from the admission of the unfortunate victims themselves, we personally know this to be the unmixed truth. Nor is this debasing practice exclusively confined to childhood or youth, for it is perfectly correct to assert that the majority of the middle-aged men of the land are to-day suffering, not alone from the effects of physical abuses practiced in the days of boyhood, but from the effects of similar evils practiced at the present time. The disastrous results of this scourge of self-pollution are attested by tens of thousands, as the letters on file in the correspondence branch of the Bellevue Medical Institute bear mute but living witness. The young man, in his ignorance of the terrible consequences of the vice, does not stop to think of the misery of mind and exhaustion of body he is entailing upon himself. Little does he know of the vampire his lust has aroused, and which, if he continues the habit, will drain him of his physical vitality and soften his brain.

Immoral and solitary practices are usually contracted during childhood or in early youth, and thousands are ruined irretrievably before they attain the age even of boyhood. The habits thus developed fasten upon the unfortunate and ignorant victim, and, once acquired, cling to the sinner for life, dragging him to moral and physical degradation, if not to a premature death. Constricted limits preclude the possibility of more elaborate remarks upon the complex and prostrating results which follow upon the acquired and fixed habit of self-abuse. The consequences of an excessive use of alcoholic liquors are not more awfully appalling. Though the pursuits of his horrible practice may escape detection for a time, nature is not slow to avenge herself, and, as a bolt out of a clear sky, comes unannounced, when least expected, an army of resultant effects, sufficient to quail with their terrors the most abandoned victim. In plain words, the injury inflicted is the inevitable bill of damages imposed upon the nervous system, the outcome of an excessive
The intellectual powers are weakened, debility begets despair, misanthropy follows, business is not only neglected but shunned, and all ambition ceases. False excitement succeeds despondency, and loss of temper upon the slightest provocation. In a word, every attribute characteristic of man in all his nobleness of perfect manhood becomes a thing of the past. Physical and mental impotence reign, where formerly manly and nobility of purpose flourished. The most palpable and visible effects of systematic secret vice are of course shown in the organs of generation. Commencing with pains in the back and across the kidneys and a constant desire to urinate, sexual weakness in a variety of forms, sooner or later, advertises its presence. Impotence, Atrophy, or Wasting of the Genitals, Varicocele and Hydrocele, Prostatitis, Bladder Affections, etc., are among the most common forms of local disease consequent upon the habit, and all the vital organs in turn suffer from gratification of this solitary sin. When this stage of the disease is reached, the habit has obtained such absolute mastery over its victims as to make it almost an impossibility to put a stop to the practice. All power of self control is lost, and abject slavery to the most degrading of vices reigns supreme, and, as all the most vital functions are most intimately in sympathy with the much abused organs, the shattering of the human temple is as signal as complete. Abuse of the law of procreation is as much and more of a disease than are the chiral, morphine, alcohol and opium habits, which to-day fill the asylums and cemeteries of the land, and which, publicly admitted as great scourges, have demanded recognition at the hands of the commonwealth, in the partial maintenance by the Government of Institutions especially erected for the cure of those addicted to such pernicious practices. Is State interference no less needed in the ameliorating of the condition of the victim of Onanism? The dangers of Alcohol are proclaimed from pulpit and platform, and the civilized world applauds and supports. Literature on the debasing influences of intoxication is freely and openly disseminated and discussed in the family circle, but would potent words of warning on the greater evil of sexual vice be as equally permitted? The world, however, is daily becoming more and more liberal and tolerant, and the day—we ven-
treatment pursued interest the patient. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that any person suffering from any special class of disease, should, sooner than consult the ordinary practitioner—whose experience in the diseases entailed by secret vices is naturally limited—appeal to his sympathy and urge him to direct him to some competent physician who has made a special study of the particular disease from the ravages of which he is a sufferer. To such a one seeking his assistance the true professional man will at once extend sympathy and kindness and by his manner overcome the diffidence which may possess the patient to discuss his case, and so win his confidence, the more so when it is impressed upon him that few cases are so complicated but they will yield to persevering and expert medical treatment.

As there is a marvelous sympathy existing between the nervous system, the reproductive organs, the spinal marrow and the brain, the whole, but simple story of man's functional nature should be clearly explained to him, the character of the injury resulting from his indiscretions graphically placed before him and the consequences resulting from the abuse of nature's functions forcibly pointed out. There should be no mincing matters, the truth, no matter how unpalatable, must be stated. An absolute confidence must be established, and an implicit belief implanted in the mind of the victim that the treatment to which he may be subjected will inevitably bring him the relief sought and remove the irritation and excitement caused by the disease. All fear should be allayed, and doubts combated, and a powerful appeal must be made to him to arouse the necessary spirit of manly determination so necessary to successfully subdue the desire to further indulge in the depraving practice until such time as the proper application of the treatment will have commenced to take effect. The ordeal will be a great one and a convincing test of the will power of the subject, who, by every means devisable, must be encouraged in his efforts; and though he may have lapses, and not succeed as he might deem he should at first, with hope implanted in his breast, and words of timely encouragement ringing in his ears, with the knowledge that he is no longer shunned, and that he has powerful friends to aid him and interested
I continued it too long, as my health has been constantly failing, and believe that I am now past all possibility of recovery. I will describe my feelings as near as I can, and wish you would tell me if my case is beyond hope. My nervous system seems entirely prostrated, as I feel weak all over. Upon arising in the morning I feel very tired and my legs ache, and have a bad taste in my mouth; I sleep poorly and suffer constantly with headache, and believe I am going crazy; my tongue is badly coated, bowels irregular and my food does not seem to digest; appetite is very poor, and am unable to eat meats without causing great distress in the stomach; I cannot hold my urine longer than an hour; my eyes are sunken, and upon the slightest exertion my heart palpitates violently and my breath becomes very short. I am 22 years of age, and my weight two years ago was 187 lbs., but now weigh 123 lbs. I also have unnatural discharges at night and during the day, and feel that this drain is rapidly killing me. Now, doctor, I have been under the treatment of several physicians for heart disease and consumption, but I believe they do not properly understand my case, being thoroughly convinced myself that my symptoms have resulted from the practice of self-abuse, and wish you would give me your candid opinion and state if there is any hope for me. I have sent by express a bottle of my urine for analysis. I shall await your reply to the present with great anxiety, and trust you will not delay answering.

Bellevue Medical Institute.

Chicago, Ill.

Yours obediently, etc.

This case was submitted to the joint consideration of all the members of the medical staff of Bellevue Medical Institute. Due consultation and a searching chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine clearly demonstrated the existence of that insidious disease, sexual neurasthenia, producing the long train of symptoms described, the disease in question being directly traceable to the revolting practice under discussion. The most extraordinary feature connected with the case, however, yet remains to be noted, viz.: That whilst every one of the numerous symptoms which this unfortunate subject displayed demonstrated beyond cavil that every organ was in an active state of disease the physicians who, up to the time of our examination, had had the case in hand actually asserted that the whole trouble was heart disease and consumption in a very aggravated form, and with mistaken prejudice, begotten either by ignorance or indifference, had given
dose of the medicines you sent me, and do not think I will need any more medicine after the present supply is finished, but will leave that for you to decide.

Doctor, I cannot thank you enough for your kindness to a poor boy by reducing your fees to such a moderate sum, and as I can now earn fair wages I will soon be able to show my gratitude in a more substantial way. I cannot force the tears back when I read your letters (which always give me so much courage and hope), containing as they do such good advice and showing that you have taken such personal interest in my case.

The pills I take at night for my bowels are nearly all gone, and I wish you would send me another box by mail. Please also let me know if you think I will need to take any more medicine after my present supply is finished.

I remain your grateful patient.

A comparison is suggested between this letter and the one first quoted.

A few days after the receipt of the above, a communication was addressed to us from one of the physicians who had been treating this patient in which he candidly and freely admitted his mistaken diagnosis and congratulating us upon the success of our treatment of his former patient.

"I freely acknowledge," wrote he, "that I was astray in my conclusions, and in following these out erred in my treatment, and let me make this admission more absolutely complete, when I inform you that I have since made a physical examination of your patient and find him entirely restored to health."

The physician who thus honestly admitted his mistake was an educated professional man; a family doctor, conscientious, and, as far as his knowledge permitted, a capable man, but lacking the experience which justified successful treatment of genito-urinary complaints. And this lack of special knowledge it should be borne in mind, is a common failing among ordinary medical men. Special knowledge upon any subject can only be obtained by practical experimenting, and by diligent research, and in the case of the professors of medicine is this especially so, for it is only after long years of studious labor the mastery of leading medical works, and the practical application of physiology and pathology, that the seeker after truth can dare to say that he has laid bare some of the hitherto hidden mysteries of life. Unfortunately, it is this common in-
and immoral habits are as multitudinous as are its victims, but the growth of insanity, the enlargement of asylums and the increase of fruitless marriages—the result of the union of the impotent and the barren—proclaim louder than any mere words the awful significance of its presence. That the Almighty has signally declared his extreme condemnation of this grievous offense is apparent in the dire consequences which he imposes with retributive justice upon the shattered victim. As we have already written, however, none need despair; and this thought sustains us in the belief that the object sought in the compilation of this small pamphlet will have been more than attained if, by its perusal, peradventure, even one unfortunate will have been led to seek the open highway to moral cleanliness and a restored manhood.

PART II.

Sexual Neurasthenia.

Science does not linger, and it is to the revelations of the microscope that scientists are under heavy bonds. Especially is this the case in the analysis of the component parts of our physical conformation, and particularly in the detection of spermatorrhœa, which consists of an unnatural flow of the seminal fluid at stool, with the urine, or in severe cases, at all times.

There are various causes for the presence of this malady. It may result from general prostration, due to acute disease, such as typhoid fever, rheumatism, etc.; it frequently follows long continued mental anxiety, or overwork; chronic diseases, particularly those associated with the reproductive system are often the cause. Inflammatory diseases, resulting in specific discharges, are common causes, also the ignorant application of injections, or the crude treatment of unskilled physicians. But our own experience has satisfied us that the large majority of cases sexual neurasthenia are directly traceable either to "blood-poisoning" or the demoralizing misuse of sexual laws described in the previous chapter. Excessive indulgences, either by the married or
to put aside a bottle of his urine for the purpose of detecting an "unnatural loss" are not to be relied on. While such a test may show the presence of the secretion in question, it may easily be mistaken for mucus, which has no pathological significance. We are daily in receipt of samples of urine from persons declaring that they are suffering from so-called "Nervous Debility" or "Seminal Weakness"—stating that they have been treated for this disease for a long period without benefit—wherein a careful microscopical analysis of the urine failed to show the slightest evidence of germinal losses. Many of these analyses revealed "blood-poisoning," rheumatism, gout and diseases of the bladder, prostate gland or kidneys, which were speedily cured by the administration of proper remedies. We therefore repeat that this disease cannot be positively determined without a most critical microscopical analysis of the urine. The microscope, with its superhuman power, will have to be pressed into service, and with a chemical analysis compel the urine to reveal its true composition. In this connection it may be well for us to state that the analytical chemist employed by the Bellevue Medical Institute is a thoroughly qualified scientist, and, for the benefit of those who may desire to embrace the advantages of our services, would announce that we will analyze chemically and microscopically the urine of all who come under our treatment, free of charge. In the composition of the urine lies the key to a whole category of complaints, and its early analysis often reveals the latent seeds of future disease. Forearmed on this point, it is easy to realize that a course of treatment based upon such revelations as a chemical and microscopical analysis might disclose—whether resulting from unnatural habits, or from natural causes without any overt act—would strangle in its infancy any incipient disease which, if neglected, would ultimately develop into active and confirmed malady. The terrors of Bright's disease would be mitigated and even paralysis anticipated.

Treatment.—In the long inventory of diseases to which human flesh is heir, there is none, probably, which taxes the skill of the physician or the directions of his pharmacopoeia to the same extent as the one we have been discussing. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. The
tions, which require the fullest possible scientific knowledge to quickly and permanently cure.

The methods long and successfully adopted by the Bellevue Medical Institute for the treatment of this debilitating and self-wrecking disease are both moral and physical. Impure associations and habits must be abandoned and lascivious thoughts and excesses conquered. We have cured many cases through these suggestions and the employment of mild tonics and proper hygienic measures. But, unfortunately, most patients afflicted with this disease do not consult the specialist till it has become thoroughly established and after they have wasted time and money dealing with notorious quacks and charlatans. There can be no doubt that many young men, who might have lived to high distinction, have lost health and life itself from want of timely and judicious advice as to their habits, being deterred from seeking that advice from their inability to pay for it. We believe a valuable substitute may be found in this pamphlet, in which we strive to show how certain ailments may be cured by natural and inexpensive agencies. When the disease reaches the second stage, in which there is a more or less constant drain of the vital substance, the talents of the most accomplished and experienced physician are taxed to their utmost capacity, as cures in this stage are exceedingly difficult and often impossible. The patient has usually been drugged with camphor, bromide of potassium, iron, strychnine, and many other remedies, which, while palliating the symptoms for the time being, do not exercise the slightest control over the disease itself. Instruments to be worn at night to prevent the occurrence of certain disagreeable symptoms during sleep are advertised and lauded by the quack. They not only do not possess the slightest value, but are positively harmful. They also lead the patient to concentrate his mind on the subject of his malady, when it is necessary that it should be diverted therefrom.

The local application of an astringent to the prostatic sinuses is often attended with happy results, but nitrate of silver, tannin and other astringents of this class are attended with great danger in the hands of an inexperienced surgeon, and sterility has frequently resulted from their improper application.

When the disease has advanced to the third
PART III.

Partial and Complete Physical Decay.

Nature has generously endowed the human being with a body so perfect in its parts, so beautiful in its whole, so rich in varied uses, so delicate in its minute structures, so powerful in its collective life, such a compendium of varied laws, such a harmony of complex strains, that we can conceive of no mechanism so living, so admirable. What is the conclusion, then, which we must inevitably draw from these mighty capabilities in man, as illustrated by the lesson taught us in creation? That the object of man's existence is superior to all others—that he, of all creatures, must be the richest in uses—that every faculty of his nature must consecrate itself in use.

If any of our organs—whether the stomach, brain, sexual, or other organs—are called upon, through improper or vicious habits, to fulfill an unusual task, they soon give out entirely. Physical decay, as all of us are aware, follows in the nature of things upon old age, but it may surprise some people to know that the loss of power of procreation, frequently termed "lost manhood," is by no means the invariable accompaniment of advanced years.

By avoiding over-indulgences and by regarding the common laws of nature, and a proper conserving of the generative powers, the reproductive forces of man may be retained to an advanced age, and Medical Records and our own practice offer continual proof that this condition of things is of quite common occurrence.

The retention of unimpaired vigor by those of advanced age is the noblest physical blessing with which a man can be endowed; on the other hand, its forfeiture or loss through unnatural causes is one of the most humiliating circumstances which can befall a human being. The latest statistics on the subject of sterility in the male and female go to show that in one case out of every six the responsibility of unfruitful marriages must rest with the man. The proportion of puny and unhealthy offspring yearly begotten, and for whose infirmities the husband is directly responsible, is almost incredible.

The causes of either partial or complete sexual
vised by qualified medical men of acknowledged ability.

The victim of Physical Decay should not delay a moment in seeking the services of a competent specialist, and as improper treatment is even worse than no treatment at all, complete vigilance should be exercised in the selection of a physician whose reputation as a specialist has become recognized. The importance attached to this choice has already been pointed out, and while the services of a family doctor would of course in every sense be preferable to the ignorant ministrations of an uneducated quack, it should always be borne in mind that the treatment followed by incompetent physicians is more perilous to the patient than delay. This disease is always more or less susceptible to expert treatment; indeed, in a majority of cases the loss of power can be completely and permanently restored, provided, of course, that there is no paralysis of the sexual nerves, and that atrophy or wasting of the secretory glands has not actually taken place. Not a moment, however, should be lost in submitting a sample of the urine for chemical and microscopical analysis, for it is only by a thorough examination of the water of the patient that the extent of the evil and the specific nature of the disease can be determined, and this analysis can only be legitimately undertaken and properly completed by a chemist who has the scientific qualifications and an especially equipped laboratory.

**Varicocele.**

The engorgement of the veins of the spermatic cord produces Varicocele, which consists of a swelling or lump in the scrotum, appearing to the touch like a bundle of earthworms. It usually appears on the left side, assuming a variety of sizes; sometimes extending half way to the knee in a heavy, tangled mass, and sometimes so small as to be almost imperceptible to the touch. The condition is one of great frequency, it being estimated that about twenty per cent. of males have varicocele. While not infrequently it may be the result of injury, continence and indulgence in evil habits are the almost invariable cause of the complaint. Therefore, the young and unmarried men are the chief sufferers.
therefore, should we resort to such formidable means, when other alternatives, without risk, are offered for the cure of this disease? Moreover, we have had a number of cases apply to us for treatment where an operation had been followed by complete destruction of the functions of the organs. In this disease, as in all others of a serious nature, time, money and health are at stake, and will best be preserved by seeking medical aid of specialists, whose reputations will guarantee the most satisfactory results.

PART IV.

Communicable or Contagious Diseases.

URETHRITIS.

This is the most common of all diseases of the mucous passages. It is a specific and acute form of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethral canal, contracted through contact with an infectious discharge. It usually appears from three to fourteen days after exposure, and commences with a sense of heat and uneasiness, which develops into itching and soreness, and a discharge of thick, whitish fluid takes place, which increases gradually in quantity, and in a day or two assumes a greenish yellow color. In severe cases the discharge is mixed with blood; the desire to urinate increases and the act is attended with more or less pain. Involuntary and painful local complications are also of frequent occurrence. Neglect of the disease encourages many complications, the chief of which are swollen glands, prostatitis, inflammation of bladder and kidneys, and, finally, stricture. While this disease is never the direct cause of death, it probably kills more people, by extension to the vital organs just referred to, than any other local inflammatory affection. Under careless or improper treatment the discharge frequently becomes chronic and incurable.

Treatment.—Each individual case is so varied in its conditions that its treatment "becomes a law unto itself," governed by the peculiar symptoms
a sore, on that part of the body which came in contact with the contagious spot. Its presence is first indicated by a small red pimple, dark in color, accompanied by a burning sensation, inflammatory and itching, and this occurs generally within three weeks after contracting the disease, but this period may be extended to as many months. This small red spot may possibly disappear in a few days and cause no alarm and many weeks may then elapse before the more dreaded secondary symptoms reveal themselves. On the other hand, the sore may develop into a sloughing ulcer, the discharge from which may produce other ulcers, which in aggravated cases may spread, and, all uniting, terminate in one large, terribly destructive sore. In certain cases where the sore is of the hard variety and has existed for some time, the glandular portions of the body become affected. The poison being absorbed into the system, the glands of the groin are often attacked, and painful abscesses are in time produced.

Secondary Blood Poisoning seldom shows itself until at least six weeks after the first appearance of the local sore, but months, as previously noted, may elapse before the symptoms are noticeable. The presence of secondary symptoms is usually indicated by small copper-colored eruptive spots, which form on the head, face, breast, back, palms of the hands and other parts of the body. The eruption on the scalp frequently culminates in scales and general dryness of the skin, followed by loss of hair, and sometimes in complete baldness. At this stage the disease often attacks the throat and mouth, and ulcers are here reproduced, resulting in a complication of symptoms in tonsil, palate, nose and ears. At the present time there are thousands of persons, men and women, innocent victims of the effect of this poison, who suffer from a variety of forms of skin diseases that have vainly taxed the skill of as many family doctors in their unsuccessful attempts at cure. Most of these cases, however, are quite curable if placed in the hands of a competent specialist, whose scientific assistance no time should be lost in securing.

Tertiary Blood Poisoning. — The last and crowning stage of this repulsive disease is reached when the virus may be said to have become ab-
Upon the first appearance of any suspicious symptom, which, by way of spot or sore, etc., would indicate the presence of blood poisoning, the services of a reputable specialist should be secured, and no labor should be spared in obtaining the most skillful treatment procurable. The poison in the blood should first be counteracted and when neutralized should be expelled from the system through co-operation of kidneys, bladder, intestines and skin.

We are frequently asked the question, "How long will it take to cure blood poisoning?" When strictly local, and the sore of the soft variety, a cure can be effected within a few days, but when the disease has become secondary, and the virus absorbed into the general circulation, many months, and constant treatment, will be needed in order to eradicate the disease. Patients afflicted with blood poisoning are too often beguiled into taking treatment of some quack who advertises to cure the disease within a few days, and who frequently manages, through specious arguments, to keep the patient under treatment a year or two, when he is finally discharged as cured. But sooner or later he realizes the infamous deception practiced, by the reappearance of the terrible scourge in some more virulent form. We challenge such charlatans to produce, from any part of the world, a single standard medical authority claiming the possibility of curing secondary blood poisoning within less than six months, in the majority of cases at least one year of active and scientific treatment is required to cure this malignant disease. In making this statement we know that we are driving many patients from us, to become dupes and victims to charlatanry, but we will treat our patients conscientiously, or not at all. The physician who recognizes the exceeding gravity of this disease, and who adopts measures for the purpose of eliminating the poison from the system, by steadily attacking the enemy with the remedies at his command, will ultimately triumph.

The question of marriage in connection with this subject is one of vital interest, and will be entered into more freely in a subsequent chapter.
As marriage was especially designed for the legitimate procreation of children and the consummation of the obligations of the sexes, we believe that all men and women should marry when they arrive at the age of legal maturity. The human race is so constituted that the longer marriage is delayed the more universal does prostitution become. This is an evil to be eradicated, not perpetuated, and every man who honors woman should enter a crusade against the empty fictions of an ill-advised teaching, which, by the advocacy of delayed marriages, encourages the so-called social evil and condemns a contingent of unhappy creatures to a shameful and most pitiful calling. Celibacy is neither natural nor advisable. Bodily needs demand satisfaction and celibacy is contrary both to natural law and biblical teaching, and men and women realize that if they desire to be in complete harmony with nature they must necessarily be husbands and wives and fathers and mothers. If further proof were wanting that wedded life is the most natural condition, statistics which represent facts, not theories, show that the average life of the unmarried is shorter than the average life of the married! The unmarried are less vigorous and they age more rapidly.

Celibacy, from a physical standpoint, has also much to answer for. Undue continence sooner or later provokes disease, and spermatorrhoea in the male and hysteria in the female are visible results. The fact that late marriages can never be generally practiced need not be seriously contemplated. We advocate early unions, for the offspring of early marriages are more robust and vigorous than are the children born to parents of middle age. Women were constituted to complete the domestic happiness of man, and the relation which exercises the greatest ascendancy over mankind is undoubtedly the domestic influence. The attraction of the sexes toward each other is of such a nature that if not legitimately met by marriage, it is not slow to leave an undesirable legacy, evidenced by an ultimate lowering of the higher qualities. On the other hand,
sound offspring, cannot be too solemnly de-
nounced.

The victim to some form or other of derange-
ment of the genital organs, in ninety cases out of
a hundred, unless the disease is of an acute na-
ture, may be quite unconscious of his weakness,
a microscopical examination and chemical analysis
of his urine alone revealing the existence of weak-
nesses or disease, rendering him unfitted for mar-
riage. He may indeed feel perfectly healthy, but
at the same time be sterile. As one of the chief
aims of matrimony is the propagation of the
species, and as every married man looks forward to
the time when he can lay claim to the proud title
of parent, his chagrin, when the time roils by
and his wife remains childless, leads to the blame
being placed upon the innocent woman instead of
being righteously charged to her husband. Whilst
it is quite true that many women cannot conceive,
or bear children, owing to uterine or ovarian dis-
ease, it is none the less a fact that in a greater
number of cases the husband is entirely to blame.
Indeed, it has been asserted by statisticians that
one man out of every four has some disease of the
genito-urinary organs. Hence no man should ever
dare to unjustly accuse his wife of barrenness un-
til he has demonstrated his own physical fitness,
which can only be accomplished by recourse to a
critical analysis of the urine.

No one, either, should marry—man or woman—
who has been a sufferer from syphilis, without
first ascertaining from a duly qualified specialist
if the poison has been thoroughly eliminated from
the system. Ignorance of the nature of this dis-
ease is responsible for the belief amongst many
persons who have suffered from Primary Blood
Poisoning, but have escaped secondary symptoms,
that they have not indeed been victims to this
scourge. When questioned upon the subject, many
have indignantly denied having ever had such dis-
ease, whilst frankly admitting that they once had
some local symptoms of it. And here we cannot
too strongly impress upon the reader that the ap-
pearance of a sore, pimple, or eruption, of any
kind, after exposure, is evidence of sufficiently
Special Notice.

The Bellevue Medical Institute, 112 Monroe street, near Dearborn, Chicago (incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois), is devoted exclusively to the treatment of all chronic, nervous and special diseases of men. This long established and well-known institution has many imitators, but no equals. Its professional standing and financial responsibility are beyond suspicion.

The staff of physicians attached to this establishment are all professional men of large attainments and wide experience, each member enjoying due exceptional advantages derived from an educational course in the hospitals and colleges of the United States and Europe, in addition to which they have had expert instructions and special training under the personal tuition and in the office of many of the most celebrated specialists of the world.

The Superintendent of the Bellevue Medical Institute, Dr. B. Newton, has had singular opportunities for observation during an active practice for over thirty years, and is regarded as the most successful specialist in America. He is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was a private pupil of three of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons the ranks of medicine—the world over—has ever produced, viz.: Prof. Jas. R. Wood, Prof. Austin M. Flint and Dr. C. Olcott, besides having taken a course of special instruction at the Long Island Hospital Medical College. Dr. Newton, upon twelve separate occasions, has traveled Europe in the interests of his profession, with the sole purpose of acquiring any recent medical or surgical discovery which might be utilized to the advantage of his own
patients and the medical fraternity at large. Dr. Newton's thirst for knowledge has led him as far east as the Orient, where, in Turkey and also in Egypt, he has been enabled to obtain, through the courtesy of prominent officials of the various governments, invaluable information bearing upon the subject of his special investigations. His researches in Egypt were greatly facilitated through the personal offices of Gen. Stone, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, and also through introductions furnished by the Surgeon-General to Pashas and Chiefs of tribes and native doctors. By means of these quite exceptional facilities some information of very peculiar value has been obtained.

These circumstances are mentioned here, not with any personal object, but in order to convince the reader contemplating seeking the advice of a specialist that in entrusting his case in the hands of the Bellevue faculty he is not casting his case upon the doubtful mercy of charlatans or quacks or other imposters who have no legal authority to practice medicine.

The reputation already established by the Bellevue Medical Institute is of too high a character to be forfeited, and the professional study of the gentlemen associated therewith is of entirely too high an order to tolerate any description of treatment which might place its good name in jeopardy. Of honorable and scientific treatment the public may rest assured.

One painful obligation imposed upon the honest practitioner is the stating of absolute truths, no matter how unpalatable. Hence, while we sometimes have reason to deeply deplore the necessity which demands from us the statement that the condition of a patient is such as to permit us to hold out no hope of his cure, common honesty
compels us to do so. In such a case the sufferer will probably apply to someone else, who will take his money and guarantee his recovery, though the death of the patient is obviously a question of a day or two at most. If a cure, after careful examination, appears possible, we are prepared to undertake it, but we will on no account render a favorable opinion unless the complete facts, as disclosed, warrant us in so doing.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The Bellevue Medical Institute supplies its patients with medicines prepared in the private laboratory attached to the institution and from drugs known to be absolutely pure. This system, we have discovered, is imperatively necessary, if our patients are to be protected against the frauds practiced by unprincipled or incompetent druggists. This plan should at once commend itself to all interested, as, our reputation and existence being at stake, we could not afford—if controlled by no worthier motive—to risk our business by the dispensing of impure drugs. It is also preferable, we find, upon the patient's part, to secure the drugs from us direct, as no publicity or exposure of their misfortune menaces them.

Under all circumstances it is of course the bounden duty of every physician who compounds his own prescriptions to have a perfect knowledge of the preparations he administers, and assure himself of their purity, physiological activity, and therapeutic value. The slightest negligence in this respect may entail inconceivable injury to the patient. We maintain that our facilities in this respect are entirely superior to those at the command of the ordinary practitioner or the dispensing chemist. Constant practice in compounding a certain class of drugs educates us into an expert knowledge of their purity and provides
against any possibility of mistake in the filling of our own prescriptions.

The indiscriminate use of patent medicines by sufferers from this complaint cannot be too strongly condemned; they are hurling thousands of victims into untimely graves.

In deciding the treatment necessary for the cure of sexual exhaustion, it should be borne in mind that each case affords some special indication for treatment, which if employed in another, would be exceedingly injurious. There is always some peculiarity present in each patient, requiring the physician to vary his treatment in one or more particulars, upon which the cure of the patient will depend. If the patient suffers from troublesome constipation, it should receive immediate attention, as the pressure of fecal matter in the rectum upon the prostate gland and seminal ducts occasions considerable irritation, which always increases the frequency of the germinal losses. If dyspepsia is an annoying symptom or the patient suffers from sleeplessness, or the kidneys, bladder or heart fail to act normally, measures directed to the relief of these sympathetic disturbances should be adopted, by means of which we will facilitate and hasten the patient's recovery.

We do not keep or use any ready made preparations, to be sold by the bottle or box to everybody alike, without regard to the nature of the disease requiring treatment, but prepare medicines expressly for each individual case to meet the stage of the disease, the complications existing, and each particular symptom complained of. Our method of treatment never interferes with the usual daily occupation of the patient, and we will always furnish medicine entirely in powder and pill form whenever requested, thereby enabling the patient to conceal from everybody the fact that he is under medical treatment.
Each case is submitted to the Superintendent for examination or approval, and the treatment required is determined upon after investigating all the facts, as submitted by the patient. Should the case present any serious complications it is made the subject of a special consultation by the entire staff. At all these consultations the Superintendent is present, and presides, and gives to all correspondence his personal consideration.

Our terms for treatment, though invariably reasonable, necessarily vary, and are based upon the nature of the disease, the time under treatment whilst effecting a cure, and the value of the drugs consumed.

Medicines are sent by mail or express, carefully packed in boxes or heavy paper, with an absolutely plain address, and with nothing whatever to indicate their contents or by whom they are sent. We also use plain envelopes, thereby protecting our patients from the slightest possibility of exposure. Should they desire, patients can have their medicines shipped in care of any express office "to be kept till called for," in which case they will not be delivered at their place of residence.

No one should hesitate to consult us, as consultations, whether by letter or in person, are given free of charge.

C. O. D. quacks! Beware of them and their dishonest practices! We never send medicine C. O. D. unless requested by the patient to do so, and then only after he has been informed of our fees and has accepted our terms.

Whenever desired by our patients, we will furnish them with a private address, thereby securing absolute secrecy and privacy to their correspondence.

Treatment of Cases at a Distance.—Whilst it is generally to the manifest interests of Patient and Physician that a personal consultation should be
case. Should you not be in need of our services at the present time, we would advise you to preserve this treatise for future reference. As before stated, this institution is permanently located, and we can, if desired, be consulted fifty years hence.

Patients can consult with us, either personally or by letter, in the following languages, viz.: English, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Italian and French.

**Consultation, personally or by letter, free of charge, whether treatment is taken or not.**

Attention has already been drawn to the desirability of a chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine, as it affords the most reliable means of determining the extent and gravity of the case and nature of disease, besides offering a basis upon which to advance an opinion as to the period of time required to effect a permanent cure. This analysis will be made for patients without cost to them. The urine submitted must be some of the first passed after arising in the morning; two ounces will be sufficient, and the bottle in which it is inclosed must be forwarded by express, charges paid, or it will not be accepted.

**Remittances.** — Money should always be sent by express, money order or registered letter. Remittances forwarded in any other manner are liable to be lost or stolen.

**Correspondence, etc.** — Correspondence and packages should be addressed to

**B. NEWTON, Supt.,**

112 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
month. I used to be so nervous that I could hardly sleep, but now have none of the jerking of the muscles as formerly and feel a great deal better in that line. I used to feel a sense of uneasiness and worry concerning my disease, and couldn't help it. It seemed to me that my case was utterly hopeless. I had lost confidence in myself to some extent. I now have no such feeling and feel as confident as I ever used to be in my ability to accomplish a thing.

Case ———, Book 146.

**Secret Habits Cured.**

I am sending a bottle of urine, as it is your custom that every patient should send this before he stops your treatment. I have been under your treatment several months, and I think I am perfectly well. I have no desire to commit unnatural habits. I sleep well, can work hard, my appetite is good and I have no pains whatever. I know I can never pay you for what you have done for me, but I will ask the dear Heavenly Father to pay you.

Case ———, Book 144.

**Varicocele and Nervous Debility.**

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 24th inst. received, and in reply must say you said you could cure me in three months, which, thanks to God and your medicines, you did. All of the symptoms have disappeared, and the varicocele is also gone and has been for about two weeks, so I don't see any use of continuing the treatment any longer. Now, if there is one here in the condition I was I will recommend you to them as giving good and efficient treatment. There is no need of further correspondence. Just scratch my name off your books as "cured."

Case ———, Book 163.

**Blood Poisoning and Varicocele.**

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir:

This time I feel so much better I hardly know where to begin with a report. My sleep is sound but restful, my appetite is good, and bowels are regular, and my hair has stopped almost entirely from falling and new hair is growing in thick and fast. The local bunches are disappearing. I shall never regret the money I have paid you for curing me of this dreadful disease, and I can and will cheerfully recommend you and your institution to all of my friends. My back, which was weak and would not allow me to do much heavy lifting, does not-bother me scarcely any now.
dryness of the throat at times where the large ulcer was, which destroyed my right tonsil and came near eating a hole through my neck. The nose is all right; I can breathe through it as naturally as ever. The little lumps or tumors over the long bone of the leg, which were so troublesome and ulcerated, have never reappeared since I discontinued your treatment. In fact, there is no eruption of any kind to be found on my body.

My hair has entirely returned, with the exception of a small spot on the top. As you know, I was entirely bald when I came under your treatment. I can now urinate without causing any distress, and the urine is of a natural color. I do not make water more than three or four times a day, which is certainly a wonderful relief, considering the fact that I would make water, which was very painful to do, about every half hour when I first began taking your medicines.

In fact, I am entirely well, but if you think that I ought to take any more treatment let me know. I can never pay you sufficient for having restored me to health. I have done the best my circumstances would allow, and trust that the patients I have sent you you will accept as a small consideration of my high esteem and somewhat pay you for the extra trouble you had in treating my case.

Your grateful patient,

Case ——, Book 15.

Sexual Neurasthenia and Frequent Germinal Losses.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: Some ten days ago I received one of your little books, and having read it carefully I see what I have done in days gone by. Lord forgive me, as I did not then know the harm I was doing myself, but I am satisfied after reading your book that my present deplorable condition has resulted from early indiscretions. I have been feeling ill for six years, and during this time have tried a great many doctors. One told me I had kidney disease, another said I had spinal disease, another brain trouble and rheumatism, and others stated other diseases. Some of them relieved me for a while, but I would soon become worse than ever. I have also taken different patent medicines without giving me any relief. Now, doctor, I want to know what you can do for me. I suffer from continual nervousness; am also very dizzy; on arising in the morning feel very tired and have pains from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet, usually worse in my head, back and around my ears; my legs give out sometimes so that I cannot stand up; have burning sensation in bladder for two or three hours, then have a severe pain, and feel as though my last hour had come. I have examined my urine and find it high colored and contains a good deal
Although the complications existing in this case were of a very grave character, we were sufficiently assured, after an analysis of the patient's urine, that would not prevent a radical cure if he would be guided by our instructions, and take our medicines regularly and continuously. He was notified of our decision and began treatment at once, which he continued faithfully for ten months, when he was discharged as cured.

While our Superintendent was in New York in July, 1891, this gentleman called on him at the Murray Hill Hotel for the purpose of thanking him in person for his restoration to health, and volunteered to give him a testimonial for publication, the following being a copy of the same:

New York City, July 5, 1891.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: In the month of January, 1887, I applied to you for medical advice. I was suffering from nervous debility, blood poisoning in secondary stage and varicocele, and had been treated for several years by a number of eminent physicians in New York without deriving any permanent benefit. I was induced to consult you by my family physician, Dr. Ten Eyck, who informed me that you were the most scientific and capable specialist in America, and that he personally knew of a number of cases similar to my own—some of which were much more serious—that had been restored to perfect health by your treatment after the failure of other doctors. I freely confess—notwithstanding this praise from such trustworthy source—I placed myself in your hands without the slightest confidence in your ability to cure me. But your medicines were almost immediately beneficial, and at the expiration of four months I found myself a new being. The eruption and ulcers in mouth had entirely disappeared, together with all other symptoms of this disease. But what astonished me the most was my entire restoration to physical vigor and the disappearance of my varicocele. Although I felt perfectly cured at the end of four months' treatment, by your advice I continued the same six months longer in order to prevent the possibility of a relapse. It is now nearly three years and a half since you discharged me as cured, and from that day to this I have enjoyed perfect health. I would also state that I have been blessed with two healthy children within three years, neither of which shows the slightest taint of the terrible poisonous disease with which I was afflicted. You have acted in the most honorable manner toward me, and I thank God, and Dr. Ten Eyck, for having been directed to you. I remain your grateful patient.
Last letter received from the patient:

Dear Sir: Inclosed find draft, to pay for next month's treatment, which will be the last I will need, as I am entirely cured. I have not felt so well in fifteen years, and am very thankful to you and the doctors connected with your institute for the cure you have effected in my case, and trust that God will bless you for the good you are doing for mankind. I remain your friend,

Complete Functional Weakness of Three Years' Standing.

Case 3,977, Book 8.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I have had an opportunity of reading your truly interesting book, and feel it my duty to ask your advice. I am 27 years of age and a merchant by occupation. At an early age I was induced to indulge in unwise habits. I need not tell you the result upon my general health, as the cases referred to in your book would fit my own exactly. That which troubles me greatest at present is the fact that I have met a lovely lady whom I would like to marry, but cannot, as I am perfectly disabled, sexually, and my health is too feeble in every respect. It is driving me to the conclusion of some desperate deed to think that I have deceived myself of my strength through my own folly. I did not regret the matter so much till I realized that marriage was impossible. I will add that I have been treated by several physicians without improving my condition in the slightest. I am willing to pay any price within reason for the restoration of my natural functions, but do not wish to be tampered with. I have heard of several instances where you have declined to promise to cure cases because you considered them beyond medical skill, and shall therefore put the utmost faith in your opinion and abide your decision. Anxiously awaiting your reply, I am, very truly,

Had we simply been guided by the history of this case, as furnished by the patient, we would have pronounced it incurable, but the success we have had in the treatment of diseases where so many others have failed has been obtained through the thorough and scientific investigation we give to every case coming under our observation. A chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine and a careful physical examination revealed the fact that the patient was suffering from partial paralysis, thereby rendering natural functions impossible. Although other organs of
two weeks, and am almost prostrated by my long vigilance. I have availed myself of the first opportunity offered to inform you of the birth of our boy baby, who weighs ten pounds and perfect in every respect. I owe all this happiness to you, and may God bless you.

Your grateful patient,

Nervous Debility and Impure Habit Cured.

Case ———, Book 107.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I am glad to hear that I have sufficiently recovered my health to enable me to go to work, and you know I have not done any work for the last five months, in consequence of being too weak to perform any daily labor. I now feel nearly as strong as I ever did, and had it not been for coming under your treatment I fear that I now would be dead.

I do not know whether I will need any more treatment after this month or not. Should you think so let me know and I will immediately send you the required amount.

The floating specks before the eyes and the dizziness and palpitation of the heart have entirely left me. I am now able to walk ten miles without feeling the slightest fatigue. The humming noise in my ear has also entirely disappeared. I no longer desire to practice that habit, and all my organs act normally in every respect. Your obedient servant,

Organic Weakness and Impoverished Blood.

Case ———, Book 102.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I stated my case to you about two weeks ago personally, and have taken your medicines according to direction, and feel very much better already.

I now have a good appetite. The pimples on my back and shoulders are rapidly disappearing; and my cough has not troubled me at all for the last week. I have also not had a single discharge since I began taking your medicines. It seems to me that they are working like a charm, and if I keep on improving as I have during the past two weeks it certainly cannot take so long to cure me as you first stated. However, I am willing to take the medicine until you say I am cured.

Faithfully yours,

Case ———, Book 45.

Dear Sir: I am all well and have no pains whatever. I eat heartily, sleep well, and am a cured man, but on your advice will take another month’s treatment so as to make sure that there will be no return of the disease. I have not had a single discharge for over two months, my bowels move regularly and I can work with-
Case ———, Book 100.

"I thought I would write to you to-day and let you know how I am at the present time. I am completely cured. My face is as smooth as glass, the pimples having all disappeared, and have not had unnatural disturbances in three months. I am a new man, thanks to you, and I could not feel better."

Case ———, Book 159.

I write to tell you that I am improving fast under your wonderful treatment. I feel as strong as I ever did, do not get tired after working any more, and do not have any more pains. The varicocele is about gone. The weakness of the organs has almost entirely disappeared. I feel better than I have for years. I wish you would tell me when you think I will be able to get married, for I have had to put it off so long. I feel strong now. Also, will you kindly tell me how long I will have to wear the electric belt? I have had no trouble in the past month. All pains have left me. I feel all right now.

It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that I feel better than I have for years. All due to your wonderful treatment. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me. I send you a sample of my urine for analysis. Please let me know whether you find anything in it which ought not to be there.

Case ———, Book 160.

This will be my final report, and I will send a bottle of urine for analysis. I have no backache, no pains in passing urine, and I can thank you for your kindness to me and can say you have done your part. I sleep well and eat well, bowels move every day, have no discharges at night or day since I took your medicines. I have been under your treatment since November and I can say I have not regretted so doing, and may God bless you in your work.

Case ———, Book 156.

Yours of April 30th at hand, and in reply will say the reason that I failed to report to you my condition was that I feel that I am entirely cured, and that the annoyances that bothered me in the start are gone, and I thought it no use to trouble you any more with writing to you. Thanking you for the benefit I have received from your medicines, I am.

Yours truly,

Case ———, Book 159.

I feel all right, sleep well, eat well, bowels move all right, am not nervous, do not have any more bad dreams, have no pains whatever, have not had any discharges for a long time; my varicocele is not quite gone, but is going fast. I thank you for your kind letter, and am glad I am getting along so well. You have done a great deal for me in the past month. I know
Case ——, Book 144.
I feel as well as I ever did in my life. You have made me a stout man once more.

Case —— Book 143.
Having been under your treatment for two months, feeling about as well as could be expected, think it would be useless to go under another month's treatment, but I will leave that for you to decide.
You said that you would cure me in about three months, but I feel cured by this time.

Case ——, Book 150.
I feel like a new man. My appetite is excellent and sleep well. Can do a day's work without feeling tired.

Case ——, Book 142.
I have taken your medicines and have been surprised at the results. I have not had any unnatural losses since I began to take them and the spots are almost gone from my face.

Case ——, Book 159.
I don't send for more medicine because I don't think it necessary. I am feeling just as good as ever I did. Since taking your last batch of medicines everything is working all right. If the disease returns again I shall blame no one but myself.

Case ——, Book 145.
I think I am about well. If you think it necessary to send me another month's treatment, why ship it at once. Will risk your experience before my own judgment. I cannot say enough in praise of your institution.

Case ——, Book 146.
I am glad to inform you that the night discharges do not bother me any more. I have not had any for about two months. I have gained eighteen pounds and I will say you have done me lots of good. I thank you very much.

Case ——, Book 33.
"I am perfectly cured, and thank you ever so much. I will recommend you everywhere."

Case ——, Book 38.
"Your medicines have acted like a charm, as I have not had a discharge for over three months. My organs are now natural, my heart beats regularly, and I have no more headaches. In fact, I feel perfectly well, and wish you would write me if I can get married next month."

Case ——, Book 39.
"I am very thankful to you for having restored me to health so speedily, and will recommend all my friends to consult you."
Case ———, Book 151.

The varicocele has been reduced considerably. I am satisfied that your treatment is doing the business for me.

Case ———, Book 150.

Have taken your medicines regularly and according to directions, and think I have greatly improved. Pimples on face have nearly all left, and mostly on back. Bunch in scrotum much smaller. Am not as nervous and irritable and feel much better. I notice the dark rings under my eyes have entirely disappeared and also that I do not become embarrassed so easily.

Case ———, Book 150.

I have been under your treatment one month and have greatly and gradually improved. I have a better appetite, sleep better at night and feel stronger. I do not have that distressing feeling in the stomach, as I frequently did. The palpitation of the heart has nearly left.

Case ———, Book 147.

I have taken all the medicine you sent me, and I wish to say that it has made a great change in me. I have gained about nine and a half pounds since I commenced taking it. The pimples and blotches have passed off my face.

Case ———, Book 149.

I have greatly improved since I began taking your medicines. The pain that I had when I would urinate has all left me. I have had no weakening drains the last month, there are but few pimples on my face and back, and I do not have that copperish taste on arising in the morning. I do not feel so tired or worn out any more when I get up in the mornings as I used to. My appetite is good, my bowels are regular, I can sleep soundly, and the palpitation of the heart has almost left me.