UNIVERSAL
NATUROPATHOLOGY
NATURE CURE    MANUAL THERAPY
NATUROPATHIC DIRECTORY
BUYERS' GUIDE
FOOD SCIENCE    MIND CURE
YEAR BOOK OF DRUGLESS THERAPY
NATUROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

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UNIVERSAL NATUROPATHIC
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DIRECTORY
AND
BUYERS’ GUIDE
YEAR BOOK OF DRUGLESS THERAPY
FOR 1918-19
VOLUME I.

CONTAINING:
E. E. PURINTON: EFFICIENCY IN DRUGLESS HEALING
L. KUHNE: NEO-NATUROPATHY, THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING
L. KUHNE: THE SCIENCE OF FACIAL EXPRESSION
A. MATIJACA: PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRO-MEDICINE,
ELECTRO-SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

A REGISTER of Qualified Naturopathic Physicians, such as Nature Cure Doctors, Chiropractors,
Osteopaths, Mechanotherapists, Dieticians, Electrotherapists,
Neuropaths, Mental Scientists and Other Rational, Progressive
and Drugless Practitioners.

A LIST of Naturopathic Colleges, Schools, Institutions,
Societies, Medical and Naturopathic Books and
Periodicals, Material and Appliances Pertaining to Drugless
Therapeutics and Natural Life.

Edited by BENEDICT LUST, N. D., D. O., D. C., M. D.
President "Universal Naturopathic Alliance," "American Naturopathic Association," "New
York State Society of Naturopaths," "New Jersey State Society of Naturopaths," "Florida
State Society of Naturopaths"; Editor "Herald of Health and Naturopath," "Der Hausdoktor";
Dean American School of Naturopathy"; Founder and Physician-in-Chief of the Naturopathic
Sanitarium "Vungborn," Butler, New Jersey and "Qui-si-sana," Tangerine, Florida, etc. etc.

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TO the Memory of all those noble Pioneers and Discoverers who have died in the Faith of Naturopathy, and to their Courageous Successors in the Art of Drugless Healing, all of whom have suffered persecution for saving Human Lives that Medical Autocracy could not save, this Work is Respectfully Dedicated by its Editor

Benedict Lust, N.D., M.D.

"The Youngborn," Butler, New Jersey, U. S. A.
April First, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen
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INTRODUCTION

To the Naturopathic Profession, the Professors of Natural Healing in all its branches, the Professors of Scientific Diet, Hydrotherapy, Heliotherapy, Electrotherapy, Neuropathy, Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Naprapathy, Magnetopathy, Phylotherapy, Exercise, Swedish Movements, Curative Gymnastics, Physical and Mental Culture, Balneopathy, and all forms of Drugless Healing; the Faculties of all Drugless Colleges, Institutions, Schools, and all Professors of Hygiene and Sanitation; Manufacturers of Naturopathic Supplies; Publishers of Health Literature, and Natural Healing Societies.

Greetings:

I have the honor to present to your consideration and goodwill, this Volume, No. 1, Year 1918-19, of the Universal Naturopathic Directory, Year Book of Drugless Healing, and Buyers' Guide.

For twenty-two years past, the need of a directory for Drugless Therapy has been felt. The medical world is in a condition of intense evolution at the present time. It is evolving from the Drugging School of Therapy to the Drugless School. People by the million have lost confidence in the virtues of Allopathy and are turning with joyful confidence to the Professions of Natural Healing until it has been estimated that there are at least forty thousand practitioners of Naturopathic healing in the United States.

The motto that IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH is the foundation of the present enterprise.
Introduction

Hitherto, the drugless profession has lacked that prestige in the eyes of the public, which comes from the continuous existence of a big institution, duly organized and wielding the immense authority which is derived no less from organization and history than from the virtues of the principles that are held and practised by such institutions. The public at large instantaneously respects an institution that is thoroughly organized and has its roots earthed in history.

The time has fully arrived when the drugless profession should no longer exist in the form of isolated units, not knowing one another and caring but little for such knowledge. Our profession has been, as it were, as sheep without a shepherd, but the various individuals that constitute this movement so pregnant with benefits to humanity, are now collected for the first time into a Directory and Year-Book of Drugless Healing, which alone will give immense weight and dignity to the standing of the individuals mentioned therein.

Not only will the book add to the prestige of the practitioner in the eyes of his patients, but when the scattered members of our profession in every State desire to obtain legislative action on behalf of their profession and themselves, the appeal of such a work as our directory will, in the eyes of legislators, gain for them a much more respectful hearing than could otherwise be obtained.

Now, for the first time, the drugless practitioner finds himself one of a vast army of professional men and women who are employing the most healthful forces of nature to rejuvenate and regenerate the world. But the book itself throws a powerful light upon every phase of drugless healing and annhilates time and distance in investigating who is who in the realm of Drugless Therapy.

A most sincere effort has been made to obtain the name and address of every adherent of the Rational School of Medicine who practises his profession within the United States, Canada and the British Isles. It is impossible at this stage of Naturopathic history, which is still largely in the making, to obtain the name and address of every such practitioner. There
were some who, even when appealed to, refused to respond to our invitation, not understanding the object of our work. Many of even the most intelligent members have refused to advertise their professional cards in our pages. But we can only attribute these drawbacks to the fact that every new institution that has suddenly dawned upon human intelligence will find that a certain proportion of people who do not understand the nature of the enterprise because the brain cells that would appreciate the benefits that are sought to be conferred upon them, are undeveloped, but a goodly proportion of our Naturopaths have gladly responded to the invitation to advertise their specialty in our columns. These, of course, constitute the brightest and most successful of our practitioners and their example in this respect should be followed by every practitioner whose card does not appear in this book.

We take it for granted that every one of the forty thousand practitioners of Naturopathy is in favor of the enterprise represented by this Directory. This work is a tool of his trade and not to possess this book is a serious handicap in the race for success.

Here will be found an Index of by far the larger number of Naturopaths in the country arranged in Alphabetic, Geographic and Naturopathic sections. Besides this, there is a classified Buyers' Guide that gives immediate information regarding where you can find special supplies, or a certain apparatus, or a certain book or magazine, its name, and where it is published. The list of Institutions with the curriculum of each will be found exceedingly useful.

Natural healing, that has drifted so long, and, by reason of a lack of organization, has been made for so many years the football of official medicine, to be kicked by any one who thought fit to do so, has now arrived at such a pitch of power that it has shaken the old system of bureaucratic medicine to its foundations. The professors of the irrational theories of life, health and disease, that are looking for victims to be inoculated with dangerous drugs and animalized vaccines and serums, have begun to fear the growth of this young giant of medical healing that demands medical freedom, social justice
and equal rights for the new healing system that exists alone for the betterment and uplifting of humanity.

I want every Professor of Drugless Therapy to become my friend and co-worker in the great cause to which we are committed, and those whose names are not recorded in this book should send them to me without delay. It will be of far greater interest and value to themselves to have their professional card included amongst those who advertise with us than the few dollars that such advertisement costs.

It will be noted that there are quite a number of Drugless Healers belonging to foreign countries (particularly those of the Western Hemisphere) represented in this Directory. The profession of medicine is not confined to any race, country, clime or religion. It is a universal profession and demands universal recognition. It will be a great honor to the Directory, as well as to the Naturopathic profession at large to have every Naturopathic practitioner, from the Arctic Circle to the furthest limits of Patagonia, represented in the pages of this immense and most helpful work.

I expect that the Directory for the year 1920 will be larger and even more important than the present Directory and that it will contain the names of thousands of practitioners that are not included in the present work.

The publication of this Directory will aid in abolishing whatever evils of sectarianism, narrow-mindedness and lack of loyalty to the cause to which we are devoted, that may exist. That it will promote a fraternal spirit among all exponents of natural healing, and create an increase of their prestige and power to resist the encroachments of official medicine on their constitutional rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, by favorably influencing Legislators, Law courts, City Councils and Boards of Health everywhere, is the sincere belief of the editor and publisher.
The PRINCIPLES, AIM and PROGRAM of the NATURE CURE SYSTEM

By Dr. Benedict Lust

SINCE the earliest ages, Medical Science has been of all sciences the most unscientific. Its professors, with few exceptions, have sought to cure disease by the magic of pills and potions and poisons that attacked the ailment with the idea of suppressing the symptoms instead of attacking the real cause of the ailment.

Medical science has always believed in the superstition that the use of chemical substances which are harmful and destructive to human life will prove an efficient substitute for the violation of laws, and in this way encourages the belief that a man may go the limit in self indulgence that weaken and destroy his physical system, and then hope to be absolved from his physical ailments by swallowing a few pills, or submitting to an injection of a serum or vaccine, that are supposed to act as vicarious redeemers of the physical organism and counteract life-long practices that are poisonous and wholly destructive to the patient's well-being.

From the earliest ages to the present time, the priests of medicine have discovered that it is ten times easier to obtain ten dollars from a man by acting upon his superstition, than it is to extract one dollar from him, by appealing to reason and common sense. Having this key to a gold mine within their grasp, we find official medicine indulging at all times in the most blatant, outrageous, freakish and unscientific methods of curing disease, because the methods were in harmony with the medical prestige of the physician.

Away back in pre-historic times, disease was regarded as a demon to be exorcised from its victim, and the medicine man of his tribe belabored the body of his patient with a bag in which rattled bones and feathers, and no doubt in extreme cases the tremendous faith in this process of cure that was engendered in the mind of the patient really cured some ailments for which mental science and not the bag of bones and feathers should be given credit.

Coming down to the middle ages, the Witches’ Broth—one ingredient of which was the blood of a child murderer drawn in the dark of the moon—was sworn to, by official medicine, as a remedy for every disease.

In a later period, the docteur à la mode, between his taking pinches of snuff from a gold snuff box, would order the patient bled as a remedy for what he denominated spirits, vapors, megrims, or miasms.

Following this pseudo-scientific diagnosis and method of cure, came the drugging phase in which symptoms of disease were unmercifully attacked by all kinds of drugs, alkalis, acids and poisons which were
Vincent Priessnitz, of Graefenberg, Silesia. Founder of Hydropathy. Born October 4th, 1799. A pioneer Naturopath, persecuted by the medical authorities of his day, and convicted of using Witchcraft, because he cured his patients by the use of water, air, diet and exercise. He took his patients back to Nature—to the woods, the streams, the open fields—treated them with Nature's own forces and fed them on natural foods. His fame spread over the whole of Europe, and even to America. His cured patients were numbered by the thousands. The Priessnitz compress or bandage is in medical literature. Priessnitz is no more, but his spirit lives in every true Naturopath.
supposed, that by selecting the symptoms of disease, by smothering their destructive energy, to thus enhance the vitality of the individual. All these cures have had their inception, their period of extensive application, and their certain desuetude. The contemporary fashion of healing disease is that of serums, inoculations and vaccines, which, instead of being an improvement on the fake medicines of former ages are of no value in the cure of disease, but on the contrary introduce lesions into the human body of the most distressing and deadly import.

The policy of expediency is at the basis of medical drug healing. It is along the lines of self-indulgence, indifference, ignorance and lack of self-control that drug medicine lives, moves and has its being. The sleeping swineries of mankind are wholly exploited by a system of medical treatment, founded on poisonous and revolting products, whose chemical composition and whose mode of attacking disease, are equally unknown to their originators, and this is called "scientific medicine."

Like the alchemist of old who circulated the false belief that he could transmute the baser metals into gold, in like manner the vivisector claims that he can coin the agony of animals into cures for human disease. He insists on cursing animals that he may bless mankind with such curses.

To understand how revolting these products are, let us just refer to the vaccine matter which is supposed to be an efficient preventive of smallpox. Who would be fool enough to swallow the putrid pus and corruption scraped from the foulest sores of smallpox that has been implanted in the body of a calf? Even if any one would be fool enough to drink so atrocious a substance, its danger might be neutralized by the digestive juices of the intestinal tract. But it is a far greater danger to the organism when inoculated into the blood and tissues direct, where no digestive substances can possibly neutralize its poison.

The natural system for curing disease is based on a return to nature in regulating the diet, breathing, exercising, bathing and the employment of various forces to eliminate the poisonous products in the system, and so raise the vitality of the patient to a proper standard of health.

Official medicine has in all ages simply attacked the symptoms of disease without paying any attention to the causes thereof, but natural healing is concerned far more with removing the causes of disease, than merely curing its symptoms. This is the glory of this new school of medicine that it cures by removing the causes of the ailment, and is the only rational method of practising medicine. It begins its cures by avoiding the uses of drugs and hence is styled the system of drugless healing. It came first into vogue in Germany and its most famous exponents in that country were Priessnitz, Schroth, Kuhne, Kneipp, Rickli, Lahmann, Just, Ehret, Engelhardt, and others.
Father Kneipp, the greatest and most renowned Naturopathic Doctor who ever lived, lecturing to the multitudes in the Wandelhalle at Worishofen on "How to live" as the basis of all rational Cure.
In Sweden, Ling and others developed various systems of mechanotherapy and curative gymnastics.

In America, Palmer invented Chiropractic; McCormick, Ophthalmology. Still originated Osteopathy; Weltmer, suggestive Therapeutics. Lindlahr combined the essentials of various natural methods, while Kellogg, Tilden, Schultz, Trall, Lust, Lahn, Arnold, Struch, Havard, Davis, Jackson, Walters, Deininger, Tyrrell, Collins and others, have each of them spent a lifetime in studying and putting into practice the best ideas of drugless healing and have greatly enlarged and enriched the new school of medicine.

**LIFE MALTRATED BY ALLOPATHY**

The prime object of natural healing is to give the principle of life the line of least resistance, that it may enable man to possess the most abundant health.

What is life?

The finite mind of man fails to comprehend the nature of this mysterious principle. The philosopher says "Life is the sum of the forces that resist death," but that definition only increases its obscurity. Life is a most precious endowment of protoplasm, of the various combinations of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, and other purely mineral substances in forming organic tissues. As Othello says, referring to Desdemona's life, which he compares to the light of a candle—

“If I quench thee thou flaming minister, I can thy former light restore Should I repent me; but once put out thy light, I know not whence is that Promethean heat That can thy light relume.”

The spark of life flickers in the sockets of millions and is about to go out. What system of medicine will most surely restore that flickering spark to a steady, burning flame?

Will the system that employs poisonous vaccines, serums and inoculations, whose medical value has to be supported by the most mendacious statements, and whose practitioners are far more intent on their emoluments and fame, than they are in the practise of humanity?

The Allopathic system, which includes nine-tenths of all medical practitioners, is known by its fruits, but it is an appalling fact that infant mortality, insanity, heart disease, arteriosclerosis, cancer, debility, impoverished constitutions, degeneracy, idiocy and inefficiency have enormously increased, particularly during the last twenty-five years, that is, during the regime of inoculations, serums and vaccines.
Father Kneipp called by Pope Leo XIII in 1893, for consultation about his health. The only person to whose call Father Kneipp responded, which necessitated his leaving his parish. He was frequently requested to attend royalty in their homes, but in every instance he made them come to him and await their turns in his reception room along with the most humble of his patients. Among his patients were many members of imperial and royal families. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, Empress Frederick of Germany, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Baron Rothschild, and many high dignitaries of the church were frequently to be found taking the Nature Cure under Father Kneipp's direction. Father Kneipp never charged a fee for his advice. The institutions which were established in his name, were owned by the town of Woerishofen and by various orders of nuns and brotherhoods who served the poor. Father Kneipp was a true humanitarian.
Naturopathy, on the other hand, so far as it has been developed, and so far as official medicine will allow it to act, leaves no such trail of disease, disaster and death behind it. Natural healing is emancipation from medical superstition, ignorance and tyranny. It is the true Elixir of Life.

The Allopaths have endeavored to cure sick humanity on the basis of the highly erroneous idea that man can change the laws of nature that govern our being, and cure the cause of disease by simply ignoring it. To cure disease by poisoning its symptoms is medical manslaughter.

Dr. Schwenninger of Germany says: "We are suffering under the curse of the past mistakes of our profession. For thousands of years medical doctors have been educating the public into the false belief that poisonous drugs can give health. This belief has become in the public mind such a deep-seated superstition, that those of us who know better and who would like to adopt more sensible, natural methods of cure, can do so only at the peril of losing practice and reputation.

"The average medical man is at his best but a devoted bigot to this vain school-craft, which we call the Medical Art and which alone in this age of science has made no perceptible progress since the days of its earliest teachers. They call it recognized science! Recognized ignorance! The science of to-day is the ignorance of to-morrow. Every year some bold guess lights up as truth to which but the year before the schoolmen of science were as blind as moles."

And Dr. O. W. Holmes, Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University,
The late Rev. Albert Stroebele, who was instrumental in the selection of the site for the "Yungborn" at Butler, N. J. He was a regular contributor to the pages of the "Herald of Health and Naturopath," and revised the manuscript for the translation of "Return to Nature," promoted the Naturopathic Ideal by making new friends for the cause wherever he went. A Monument to his memory and honor was erected on the grounds of the Yungborn in Butler, N. J., and unveiled in the presence of a large gathering of his old friends on Sept. 15th, 1916.
states: “The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings, suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment, or vital stimulation.”

And these misguided drug doctors are not only not ashamed of their work, but they have induced subservient legislators to pass laws that perpetuate the age-long scandal of allopathic importance, and the degenerative influence of the poisons, and to actually make it a crime on the part of nature doctors to cure a man of his ailment. The brazen effrontery of these medical despots has no limits. They boast of making the State legislators their catspaw in arresting, fining and imprisoning the professors of natural healing for saving human life.

Legislators have no right to sit in judgment over the claims of rival schools of healing. They see tens of thousands of sick people go down to their graves by being denied the cures that the employers of nature’s forces alone can give them. It is their business to provide for the various schools of medicine a fair field and no favor.
Father Kneipp and the Archdukes Joseph and Francis Ferdinand of Austria walking barefoot in the new fallen snow, for hardening the constitution. The older Archduke was cured by Father Kneipp of Bright's disease in 1892, and presented in appreciation of his great Cure a Public Park for 150,000 florins to the town of Worishofen. The younger Archduke was the heir to the crown, whose murder precipitated the World War in 1914.
This entire building of 55 rooms was used by Dr. B. Lust's Naturopathic Institute, Clinic and Hospital and American School of Naturopathy in New York City from 1907 to 1915.

A citizen has an inalienable right to liberty in the pursuit of happiness. Yet the real saviors of mankind are persecuted by the medical oligarchy which is responsible for compulsory vaccination, compulsory medical inspection of public school children, and the demands for State and Federal departments of health, all for the ostensible good of the people, but in reality for the gain of the Medical Trust.

**The Naturopaths**

The Naturopaths are desirous of freedom for all schools of medicine. They are responsible practitioners who are willing to be examined by an impartial council, appointed by and acting for the State, who will testify to the life and character of every drugless physician before he is entitled to practise medicine. Not one invidious discrimination should be made between the different schools of medicine. The State should see to it that each school should have a full opportunity to do its best for the up-lifting of its citizens.
Father Kneipp, surrounded by doctors from different parts of the world, giving consultation to his numerous patients.
THE PROGRAM OF NATUROPATHIC CURE

1. Elimination of evil habits, or the weeds of life, such as over-eating, alcoholic drinks, drugs, the use of tea, coffee and cocoa that contain poisons, meat eating, improper hours of living, waste of vital forces, lowered vitality, sexual and social aberrations, worry, etc.


3. New Principles of Living. Proper fasting, selection of food, hydropathy, light and air baths, mud baths, osteopathy, chiropractic and other forms of mechano-therapy, mineral salts obtained in organic form, electropathy, heliopathy, steam or Turkish baths, sitz baths, etc.

Natural healing is the most desirable factor in the regeneration of the race. It is a return to nature in methods of living and treatment. It makes use of the elementary forces of nature, of chemical selection of foods that will constitute a correct medical dietary. The diet of civilized man is devitalized, is poor in essential organic salts. The fact that foods are cooked in so many ways and are salted, spiced, sweetened and otherwise made attractive to the palate, induces people to over-eat, and over eating does more harm than under feeding. High proteid food and lazy habits are the cause of cancer, Bright's disease, rheumatism and the poisons of auto-intoxication.

There is really but one healing force in existence and that is Nature herself, which means the inherent restorative power of the organism to overcome disease. Now the question is, can this power be appropriated and guided more readily by extrinsic or intrinsic methods? That is to say, is it more amenable to combat disease by irritating drugs, vaccines and serums employed by superstitious moderns, or by the bland intrinsic congenial forces of Natural Therapeutics, that are employed by this new school of medicine, that is Naturopathy, which is the only orthodox school of medicine? Are not these natural forces much more orthodox than the artificial resources of the druggist? The practical application of these natural agencies, duly suited to the individual case, are true signs that the art of healing has been elaborated by the aid of absolutely harmless, congenial treatments, under whose ministrations the death rate is but five per cent. of persons treated as compared with fifty per cent. under the present allopathic methods.
Prof. F. E. Bilz. That real physicians are born, not made, is well illustrated in the case of Dr. Bilz, who achieved his first success in healing as a lay practitioner. As a mark of gratitude, a wealthy patient presented him with land and a castle on which to found a Nature Cure Sanitarium. The medical profession apparently is not as watchful in Europe as it is in America, and wealthy patients possibly not so much concerned about leaving monuments to their names as they are interested in promoting good works. America suffers the disgrace of not having one wealthy patron of Natural Healing, while the state and Federal governments have actually hindered the advancement of the worthy science. They not only have refused a helping hand, but in most cases have turned a deaf ear to all supplications. The Bilz institution at Dresden-Radebeul, Germany, became world-renowned and was long considered the center of the Nature Cure movement. Prof. Bilz is the author of the first Naturopathic Encyclopaedia, "The Natural Method of Healing," which has been translated into a dozen languages, and in German alone has run into one hundred and fifty editions. He has written many works on Nature Cure and Natural Life, among them being "The Future State," in which he predicted the present world war, and advocated a Federation of Nations as the only logical solution of international problems.

Dr. Katz. As Surgeon-in-Chief of the Prussian Army during the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Katz learned a thing or two regarding the treatment of wounds. He became convinced, through witnessing results, that antiseptics were more damaging than they were of benefit. (It has taken another war to prove this fact to a mentally dense and hide bound profession. A normal salt solution is now considered the best cleanser and dressing for wounds. Nature Cure has advocated this for many, many years.) Dr. Katz knowing at the time that it meant professional and social ostracism, was big enough, broad enough to forsake convention and follow his convictions. He became a staunch advocate and practitioner of Natural Healing. He founded a Nature Cure Sanitarium at Hohenwalau-Degerloch, near Stuttgart, Germany, of which he continued as director until his death.
Dr. H. Lahmann. When the University of Leipzig expelled H. Lahmann for spreading medical sedition among the students, it added a staunch advocate to Natural Healing. Dr. Lahmann finished his medical education in Switzerland and returned to Germany to refute in practice the false ideas of medical science. He later founded the largest Nature Cure institution in the world at Weissr Hirsch, near Dresden, Saxony. He was a strong believer in the “Light and Air” cure and constructed the first appliances for the administration of electric light treatment and baths. He was the author of several books on Diet, Nature Cure and Heliotherapy. His works on diet are authoritative and his “nutritive salts theory” forms the basis of rational dietetic treatment. This work has but recently come to light in America and progressive dieticians are forsaking their old, worn-out, high protein, chemical and caloric theories for the “organic salts theory.” Carquè, Lindahrr, McCann, and other wide awake Food Scientists have adopted it as the basis of their work. Dr. Lahmann was a medical nihilist. He denounced medicine as unscientific and entirely experimental in its practice and lived to prove the saneness of his ideas as evidenced by his thousands of cured patients.

Louis Kuhne wrote, in 1861, the “New Science of Healing,” the greatest work of Basic Principles in rational Healing. His renowned work constitutes the only true Scientific Philosophy for the application of all Drugless Methods. He was the first to give to the world a comprehensible idea of pathology and the first to proclaim the doctrine of the “unity of disease” and the “unity of cure.” His book “Facial Expression” gives the means of diagnosing a patient’s pathological condition and determining the amount and location of the systemic encumbrance. He is the founder and first Master of Naturopathy.
The Editor in a crowd at Dr. Baumgarten's lecture in Wörishofen in 1907. Dr. Baumgarten, medical successor to Father Kneipp, holds a boy in the foreground.

Rev. Prior Reily, former Secretary and Lay Successor to Father Kneipp in Wörishofen. He ministers in the same humanitarian spirit to the health needs of the poor as Father Kneipp did, and is a most worthy man to occupy Father Kneipp's seat in the Consulting Room of the principal Kneipp Institution. Rev. Reily completed Father Kneipp's great work, "Das grosse Kneipp Buch," as ordered before his death.
Home of American "School of Naturopathy" and Dr. B. Lust's Naturopathic Sanitarium in New York City from 1896 to 1907.
1902 Graduating Class of the American School of Naturopathy in New York City.
The Charter Members of the American Naturopathic Society, established in 1896, which formed the nucleus for the American Naturopathic Association.
HOW I BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH NATURE CURE

By HENRY LINDLAHR, M. D., N. D.

In our halcyon days of youthful vigor, we are apt to look upon health culture, mind culture, and higher philosophy with contempt and derision; but suffering is the great awakener, revealer and teacher. So long as we are prosperous, and suffering does not overtake us, we are content to jog along in the old ruts, and to live in "the good old ways" to the very limits of Nature's endurance.

In my youth I learned the ten commandments, but neither in church, school nor college had I been taught that there is a decalogue and a morality of the physical, as well as of the spiritual.

Left in total ignorance of the laws of natural living, and following the example of friends and boon companions, I imagined that the highest philosophy of life was "to have a good time while it lasted," and "to let tomorrow take care of itself."

I accepted the popular belief that life and death, health and disease, are largely a matter of chance, dependent upon drafts, wet feet, germs and bacilli, or upon the inscrutable will of a capricious Providence.

My friends, the doctors, assured me that eating and drinking, and the use of tobacco, had little to do with our physical condition. Their advice was, "Eat and drink what agrees with you, (that is, what tastes good and makes you feel good); satisfy your physical appetites and cravings to the fullest extent; it is only natural to do so. If you should get into trouble, come to us and we will fix you up all right." Again the comfortable doctrines of "Do as you please," and of "Vicarious Salvation."
Such advice is administered constantly and promiscuously to the youth of our country, in private consultations and in open clinics, by physicians of good repute.

Nor was the trend of popular philosophy conducive to the strengthening of my moral fibre. Leaders of modern thought, among them highly respected college professors and celebrated scientists, boldly applied the speculations of evolutionary theories to the origin and development of religion, of ethics, and of morality.

According to their teachings, mental and emotional activities are chemical reactions of physical brain and nerve matter; there have been all kinds of forces in history, except ethical forces; ethics and morality grow out of customs, and are not antecedent to them; moral standards are all a matter of evolution, custom and expediency, and subject to changes, like fashions in hats and dresses; ethical and moral notions are mere figments of speculation and unrealities which should be discarded, the sooner the quicker.

"Common sense" business men told me their highest principle was: "Do the other fellow lest he do you."

As a result of these teachings and examples of personal irresponsibility, and of ethical and moral nihilism, chaos filled my mind and soul. I did not know what to believe, or what to disbelieve, and as a natural result did not care how I lived; my only concern was the gratification of my physical appetites and of my desires for diversion and amusement.

The first part of my life, up to the age of manly maturity, was a sort of experiment to see how far I could go in the violation of the rules of wholesome living, without suffering immediately and drastically Nature's penalties.

Finally, however, I reached the limits of Nature's endurance, and began to suffer greatly from the natural results of my ignorance and foolishness.

Following the advice of my friends, the doctors, I sought relief and cure in drugging, and consulted many physicians, but their pills and potions, at best, only gave temporary relief. At the age of thirty-five I was a physical and mental wreck, without faith in God, in Nature, or in myself. Many times the desire to end my misery by suicide threatened to overwhelm me. The terror of it all was my utter ignorance and helplessness. I failed to see clearly the causes of my troubles, and much less the way out of them. However, the darkest hours are those before the dawn.

The Unity of Disease and Cure

One day I confided my deplorable condition to a visiting friend. He brought me a book, saying that its perusal might do me some good. It was one of the first books published dealing with the laws of natural living and healing. The book was written by one of the pioneers of Nature Cure, a humble weaver by profession. In simple language, but convincing reasoning, it brought out the fact that all disease, barring accidents and surroundings hostile to human life, is due to violation of Nature's laws in our common habits of living; and that, therefore, the fundamental principle of true healing must consist in a return to natural habits of living.

The author demonstrated for the first time in medical literature, the unity of disease, showing that all disease in the final analysis is due to a few primary causes: namely, to the accumulation of effete matter and poisons in the organism; that this morbid soil is the breeder of germs and bacilli, and that waste matter clogging the cells and tissues of the body becomes the cause of lowered vitality by obstructing the flow of blood and nerve currents, and by hindering the vibratory activities of the cells, its molecules and atoms. From these premises he reasoned that the primary principle in true healing must be the elimination of waste and foreign mat-
tter from the system through natural methods of living and of treatment; that poisoning and mutilating the human organism cannot be conducive to good health.

His simple means of cure consisted in pure food diet, free from the morbid matter of the animal carcass, hydropathic treatment, air and sun baths, massage and systematic exercise.

When I read the book, it seemed to me as though a great light was rising before me and illuminating my darkened consciousness. For the first time in my life I realized that the processes of life and death, of health, disease and cure, are subject to the workings of natural laws, as definite and exact as the laws of gravitation and of chemical affinity; that there was a decalogue and a morality of the physical as well as of the spiritual, and that if I faithfully complied with the laws of my physical nature, there was hope of regeneration and of the recovery of health, physically, mentally and spiritually.

I read through the night and into the morning hours, until I had absorbed the contents of the book, and the next morning in the bathroom and at the breakfast table I began the practice of the natural regime, and carried it out from that time on to the best of my ability.

The results were most gratifying. There were ups and downs and healing crises, but all along, to my great joy, there was steady improvement in all symptoms. The satisfaction and happiness this gave me were indescribable. They were caused not only by the consciousness that I was working out my own salvation through my own knowledge and my own personal efforts, but also by the stirring realization that I had arisen out of utter ignorance and helplessness, and had become independent of the quacks of philosophy, priestcraft and medicine; that from that time on I was master of my fate.

I had at last sensed the great fundamental fact of human life and action, that knowledge of natural laws and conscious and voluntary co-operation with these laws are the master keys to all higher development above the purely animal plane of being, and that on the same basis of truth and law only can the human race at large work out its vaster and more complex problems.

I recognized the unity of disease and cure, not only in the physical body but also in the social and political body. I saw that in the final analysis all that which we call sin, disease, suffering or evil, is identical in origin and nature; that all of these abnormal and undesirable conditions are due to violations of Nature's laws, and that therefore the only possible, permanent cure there can be, lies in a return to Nature, and in compliance with her fundamental laws and principles.

My Experiences in German Sanitariums and Schools for Nature Cure

While the home regime of natural living brought about considerable improvement in my physical health, it was not sufficient to cure entirely the deep-seated, chronic ailments from which I was suffering. The same was true of my wife. For years before our marriage she had been a chronic invalid. After our marriage she was rejected as a risk by the New York Life Insurance Company, on the grounds of Bright's Disease. At our last interview, the examining physician of the company told me that it was no use to try again; that she was incurable. At that time I had already become acquainted with Nature Cure, and said to the doctor, "You will take her within two years." To this he smilingly replied, "Never! Once albumin, always albumin." I surely made him retract his statement, for after our sojourn in Germany and another year of natural living, there was not a trace of albumin, and the New York Life Insurance Company accepted her as a risk without hesitation. I may add here that ever since she has enjoyed perfect health.
About six months after I first became acquainted with Nature Cure philosophy, I sold all my possessions and business interests, and with my family departed for Germany, partly for a visit to my wife's parents, but principally to seek treatment for both of us in the Nature Cure Sanitariums. We intended to remain in Europe about three months, but in the meantime I became so enthusiastic over the improvement we experienced, and the wonderful things I learned about Nature Cure that I lost interest in everything else. I realized that purely commercial pursuits, no matter how remunerative, could never again satisfy my mind and soul; the gratification to be found in money-making had lost its charm. Higher and finer ideals had taken its place. I had sensed the law of service which ordains that we can achieve self-content and happiness only as we make others happy. "Freely ye have received, freely give." In compliance with this injunction of the Master, I concluded to take up Nature Cure as my life work. Instead of three months, I spent a full year in Nature Cure schools and sanitariums, partly for study, partly for treatment. At the end of this, the first really happy year of my life, I returned to this country, and took up the study of osteopathy and medicine.

After I had obtained my license as osteopathic physician, I continued the study of medicine, while practicing the natural methods of treatment in my leisure hours.

In that way, I had the opportunity to compare the results of my own work with those obtained by medical and surgical treatment in the clinics and hospitals of the medical schools which I attended.

In the classrooms and the clinic I listened with two ears, and saw with two eyes. I mean by this figure of speech that all I heard and saw had for me two meanings—the one intended by the books and professors on the lecture platform, the other meaning my own interpretation of their theories and practices in the light of Nature Cure philosophy. I was the judge of all that transpired before me. Though already well advanced in years, and grayhaired, I thoroughly enjoyed these belated school days. I was so deeply interested in studies and researches that I would not have exchanged a lecture or clinic for the best "show" in Chicago.

Compare my experience with that of the average student on the benches of our great medical schools, drinking in every word uttered by the teachers as gospel truth, not able to judge between truth and error, not allowed to entertain an independent opinion of his own, helplessly swayed by the power of suggestion. In four or five years, he is hopelessly hypnotized and obsessed by the one-sided theories of his schools. This explains why we find it easy to convince any person endowed with common intelligence and good sense of the simple truths of Nature Cure, and why we find it impossible to change the dogmatic beliefs of the trained nurse, the medical student or the practicing physician. Their brains are so stuffed and confused with the "theories of the schools" that they have lost the power of common-sense reasoning. As a German proverb puts it, "For the many trees they cannot see the forest."

In due time I graduated in allopathy, homeopathy and eclectic medicine, passed the examination of the State Board of Health of Illinois, and obtained my license to practice as allopathic physician and surgeon.

During my search for health and knowledge in European Nature Cure schools and sanitariums, I found that all of these institutions were teaching and practicing part of the truth; they would emphasize one or more of the natural methods of living and of treatment, and ignore others which according to my judgment were just as important. Some of the things they did were all right, others all wrong. Not one of them came up to my ideal of an all-around Nature Cure institution.

These experiences inspired me with the idea of founding in this country an
Institution which should teach and practice all that is good in natural living and healing.

For the last fifteen years, I and my good helpers have been trying out, sifting and selecting the true and the practical from that which proved irrelevant, harmful and destructive. We intend to continue this process of natural selection indefinitely. It is this which makes Nature Cure the only evolutionary and truly scientific system of therapeutics in existence.

In our Nature Cure institutions, representatives of the allopathic, homeopathic, osteopathic, neuropathic, chiropractic and naprapathic schools of healing work side by side with those who practice Nature Cure, magnetic, mental and spiritual healing, year in and year out, in perfect harmony, without a shadow of misunderstanding, jealousy or intolerance. There is not another institution on earth that exemplifies true eclecticism in a similar way, and yet Nature Cure has been accused many times of being narrow, prejudiced and ignorant of true values in medical treatment. This impression has arisen because we draw the lines at two things in therapeutic methods, namely, poisonous drugs and promiscuous surgical operations.

We cheerfully confess that for good and valid reasons we are unalterably opposed to these treacherous and destructive enemies of health and life. Why should we not discourage the use of these dangerous agents when the havoc wrought by them equals and surpasses the suffering caused by a mighty war? What is the difference whether tens and hundreds of thousands are killed, maimed and wounded on the battle field or driven into chronic invalidism, insanity and premature death by poisonous drugs or un-called for surgical operations?

I know that comparisons like these call forth the opprobrium of fanaticism and intolerance. There exists, however, positive proof of these statements, some of which I shall produce in this volume. If they are true, why hide the facts? Why should these practices fraught with untold suffering be hidden from public view any more than the evils of the liquor traffic, of the social traffic, of gambling, hypnotism, mediumship, and of the traffic in habit-forming drugs?

If it is good and proper to denounce and suppress these enemies of health and life and happiness, why ignore or cover up the suffering inflicted upon unsuspecting humanity by drug poisons and commercialized surgery, administered under the mistaken idea that these agents cure disease, when in reality they suppress nature's healing efforts, and become the most prolific causes of chronic invalidism.

Where lies the greater responsibility, in selling whiskey or in selling drugs? The man who goes to the bar for whiskey knows what he is taking and what it will do to him. The man and woman who walk into a drug store, believing that they are buying health for themselves or their loved ones, are cruelly deceived, as well as injured, when they take home the worst and most destructive poisons on earth, in the guise of medicines and tonics.

How do I know that these statements are not exaggerated and unjust? Because in our daily practice we deal with the miserable victims of these destructive agents; because we see in their eyes the signs of mercury, iodine, strychnine, arsenic, coal tar poisons, "606," salvarsan, etc., etc.; because with the signs in their eyes we get from the sufferers the history of taking these poisons, and the characteristic symptoms of the different forms of chronic drug poisoning; such as locomotor ataxia, paralysis agitans, paresis, neurasthenia, tertiary syphilis, and all other forms of chronic diseases.

After we have recognized these facts in their full significance, where lies our responsibility? What is our duty in the matter? Shall we hide the facts as we see them in order to be ethical, orthodox and mindful of the professional sensibilities of our colleagues, or is it our duty to proclaim the truth, raise a warning voice against the fearful dangers to life, health and happiness which
lurk under these destructive practices of pseudo-science?

When the public once fully realizes the dangers of the drug evil, there will be another prohibitionary movement more determined and more efficient than that directed against the liquor traffic. What the earnest workers of the prohibition movement have done against the liquor traffic, other earnest workers must do against the drug traffic. The first signs of this rebellion against the most dangerous enemy of mankind are already noticeable in the daily press, and in periodical literature, thanks to the persistent efforts of the representatives and followers of drugless healing systems.

To Tear Down Is Easier Than to Build Up

What have we put in place of that which we condemn? So far we have dwelt upon the work that Nature Cure has done in-exposing and destroying the errors of the past. What, if anything, has it contributed to healing science in a constructive way? What has it done to supplant the old, destructive ideas with new ideas and practices of a more constructive nature?

To this we make answer that Nature Cure has completely revolutionized the sciences of natural living, of hygiene and of treating human ailments, not in one, but in a hundred ways. In the following, I shall mention only a few of the most important and valuable contributions of Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice to modern medical science.

First of all, Nature Cure Philosophy has done original and revolutionary work in the discovery and practical application of the fundamental laws and principles underlying the processes of health, disease and cure. Hippocrates, “the Father of Medicine,” taught and practiced these laws and methods over two thousand years ago, but they were lost and buried with other wisdom of the Ancients in the intervening ages of intellectual dark-ness and superstition, until rediscovered and revived independently by the founders of the Nature Cure movement in Germany.

It remained, however, for the author of this volume to formulate and to present these laws in definite scientific terms, and to demonstrate their practical application in the diagnosis and treatment of human ailments. This fact is beginning to be quite generally recognized among students and readers of health culture literature.

Frequently we receive letters from readers of the Nature Cure books containing expressions like the following:

“I have read practically all the health culture literature, old and new, the books of Kuhne, Bilz, Lahmann and Just, as well as the latest English and American publications on the subject, but I have never found anything that reveals the underlying principles of life and health as your writings do. They touch rock bottom. There is nothing else in existence that unifies all the different systems of treating diseases, reduces them to a common basis, and from a few simple principles shows wherein they are right or wrong, as it is done in ‘Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice.’”

Vital Force

Before we can understand the laws and principles governing the phenomena of life in the processes of health, disease and cure, we must have the right conception of life itself, in so far as finite mind is able to grasp its source and nature. This all-important subject is treated in Chapter III of “Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice.” At this place I will only call attention to one phase of this subject, which has been treated fully in the “Nature Cure Cook Book and A B C of Natural Dietetics.” I refer to the relationship of the life force and its derivatives, vitality, strength and recuperative power, to food and drink, medicines, tonics and stimulants. On account of the importance of the problems involved, I
may be permitted to quote from the "Nature Cure Cook Book" some passages relating to this subject.

"This life force, which flows into us from the one great source of all life in this Universe, from that which we call God, Nature, Creative Force, or Universal Intelligence, is the primary source of all energy, from which all other kinds and forms of energy are derived. It is as independent of the body, and of food and drink, as the electric current is independent of the glass bulb and the carbon thread through which it manifests as heat and light. The breaking of the glass bulb, though it extinguishes the light, does not in any way diminish the amount of electricity back of it.

"In a similar manner, if the physical body should 'fall dead' as we call it, the vital energy would keep on acting with undiminished force through the spiritual-material body, which is an exact duplicate of the physical body, but whose material atoms and molecules are infinitely more refined and vibrate at infinitely greater velocities than those of the physical-material body.

"This is not merely a matter of faith or of speculative reasoning, but a demonstrated fact of Natural Science.

"When St. Paul said (1 Cor. 15: 44), 'There is a natural (physical) body, and there is a spiritual body,' he stated an actual fact in Nature.

"Indeed, it would be impossible to conceive of the survival of the individuality after death without a material body which serves as the vehicle for consciousness, memory, and the reasoning faculties, and as an instrument for the physical functions. Without a body it would be impossible for the soul to manifest itself to other souls, or to communicate with them.

"Therefore, if survival of the individuality after death be a fact in Nature, and if the achievement of immortality be a possibility, a spiritual-material body is a necessity.

"Someone may say, 'If the life force is independent of the physical body and of food and drink, why do we have to eat and drink to keep alive?'

"The answer to this is: Food and drink are necessary to keep the organism in the right condition, so that vital force can manifest and operate through it to the best advantage. To this end, food is needed to build up and to repair the tissues of the body. It also serves to a certain extent as fuel material, which is transmuted into animal heat and vital energy.

"It is true that during the processes of digestion and combustion (breaking down of food materials), a certain amount of animal heat and vital energy is liberated; but, as we pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs, this does not account for all the animal heat and vital energy expended.

"Furthermore, just as coal has to come into touch with fire before it can be transmuted into heat, so the life force is needed to 'burn up' or 'to explode' the fuel materials. When 'life' has departed, even large amounts of sugars, fats, proteins, tonics and stimulants are not able to produce one spark of vital energy in the body.

"On the contrary, digestion, assimilation and elimination of food and drink require the expenditure of considerable amounts of vital energy. Therefore, all food taken in excess of the actual needs of the body, wastes vital force instead of giving it.

"If these facts were more generally known and appreciated, people would not habitually overeat, under the mistaken idea that their vitality increases in proportion to the amount of food they consume; neither would they believe that they can derive 'strength' from poisonous stimulants and tonics. They would not be so much afraid of fasting. They would understand better the necessity of fasting in acute diseases and 'healing crises' and avail themselves more frequently of this most effective means of purification. They would no longer believe themselves in danger of dying if they were to miss a few meals."

Briefly stated, all that food and drink can do is to keep the body in normal, healthy condition, which will make possible the inflow of the life
force into the body, and facilitate its free distribution through the sympathetic nervous system to the various organs and to every individual cell. Anything and everything in natural methods of living and of treatment that will help to build up the blood on a more natural basis, that will purify the system of waste and morbid matter, that will correct mechanical lesions and harmonize the mental and emotional conditions, will insure a greater supply of life force and its derivatives, strength, vitality, resisting and recuperating power.

I have been asked at different times why it is that life ceases when the physical body is injured, if the soul is such a powerful entity and independent of the body. The following illustration may help to answer the question. The boiler which feeds an engine may have a plentiful supply of steam, but if vital parts of the machinery are out of order, the engine will not be able to run and to do its work.

Never before in any writings dealing with dietetics or food chemistry has there been revealed the true relationship between the Life Force and food, medicines, tonics and stimulants. Here, also, the true principles underlying alimentation and stimulation through drugs and tonics, hypnotic processes, faith, etc., are treated in an original manner, and certain facts pertaining to these interesting subjects are for the first time clearly revealed and explained.

Fundamental Law of Cure

Foremost among the laws of cure which for the first time in human history, as far as we know, have made healing science an exact science, is the Fundamental Law of Cure which the author has formulated in the following sentence: "Every acute disease is not destructive, not an enemy to be dreaded, but a friend and helper if properly treated. This conception of acute disease applies not only to physical ailments, but as well to the problem of evil in general. It explains and justifies the Biblical injunctions, "Resist not evil, but overcome evil with good."

In accordance with this conception of disease as a purifying, healing effort, Nature Cure does not fight disease with disease-creating agents and the knife, but it overcomes disease, or better still, prevents it, and makes it impossible through health-building methods. It eliminates the causes of disease by complying with the laws of health. Therefore it has no use for poisonous drugs, serums, antitoxins, vaccines and surgical mutilations which only suppress the symptoms of disease, but do not remove the underlying causes. In place of suppressing symptoms, Nature Cure teaches and applies the natural ways of living and of treating the human body which make for prevention, and are therefore truly health insurance. People buy life, accident, fire, and many other kinds of insurance, but the majority of them are not as yet aware that the best and most valuable insurance, health insurance, can be secured without expenditure of money, simply by living up to nature's laws, governing our habits of living, thinking and feeling.

The Law of Crisis

Wrong living and the suppressive treatment of acute diseases creates chronic conditions. Chronic disease means that the system, or rather the cells and organs of the body are so lowered in vitality and encumbered with waste and morbid matter that they cannot arouse themselves any longer to acute, purifying efforts. Therefore in the treatment of chronic diseases Nature Cure builds up the blood on a natural basis through scientific selection and combination of foods. It purifies the system through making the organs of elimination more active and alive. It corrects mechanical lesions in the bony structures, muscles and ligaments, corrects and harmonizes the mental processes and emotional conditions. Through
these constructive methods of living and of treatment the organs and cells of the body become pure enough and vigorous enough to arouse themselves to acute eliminative efforts. Then they begin to throw off the morbid encumbrances, the waste deposits and poisonous materials into the venous blood vessels. These carry the drainage to the organs of depuration. While in process of elimination these morbid excretions, the Pathogen of Dr. Powell may irritate the skin, kidneys, intestines and mucous membranes to such an extent as to cause inflammatory processes such as skin eruptions, diarrhoeas, acute catarrh, ("colds") furuncles, boils, carbuncles, abnormal perspiration, hemorrhages, hemorrhoids, fissures, open sores, etc., etc.

From this it will be seen that these acute forms of elimination, which the old school of medical science calls diseases, Nature Cure regards and treats as healing crises; therefore, all natural treatment of chronic diseases intends to produce these healing crises, and their prompt arrival is the best proof that the treatment is correct and indeed, in harmony with the natural laws of disease and cure.

The Law of Periodicity

Nature Cure, for the first time since the days of Hippocrates, has definitely applied the law of periodicity to the occurrence of healing crises in chronic diseases under natural treatment. Dr. Buchanan, in his little book, "Periodicity," reveals the manifestation of this great law in "sevens" in many domains of life and action, in the processes of birth, growth, maturity, fruitage, decline and death. But he failed to perceive its application to the development of healing crises in chronic cases. In fact, he was only very dimly aware of the existence and true meaning of healing crises.

In accordance with this law of periodicity, if conditions are favorable and the treatment is "natural," the crises manifest counting from the beginning of natural treatment, on the sixth day in the sixth week, sixth month, sixth year, and in periods of seven thereafter.

Treatment of Acute Disease

Many people who know that we can and do cure all kinds of so-called "incurable," chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, cancer, tertiary syphilis, locomotor ataxia, infantile paralysis, etcetera, et cetera, seem to think that we are unable to cure acute diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. Incidents like the following are of frequent occurrence: Some time ago I met a lady in a street car who had been one of our patients. Before she came to us she was suffering with a disease of the lower jawbone. Under surgical treatment the bone was scraped and shaved half a dozen times. But, as usual, the old trouble reappeared in aggravated form. Then the surgeons told her it was cancer, and in order to prolong her life, the lower jaw would have to be removed entirely. Frightened by this terrible alternative, she was ripe to listen to Nature Cure talk from one of her friends, who had attended my lectures. She placed herself under our care and treatment, and in six months the jawbone was sound, after another three months she had false teeth fitted, and has not had any trouble since.

When I made the usual inquiries after the health and the welfare of her family, she told me tearfully that she herself had been getting along fine, but that she had lots of trouble with her children. One of them had been taken with diphtheria. The child was getting along fine until the attending allopathic physician administered the diphtheria antitoxin. Then within twenty-four hours the child became paralyzed from the hips down, and died two days afterward.

When I expressed my astonishment at the treatment, and asked her why she had not called in a Nature Cure
physician to treat the case, she seemed greatly surprised and said, "Why, Doctor. I did not know that you could cure such diseases as that." The trouble with her was that she came to us for treatment on the transient plan, and had not had the opportunity of attending our lectures, nor had she read the Nature Cure books; like many others, she did not know what cured her, and therefore had to suffer again the penalty of ignorance and of violation of the law.

As a matter of fact, it is in the treatment of acute diseases that Nature Cure works its greatest miracles. In our sanitarium practice, in the treatment of chronic diseases, we cope with the hardest phases of the work. Most of the sanitarium patients do not come to us for advice and help until they are "down and out"—"until there is nothing more to spoil," and then if Nature Cure cannot make good within a few weeks or months, they grumble and complain "because it is so slow." I sometimes meet such complaints with remarks like the following: "Nature Cure is the fastest cure on record, because there is nothing else that does cure chronic diseases. It is the Twentieth Century Express in healing. You just have the choice of two things: either get cured by slow Nature Cure, or keep your chronic disease until the undertaker finishes the job."

Priessnitz, the pioneer of Nature Cure, replied to one of these impatient ones, "To cure you quickly, I should have started with your grandmother."

I realized from the first that I could have acquired greater fame and more money, with much less work and trouble, if I had confined myself to the treatment of acute diseases. The only reason why I took up the sanitarium work, in spite of the advice of my close relatives and best friends, was that I wanted to demonstrate to suffering humanity and to the medical profession the possibility of curing chronic diseases. I also wanted the opportunity of teaching and training as many young people as possible in this great work of curing chronic ailments. It has been a very slow, arduous, and from the worldly standpoint, a thankless work, but a few years more of growth at the present rate of development will see the realization of my ideals.

The Unity of Disease and Cure,
as taught in Nature Cure Philosophy, and practically demonstrated with the greatest possible efficiency in the treatment of all acute diseases is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution of Nature Cure to medical science. It marks the greatest of all revolutionary advances in the art of healing human ailments.

Briefly, the idea of the Unity of Disease and Treatment is based on the following propositions:

Briefly, the idea of the Unity of Disease and Treatment is based on the following propositions:

Barring injury by accident (trauma), and conditions uncongenial to life and health, there is but one primary cause of disease, namely, violations of nature's laws in our habits of living, and in our treatment of the acute diseases resulting therefrom. Violation of nature's laws in our habits of living results in:

1) Lowered vitality.
2) Abnormal composition of blood and lymph (mainly through wrong eating and drinking).
(3) Accumulation of waste, morbid matter and poisons in the system.

(4) Mechanical lesions: pressure, tension or strain on nerves and nerve centers, caused through luxations of bony structures, or straining of muscles and ligaments.

(5) Abnormal, that is, discordant or destructive mental and emotional attitude.

When through these primary causes of disease the vitality has become lowered to such an extent that the morbid and poisonous encumbrances, (Pathogen), begin to endanger health and life, then the organism reacts to these disease conditions through acute healing efforts in the form of inflammation and fever.

These inflammatory processes, if properly treated and assisted, are therefore always constructive, that is, purifying and healing of nature, always run their course through the same five stages of inflammation, and if allowed to do so, always result in effecting better conditions; that is, they leave the system purer and more normal than before they started their salutary work of house-cleaning.

While readers of Nature Cure readily accept in theory this principle of the Unity of Disease and Treatment, they find difficulty in applying it practically at the sick bed. It sometimes happens that those to whom “Nature Cure and Practice” has been sent on approval return the book because no specific treatment for their particular disease is given. They have failed to grasp the great fundamental principles of Nature Cure.

The greatest achievement of “Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice” lies in the fact that it has reduced the treatment of acute and sub-acute diseases, as well as of chronic ailments, to the greatest simplicity.

Allopathy lists hundreds of different diseases, each one to be treated with different “specific” drugs, serums, antitoxins, vaccines or surgical operations.

Dr. Lindlahr’s Health College
(Back View)

Compare with this the marvelous simplicity of “Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice” which reduces the treatment of all acute and sub-acute diseases to a few simple principles and methods.

The truth of this we have proved in daily practice for 15 years. Just think what this means! It means that anybody with common intelligence and ordinary good sense can treat any and all acute diseases in a most efficient way with the best possible results, though he has never seen a medical college.

It is the wonderful simplicity of Nature Cure Theory and Practice which for the first time in human history makes medical science an exact science.

The fundamental Law of Cure, the Laws of Crises and of Periodicity, will do for medical science what the laws of gravitation and of chemical affinity have done for physics, astronomy and chemistry. Before the discovery of these natural laws, astronomy, chemistry and physics were a mass of superstitious beliefs and contradictory opinions, just as medical science is today.

Therefore, do not send the book back after hasty inspection, under the impression that it does not contain the solution of your particular problem, whether it be in the nature of acute or chronic disease. A careful reading of the book will answer your questions and solve your problems.
The Natural Treatment of Wounds and Open Sores

Ever since the author publicly began to teach and practice Nature Cure, he has maintained in his lectures and writings and demonstrated in his daily practice that the natural and most efficient treatment for wounds and open sores consists in exposure to air and light, and that the best of all antiseptics is lemon juice diluted with water.

The efficiency of this treatment, which flatly contradicts the most firmly established doctrines of medical science, I have demonstrated for many years even in the germ- and dirt-laden air of Chicago. We have cured through this simple treatment many wounds which under heavy coverings of antiseptic bandages and under continuous soaking with poisonous antiseptics and germicides had entered into advanced stages of malignant, necrotic, degenerative processes.

For many years I have been denounced as an ignoramus and a dangerous fakir, for thus contradicting and opposing "the most important discoveries and practices of modern medical science as to surgical cleanliness and antiseptic treatment." The editor of a magazine foremost in the ranks of scientific and philosophical publications in this country had to discontinue a series of articles from my pen because hundreds of protests came in from old-school physicians on account of my uncompromising stand against the use of antiseptics, serums and antitoxins in the treatment of wounds and of inflammatory, febrile diseases.

But tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis, which in our beloved United States vernacular means, "Times change and we change with them." A few months ago Chicago dailies announced in a leading article, "The Most Recent Wonderful Discovery of Surgical Science." They related that, thanks to the discovery of a prominent surgeon in one of the great West Side hospitals, wounds were now being treated with uniform success without antiseptics and germicidal agents, and that this revolutionary treatment consisted solely in exposure of the wounds to light and air. The article concluded by saying that such a revolutionary discovery could be made only by a great and learned surgeon.

Until recently I was in danger of arrest and trial for malpractice for teaching and practicing this "recent wonderful discovery of surgical science."

I do not bring out these facts from a desire for vain boasting, but in order to point out the fact that many of the teachings of Nature Cure Philosophy are being gradually adopted by orthodox medical science, which gives hope that other Nature Cure ideas and practices may also in time receive due recognition.

In this connection it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the open air treatment for tuberculosis and the hydropathic treatment in typhoid fever were adopted by the medical profession from the Nature Cure people in Germany. For more than thirty years Ignatz Priessnitz, Father Kneipp, Kuhne and other pioneers of Nature Cure, were dragged to the courts and tried for malpractice for using hydropathic treatment in the cure of acute and chronic diseases, until Dr. Brand, of Berlin, began to notice that his own typhoid fever patients died at the rate of 50 or 60 per hundred, while the typhoid fever patients of the Nature Cure "quacks" made uniform recoveries. He tried the water treatment, found it eminently successful, and then gave his "discovery" to the medical profession in an essay, in which he described the wonderful efficacy of hydropathic treatment in typhoid fever.

Since that time this treatment has been adopted with great success by advanced physicians all over the earth. But they have not yet awakened to the fact that the same simple cold water treatment and fasting will cure every other acute disease with exactly the same efficacy as in the case of typhoid fever.
When they do grasp the full significance of "the unity of disease and of treatment," as demonstrated in these pages, they will cease to waste millions upon millions of dollars in the creation of medical foundations and research institutes which serve no other purpose than to experiment upon helpless sufferers with concoctions of poisonous drugs and disease products in the form of vaccines, serums and antitoxins. A rather useless and superfluous waste of money, time, energy and human lives, when the problem of curing all acute and sub-acute diseases has been solved by Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice.

This awakening will sound the death knell of the darkest superstition that ever obsessed humanity, the belief that health can be created and maintained by saturating human bodies with disease-creating agents.

The Treatment of Chronic Diseases

In the treatment of chronic diseases, Nature Cure undertakes and accomplishes "the impossible." "Chronic," in the vocabulary of the old school of medicine, means "incurable." If the reader should doubt this statement, I advise him to read any standard work on medical practice. He will find that the medical authorities divide diseases into two stages or types, the acute and the chronic. The acute stages of disease they attempt to cure by the ordinary medical methods. When it comes to the treatment of the chronic stages of disease, we find invariably expressions like the following: "When this disease reaches the chronic stages, you cannot cure it. You may advise the patient to change occupation or climate, to rest or to travel; aside from this, treat the symptoms as they arise." These symptoms arising in chronic diseases from our viewpoint are Nature's feeble efforts to purify the system. To treat them from the medical viewpoint means to check and suppress them with poisonous drugs and surgical operations.

To illustrate: Suppose a chronic patient develops a healing crisis, as we would call it, in the form of a vigorous diarrhea, acute catarrh, leucorrhea, boil or fever, under medical treatment these purifying efforts of Nature would be promptly "treated," that is, thoroughly suppressed, and the disease poisons driven back into the system. How, under such treatment, in the name of common sense, has the chronic patient a chance to recover? Is it not clear that the very "treatment" of the symptoms makes the cure an impossibility?

Nature Cure, on the other hand, through natural methods of living, as before explained, builds up the blood, purifies the system, adjusts the mechanical lesions, harmonizes the mental and emotional conditions so that the organism can once more arouse itself to a cleansing, healing effort in the various forms of acute elimination. Anybody endowed with common sense should be able to decide which is the natural way and which the unnatural and destructive way.

Natural Dietetics

This is another science of vital importance to the welfare of humanity, created by the founders of the Nature Cure movement. I first became acquainted with the principles and practical application of rational vegetarianism during my search for health and knowledge in European schools and sanitariums.

When I returned to this country I was naturally anxious to learn what progress vegetarianism and natural healing methods had made on this side. I found that the leaders of vegetarianism in England and America had built their systems of meatless diet on the teachings of the allopathic schools of medicine, according to which protein, fats and starches are the most important food elements, in fact, the only ones worthy of consideration in the daily dietary or in the treatment of diseases.
About that time, E. P. Mills, one of the leaders of vegetarianism in England, published a book entitled, "Why Vegetarians Fail." The gist of his argument was that they fail because their diet does not contain enough protein to remedy the deficiency caused by excluding meat and eggs. To supplement the protein in vegetable foods, he recommended a preparation called "plasmon," made from fresh cottage cheese, consisting mainly of concentrated protein and fat.

We know, now, thanks to Nature Cure, that the failures of vegetarianism, which Mills observed, were due to an excess of protein, starches and fats in their diet, and to a deficiency of the positive alkaline mineral elements.

Another reason why many vegetarians in his day, as well as in our day, failed to be benefitted, is because they did not combine with the vegetarian diet other necessary methods of natural living and treatment. What they gained through a meatless diet they lost through hot bathing, wrong breathing, lack of exercise, smoking, drugging and suppression of acute elimination.

Others fail, or think they fail, because they do not know of the existence of the fundamental law of cure, and of the laws of crisis and of periodicity. They follow a rational, vegetarian diet, and practice faithfully cold bathing; they exercise systematically, breathe deeply and rhythmically, and think and feel constructively and harmoniously. As a result of these rational and natural habits of living, they improve in health steadily up to a certain point. Then suddenly all their old aches and pains and other troubles come back. Then they believe that vegetarian diet is a snare and a delusion, and return repentently to the flesh pots of Egypt, and to the good old pills and potions.

The editor of "Vim," whose "cure-all" and sole hobby is deep breathing, is, or was, a rabid anti-vegetarian. In his magazine he published a few years ago a series of letters from readers of Vim, "who had tried vegetarianism and failed utterly." Most of these letters ran about as follows:

"I had been suffering for years from chronic rheumatism. I tried many doctors and remedies without relief. Finally, yielding to the urgent pleadings of a dear friend, I tried a strictly vegetarian diet consisting mostly of fruits, whole grain bread and dairy products. I also practiced systematically cold bathing; deep breathing and other health exercises.

"For a while I seemed to improve splendidly, but after a few months suddenly all my old rheumatic aches and pains and other symptoms came back in aggravated form. Then I realized that my friends were right when they told me I was making a fool of myself by following this starvation diet and by continually chilling my body with cold bathing. I then returned to the ordinary, good, nourishing food and dropped all fads."

If this wise one and many others like him had known the laws of cure they would have rejoiced at the arrival of these healing crises and would have assisted Nature's cleansing, healing efforts by even stricter adherence to the natural regime, thus laying the foundation for perfect health in the future.

In the largest and best appointed sanitariums in this country the law of crisis is unknown, or, if known, flatly denied and ignored. Quite frequently, I meet with people who tell me they have tried the same treatment we are giving in this or that big sanitarium. The story usually runs like this: "I seemed to improve splendidly for a while, but then I got worse again; all my old troubles came back as bad as ever, and then of course I realized that this natural treatment was not good for my trouble." So of course they packed their trunks and went back to their old diet and medicines or had an operation performed.

It is a fact that down to this day the best known and most luxuriously appointed sanitariums in this country
which are supposed to educate and practice (more or less) natural methods of healing, favor a high protein diet, rich in proteins, starches, fats and sugars. Their large factories and food stores offer to the health-seeking public nothing but foods prepared from cereals, nuts, legumes and olives. The menus in their institutions give the amounts of heat-producing units (calories) of the various foods and the patients are told that they need so many hundred food calories per day in order to supply the necessary fuel for the production of animal heat and energy. They are taught to select and figure out the kinds and quantities of food required to supply their needs.

On these menus and food tables supplied to patients, nothing is said about the functions of the positive mineral elements in the human organism, nor about their importance in a well balanced diet.

Soon after my return from Germany I met Otto Carqué in Doctor Lahn's Sanitarium near Lincoln Park, which at that time was the favorite rendezvous of the few Nature Cure "cranks" in Chicago. Carqué had caught the infection and published a booklet entitled, "The Foundation of All Reform," an interesting treatise on the virtues of a meatless diet. After reading the book, I called the author's attention to the fact that he, the same as all his predecessors in this country and England, had entirely missed the true and only solution of the problem, the mineral salt aspect of the food question.

I called his attention to the classics of German vegetarianism, to Hensel's "Bread from Stones", to his "Makrobiatic," to Dr. Lahmann's "Dietische Blutentmischung" and to Dr. Haig's "Uric Acid." Friend Carqué eagerly followed the new lead with much benefit to himself and to the cause of vegetarianism in this country.

Soon after this, Arthur Brisbane, the gifted and versatile literary editor of the Hearst newspapers, published one of his strong articles against vegetarianism. I have always admired Mr. Brisbane for his wide erudition. He is well informed on the most varied subjects of philosophy, science, history and sociology. But when he writes about vegetarianism, vaccination, surgery, serums, drug treatment and surgery, he moves in the old ruts, and hits way off the mark.*

Otto Carqué seized the opportunity and answered Brisbane's article in a pamphlet entitled "The Folly of Meat Eating." In this treatise, he emphasized the importance of the positive mineral elements in the metabolism of animal and human bodies and consequently in food, drink and medicine. This was the first essay written in the English language dealing with the mineral salt problem in nutrition and medical treatment. I followed up the subject in a series of articles in the Nature Cure Magazine. These articles on "Natural Dietetics" appeared monthly covering a period of two years. Since that time (1907-1909) practically all advanced food reformers in this country emphasize the importance of the positive mineral elements in their writings and in their diet prescriptions.

An example of this is Alfred McCann. The title of the book which brought him into public notice is "Starving America," which means America starving for the mineral salts while over-feeding on starches, proteins, fats and sugar. The book deals with the mineral salt problem in straight Nature Cure fashion. Since McCann was not a Nature Cure doctor and therefore not an offense to the regular medical profession, a New York daily published his articles and established his fame as an authority on food chemistry and dietetic subjects. Then the Chicago Daily News began to publish his writings and advertised them in all the big Chicago news-

*"The Jack of all trades is master of none"; so also, the dabbler in all sciences cannot be well instructed in every one of them.
papers in full-page advertisements which must have cost a thousand or more dollars each.

Not many readers of these writings are aware of the fact that they are based strictly on Nature Cure philosophy and practice, which proves once more that sometimes good does come "out of Nazareth."

Diagnosis from the Eye

I have already mentioned so many original discoveries and revolutionary scientific achievements in the art of healing given to us through Nature Cure Philosophy, that it seems to become monotonous. But the end is not yet by a long way.

The Diagnosis from the eye is a very valuable gift of Nature Cure to diagnostic science. Dr. von Peckzely, of Budapest, Hungary, discovered Nature's records in the eye, quite by accident, when a boy ten years of age.

Playing one day in the garden at his home, he caught an owl. While struggling with the bird, he broke one of its limbs. Gazing straight into the owl's large, bright eyes, he noticed, at the moment when the bone snapped, the appearance of a black spot in the lower central region of the iris, which area he later found to correspond to the location of the broken leg.

The boy put a splint on the broken limb and kept the owl as a pet. As the fracture healed, he noticed that the black spot in the iris became over-drawn with a white film, and surrounded by a white border (denoting the formation of scar tissues in the broken bone).

This incident made a lasting impression on the mind of the future doctor. It often recurred to him in later years. From further observations he gained the conviction that abnormal physical conditions are portrayed in the eyes.

As a student, Von Peckzely became involved in the revolutionary movement of 1848 and was put in prison as an agitator and ringleader. During his confinement, he had plenty of time and leisure to pursue his favorite theory, and he became more and more convinced of the importance of his discovery. After his release, he entered upon the study of medicines, in order to develop his important discoveries and to confirm them more fully in the operating and dissecting rooms. He had himself enrolled as an interne in the surgical wards of the college hospital. Here he had ample opportunity to observe the eyes of patients before and after accidents and operations, and in that manner, he was enabled to elaborate the first accurate Chart of the Eye.

The discoveries of Von Peckzely have been elaborated and verified in their details by many conscientious and able investigators who have devoted their whole life to the study of this new method of diagnosing human ailments and their causes.

This method has been tested and used successfully by many Nature Cure physicians in Germany and by a few homeopathic doctors, but so far it has been entirely ignored by the representatives of the regular school of medicine. This is not strange since Nature's records in the iris reveal the destructive effects of poisonous drugs and of uncalled-for surgical mutilations.

Diagnosis from the Eyes, or Iridology, was first introduced in this country, about 15 years ago, by Doctor H. Lahn and by myself. Now it has become widely known among drugless healers in this country and has proved its value as an important addition to diagnostic science.

While we do not claim that Nature's records in the iris disclose all pathological conditions in the human body, they reveal so much of great interest and real value about the internal processes of health, disease and cure, especially about the underlying causes of disease that we cannot afford to do without this new method of diagnosis.

What makes Iridology of especial interest and value to the followers of
drugless healing systems is the fact that the signs in the iris verify all the fundamental laws, principles and teachings of Nature Cure, Philosophy and practice.

Dr. Lahn wrote the first book in English dealing with this subject. I followed him with articles in the Nature Cure Magazine which appeared every month, covering a period of two years. I hope to find sufficient time to re-edit and publish the substance of these articles in an additional volume of the Nature Cure series.

The Nature Cure Attitude toward Mental and Metaphysical Healing

While Nature Cure realized to the fullest extent and endeavors to apply practically in the treatment of disease all that is good in magnetic, mental and spiritual healing methods, it cannot accept and subscribe to all the teachings advanced by the various cults, schools and systems which deal with these all-important branches of natural healing. Nature Cure Philosophy has brought out certain weak points and errors in these systems which never before have been clearly recognized and brought to public attention.

Nature Cure cannot accept the dogma of the unreality of matter and of disease. Matter is just as real and substantial in the highest spiritual and celestial spheres as it is on this earth plane. Acute disease, whose existence Christian Science tries to deny in theory and to ignore in treatment, is in reality the cure.

Another weak point in this system is the prohibition of all physical, material methods of treatment and self-help. In my books, I call attention to the wonderful discoveries of modern science which reveal the fact that matter in the final analysis is nothing but particles of electricity in vibratory motion, that these modes of motion are intelligent or controlled by intelligence, and are therefore an expression of an intelligent mind, of that which we call "Divine Mind." While it is true that these revelations of physical science in a way confirm the Christian Science doctrine of the unreality of matter, we cannot approve of Mrs. Eddy's deductions and dogmas based on this fact.

When she says that matter, sin, disease, and evil are in general errors of mortal mind she contradicts herself while formulating the fundamental proposition of her creed. An erring mortal mind is an abnormal mind, and an abnormal mind is a diseased mind. Whereby she admits the existence of disease.

Disease, evil, sin, are real enough; as a matter of fact they are not figments of a diseased imagination, (errors of mortal mind), but the results of violations of Nature's laws. If this conception of Nature Cure Philosophy is the right one, then we are responsible for disease and evil, and then it is up to us to study the laws of our being and to comply with them,—the only way to prevent disease and evil in general. If the Christian Science conception is true, if there is no sin, no disease, no evil, then we are not responsible (for things which do not exist), then there are no laws for us to study nor to obey. Then this does away with personal responsibility. If there is no personal responsibility there cannot be a moral obligation. Thus the Christian Science conception of sin, disease and evil does away with the basic law of morality, which is personal responsibility. Thereby it does away with the necessity for individual inquiry into the causes of our troubles, and benumbs and paralyzes personal effort to prevent them. This will prove the weakest point in this philosophy of disease and cure, and will prevent its general adoption by the progressive intelligence of the present and coming generations.

We must admit that Mrs. Eddy is absolutely consistent in the treatment of disease based upon these dogmas when she prohibits her healers and followers, under threat of expulsion from the church from reading any-
thing concerning and pertaining to the physical, material conditions of the human body in the way of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, etc. Prohibition of rational inquiry and self-help through personal effort however, must inevitably lead to mental and moral stagnation and atrophy. No fanatical creed or tyrannical government has ever endeavored to exert such absolute control over human minds and souls as this system, which is not Christian and is not Science.

The good and the bad points in mental and metaphysical therapeutics from the viewpoint of Nature Cure are clearly brought out in another illuminating chapter of this helpful and healthful volume.

That which makes some of these teachings so attractive to the multitudes, and the reason why intelligent people submit to such mental tyranny which stufigies reason, and paralyzes will-power and self-control, is the innate tendency of human nature to get something for nothing, to make short cuts to health, happiness and success. Christian Science is the most alluring "get-rich-quick" system ever devised, but every-day experience shows that the devotees of this cult cannot cheat nature forever. Sooner or later she will exact her equivalent. Every day we see "scientists" succumbing to acute and chronic diseases in just about the same proportions as those who do not subscribe to their beliefs.

Calisthenics in Dr. Lindlahr's Health Gymnasium
THE NATURE CURE
By Dr. CARL STRUEH, Chicago, Ill.

There are many ways and means of treating the sick. There is the "teaspoon" method, i. e., the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic drug method, the electropathic method, the osteopathic method, and so forth.

While these various systems differ widely in their fundamentals, all of them, including the numerous "fake cures," boast of results which no unbiased observer can rightfully dispute.

I have seen people cured of rheumatism by swallowing poisonous drugs, by sucking the juice of lemons, by wearing camel underwear, and by carrying a raw potato in their pockets.

In order to credit these so-called "results" to their proper source, a little reasoning on our part is absolutely essential; otherwise we are bound to form the most illogical, unreasonable conclusions which will not stand the test.

Post hoc non est propter hoc, i. e. "after" does not mean "because of." For instance, if during a drought I pray for rain, and if after my praying the clouds unload their precious gift, it rains "after" (post) I prayed, not "because" (propter) I prayed.

Many of our so-called "results" have not more to do with our doings in the way of treatment than my praying with the raining. They are merely accidental and are to be credited to that mysterious force which exists in every living being and which we call the vital or life force.

We do not know what this force consists of, we only know that it exists and how it manifests itself.

It is the driving force which from two minute cells, secreted from the maternal and paternal organisms, develops a living being, which knits together a fractured bone, repairs a lacerated skin, etc., and which, under proper conditions, also corrects those disturbances which we call "disease" (dis-ease).

The physicians of ancient times were well aware of the important part the vital force plays in the cure of disease and termed it the vis medicatrix naturae, the inborn natural faculty to cure.

The better the physical condition of the patient, i. e., the more vigorous his vitality, the better his chances of recovery.

A strong constitution may overcome a disease under any sort of medical attendance, even under a harmful one, while a feeble constitution may succumb in spite of the most appropriate treatment.

Every physician of experience will remember cases in whom he obtained the most gratifying "results" not through his excellent treatment, but in spite of his irrational treatment.

It is, therefore, unwise to judge a method of treatment merely by the "results" which often are but a matter of luck on the part of the patient.

It is the principles of the physician's method which count and which people must strive to understand. It is a poor policy to choose a physician without knowing the method he practises.
Ignorance in this regard may not be of consequence in one case, while in another case it may be a matter of life or death.

As a rule, our endeavors to enlighten people in matters of health and sickness are not very successful, at least that is my experience. Patients who have been cured from almost incurable diseases and who should be grateful to the Nature Cure for the rest of their lives, go back to their homes without having learned a thing. The next time the child gets the measles they have it treated with the same old drug method that from their own experience they have every reason to condemn.

The vigor of the patient's vitality being the deciding factor in the cure of a disease, it follows that a method of treatment which is apt to invigorate the patient's vitality, will improve his chances of recovery, while any sort of treatment which diminishes the patient's fighting power will naturally accomplish the contrary.

For this reason we swear to the Nature Cure method and condemn the Drug method.

Drugs act merely symptomatically and are in their place in "incurable" diseases in which the sole purpose of our efforts consists in "relieving," not "curing," the patient. They also are of value in suppressing various unbearable or dangerous symptoms which may arise in any disease and the cause of which we can not remove speedily enough.

It would not be humane to refuse a dose of morphine to a patient suffering agony from the pangs of cancer or from whatever cause.

In incurable diseases we may do anything we please, as long as we lessen the patient's suffering.

When it comes to "curable" diseases, our policy must be entirely different.

The better the chances for a cure, the more essential it is for the patient to abstain from the use of drugs almost all of which are more or less poisonous and apt to do harm in many ways.

Aside from the disturbance they cause in the digestive organs, they get absorbed into the blood-serum which contains the nourishing elements for the blood-vessels, the "carriers of life."

If these receive a poisoned blood, they will be enhanced in their normal function, and such disturbance is apt to make a cure problematic and bring on further commotions in the complicated chemism of the body. One sin breeds another.

Thus, a patient who relies on drugs, may sooner or later have to cope with two or more diseases, instead of one. "Medicine is a capital which is constantly increasing."

By the way, there is not a single disease which we can cure by means of drugs.

A person being afflicted with chronic constipation, can effect a movement of the bowels by the use of a laxative, but the latter, while giving temporary relief, will not cure the atony (weakness) of the intestinal organs, which is the cause of constipation.

On the contrary, the continued irritation by drugs will render the condition worse and, in the course of time, destroy the function of the intestinal organs completely and lead to all kinds of complications.

A person suffering from chronic insomnia may bring on sleep by a dose of veronal or other dopes, but he can not cure his insomnia that way. The longer he continues the use of these drugs, the nearer he gets to the madhouse.

A sufferer from chronic headaches may relieve his pain by a dose of aspirin, but let him continue this hazardous treatment and he will see where he lands.

The same applies to most all chronic diseases, such as, rheumatism, neurasthenia, gout, etc., which are caused by so-called "auto-intoxication," i. e., poisons which by some abnormal cell action accumulate in the system and, for one reason or other, are not eliminated.

Instead of suppressing the manifold symptoms which such a condition produces, the treatment must eliminate the auto-toxins, for only by removing
the cause can we remove the effects, i.e., the symptoms. "Causa cessat, cessat effectus."

One more word about the drug method. People who are not familiar with it, imagine that it possesses a highly scientific value, which, however, is not the case. It is a mystic to them, and everything mystic is attractive to some people. In fact, the drug treatment is and always will be a very poor science.

What do we know about the action of drugs? We know that a dose of calomel will affect a movement of the bowels, morphine will relieve pain, trional will produce sleep, bromide will relieve a headache, and so forth. That is about all the practical knowledge we possess of the action of drugs.

If the drug treatment is to become an exact science, we must first of all know the chemical processes which are going on in the living body under normal and abnormal conditions. So far, however, our knowledge in this regard is absolutely negative.

And in all probability it never will amount to much, for the simple reason that there are not two creatures alike in this whole wide world, and that even the single individual is undergoing continuous changes every day of his life. What may apply to one, will not apply to the other, and what may be right in a person to-day may be wrong to-morrow.

Considering this complete lack of knowledge as regards the normal cell-chemism, it is a matter of course that we know still less of the chemical combinations which the various drugs undergo after entering the body, nor the effects which these combinations produce.

We must further admit that we know very little of the dose in which to prescribe a drug.

Not more than we know how much liquor a man may imbibe before he becomes intoxicated, how long a person can indulge in the tobacco habit before signs of the dreaded "tobacco heart" appear, how long a woman can overdo the use of coffee before she shows symptoms of nervousness, not more do we know how much strychnine or any other poisonous drug a person can take into his system without being harmed.

To wait until so-called toxic (poison) symptoms appear and then reduce the dose or discontinue the drug altogether, is a policy more humorous than scientific. It reminds me of the midwife who, when asked how she could tell whether the baby's bathing water was too cold or too warm, replied that if the child after being placed in the baths turned blue, the water was too cold, and if it turned red, the bath was too hot.

Prescribing is mere experimenting. Two people may be of the same age, the same build, weigh exactly the same, etc., and yet, one may show toxic symptoms from a certain drug administered in a certain dose, while the other does not show any visible effect of the drug whatsoever.

An infant may get poisoned by a single drop of opium, which in another infant will not produce the slightest effect.

With such scant knowledge of the action of drugs, it certainly is a wise policy to keep away from them as far as possible and use them only in case of emergency.

Christian Science has done and is doing a great deal of good by keeping thousands of people from the bondage of the drug treatment.

Every progressive physician shares our opinion and condemns the lamentable practice of seeking salvation from sickness in the use of drugs.

The "teaspoon" method is rapidly losing ground and will soon be practised by unscrupulous and ignorant physicians on ignorant people only. The future belongs to the Nature Cure.

A splendid example of the change of tactics which is taking place, is the modern treatment of tuberculosis.

Consumptives used to be treated with immense doses of creosote and arsenic. Then followed the tuberculin treatment. And what does the treatment consist in to-day? No conscientious physician nowadays will
waste time in dosing a consumptive with drugs, but will send him to one of the open-air sanitarium where no artificial and mystic treatment, but a simple "natural" method will enable the patient to regain his health, providing his affliction has not progressed too far.

And what is the secret of these successes? Is there anything extraordinary or specific about the treatment? Certainly not. Pure air, proper feeding, etc., are very simple means. Simple, indeed, like all good things, but mighty powerful, and the "only" means by which we can increase the patient's vital force and thus accomplish a cure.

The treatment does not attack the sickness directly, but indirectly by enlivening and regulating the action of each and every part of the body.

What applies to the treatment of tuberculosis, also applies to that of other diseases, such as rheumatism, neurasthenia, etc.

There is no fundamental difference in the treatment of the various chronic diseases. The same simple principle applies to all of them, and the same satisfactory result is the outcome in the majority of cases.

More than with any other treatment the physician practicing the natural method, must be well able to individualize, i.e., apply the treatment according to the conditions of every individual case. We must not treat sicknesses, but sick people. Because two patients are afflicted with the same sickness does not mean that we must apply the same treatment in the same manner and dose.

Anyone who wants to apply the natural method without being well able to individualize, i.e., weigh the peculiarities of the individual case, can do great harm.

It would require too much space to describe the various systems of which the Nature Cure consists, i.e., the Water Cure, including the Kneipp system, the different diet Cures (vegetarian diet, Milk Cure, Raw food diet, Fast Cure, etc.), the Sun and Air Baths, Massage Treatments, Physical Culture, Earth Packs, etc.

Whoever is interested may write for one of our Booklets (descriptive of my Sanatorium and Health Resort at McHenry, Ill.), which contains an explicit description of these various methods, and which will be mailed on request.

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Dr. Struch row-boating near his Health Resort at McHenry, Ill.
The "Nature Cure," "Naturopathy," the "Natural Method," the "New Hygiene," or by whatever name it may be called, is no new thing. It is merely the carrying out of the dictum of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, who declared: "Nature cures, not the physician."

The Nature Cure recognizes the fact that all disease is merely a manifestation of nature's effort to remove morbid matter from the system and restore health. Therefore, that it should not be suppressed or checked, but should be encouraged. As aids to nature in her curative process the Nature Cure includes such rational methods as diet, fresh air, exercise, hydrotherapy, including internal baths, air and sun baths, manipulations of the spine in various ways (osteopathy and chiropractic), massage, and mental suggestion.

In Germany, the Nature Cure has held an honored position for over half a century. It is estimated that nearly half the people in Germany are treated by this method. Not long ago, a Los Angeles physician, who was making a tour of the European hospitals, wrote to me from Germany, expressing his surprise at the wide-spread development of the Nature Cure. He said: "You find it everywhere. In this country 'regular' physicians do not disdain to avail themselves of hydrotherapy, and other rational methods, even though they have been introduced by 'laymen.' They often send their patients to such institutions as the 'Weisser Hirsch,' Dresden, the leading Nature Cure establishment on the continent of Europe."

Most remarkable cures are constantly being effected by this natural method of treating disease, by relying on the healing powers of nature. These cures are all the more remarkable when it is remembered that a large majority of those who take up this method of treatment have tried almost every other system, and in many cases have been given up as hopeless by regular practitioners.

There is nothing mysterious about the natural cure of disease. It is simply what the name implies—giving nature a chance to get in her beneficent work. Nature is always trying to cure. Every outbreak of what we call "disease" is merely one of Nature's efforts to remove morbid material from the body, and restore normal conditions. Then comes along the medical man, and proceeds to suppress these helpful manifestations, and to interfere with Nature's healing process, by putting into the sick stomach foods that cannot be digested, and become poisons, drugs that are direct poisons, and injecting into the blood filthy animal virus. After a time, Nature gives up the effort to cure, and the patient dies. Or, if he recovers, the recovery is slow and painful, and perhaps he becomes a chronic invalid for life. Or, the cause of the disease not having been removed, but driven back into the blood, it breaks out again, in some more malignant form.

Nature will always cure, when given a chance, whenever a cure is possible, as it is in almost all cases. There are, however, simple methods of aiding Nature in her task. Among these are diet, fasting, active and passive exercise, hydrotherapy, adjustment of the spine, deep breathing, sun and air baths, rest, and mental suggestion.

Rich men give millions to institutions where animals are put to excruciating tortures to bolster up the false germ theory, that causes the premature death of millions of human beings. How much good these men might accomplish, by diverting their millions to institutions where the physically, mentally and morally sick may be reborn, to their own benefit, and that of society.
Great Britain is much behind the United States in the adoption of Nature Cure methods. The Allopathic Schools hold sway, and no one who is not a licensed member of one of their schools, save under the penalty of a heavy fine, is allowed to style himself "doctor." He is also liable to be prosecuted for manslaughter if a patient under his care dies, and it is considered that he is in any way responsible for the causation, or acceleration, of the death of such a person. On the other hand, the Medical Act of 1858, which regulates the status of doctors, physicians, surgeons, etc., does not prohibit the giving of treatment by other than licensed practitioners. It simply states that it is an Act to provide facilities "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery," and to thereby enable "persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners." When this Medical Act of 1858 was before Parliament as a Bill, there was an attempt made to insert in the Bill certain clauses which would make it a penal offense for any unlicensed person to practise, but the attempts were fruitless.

Just before the war, however, the British Medical Association inserted in a Medical Act Amendment Bill, the following clauses:

Prohibition of Practice by Unregistered Persons

Any person other than a registered medical or dental practitioner, who—1.) applies any medical or dental treatment to any person without the supervision of a registered medical or dental practitioner, and demands or receives any valuable consideration for such treatment, whether by way of remuneration, gratuity, or otherwise, or 2.) holds himself as practising, or competent to practise medicine, surgery, midwifery, or dentistry, or takes or uses the style or title of physician, surgeon, doctor of medicine or dentist, or any other style or title, whether expressed by words or by letters only implying that he possesses the skill or knowledge necessary for that practice, shall be deemed to have committed an offense under this Act, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, to imprisonment for six months with or without labor, and alternately, or in addition to, a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offense, and on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty pounds for each offense.

The war stopped this bill from being introduced into Parliament, or was one of the main reasons for it not being introduced, but it is quite possible that, should a favorable opportunity present itself in future times, a further effort along this line will be made. It will thus be seen that there is a probability of "dangers ahead" for unlicensed practitioners in this country, unless they can combine together to such an extent as to defeat the aims of the medical fraternity.

At the same time, it must be stated that there are persons practising Nature Cure methods in this country who are regularly in receipt of patients sent them by medical men. The medical profession here, in some cases, recognizes that the practice of Nature Cure methods is altogether outside their purview, and, especially amongst the younger practitioners, they recognize that there is much in favor of these newer and more natural methods of treatment. So, in these instances, if they happen to have any particularly hopeless cases, they are turned over
as a last resort to such a Nature Cure practitioner, to see if he can do any good with the case. Let it be said that, in many cases, the Nature Cure practitioner makes a successful job of these otherwise hopeless cases.

There are also instances where medical men have themselves taken up the study of therapeutic methods of treatment, hydrotherapy, medical electricity, radiant heat and light, massage, etc., but these doctors are generally found occupying posts in connection with large sanatoria, hydropathic institutions, infirmaries, etc.

There are also a few medical men in private practice who openly advocate the complete adoption of nature cure methods, but they are in a very great minority.

With the exception of herbalism and massage there are practically no recognized authoritative training institutions for nature cure and other allied therapeutic measures in these islands. The osteopathic profession has a society here, members of which must hold the "D. O." certificate, but they do not train students. In electrotherapeutics, which, with the possible exception of massage, the medical profession has taken up more fully than others, there are doubtless cases where medical practitioners in same have to go through a preliminary course of training, especially if they are attached to a large hospital or sanatorium, but, so far as the writer knows, there are no recognized courses in these subjects.

In massage and Swedish exercises, the training and practice of students, though largely in the hands of the lay profession, is yet controlled in the larger training institutions, by the medical profession. Medical men in this country do not, as a rule, practice massage, but send patients needing such treatment to a professional masseur or masseuse. The principal training institution for massage is "The incorporated society of trained masseuses" (I. S. T. M.). This society, until the war, did not, with the exception of trained hospital male nurses, grant certificates to males, but since the war, and owing to the great demand for trained masseurs as well as masseuses, this rule has been abrogated.

Massage has come much to the fore since the war started, and so useful has it proved to be in the case of wounds, fractures, etc., that it is not at all likely that it will sink again to its pre-war level. The "Almeric Paget massage corps" is a corps mostly composed of young women who are certificated or can otherwise show proficiency, in massage routine. This corps is fully recognized by the war office and its members are employed in treating wounded soldiers, under medical supervision, by means of massage and swedish exercises. Another society for the granting of certificates to trained masseuses and masseurs, another outcome of the war, has lately been started in Manchester. This society owes its inception to and is being very largely controlled by, the medical profession. It is expected that the certificates of this particular society will, in course of time, rank as second to none in intrinsic merit, and also that other therapeutic measures, such as radiant heat and light, etc., etc., will be added to the list of subjects.

Students of both the above mentioned institutions have to observe the rule that they will not undertake the treatment of patients except under doctor's orders. Coupled with massage tuition, a course of training is also given in swedish exercises, and candidates for the I. S. T. M. and other certificates are expected to show proficiency in this subject likewise.

In respect to hydrotherapy, this branch of natural therapy had a great vogue here some years ago with the result that many palatial structures, termed "Hydros," were erected, where patients could have the treatment administered on scientific lines. At the present time, however, most of these so-called "Hydros" are nothing more or less than fashionable hotels, situated at well-patronized pleasure resorts, and having, in addition, a few extra conveniences in the way of hy-
driatic appliances. There are some Hydropathic Establishments, however, which do really deserve the name. Chief amongst these, and the pioneer, is Smedley's Hydropathic Establishment at Matlock. It is interesting to note that Smedley's first owed its inception to a layman, Smedley by name. Other well known places are at Southport, Ben Rhydding, Peebles, etc.

In other cases, the presence of springs possessing medicinal properties have caused a great development of therapeutic measures to be adopted at such places. This has been the case at Buxton, Harrogate, Droitwich, etc. The Institutions erected at such places have been elaborately fitted up for treatment on other than hydriatic lines; indeed, other branches such as electro-therapeutic measures claim, if anything, the larger share of patronage.

There are only a very few institutions here where treatment is given on direct "Nature Cure" lines. "Broadlands" Nature Cure Institute, (Hampshire), and "Riposo" Nature Cure Hydro (Hastings), are examples of this kind where Sun Baths, Rain, Light and Air Baths, sleeping in Air Chalets, etc., etc., may be carried out. An open air Sun-bath may also be obtained at Peebles Hydropathic, Scotland. There are also several Sanitaria in these islands, modelled after the pattern, though, of course, on a much smaller scale, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, U. S. A. The diet in these Sanitaria, as well as the two Nature Cure places mentioned above, are exclusively vegetarian.

In respect to Electro-Therapeutics, this is, as stated, one form of natural therapy which has, in certain cases, been largely taken up by the medical profession. The "X" rays are now being very largely employed for diagnostic purposes in the case of wounded soldiers, and this branch of it is largely in the hands of men, medical and otherwise, who have specialized along this particular line. High Frequency, (though not so much as formerly), Static Electricity, Ionization, Galvanism, Faradism and Sinusoidalism are all being pressed into the service of suffering humanity, though even here there is still much room for wider and more useful applications. Scattered up and down the country, there are also several excellently equipped and managed therapeutic institutions, in the hands of laymen where many, if not all, of the electrical measures mentioned above are being used with great profit to patients attending same.

In Radiant Heat and Light Treatment (Thermotherapy and Phototherapy), there are several systems being used. In many cases, the upright and reclining bath cabinets, after the model of Dr. Kellogg's, are being used. Another is the "Dowsing" system, where the patient lies on an asbestos covered bed. This system owes its inception largely to Dr. Hedley, London. The licensees of the "Dowsing" Radiant Heat Co., Ltd., are either members of the medical profession, or trained laymen. This Co. issues certificates to its licensees, as it claims to have successfully treated over a million cases by its methods. Radiant Heat and Light apparatus is now being extensively used at the Military, Red Cross and Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospitals. The Greville system of Hot-Air treatment has also a certain vogue here.

Chromopathy, as a system of healing, is very little used in this country, although properly directed, it possibly possesses potentialities for healing second to none. Mention here might also be made of "Idio-Kromopathy," a system of healing by personal color rays. This system is based upon the selection of certain personal health colors or vibrations, such colors largely varying with the individual. It is affirmed that the color rays so selected are responded to by the individual concerned so readily, that better results, with much less costly apparatus, are easily obtained than in the usual method of powerful dosage.

Osteopathy is winning a gradually widening field of usefulness, though yet, to many people, medical and lay
The interference of the State with the practice of medicine tends to increase the doubts of the individual as to the true and proper line of his profession. The interference depends partly upon the limited educational qualifications required before a man is allowed to practice, and partly upon the fixed attitude of the civil authority towards the practice. An educational qualification, as a rule, gives the man a false sense of security, and also a false sense of power. He does not consider the work he is doing as service, but as a means of livelihood. The attitude of the civil authority towards the practice is, in a great measure, the cause of the difficulties which arise in the case of the individual. The civil authority, in the majority of cases, cannot see a practice which is not a pastime or a hobby, but a profession. Therefore, it is necessary for the individual to be interested in the work of his profession, and to have a real sense of the difficulties which are connected with it. The individual who is interested in his profession, and who is satisfied with the work he is doing, will be able to fight against the interference of the State with his practice. He will be able to make his work a service to the public, and to put his skills and knowledge to good use. There is no need for the State to interfere with the practice of medicine, if the individual is satisfied with his work, and is interested in the welfare of the public. The interference of the State can only cause the individual to lose faith in his profession, and to lose confidence in the work he is doing. Therefore, it is necessary for the State to remove the interference, and to allow the individual to practice his profession without any interference from the State.
Kent, presided over by Dr. Josiah Oldfield.

There are also many guest-houses and holiday homes scattered up and down the country where vegetarians are specially catered to. One special feature of the Vegetarian Society's activities is the holding of an annual Summer School during the holiday period. This Summer School is always very well attended and does a great deal of useful pioneer work along vegetarian and allied lines.

Of special dietetic regimes, there are one or two in vogue. One which is attracting a little attention at the present time is the "Airdrie" system of diet, named after its promulgator, Mr. Wm. Aird. This diet is a system of Apytrophie, for nothing in the way of cooked vegetables or fruit is allowed. Mrs. Drew, the daughter of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, has become a convinced adherent to this system, and ably supports it in her writings in the public press.

The "Wallace" system is another special dietetic regime. The adherents of this system, inclusive of practising vegetarianism, also abstain from the addition of any mineral salt, such as sodium chloride, to their foods. They also have their bread and cakes made without yeast. Their official organ is "The Herald of Health."

Taking it as a whole, the medical profession does not seem to have here paid much attention to dietetics as a distinct and separate therapeutic measure. There are some notable exceptions, however. Dr. Alex. Bryce, of Birmingham, has published a work, "The Laws of Life and Health," which shows a particularly careful study of foods and food values. Dr. Valentine Knaggs is also a great student of dietetics, particularly along vegetarian lines, and his many published writings are insistent on the value of such. Dr. Rabagliati is also a pronounced advocate of dietetics, especially in relation to the consumption of less food than is generally taken. His recent work, "Initis," should do much to awaken interest in this question.

In respect to Physical Culture, Eugene Sandow's institution has for many years aimed at popularizing this practice. Eustace Miles, M.A. is also a tireless worker in this and allied fields, as the many productions from his pen, and the "Normal School for Physical Training" and his Correspondence Courses for Health bear witness. There are many Physical Culture, Outdoor Life and Rambling Clubs up and down the country. Conspicuous amongst these is the work done by the co-operative Holidays Association. This Association has its own Guest-Houses where, during summer months, city workers can repair and enjoy the delights of long rambles into the country, planned and organized on thoroughly educational lines, whilst at the same time, they can enjoy all the social amenities one naturally connotes with holiday times.

Turning now to treatment by more refined means, such as Magnetic Healing, Hypnotism, Suggestion, etc., it must be remarked that there is in London a Psycho-Therapeutic Society, whose members practise the above mentioned methods of healing. It also holds a clinic where patients can be treated on the above lines free of charge. Much useful work is being done. This society, previous to the war, published a little magazine, "The Health Record and Psycho-Therapeutic Journal."

Magnetic Healing has also been largely taken up by certain members of the Spiritualistic Society, and a Magnetic Healers Association, with one of its headquarters in Manchester, has been formed. This association also holds free clinics at certain times.

New Thought has its headquarters in London, but there are branches in other large towns, such as Birmingham and Manchester. Certain members of the various New Thought schools, as well as working for healing collectively at such places, are also established in private practice for healing purposes. The official organ of New Thought here is "The Rally."

The Theosophical Society has also
a “Healers League” amongst its many activities. This league possesses branches at several of the provincial lodges. The members meet every so often, and collectively and solely by the power of concentrated healing thought in certain given cases, endeavor to heal such cases. No payment whatever is asked for these services.

Christian Science is well represented in this country, but claims its adherents mostly from the cultured and leisured classes. It appears to have grown much during recent years. In Manchester, besides having several churches, they have a reading and book salon in the heart of the city and a staff of many trained healers. This is repeated in other large towns.

In respect to publications dealing with Naturopathic subjects, we have as yet no magazine covering exactly the same ground as the “Herald of Health and Naturopath” does in the U. S. A. The writer believes there is need for an organ of this nature here. There are several magazines issued dealing with Physical Culture and allied subjects, but nothing that meets the needs of the trained Naturopath, or Therapist. The nearest approach to same is a monthly magazine, “The Healthy Life,” to which one or two medical men regularly contribute. This, however, is an organ, as its name implies, issued for the general public, which is interested in matters of health and outdoor life in general.

The same remarks apply to books dealing with Naturopathic subjects. The writer of this article, some little time ago, communicated with a large firm of publishers with respect to a book on “Osteopathy” which they had stated in their catalogue as being ready for a certain date. It was some months after the stated time when he wrote this firm about the book. He received reply that the book had not been published! So far as the writer knows, there is not as yet a single published work on this side dealing with Osteopathy. Needless to say, the same thing obtains in respect to other even less known subjects on this side.

There have been one or two firms

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established in London lately, dealing, on a small scale, with the sale of Appliances and Apparatus for the carrying out of "Nature Cure" and other therapeutic remedies, but there remains yet a good deal of ground to be covered in this direction. Of course, there are several manufacturers and agents for the sale of Electro-therapeutic, Orthopedic, and similar apparatus, but no facilities exist as yet for the publicity and purchase of the many distinctly specialized types of therapeutic appliances which are on the U. S. A. market.

Looking at the matter broadly, however, the war, in the opinion of the writer, is opening out a future here for Naturopathic methods of healing hitherto undreamt of. I have already mentioned the great use to which Massage and Swedish Exercises have been put in the treatment of wounded soldiers; also the stir over the "Barker" controversy which has revealed to the general public, in such a startling manner, the prejudice of the medical profession in respect to treatment being given by any individual, however well-trained or successful in his practice he may be, who is not a member of their profession.

The War Office has equipped, in many parts of the country, large Convalescent Camps where the wounded are being treated on up-to-date therapeutic methods, such as by means of Massage, Hydrotherapy, Radiant Heat and Light, Electro-therapeutics, etc. The results accruing from this are likely to be of a two-fold nature.

First, the doctors employed at such Institutions, seeing the great good resulting to their patients from such methods, will naturally be more disposed either to treat themselves, or sanction the use of such therapeutic measures, in a much fuller measure than hitherto. This both with respect to the special work on which they are at present engaged, and also later when they take up work in private practice again. This is bound to result in a leavening of the whole of the medical profession towards a completer knowl-
edge of, and less antagonistic attitude to, the benefits of those measures which are specifically comprehended in the word "therapeutics."

Secondly, the public itself, coming more fully into touch with these methods and realizing their value, will begin to demand a larger use of them in civilian life.

In addition to the above-mentioned Convalescent Camps, where the treatment given is almost solely of a therapeutic nature, various similar kinds of appliances and apparatus have been installed in many of our Military Hospitals, Red Cross Hospitals and Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospitals. In other cases, again, where such apparatus has not been installed, the wounded are sent for treatment to various local privately owned therapeutic institutions. In practically every hospital of any size, there is also one or more trained masseuses in attendance.

Does not all this taking up of these newer and saner methods of treatment on the part of the medical profession itself, point to one thing—a confession that drugs and serums are insufficient in themselves to effect a cure. For it has only been because the profession has actually been driven to do this sort of thing that it has been done, and these various places equipped with the newer apparatus. It has all been a matter of very slow growth; let us hope that over here, at any rate, the lesson has been learnt. At the same time there is very much room for still greater improvement. Cases needing massage and other therapeutic measures which ought to have attention immediately after the injuries have occurred are left for months without any such attention being given. Progress is therefore much slower and recovery, if not made impossible, is at least considerably delayed.

The writer profoundly hopes that, now that the United States has come into the conflict, it may be possible for all those who, in your country, are working along these newer lines to join together, and, in combination, if possible, with the legalized medical pro-
WHY ALL DRUGLESS METHODS?

By PER NELSON, Physiopath, Hartford, Conn.

This is the age of drugless healing. None dares to deny this. People of both the "upper" and "lower" classes begin to realize that the old school drug treatment is not the proper treatment for restoring and maintaining health. Hundreds, yes thousands of these people come to the drugless practitioners seeking relief.

Some happen to "strike" the "right one" and get permanent relief.

Others have to try out one after another of all the fifty-seven varieties of drugless healing-branches before relief is obtained.

This proves without doubt that there is something "wrong" with the drugless healers.

It should not be so.—Let us face the situation as it is.—Let us try our best to find the missing link.—Let us see things as they are, not as we would like to have them.

What happens if we step in to "brother Osteopath" for examination and treatment?

The Osteopath immediately begins to "find out" whether there is any disordered structure, any "misplaced" ribs, any "slipped" ligaments or tendons, any "overgrown" muscles or any congested or obstructed blood or lymph-vessels.

This constitutes a "thorough" Osteopathic examination.—This is the "Alpha and Omega" of Osteopathic wisdom.

We leave the "Osteopath," and the next one we consult calls himself a "Naprapath."

What will happen? The Naprapath tries his best to discover any "tightened" ligament which he thinks is liable to irritate nerves.

He does not know anything about "displaced ribs" or "slipped ligaments and tendons" or "congested muscles" and pays no attention to them.

Then we go to the "Chiropractor." He analyzes the spine only, and all he cares to look for is "majors" and "minors." He pays no attention to tightened ligaments, congested or obstructed blood or lymph vessels, displaced viscera, etc.

Then we pass along to the "Neuro-path" who only looks for "abnormal vaso-motor activity." He does not know and does not want to know anything else.

Next we come to the "suggestive therapeutist" who has a "thorough" knowledge of the "power of mind over body" and how to "correct and harmonize mental influences." He does not know anything about mechanical body faults and blames all troubles on the "abnormal" mind.

Then we have the "Doctor of Biochemistry" who only looks for some "deficiency" of some inorganic salt in the body.

After going through all this, we perhaps "slip in" to the food scientist who claims that all ills are due to "wrong eating,"—and what do we get? We get a long "learned lecture" on how some foods tend to irritate the "great sympathetic nervous system," which through "abnormal reflexes" causes contractions of the cells, tissues and muscles, which in their order obstruct "cell osmosis" impinge nerves and empty blood-vessels.

And so on through all the fifty-seven varieties of drugless healing branches.

Now who is right?—What system will benefit us the most?—We seek relief.
We do not care whether our trouble is due to slipped ligaments, subluxated vertebrae, lack of cell salts, or an abnormal mind.

We want our health back.

Now who is it that is wrong?

Is it the Osteopath who only looks for mechanical faults? Is it the suggestive therapist who only looks for abnormalities of mind? Is it the food-scientist who only cares about the chemical composition of the body, or who is it?

Well, it can't be the Osteopath, because the Osteopaths have proved time and time again that disease can be caused by displaced ribs and viscera, slipped tendons, etc.

But is it not likewise true that the Chiropractor has proved that disease may be caused by spinal subluxations?

The Naprapath has proven without doubt that disease may be caused by contracted connective tissue, the Neuropath that disease is sometimes caused by disturbed vaso-motor activity, the suggestive therapist that disease may be caused by an abnormal mind, the Doctor of Bio-chemistry that lack of a certain inorganic cell salt may cause disturbances,—and there we are.

Everybody is right.—None is wrong.

Let us draw our own conclusion.—

Perhaps we better ask ourselves this question: Is the single branch drugless practitioner who only applies one mode of treatment based on just one kind of diagnosis worthy the confidence of the people?

We answer no. The practitioner who does not combine and employ all that is good in each and every system of diagnosis and treatment, is not worthy the confidence of the public.

Louis Blumer, N. D., of Hartford, said in one of his public lectures not long ago:

"There is so much good in all systems of healing that it would be a crime to belittle or ignore any of them, but there is so much bad in the best of them that it is not proper for one who uses a single method to fight all other methods."

This is the truth pure and simple.

Drugless healing will not advance as long as this antagonism exists in drugless lines, and the only way to gain and keep the confidence of the public, and to successfully compete with the medical men, is to learn and apply all that is good of all natural methods of healing.

Only the one who does this is a true physician, and the people of the future will not call for an Osteopath, or a Chiropractor, or a Naprapath, but on a full-fledged drugless physician, one who has a knowledge of all these healing branches.

A few drugless schools have now started to teach a combination of drugless methods. That is good.

That is the dawn of scientific drugless healing.

MEN, unless they are of extraordinary mental calibre, are, at the beginning of acting collectively, weak, timid and apathetic, shirking their duty to the association. And yet they are as boastful of their individual importance as they despise their collective importance. To overpraise one's self is vanity, and to despise their collective worth is poverty of spirit.

It seems that always at the foundation of a great enterprise, the very newness of the undertaking cannot possess the prestige of history. The man behind the scenes in a theatre sees only the scaffolding of the romance. Men in general are ruled by superstition, prestige, make believe. An institution that being entirely selfish and that preys upon mankind, like a certain school of medicine that we know of, but that has its roots in history, controls mankind with autocratic authority, and is revered by the unthinking for so doing, whereas an institution of yesterday, that proposes to help mankind to the utmost, cannot command the respect of even its professional beneficiaries.

The literary small advertising patronage that has been received from Naturopathic practitioners, argues an almost total lack of interest in the publication of this Directory, the responsibility for its existence being left to the energy and expense of one individual. Where is the Committee of Ways and Means that should be responsible for the financing of the venture? Echo answers, "Where?"

And yet the object of this Directory is to clothe every drugless practitioner with prestige, power, honor, success, financial reward and renown. This work is the planting in history of a great institution, that to achieve international power and fame. It is to create men from those who, collectively speaking, are only dwarfs. Endowing them with prestige and authority their business becomes quadrupled in consequence and their emoluments correspondingly great. Any advertising patronage, and by gifts of light of money for this venture, would be returned tenfold. Such patronage accompanied with a vital, personal interest in the work, in ways that the publisher can suggest, is absolutely necessary for the highest interests of the Naturopathic profession.
Yours in Truth and Love
Edward Earl Parintov
CHAPTER I

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION

Health is the prime requisite for the achievement of any great purpose in life. The work of healing bodies, minds and hearts is the most needed, and the least understood, of any kind of human service. The aim of this book is to present the fundamental truths of the great health movement now sweeping the world, and to aid the movement by increasing the power of its practitioners.

I shall write as frankly as though I were speaking to a personal friend. Books are as valuable as they are vital. Only the man who writes himself into his book deserves to be read. Unless you feel, after reading a book, that you know the man who wrote it, the time you spent in reading has been wasted.

I have put fifteen years into health study and efficiency work; have tried out the methods of several hundred leading physicians, psychologists and business experts in Europe and America; have been closely and actively associated with the great health pioneers in New York and other large cities; have cured a dozen chronic weaknesses and disorders in myself; have been privileged to offer counsel and aid to several thousand personal clients and pupils.

The whole story is here. I have put my knowledge and experience, such as they may be, at your disposal. If the benefit you receive is only a small shadow of the desire on my part to be of service to you, there will be always in your heart a sense of gratitude to Doctor Lust, and of interest in the noble cause he represents! Then my work will have been done.

Suppose you were making $2,000 a year.

And suppose a friend should say to you, “There is a $10,000 position I think you can have, with a few introductions and a little special training on your part.”

Would you not listen to him, thank him, and try for that position?
In effect, I am going to say just this in the serial expositions that Doctor Lust has asked me to write on "Efficiency in Drugless Healing." If you are professionally engaged in any branch of drugless healing, you should make $10 where you are making $2, and you might accomplish $10 worth of good where you are accomplishing $2 worth. I do not guarantee this enlargement of your income on the day following the reading of these chapters; I do guarantee that if you will think and act along the lines here suggested, you will find such an increase developing in due course of time.

The Nature Cure in America is only 20 per cent efficient.

The statement is unwelcome, but the fact is undeniable. When I first heard the fact, I was tempted to be angry at the man who told me—we are always shortsighted in facing our own shortcomings. But as I listened further, and reasoned the matter out, I saw he was right.

Briefly the situation is this. There are five things the Nature Cure must do in America:

1. Reach the great masses of people, with its gospel of right healing and right living;
2. Attract and convince them, and induce them to try its methods;
3. Heal, instruct and inspire them for a happier, saner life;
4. Gain a financial success and be given a commercial rating in Dun's and Bradstreet's;
5. Adopt a general standard of practice, and on this obtain a legal recognition and license in every State of the Union.

Of these five points, the Nature Cure thus far has satisfactorily covered only one—the healing, instructing and inspiring of the comparatively few whom it has been able to reach. The other four objects remain to be accomplished.

Measured by modern business standards, the Nature Cure in this country is therefore only 20 per cent efficient.

This is no one's fault, but every one's misfortune. The splendid pioneers of drugless healing in America, headed by Doctor Lust, have wrought almost superhuman triumphs in spite of overwhelming obstacles. They have done more than could have been asked or expected. But that 80 per cent of inefficiency stares us in the face, and must be wiped out.

For ten years I have wanted to write a modern book along this line, but have waited until I had proved enough efficiency in my own work to show that I knew the subject. You may safely disregard what
a man says until you have asked two questions: "What reason has he for saying it, and what right has he to say it?" In order to show this reason and this right, I shall take the liberty of making this introductory article very personal. The ground covered by the chapters will be so different from that originally covered by the editorials of the writer years ago, in the columns of The Naturopath, that it seems necessary to introduce him all over again.

For a number of years the old friends in the Nature Cure have been kind enough to ask about the work I was doing and its relation to the health propaganda. This introductory article may serve also as an answer to these friends.

It is often best to leave, for a time, whatever we love most.

To keep our life big and sweet and wholesome, we must safeguard our warmest sympathies by our coolest judgments. And if anything—person or ambition or occupation or pleasure—claims our intense devotion, our whole affection, this we must beware of, as our greatest danger. It will burn us out and leave us a cinder; we must flee it, or subdue it, or protect ourselves from it, else it destroys us.

Here lies the first reason for my apparent desertion of Health Reform and the Nature Cure. I was so completely wrapped up in it that I found myself slowly suffocating. We need "air-baths" for our brains, as well as for our bodies. And to live constantly in the same mental atmosphere is to poison our intellect with the carbonic acid gas of prejudice.

Many a time, when I was recommending the books, foods and garments of Doctor Lust's original Kneipp Store of New York, I would seize the poor customer by the force of my loquacity, and keep him a prisoner till midnight, shackling him with merciless arguments and tying him up in long phrases, till the wretched man was so dazed he forgot to take home what he came for, when at last I allowed him to limp feebly out. Countless repetitions of this excessive zeal gradually exhausted me.

For years, the only meetings I went to were the stamping-grounds of freaks and cranks, all of whom had a theory which alone would save the world—and no two of them alike! I read only health books, ate only health foods, studied only health systems, took only health exercises, wore only health clothes, followed only health advice—and got deathly sick of it all!

A good riproarious jambourée, of pork and pickles and soda biscuits, catsup and coffee and jelly and mince-pie, is a first-class remedy, taken at proper intervals—say two or three times a year—for those
afflicted with a health-cult habit. (This volume is signed, and the publisher exonerated.) When a man is so healthy he is miserable, he isn't healthy. I was getting that way—and I knew I had to find some other business, or else grow utterly narrow, queer, sour, intolerant.

The average reformer is only a third of a man. He needs an informer to keep him broad, and a performer to keep him busy. I know probably five hundred reformers, hygienic and metaphysical. Out of that number, I should say that four hundred and seventy-five are more or less unsafe as teachers and guides because theoretical, one-sided, ignorant, unadaptable, mercenary, egotistical, or immoral. The more I see of our modern, self-styled "advanced thinkers," the less I want to see. Only dunces remain devotees. And I found that, no matter how hard I fought against it, I myself was accumulating a "following" composed of those who falsely measure a man by his notions instead of by his actions.

When I was assistant editor of The Naturopath, many people took the magazine just because I wrote for it. That was not a good reason for taking it. As well drink a beverage because the cup is painted prettily, as read only that magazine which hands out its truth in frescoed phrases of a particular stamp. I am not ungrateful to the hundreds of loyal friends and devoted readers who stood by Doctor Lust and myself in our early struggles. They made us, perhaps, even more than we made ourselves. But my work in the Nature Cure, being almost entirely of a literary character, had no permanent objective basis. And there came a time when I said to myself: "If you're any good, you'll get out of this, start in again where you're unknown, make a place for yourself on a business footing—and prove all the truths of which you write so easily!" A collegian isn't educated until he is proud to exchange the "mortar-board" he wears on his head for the one he works with his hands. I knew a prodigious lot—but Wisdom never once looked at me until the day I started to work.

There was another personal reason for going elsewhere. Certain people who read my books and editorials, having not the wit to comprehend them, forthwith noised abroad their suspicion that "Purinton is a visionary—poetic and unpractical; he may be all right for the short-haired women and long-haired men, but I'm a plain business man, with no time for dreams." Ah, my unfortunate friend, you always will be a "plain" business man so long as you have no time for dreams—the extraordinary, colossal business men are made by their dreams! How do I know? Because for the past twelve years I have worked, side by side, with just such men.
During this time, I have been not only the associate but the personal friend and counsellor of various types of business men, whose incomes ranged from $20,000 to $50,000 a year—and every one was a pronounced, self-confessed "dreamer"! When I was in the Nature Cure, I merely talked my dreams; since I have been in regular trades and pursuits, I have worked them out;—but they are the same dreams. And in order to realize them, I had to leave the place where I was thought a mere poet. Never try to change people's first impressions of you; when you want to develop another side of your nature, pack up and dig out.

So much for the personal side. I have mentioned this first, because of the many kind requests about me that are still coming to Doctor Lust's office, and I don't want anybody to think for a moment that my absence from Naturist circles came through negligence or desertion. It was all a part of a great plan, through which I might become of more service to Humanity.

But the real reason for trying to broaden my experience lay in the hope of winning to our cause of truth and freedom, the millions of people who had not yet come for what we had to give them. I had seen "quack doctors" flourish amazingly on a stylish avenue of New York;—while a few doors away, on a dingy back street, a sincere Nature Curist was literally starving for bread. I had watched some nervous "professor" of physical culture reach fame by a single bound, on a mere sensational device for catching trade;—while an honest teacher of life's greatest truths could not hold his little handful of hearers. I had known the maker of a patent health food and a metaphysical rigmarole to have his devout bands of worshippers all over America;—while a great healer who was both honest and unselfish wasn't believed by the neighbors next door. Why? That question haunted me. Couldn't a man be sincere and shrewd at the same time? Was it impossible to gain popularity and hold your principles too? Was it right, and unavoidable, that Nature Cure should be so shamefully discredited, while the vendors of poisonous drugs grew rich and sleek and exalted by society?

So long as I protested, blamed and rebelled, I had no answer to these questions. But when I began to study my own deficiencies, the answer came in a flash—"You Naturists don't know your job! You are in the business of selling a commodity—health. But you have never learned business psychology, nor applied business methods, nor even respected business principles. If you were selling pianos or carpets or stove-polish, you would hire real salesmen and establish a modern system of management. You fail to win popularity because you neglect the right methods of merchandising—or because you try to
sell reform, which no one wants, and no one pays for. If Doctor Munyon is a millionaire, it is because he is a clever business man. He is richer than you, not because he is less respectable, but because he is more efficient. Put your brains in your work—not in your talk; meanwhile stop bemoaning your hard luck; you haven’t any, there isn’t any, there is only hard hearing when Good Luck calls.”

When my kind fairy got through lecturing me in this fashion, I perceived that the success of my future work demanded three things:

1. A fuller knowledge of and sympathy with human nature, enabling me to understand normal people’s wants, and also their difficulties in applying new truths;
2. A thorough training in the psychology of advertising and salesmanship, making the appeal in my writings commercially effective;
3. A careful observance and experience of business methods of various kinds, preventing those mistakes of ignorance by which most reformers are defeated.

Let me illustrate what I mean by “knowing your job.”

As you know, Doctor Lust is the compiler and publisher of a number of original books on Natural Healing and Wholesome Living, including my own “Philosophy of Fasting” and “Lords of Ourselves.” It was my work to announce these books to the general public. How did I mostly do it? By emphasizing those peculiar, idealistic or iconoclastic portions which were attractive to only a few of us “cranks” but sounded crazy to the average superficial thinker! There is, for example, a good amount of really valuable and helpful information in the book “Lords of Ourselves”;—but a short while ago, a part of the chapter on sound sleep was copied, almost word for word, by one of the New York Sunday papers, in advising nervous women how to relax and recuperate. But in preparing the leaflet of announcement for this book, I deliberately chose the few extremely radical statements on diet, sex, religion, et cetera, which the book contains—and entirely omitted the practical side of personal helpfulness! This was noble reform—and wretched salesmanship! No man will pay for being startled, or even sermonized, in a health book.

The sick man wants recovery—not discovery.

Another example. I have before me the booklets, letters and elaborate “follow-up” system of a most successful Nature Cure institute. The proprietor uses modern methods of advertising, featuring “testimonials”
and other quack-medicine schemes to influence prospective clients. In all the time that I have known Doctor and Mrs. Lust, not one printed testimonial has been used, I believe, in presenting the advantages of the "Yungborn" at Butler. This unique fact is to their everlasting credit. They have built up a large sanitarium system on the basis of friend-to-friend recommendation, and the personal benefit that patients and visitors have received. But, nevertheless, this is not good business, from a worldly standpoint. The Butler health home is competing with a dozen other institutions nearby—most of them now operated by men who received a large share of their knowledge and impetus from the founders of the Yungborn! Should scientific advertising be made to serve and prosper only the newer health resorts, while the parent of them is too modest, or too unskilled, to sound her own claims?

In short, the use of words in the Nature Cure has been too much art—too little science. You must win the world before you can reform it; to win it, you must study it; to study it, you must live with it, work with it, sympathize with it, fight and suffer and fall and rise and conquer with it;—therefore, to reform the world, you must for a time stop reforming it. I left the reform business in order to learn the reform business, this being perhaps the one business that must be learned from the outside. And the first booklet written, after I knew my work, gained a circulation of 500,000 copies in five months—as against a total audience of perhaps 100,000 people in the ten years preceding! In one month of scientific publicity, I have recently been able to reach as many heads and hearts as formerly responded in the course of ten years! Has it not been worth while to get training as well as truth?

There are two reasons for this lengthy and extremely personal introduction.

The first reason is to prove the writer's willingness to take his own medicine. Some very plain statements will be made in these chapters—but the writer has forced plainer ones on himself! You may be angry at some of these statements—your anger will not be a circumstance compared with the anger of the writer at discovering his own weakness, inefficiency and one-sidedness during those early years when he was vainly attempting to be a great reformer. The test of good advice is that the man who gives it swallowed some first. Self-analysis, self-criticism, self-reform; these are the three steps to a life of genuine altruism. The best way to teach others how to be healthy is to teach ourselves how to be sane.

The second reason for a personal introduction is to attest the knowledge and authority of the writer along efficiency lines. There is a vast
amount of preaching being done in advanced thought circles by those who have left all the practicing to be done by their patients and students. Women who have been divorced are selling instructions on how to make marriage a success; men who are poverty-stricken have the nerve to write books on the attainment of wealth; "healers" who look as if they had one foot in the grave and the other foot on the yon side of it, guarantee to make you well in a few magic lessons or treatments;—and such performances are allowed to go on, ad nauseam and ad infinitum.

Being weary unto death of this sort of thing, I wrote nothing about efficiency in drugless healing until I had solved the efficiency problem for myself. Your forbearance is requested a little further, in the demonstration of this fact.

Let us consider the practical side of health study.

The last place to look for wisdom is in a college, just as the last place to look for health is in a drug-store and the last place to look for justice is in a law-court. One of the great fallacies of the day is that a college of medicine, law or theology turns out wise men;—to overcome and outgrow this fallacy is the first task of a college graduate.

We grow brain-wise through working, body-wise through playing, heart-wise through loving, soul-wise through suffering. We grow wise in no respect through studying.

As soon as possible after graduation from college, I made friends with some nice, accommodating rats and let them eat up my diploma. While a severe method of poisoning the rats, this expedient enabled me to say that the parchment had been lost, and thus delivered me from the customary duty of framing it and hanging it on the wall. The only diploma worth having is a record of deeds. Some colleges are fine institutions, some teachers magnificent men; but the whole system is wrong. It fails to connect with life.

The same truth applies, at least partially, to schools of natural therapeutics—whether of naturopathy, hydrotherapy, osteopathy, chiropractic, mechanotherapy, food chemistry, mental science or spiritual forces. They teach the art of healing, but not the business of healing;—and the art is useless without the business. How can a drugless physician get more patients, keep those he has, make them all pay promptly and well, secure their fullest co-operation, and save his own time and strength in caring for them? These questions are as important to him as the question of cure is to his patients. How, in short, can the new principles of "scientific management" as applied to other trades and professions, be utilized in the Nature Cure for the equal benefit of patient and practitioner?
This question has never been stated before, to my knowledge; much less answered! The reason is plain; no drugless healer has learned enough about scientific management to adapt the principles to his work; and no efficiency engineer has been paid to devote his time for several months—at $100 or more a week—to the raising of business standards in the new therapeutic field. Any doctor who could afford to pay an efficiency expert $100 a week is too good a business man to need the expert. So the profession of drugless healing and the science of business method have remained far apart.

Some naturopath or osteopath or psychopath may interject the query: "Why should I learn business method for my work of healing the sick? What possible connection has an efficiency engineer with the relief of pain and recovery of health?"

Let facts, not theories, be the answer. I shall cite a number of cases of rank inefficiency, known to me personally, and shall outline the efficiency principle whose adoption would have prevented the error in each case. Most of these friends are people of noble character, doing a noble work. But a man may be a true physician, a superb teacher, a great reformer, and still be a failure as regards the study and use of modern efficiency methods. I have recently been told, quite forcibly, that the saviors of the world have never been "efficiency" men. True enough—but they did not undertake a work where efficiency was needed on the material plane. If your mission is to be a martyr, I respect and love and revere you for carrying out the mission. But if your mission is to take money for lessons or treatments or books or prescriptions, and you don't make a successful business of it, I pity you for sadly falling down on your job. This plain distinction must be sharply enforced; and in these chapters I shall discuss only the efficiency side, referring to examples of inefficiency as a business engineer would do—frankly and impersonally.

**Example One**

A specialist on health without drugs failed to read up the laws of his State regarding a physician’s license, and began to prescribe as a doctor. The Medical Society dragged him into court, and robbed him of a large sum of money. He posed as a martyr. He was a fool—by efficiency standards.

Efficiency principle: Never expect to succeed in the Nature Cure by transgressing the law. If you are strong enough, repeal the law; if not, conform to it. Either smash the law and frame a new one legalizing drugless practice, as the osteopaths have done in most States and the
naturopaths are now trying to do; or else hire a cheap doctor to make your examinations and prescriptions legal, as the quack medicine sharks have been doing for a generation. All this wholesale antagonism of the Medical Trust by healers is, to an efficiency man, sheer waste of time and energy and money.

Example Two

A young exponent of the fast-cure barely escaped a year's term of imprisonment because a patient died while fasting and the law accused the practitioner of murder. In this case the law was right—the patient was in no condition for a measure so extreme. Much as I believe in the long fast, I would never prescribe it for a serious disease except in conjunction with a qualified M. D., who would technically watch the symptoms and assume legal responsibility in case of death.

Efficiency principle: Never treat a case where death is remotely possible, without arranging for a certificate by a registered physician. We protest because drug doctors are licensed to kill—why should healers be allowed to do so? There is a deal of malpractice in the drugless ranks, due to ignorance, prejudice and incompetency. Our first, and hardest, job is to weed out the undesirables from our own back yard.

Example Three

A gymnast founded a health resort. He made so much money that the bookkeeper of the place ran off with $500 in his clothes, and the money wasn't missed till the absconder was caught and the money observed sticking in his coat, hat and shoes. The founder had too many schemes and reforms on hand, he couldn't follow any to the finish and his employees took advantage of his absence.

Efficiency principle: Concentrate on one thing till you have built a systematic, automatic basis for its permanent success. I used to heal a little, teach a little, write a little, speak a little, reform a little, merchandise a little, co-operate a little, uplift a little, and do various other things a little. I got nowhere.

The phrenologist said my "continuity" was weak. It was. It is no longer. I have cut out everything but writing, learned how to do that, and reached the place where I wanted to be. If you are engaged in healing, focus on that and forget all else. Can you picture a leading surgeon, or even a famous prizefighter, sloshing around to wild-eyed
reform gatherings and exhorting the populace on socialism, single tax, eugenics, anti-vaccination, or the astral emanations of the sublunary sphere? Too many healers are just plain cranks, with axes to grind.

Example Four

A great hygienist and humanitarian keeps a stenographer who is a noble example of what a stenographer ought not to be. She can’t spell, can’t punctuate, can’t paragraph, can’t edit, and when feeling real good she takes dictation at the rate of a word in three minutes. Why does the great humanitarian keep the poor stenographer? Because no one else will have her. And he is a great humanitarian. Far into the night, when this beauteous maid is spending her carefree young life at the “movies” or a tango whirl, this gray-haired employer laboriously deciphers the Chinese puzzles she wrote for letters, and clumsily corrects them for her ladyship to re-write next day. At the stroke of midnight, he wearily passes his lily-white hand across his fevered brow, and placidly murmurs what a noble-hearted fellow he is. Noble-hearted chump and transcendental numskull!

Efficiency principle: Choose your helpers by how much work they can do, with the least supervision, in the best and easiest way, and the shortest possible time. Any other basis of employment is unfair to you, your clerk, and your client. Some day we shall wake up to the fact that it is rotten reform, as well as rotten business, to clutter up the office with a sickly bunch of addle-noodled nobodies who couldn’t get a job washing windows in a regular commercial house. When I have to enter the average hygienic or metaphysical institution, I always fix up a resolute grin and plaster it firmly on my face in advance; otherwise I should grow suddenly and righteously wrathful, and push the whole performance out the window.

Example Five

A chiropractor, of unusual skill and personality, charges half the rate generally asked for chiropractic treatment, and for good measure throws in a free lecture on diet, exercise, optimism, and mental suggestion. Having educated the patients to the point where they don’t need her any more forever, she feels her duty has been done—she will no longer be under the painful necessity of taking money from them. On prosperous days she earns as much as $1.25 an hour—less than is made by a first-class plumber; and I think she suspects herself of robbery if she goes above 75 cents an hour. This lady missed her calling—she should have been a charity society.
Efficiency principle: Never cut your fee; when you do you cheapen your work and impair its value to the client. Let him pay with notes, or on the instalment plan, if he is very poor. But have enough self-respect to hold your standard price, and to give only as much instruction as the fee includes.

Example Six

A metaphysician, some of whose clients are millionaires, didn't have enough money to pay her board bill. She wrote a personal letter to some of her wealthy patients who owed her large amounts, explained how she needed money, and humbly suggested that they forward a small sum on account. There was not the faintest ripple of response. And the next meal of the metaphysical lady is now dependent on the mercy of friends, while her creditors are gadding around at pleasure resorts, with hundreds of dollars' worth of unpaid fees deserted and forgotten.

Efficiency principle: Never send out your own bills—employ a secretary, or if needed a collection agency. And render the bills on time, as a meatman or grocer does. It is unprofessional for a doctor or healer personally to ask a patient to settle up;—and unbusinesslike to allow the bill to run on. Doctors have themselves largely to blame for "bad accounts"; they render the statements so irregularly and unsystematically as to create the impression of their indifference to the manner and time of settlement. It is fatal, however, to let a client suspect that you are actually in need of money; being a mystery-dispenser, you are supposed to be fed and clothed miraculously. Your secretary may suggest that you are purchasing new equipment, or conducting original researches, or doing charity work, and therefore would appreciate the payment of fees overdue—but never that your landlady wants the rent, or your tailor has a bad look in his eye! Every doctor should take a course in magic;—he is supposed by his clients to wear a fresh silk hat every day, and to produce it from nobody knows where.

Example Seven

A magazine devoted to mental hygiene failed completely, with debts aggregating several hundred thousand dollars. The editorial end outweighed the commercial. The two means of self-support for a magazine of this character had been neglected; namely, a generous income from regular advertising, and the possibility of making the journal a feeder for some other unprofitable enterprise or institution.
Efficiency principle: Run the financial side of your work as a business—not as a reform or philanthropy. Get a business manager who is just as eager to make money as you are to do good—then you will have a sane, effective combination.

Example Eight

A healer, lecturer and health reformer is so devoted to his work that he never takes a vacation. He won’t even spend 25 cents for a gallery seat in a theatre, for fear of robbing his work of a quarter of a dollar and a couple of hours. The man is prematurely gray and wrinkled, his nerves are on edge, he cannot find repose. The world exists merely for him to reform. I have been tempted to suspect that God may have had some other purpose in mind than this, when He made the world; but I would never dare to hint such a possibility to my ardent friend, lest he accuse me of sacrilege.

Efficiency principle: Love your work enough to leave it and forget it every so often. We are only atoms in the Cosmic Plan; why agitate ourselves as though we were supernal cyclones of importance? The fatal defect in all reform is overseriousness; and no reformer is really sane until he can laugh at his own solemnity. The best sermon for a preacher to hear is a funny play; and a hired clown should hold the seat of honor at every sanitarium.

Example Nine

A purveyor of mental sunshine organized a club of 50,000 optimists. He then prepared a rosy-hued mining-scheme attachment. Believing in the smiling gentleman and all his works, the club members handed over large sums for small portions of stock—and proceeded to wait for independent fortunes to amble to their doors. They are still waiting. The club and its magazine went to pieces, together with the faith of thousands in the honesty of all professional reformers and uplifters. Moral: To regain your courage, follow an optimist; to regain your cash, follow a pessimist.

Efficiency principle: Never try to capitalize reform. If you wish to incorporate and sell stock, make no promise of dividends or even of return of principal; and be content to grow normally, without any get-rich-quick features or sensational appeals.
Example Ten

A prolific writer on health subjects recently killed himself. He could not live any longer with his conscience. It was found that he had used the health cult as a cloak for the most horrible infamies, and under the guise of East Indian philosophy had systematically ruined and corrupted young girls and boys. For years he had worn a sheet of iron over his heart, to protect him against the weapons of outraged husbands and fathers; but at last an accusing conscience rose within him, smote the iron shield asunder, and impelled the hypocrite to seize the means of his own self-destruction.

Efficiency principle: Do not imagine that you can substitute cult for character, and get away with it. There is nothing in Christian Science, New Thought, Pragmatism, Spiritism, Theosophy or Vedanta to take the place of the old-fashioned Christian virtues. And if a “guru”, swami or high priest of the occult orders you to violate your sense of reverence, decency and honor, tell him in plain language to go to Hell, and yourself immediately move in the opposite direction.

Forgive this outburst, kind friends. I am not pessimistic, but I walk no more in cloudland. Facts are things to be faced. During my past fifteen years of rather close observation, not merely these ten, but hundreds of examples of gross inefficiency—mental, moral, financial or industrial—have appeared in the deeds of those who claim a superior knowledge of the laws of life. We who know the fallacy of the drug-delusion and the dogma-superstition, have learned not to expect much from doctors, teachers and preachers of the old school. But how shall we excuse ourselves, when our blunders are more colossal?

In 1900, my great object was to reform the world. In 1917, my great object is to make of myself an embodiment of the ideals I used to cherish for the world. The present object, while perhaps just as unattainable, is certainly more reasonable. And, beloved brethren, I can smile a heap more—a smile being God’s kind of sermon.

Efficiency study is primarily a study of ideals.

Every drugless practitioner is more or less an idealist. Having found a saner mode of healing and better way of living, he endeavors to impress them on his patients, and embody them in his own character. A healer must have ideals as a doctor must have pills.

Now the reason why so many idealists fail to get anywhere is that they try to stand alone before they are ready. To succeed objectively, they must have the antecedent counsel, system and co-operation of
materialists. A young idealist needs the support of materialists as a young tree in a land of storm needs the support of a wooden box or brace, to which it is securely fastened. The heart of a materialist may be of wood, but his head is something you can tie to.

Preachers are paupers—hustlers are millionaires. The motive of the former and the method of the latter must be combined in any man who is fully grown. Until the apostles of the Nature Cure learn how to get hold of money in large sums, and to expend it wisely in promoting their work, they must expect hardship, anxiety, persecution, disappointment. There is a science of money-making, which science we reformers have not learned.

Beautiful visions in themselves lead nowhere. They must be supplemented by stern vows, disciplined habits, healthy life, modern method, wise counsel, earnest co-operation, fair dealing, genuine service, tolerant spirit, endless toil, boundless optimism, and eternal renewal of purpose.

When the writer came to apprehend his material inefficiency, he broke away from the little band of dreamers who were so congenial, and set his feet firmly in the tracks of the big business men. He opened his eyes and ears, and shut his mouth (a course of action earnestly recommended to all preachers and reformers); he unlimbered his clerical knees, grabbed the hardest job in sight with his velvet palms of a chronic poet, and bathed his pedagogical brow in the honest sweat of a good workman. And from that day to this, he has had small use for most parsons, poets and pedagogues. They are living an imitation life.

We are not wandering from our subject, we digress in order to progress. There should be a law forbidding a man to write, preach or teach until he has done a regular man’s job—of deeds, not words; and made a good living at it. The curse of our libraries, magazines and newspapers, of our classical schools and theological seminaries, of our pulpits and reform centers and uplift movements, is the presence in them of men who never did anything but theorize. Wisdom is a consequence of work—it enters not through the ears, but through the pores; and the only safe leader is he in whom inspiration followed perspiration.

The writer of these chapters claims no merit for them in a literary sense. If they possess any value, it is because they are the record and result of his fifteen years of personal experience in twenty different lines of work, all of them bearing on “Efficiency in Drugless Healing.”

He has overcome in one way or another a large, varied and beautiful assortment of ailments and weaknesses; from indigestion, catarrh, emaciation, chronic headache, liver trouble and appendicitis, to sleep-
lessness, the worry habit, nervous prostration, a congealing bashfulness, a paralyzing irresolution, and extreme vocational misfitness. He has trebled his working capacity, for several years performing the duties of three different officers in the same institution. He has recently earned in a day as much as he formerly received for a month's wages. Only because he has succeeded fairly well in producing efficiency for himself, does he dare to offer suggestions along this line to readers of his books.

Professionally, moreover, he has had unusual opportunities for acquiring knowledge of this new science.

He has served an apprenticeship in advertising under the President of the largest outdoor advertising company in the world.

He has worked with a prominent New York advertising agency, as writer and solicitor.

He has had access to the Mahin Course in Advertising, the Lord School of Practical Advertising, the Sheldon Course in Salesmanship, and various courses in Personal Efficiency.

He has been publicity counsel for several magazines and corporations.

He has organized the largest club devoted to Health and Efficiency ever established in this City, with nearly 2,000 members in Greater New York, and memberships extending throughout the United States and to twenty foreign countries.

He has formed a partnership with the President of a leading press syndicate, for special training along publicity lines.

He has become personally acquainted with, and more or less informed in the methods of, the founder of the National Civic Federation; the founder of the National Association of Corporation Schools; the head of the Industrial League; the principal teacher in the Emerson Institute of Efficiency; the secretary of the American Institute of Social Service; and various other prominent people whose experience is of value, in adaptations to the Nature Cure.

He has been officially connected with a drugless health resort, and has helped in prescribing for the patients their diet, massage, gymnastics, and instructions in hygiene.

He has written a number of health books and has been staff contributor for various magazines devoted to physical and mental hygiene.

He has prepared a series of booklets on Efficiency that have gained the widest circulation of any business literature of the kind ever published—an average of 100,000 orders a month having been received,
from such institutions as Gimbel Brothers, Pennsylvania Railroad, National Biscuit Company, Remington Typewriter Company, U. S. Army, Commercial League, Prudential Life Insurance Company, New York Hospitals and Board of Education. So great has been the demand for this series of Efficiency booklets that the publishers, at this moment, are 200,000 orders behind in their mailing department.

The object in the foregoing rather distasteful personal recital is to convey to you the idea that the writer has had sufficient training to warrant the preparation of a series of discussions on "Efficiency in Drugless Healing." If you are convinced that he should be able to speak with some authority, let us proceed with the discussion proper. It is being qualified, not being quoted, that makes a writer worth reading. And until we learn to judge an author by qualification rather than quotation, the business of buying books will remain more or less a gamble, and that of making books more or less a crime.

What do we mean by "Efficiency in Drugless Healing?"

We mean a thorough analysis of the profession with regard to its threefold aspects of a science, an art, and a business; a frank recognition of the lacks and limitations of most practitioners, whether mechanical (such as the osteopath, chiropractor and mechanotherapist); physiological (such as the hydropath, herbalist and dietist); or metaphysical (such as the "divine" healer, psychotherapist, and Christian Scientist); and finally a systematic endeavor to supply the needs and requirements for large success—whether social, educational, economic, literary, financial, managerial, clerical, or moral.

Of the science and the art of drugless healing I shall say nothing, excepting as discussion of the business side may involve such mention. Not being professionally qualified to offer advice on these two aspects, I shall remain silent. But as any man who thinks for himself is qualified to utter an opinion, I would say, in passing, that the science and the art need improvement as much as the business; and the reason that the Nature Cure in America finds everywhere opposition and misunderstanding is that few Nature Curists in America know their job. They are inadequately prepared—and often ignorant of the fact.

When we blame the world for a slow acceptance of our truth, we should really blame ourselves for an imperfect expression of that truth. Martyrs are slain not for their principles, but for their prejudices. Whenever a natural healer was jailed for malpractice, I used to damn the jailer and deify the prisoner. I now pity them both, and the change in feeling is good for me, whether it helps them or not. Only a fanatic goes to prison for his faith, a wise man turns his faith into deeds
that the world wants. To avoid persecution, we must live more, love more, talk less, and condemn not at all. In these chapters we are criticizing not men, but methods; and to point out the bad methods of a good friend is one of the friendliest things we can do.

I base the following analysis (a) on a familiarity with the modern efficiency plans now being used by the most successful corporations; (b) on a general survey of therapeutic fields extending through a period of fifteen years; (c) on a recent special study of representative Nature Cure institutions acknowledged to be the leaders in America. The analysis applies to any sanitarium, school, or private practice in the domain of drugless healing. To obtain personally the information that I shall try to give, the reader would have to stop his work for at least a year, devote his whole time to research and experiment, and spend at least $1,000 for instruction and equipment, besides losing his own regular income. Therefore, I hope you may deem the suggestions worthy of your thoughtful consideration.

The Nature Cure is not merely a profession of healing.

It is a department store of health, combining at least fifteen sections, all related but each distinct, and each for its highest usefulness to be conducted by a corps of trained workers under a managing expert. The wonderful success of great stores like Wanamaker’s or Woolworth’s lies in the fact that each department is organized as a separate institution, and is made to pay for itself or is discontinued. To every Nature Cure establishment, this principle applies; and because it has never been adopted or even recognized, a true standard for estimating costs, labors and results is virtually unknown to the general practitioner.

You can easily verify this by asking a naturopath or a metaphysician what it costs to secure a new patient; how much he loses a year in the interest on payments deferred and the capital on fees never met; which forms of advertising pay, which do not, and the reasons for the difference in results; how much work his stenographer and other helpers should turn out each day; what number of possible students or clients live in the territory covered by his range of practice, and what proportion of these he is getting; where he is losing time, energy or money by needlessly indulging in his bad personal habits and eccentricities. Put questions like these to the average drugless healer, note the blank look on his face, then realize how far he is from being an efficient man.

A leader in the business world must base any permanent success on such figures, in black and white, carried to the last penny. These, the practitioner should know, but he doesn’t.
The fifteen requisite departments in the ideal Nature Cure establishment are as follows:

1. Organization  
2. Standardization  
3. Demonstration  
4. Publicity  
5. Advertisement  
6. Correspondence  
7. Salesmanship  
8. Social Service  
9. Therapeutics  
10. Education  
11. Co-operation  
12. Philanthropy  
13. Scientific Management  
14. Law and Ethics  
15. Finance

Not more than five or six of these departments will be found, satisfactorily covered, in the scope of the average school, sanitarium, or individual practice. They must all be found, in every one of our health institutions, before we can justly claim "Efficiency in Drugless Healing."

If through these chapters I can succeed in pointing out the possibility, desirability and necessity of making the work of every hygienic leader from two to five times as effective and productive as it now is, I shall feel that the many years of study, toil and hardship that I have undergone by way of preparation, are at last sufficiently rewarded.


CHAPTER II

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATURE CURE

Books are about the last thing in the world for a human being to study. Books are valuable to the student only when things more valuable are studied first.

Neither Nature, man nor God may be known through books. And the first three studies for any human being are Nature, man and God. To be healthy you must know Nature, to be successful you must know man, to be happy you must know God, and to be useful you must know all three.

A young man should hesitate a long time before deciding on a professional career, such as law, medicine, art, music, or education. The reason for this attitude of doubt lies not in the career, but in the stupid, theoretical and inadequate preparation for the career that American civilization offers. If a boy goes to a business college or enters a business office, he may reasonably expect in due time to become a business man; but if he goes to a school of medicine, theology, music or art, there is no possible way of determining what he will end up as.

The only certain thing about the young professional man is that he should be taught how to fast indefinitely. He will need this knowledge. But, alas, he will find it was not included in his diploma. I never have the heart to preach fasting to a senior in college. No, say I, let the poor fellow eat while he can.

Judged by efficiency tests, from one to three years in the average college or seminary course is largely wasted. But, on the other hand, judged by character and culture tests, proportionately as much time in a business or factory training is lost to the young man or woman. And real preparation for life must include efficiency, character and culture, produced together.

The aim of both education and employment should be opportunity. No school, and no business, should open its doors to a young man or woman without having a straight course mapped out, whereby the ap-
Applicant may be ensured promotion, advancement, and the highest rewards commensurate with his talents, efforts and ambitions. No such provision has been made. Probably two-thirds of the students in American colleges reach their senior year without knowing what they will do in life or how they will do it.

Even a larger proportion of the young men and women occupied in the trades and industries lack a definite goal of achievement, and the knowledge of how to attain it. Practicality in education, ideality in employment, both leading to opportunity for the young—these problems are two of the greatest in the whole wide world to-day.

Here, in passing, I would offer a suggestion. Why should not the science of health as taught in the Nature Cure be studied by every pupil at an American college, academy, or high school? Must we gain all our converts from the ranks of broken-down invalids, who have no time, strength, money, hope, enthusiasm, to give to the cause? Would it not be possible to prepare a text-book or series of text-books, adapted to the requirements of universities and secondary schools, then by political and personal influence obtain the endorsement of school officials and the adoption of these texts as a part of the regular course leading to the bachelor's degree? If a noted writer or teacher prepared the texts on the basis of material furnished by Doctor Lust and other leading naturists, and if the right organized effort were made among educators, I believe that ultimately the knowledge of Naturism would occupy its rightful place in the educational system of America.

The value of a study is measured by the number and kind of opportunities leading from it. The recognition of this principle is fast gaining credence in our scholastic institutions.

When I was a boy, one of the marks of extreme elegance and erudition was the fact of knowing a lot of dead languages. To speak Sanskrit was to look like Solomon. It was held that no man could be truly pious unless he could with speed and joy dig Sanskrit roots from the Scriptures. Now, happily, the truth is being learned; that the root of a dead language is like the root of a dead tooth—good for exhibition purposes only. And to a real man, exhibition is inhibition. Even for a prospective clergyman, a year of social service in college is worth five years of Sanskrit.

On the other hand, the engineering classes in our great universities have doubled and trebled in a single generation. I can remember when a youth who studied to be an engineer was considered lacking in ambition or intellectuality. Hardly, hardly. A man up in Schenectady is said to be making $100,000 a year as an electrical engineer, and another in
New York has a yearly income of more than $200,000 from his profession of mining engineer. Who would not be an engineer with such opportunities ahead?

There are more opportunities for an ambitious man or woman in the study of Naturism than in any other with which I am familiar. These may not appear on the surface. I would therefore, as one who has derived untold benefit from Nature Cure, point out the advantages of knowing its principle and practice.

No young person is ready for life until he has learned his relation to Nature, his relief from Nature, his resource in Nature. All failure, sickness, poverty, misery, worry, vice and crime is but a transgression of natural law, a violation of natural instinct, a repression or diversion of natural talent. When we learn, live and do only what is natural, we are bound to achieve health, vigor, hope, courage, character, poise, efficiency, growth, usefulness, happiness.

There are at least seven kinds of opportunity afforded by study of the Nature Cure, with its various branches, connections and affiliations. There is vocational opportunity, cultural opportunity, social opportunity, financial opportunity, fraternal opportunity, individual opportunity, inspirational opportunity. Each kind of opportunity merits a little discussion by itself.

1. Vocational Opportunity

A peculiar characteristic of the Nature Cure lies in the breadth and variety of its applications. When you have mastered the subject, you can take your choice of a score of professions or occupations, each of which demands a working knowledge of Naturism for its largest and finest development.

You may become a physician, healer, companion, attendant or nurse, a gymnasium instructor, a vocational advisor, a teacher of domestic science, a playground director, a dietetic counsel, a lecturer on health and kindred themes, a social service worker, a traveling salesman for hygienic goods, a manufacturer of special clothing, foods or appliances, a baker, grocer or restaurant proprietor, a leader in efficiency promotion, a writer or a publisher of books and magazines on hygienic and psychological themes; or an influential person in a choice of many other fields of labor.

Indeed, there is hardly a sphere of humanitarian service that would not be expanded and improved by the application of Nature Cure ideas and methods. If you are just beginning your life work, or if you know
any one whose career is not yet fixed, a thoughtful consideration of the value of Nature Cure study will repay you or your friend to an unusual degree. Preparation is the door to promotion. And as a preparation for any kind of life, or position in it, a knowledge of Nature stands first.

2. Cultural Opportunity

Many leading thinkers of this country have uttered strong protest in the matter of industrial education. These men declare that the shop studies, vocational courses and trade schools now so prevalent have a tendency to blind a youth toward the real goal of life, which is something more than making a living, and to cripple and dwarf the finer traits, sympathies and sensibilities. There is ground for this protest. Many of the old-fashioned ideas of culture and ideals of character, which made our ancestors clean, strong and true, are being swept away in the rush, roar and dust of our machine-made environment. The American of to-day needs poise more than power. And every youth should be cautioned against the prevailing psychic malady of commercialism.

The Nature Cure supplies here an automatic safeguard. The very qualities and perceptions that make a man succeed professionally in drugless healing are apt to make him succeed personally as well. He must have intuitional accuracy, breadth of judgment, a high sense of honor; tact, gentleness, dignity, fidelity, courtesy, faith, sympathy, force, conviction. He must build his own character into his clientele. The avenues for self-culture in the naturist field are from three to ten times as numerous as in the ordinary old-style trade or profession. This phase proves attractive to anybody who likes to keep in touch with modern developments of human research and progress.

3. Social Opportunity

The advantage of knowing all classes of people, rich and poor, high and low, learned and unlearned, good and otherwise, anything and the opposite, belongs to the drugless physician. The people who think and read and act for themselves naturally gravitate to him. Succeeding where other doctors fail, he commands respect, honor, gratitude, fealty, friendship. By means of the close relations thus induced, he may wield an influence second to none in the community, and may serve his own advancement while benefiting others.

Moreover, the rapid extension of the drugless movement in America has created new centers of hygienic thought in every State and almost
every city of the Union. Meetings, conventions, banquets, visitations, lectures, and other gatherings almost without number, offer special and continual means for the Nature Cure leader to form new acquaintances, learn new methods, absorb new ideas, achieve new successes.

4. Financial Opportunity

This, I fear me, is what you have been waiting for. So be it—the first duty of a job is to pay well for work well done. I will give you a few examples from my own personal observation, as to the many rewards in the Nature Cure, using the term in its broadest significance. I shall quote figures that have been told me in confidence by friends of the persons cited, or by the persons themselves.

The proprietors of a health magazine and book business have cleared, net, an average of $500 a month. The graduate of a Naturopathic school founded a sanitarium and mail course from which he earned $5000 the first year. A teacher of New Thought cleared about $5000 the year she settled in New York—probably the hardest location for such-teaching of any large city in the United States. An Osteopath here has taken in as much as $1600 during one month. A Chiropractor is worth $200,000 and he made most of it from spinal adjustments. A Mental Scientist built a city from the proceeds of books, courses and treatments. And a Christian Scientist amassed a fortune of more than $2,000,000, principally from royalties on books, articles, and systems of treatment and instruction.

These cases are unusual. It is probable that a majority of those engaged in health reform do not make much more than a good living. But there is evidence to show that a man with very meager education and influence can settle in a poor country district, after qualifying as a drugless physician, and inside of a year be earning $50 to $60 per week. This is more than twice the average income of a teacher, preacher, or drug doctor in the United States.

If you have the genius of organization, the attractions of this work will appeal to you with irresistible force, because of the many ways in which you can capitalize your experience. With a complete Nature Cure knowledge and training, you could start a publishing business, a mail course of instruction, a lecture bureau, a manufacturing company, a chain of restaurants, and a few other kinds of business, all at once. We do not advise you to do this, and so monopolize the entire health business of the world, as other hygienic leaders have a right to live. But the chance is here, waiting for a J. P. Morgan of health promotion.
5. Fraternal Opportunity

The ultimate question for a sane person to ask about his work and life is this: How can I do the most possible good in the world? Regarding all men as our brothers, which we must do when we have reached a plane of moral intelligence, we are constrained to put fraternity ahead of opportunity. The crown of opportunity is fraternity. There comes a time in the growth of every individual, when the one supreme and overwhelming desire is to serve—nothing else really satisfies. The part of wisdom is to look ahead, anticipate this goal of evolution, and prepare for a life work that presents a great field for service.

Measured thus, few choices of life work even approach that of the Nature Cure. In probably no other branch of classified human endeavor may the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual welfare of the individual be so fairly covered and so fully served. You may heal his body, waken his mind, sharpen his sensibility, strengthen his will, lengthen his usefulness, conserve his finances, improve his efficiency and increase his happiness, all at the same time. Is there anywhere a finer, broader, altruistic field?

6. Individual Opportunity

Life is but a long search to find who and what we are. Few mortals ever make this discovery, and until we do make it we are not much ahead of the beasts of the wild. I have talked with college professors whose knowledge of their personal origin and destiny was vague and dim and useless as a child's. Nothing so establishes a man as conscious identification with his Divine Source. The religion of most of the churches of to-day proves unequal to this responsibility, and even the best of the churches fails to appease the intellect in a full-orbed quest for truth.

By demolishing the drug superstition and other harmful dogmas and delusions, the Nature Cure tends to make its practitioners open-minded in all respects. And by offering connections with various churches, schools and systems devoted to esoteric thought, the service of Naturism to its follower extends much further, enabling him to see far back through antiquity, and far on through posterity, thus relating himself clearly to his own past and his own future, and governing destiny more swiftly and powerfully than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, the habit of studying, comparing, using, developing and guiding one's natural instincts, desires and aspirations leads to the opening of a new realm of talent, power, and resource.
7. Inspirational Opportunity

The direct way to God lies through the paths of Nature. For the natural, at its height and fulfilment, becomes the supernatural. Miracles are but natural phenomena raised to their highest potential. And the world's messiahs have been redeemers just to the extent of living, teaching and trusting the natural life.

It is not strange that Sebastian Kneipp was a minister, Adolph Just a teacher, and many another pioneer in health advancement a public servant with a message to deliver. The voices of Nature, of the birds and winds and flowers and seas and stars, woo a man up to God as well as back to earth. When civilization has approached its zenith, commerce will be but the every-day road to communion, communion with one's fellows, one's self, and one's God. In the realm of Naturism, already this ideal may be largely accomplished, and our work thereby merge into worship, our labor into love, our duty into destiny, our goal into God.

* * *

If now, being interested in the Nature Cure, we desire to learn more of its advantages, and investigate its opportunities, how shall we proceed? There are five principal ways of approach, any or all of which we may follow.

1. We may obtain lists of Nature Cure books from the leading publishers, make our selection, buy or rent the most appealing, and devote our spare time for the next few months to a personal study of the subject. Perhaps it may be urged that the writer does not believe in books, according to statements on preceding pages. Not so—the writer does not believe in bookish books, academic books, theoretical books, dry, dismal and useless books. The best Nature Cure books are as live and healthful and joyful as Nature in the Springtime; and as we have been led away from Nature by sickly books, so must we be guided back to Nature by wholesome books.

2. We may read two or three health magazines regularly, and profit by their valuable suggestions. There are now in this country at least a dozen hygienic and psychological magazines worthy of serious attention. To be well informed, every man or woman who can read English ought to know what these magazines are, and how each is superior along certain advanced lines. Many publishers offer clubbing rates, whereby three of the magazines may be had for little more than the price of two. And by interesting friends in the formation of a little library or reading circle, we may have access to a number of periodicals by actually paying less than the price of one.
3. We may join the national or local society, club or association of health practitioners and students which seems most available and attractive. The meetings of these organizations, their personal acquaintances and connections, their special facilities for keeping in touch with the newest and best ideas and methods, offer peculiar advantages not equalled by whole libraries of books and magazines. The annual dues are small, the obligations few and easy. A list of these organizations may be had from almost any leading publisher, physician, or health resort occupied with drugless means of cure.

4. We may subscribe for a mail course of instruction, first going over the entire field of mail courses, systems, schools, and treatments, and selecting the one most likely to give us a thorough understanding of Nature Cure principles. No less than twenty colleges, some real and some alleged, now provide instruction by correspondence of undoubted value to both practitioners and laymen. While it is my opinion that no mail course will ever wholly qualify the student to become a physician, there are a number of such courses that would form an excellent preparation for a residence period of study. And the knowledge thus to be obtained should be in the possession of every teacher, minister, doctor, housekeeper, lawmaker and business man throughout the country, for personal and professional use every day in the year.

5. We may visit a Nature Cure institution, either becoming a patient or guest of a sanitarium for a few weeks or months, or enrolling in a school for a term of special instruction, looking to final employment of our knowledge in a professional capacity. When the colleges of America have banished theory and put efficiency in its place, nothing but a six months’ resident course of study at a naturist resort will suffice to give the prospective graduates a workable knowledge of health. We look for the time when such a health course will be required, as algebra, history, and physics are now required. Each family should delegate a member to pursue such a line of education and demonstration as almost any good Nature Cure college or sanitarium would be glad to arrange. In respect to economy, efficiency, longevity, productivity, of the whole family, such a course of training wisely followed should pay for itself three times over.

May I here mention a few examples of the power of the Nature Cure to bring transformation of human lives? These instances, a few out of many, have come under my personal observation. I can vouch for their truthfulness.

A chronic semi-invalid from a Western State heard about a Nature Cure institute in New York. He came for treatment, as a last resort, all
other available methods having been tried and found wanting. He had no faith at all, he was just gambling his life on a last throw. In six months, the man was physically and mentally made over. He went back home as joyful as he was direful when he came. Forthwith he started to convert his whole family; and in the next few years, he saved them literally thousands of doctors' and surgeons' bills that would have been regarded as inevitable prior to the journey of our friend hither.

A business man, with a small enterprise and a very limited sphere of usefulness, broke down physically and mentally when he was approaching middle life. He made a scientific study of a particular branch of the Nature Cure, saw its commercial possibilities, trained himself in spare time to be an expert, threw his old business connections, experiences and assets to the winds, launched himself on a new, novel and untried career, with not much but courage to live on.

This man told me not long since that he was spending $1200 a month in magazine advertising alone. As the advertising appropriation of a business hardly ever exceeds 10 per cent of the gross income, you can figure what this health pioneer must be doing in the way of financial success. The Nature Cure has helped him to rise from disease, obscurity and mediocrity to health, fame and usefulness.

A housewife and mother, ailing for half a lifetime and burdened with uncongenial cares, duties and responsibilities, came under the influence of drugless teachings when on the verge of a hospital ordeal, which threatened her life. She saw the wisdom of the Nature Cure, put her faith in it, found relief, studied the various principles and philosophies underlying and surrounding it, then changed her mode of life in many respects. This woman is now doing the work and meeting the responsibilities of two ordinary women, and cheerfully withal. She has bravely surmounted financial reverses, domestic troubles, and the death of those dearest to her. Naturism put her on the road to self-control.

A young college graduate, leader of his class, went to pieces from overwork. He was a wreck—nerves, muscles, digestion, money, hope, ambition, gone. The trouble was not alone physical. He had begun to think for himself, and to break away from dogmas, traditions, superstitions, conventions, all the mental ruts and catacombs of the race. Body death usually accompanies soul birth, and the physical disintegration of this young man, but marked his spiritual awakening. Of course, the medical doctors were baffled, they could not even diagnose the lad's illness. When he was on the point of despair, some Nature Cure literature fell into his hands. He caught a glimmer of light and followed it. Mastering first the truths of hygiene, therapeutics and psychology, he
went into social service work. To-day he has a regular following of more than 100,000 people, is in great demand for consultations and lectures, holds some of the largest corporations for clients, and earns a month's average salary in a day. He found his work through the Nature Cure.

A young immigrant landed on our shores, without friends, fortune, influence, or even a command of our language. He was a clerk in a business that held out no future to him, and he was a raw, ungainly and unprepossessing clerk at that. Moreover, he was sickly and people made fun of him, you would have said that $25 a week was the most he could ever earn, and that he would never be heard of outside his own town. He stumbled into the Nature Cure, gained health by means of it, resolved to carve a career in its domain. He borrowed a little capital, though the lender frankly admitted the loan was as good as a gift—what could a rash, green, foreigner do in a business where some of the oldest, shrewdest thinkers of America would be his competitors? The unexpected, the impossible, happened. Our immigrant friend, with his few dollars and his million dollars' worth of grit, has built up a business of at least $50,000 a year; owns property worth more than that; is a social, educational and political power with hardly a rival in his own sphere. The Nature Cure showed him a path to success, and the way to climb it.

Learning, loving and doing together make achieving. Whoever has a real man's ambition, with enough heart and brain to work it out, will find that learning, loving and doing are finely and supremely blended in the Nature Cure.
CHAPTER III

THE START FOR SUCCESS

The way to get a thing is to stop wishing for it. The people who only wish for things are lazy beyond redeem. Rule for success: Want something so hard you'll break your neck going after it. Then, even if you don't get it, you will be satisfied; for, having broken your neck, you won't need it any more. Be a crusader of some kind—any kind—if you really want to live. Most people, being made of mush, deserve to sizzle.

I am going to tell you, hygienic neighbor, how to ensure a real happiness for yourself by earning it. And there is no other way to get it. Believe me, any man or woman who carries out a fraction of the plan suggested in the forthcoming chapters, will have to be an angel in wisdom, strength, goodness. And are not angels happy?

Few practitioners of drugless methods are ever downright happy. Their whole career is one long fight. Their toil, devotion, courage, faith, sacrifice, deserve the richest rewards that life can bestow. Yet some are languishing in prison, others have been martyred, others are facing daily persecution, all for the sake of principle.

We can have a great new cycle of triumph. But we've got to change some of our methods. They have been methods of failure. And it will take all the resolution we can muster, plus a deal of humility and grace, to look the situation in the eye.

When you probe for a bullet, you can't stop to ask the patient if he likes the feel of your knife. We have all been grievously wounded by the missiles of the Medical Trust. In these treatises I am probing for bullets—searching out the sore spots and weak spots—trying to save our life by opening up the wounds. We all need a mental surgeon, to show us our vulnerable spot. And even though it is a thankless job, I am here to carry it through.

When a great army finds itself on the wrong track, what does it do? Takes to cover. Then, having reconnoitred, provisioned itself and
shaped its course anew, it plows ahead with the dauntless force of supreme faith. In a thousand-and-one ways, more or less, we have been on the wrong track. The airship has become the international scout in war; so I am hoping that this volume may form a kind of mental airship, from which we may gain a clearer view of the opposing camp, and of our own strategic position.

Our first great need is to unite all the forces of drugless therapeutics under a single banner, with a single purpose, on a single method. How can this be done?

Let us examine the situation. We have, I should judge, at least 100 different schools and systems of health in America, all condemning the use of drugs. These various methods run the gamut of psychology and physiology, from Christian Science to massage. Each has some truth, none has all truth. Each is a logical branch or department of a great central system, uniting and co-ordinating them all. Doctor B. Lust calls this central system Naturopathy—you may call it anything you please, if you only recognize the basic truth of it.

Now let me give you a scientific reason why the various bills before legislatures, arguing for the license of drugless healers, have not been passed. Of course the apparent reason is the opposition of the medical fraternity; but the real reason is something very different. Let us take for example the Christian Science bill and the Mechano-Therapy bill, recently proposed at Albany. Neither of these bills, in my opinion, ever should be passed by any State legislature. If they were passed, without revision and a central supervision, they would be a menace to health and liberty—as constant a menace as the drug-laden laws of the past have become!

In the light of logic and jurisprudence, there is no more reason to license a healer who gives manipulations or suggestions than to license a doctor who gives drugs. The only test for both is efficiency: What does each know, what can each do? Some day—some day far off—when we are beginning to be civilized, we will pass a law like this: Every candidate for a doctor's degree and license shall be required to diagnose, treat and cure a certain number of cases of disease, both chronic and acute, and sufficiently diverse to cover the points in the average daily practice; he shall gain a certain percentage of successful cures, and shall submit references to corroborate the cures, before a license may be granted him to practice indiscriminately.

We will have, in short, a doctor's apprentice school, as we now have a barber's apprentice school. Why should a doctor be allowed to kill under State license—when a barber is not allowed to cut your
Pardon the digression; when I start to think of the doctor-business, my risibles run off with me.

Let us return to the Mechano-Therapy and Christian Science bills before the legislature. By no means would I charge the lawmakers of our State with trying to be public benefactors;—manifestly they are not guilty. But I do thank them for preventing the passage of any measure to hurt our cause in the end—no matter if their veto is a signature of shame. For without question, the legalizing of any single branch of the Nature Cure would re-act badly on the whole movement.

Please remember that Doctor Lust is not responsible for my opinions—in fact he often disagrees with them. But we both are seeking truth, just as you are. And all sides must be heard.

A confusion of thought is the beginning of all our troubles. Let us see how. If you have a chronic ailment, such as liver trouble or asthma, you go to a Christian Scientist, and are given a certain diagnosis and treatment. Next day you consult a Mechano-Therapist, and for the same disease you get a wholly different diagnosis and treatment. Which is right? Both cannot be right. Which is right?

We accuse the doctors of "guess-work." We are guilty of it ourselves. They guess with drugs, we guess without drugs. That is the only difference between us.

Each of the hundred branches of drugless healing in America wants to be legalized—and no one deserves to be. We have all got the cart before the horse, we have put license ahead of merit. Authority is the echo of capacity; and if God Almighty wanted us to practice without restraint, He would enact a Pentecost or a Sinai, and force our law through, in spite of ten thousand bribed and chained legislators.
The question for us to answer is this: Does Christian Science, or New Thought, or Massage, or Diet, or Hydropathy, cure? I have known cases where every single form of natural treatment failed to cure, despite the allegations and promises of all the different healers. And I have known of the most absurd claims by fanatical zealots; that even a child, not half-witted, would smile at.

An Osteopath offered to cure by a few turns of the hand a case of extreme nervous exhaustion due to long years of anxiety, over-work and underfeeding. A Chiropractor wanted to take a man from the operating-table when gangrene from appendicitis had set in; the Chiropractor was sure he could waft the gangrene away, by a set of magical passes. An eloquent masseur guaranteed to grow hair on a bald head, when the roots had all come out. And a bejewelled high-priestess of metaphysical rot said she could think a lady's hump-backed nose into becoming a work of art. With such fakers in our midst, unmolested and unrebuked, how can we hope for a State license to do anything worth while? Some doctors are charlatans—and we are all chumps. The variation isn't much to crow over.

Doubtless you have seen what befell among the Osteopaths. Ten years ago they were with us heart and soul in our fight against medical tyranny. Now they have largely withdrawn the hand of fellowship, choosing instead the hand of finance. The Osteopaths are today almost as much a close corporation as the allopaths—a bit of legal standing has made them highly bumptious and domineering. And the Mechanotherapist or Mental Scientist or Dietist or Physcultopathist would behave just as foolishly under a similar premature State license. It is just as ridiculous to legalize any of them as it would be to elect a college professor from a class of boys who had just learned the alphabet. Not one of them knows enough to be given a doctor's license.

Here somebody stands up in meeting and shouts angrily, wanting to know since when have I become a traitor to the cause. Be calm, neighbor, and remember that truth is never reached by a man in a temper. I have never been so real a friend of Nature Cure and Mind Cure as I am at this moment; but instead of shooting a volley of words all over creation and hitting nothing—as the majority of drugless healers do—I have learned to train a battery of deeds on the walls of my ambition, which walls are crumbling and I am entering the breastworks. The trouble with the anti-drug forces is, they use their mouths too much and their brains too little. Valuable suggestion to reformers: A holler is a poor substitute for a headpiece.

Our whole fight has been conducted on wrong lines. This I expect to prove to any fair-minded man, before I get through with this series
of suggestions. Meanwhile be patient—we must start from the begin-
ning. If I said now what I shall finally say, you might fall in such a rage
you would get the blind staggers, which would interfere with your sight,
and all my effort would be wasted. That would not be efficiency, now
would it?

The great obstacle to the advancement of the Nature Cure in
America is well shown by a recent conversation with a health reformer
in a prominent position among the foes of medicine. The substance
of his remarks went thusly: "I approve the work you are doing, to
wake us all up, and am in hearty sympathy with the aims of Naturop-
pathy. But I cannot join a movement that allows such fellows as
Doctor Jones and Healer Smith to have a place in it. Doctor Jones is
merely a bone-setter, and Healer Smith is a crazy believer in the occult.
My system of original manipulations is the only scientific mode of
treatment, therefore you must bar Doctor Jones and Healer Smith from
the practice of Naturopathy, or ask no support from me."

Having heard the opinion of this gentleman, whom we will call
Professor Brown, I went to Doctor Jones for advice in the matter.
Doctor Jones agreed with Professor Brown regarding the merits of
Naturopathy, but said Professor Brown ran a fake school and should
not be encouraged in his vileness. Being somewhat bewildered, I be-
thought me to get from Healer Smith a really unprejudiced view of
the controversy. Healer Smith said Naturopathy was all right, but
why for goodness' sake did we associate with such a liar as Professor
Brown and such a quack as Doctor Jones?

I ask you, speaking from the heart out, what can we do with such
a gang of goops? This is our real problem.

There are just two fundamental principles on which we can unite
with all the practitioners, patrons and friends of rational healing
methods. Neither of these principles regards the merits of any one
system as compared with any other; and only by taking and enforcing
such a neutral position can we ever join hands. The two basic prin-
ciples are these:

1. Every grown, sane citizen has a right to choose his own doctor.

2. Drugs are always injurious, often dangerous, and never to be
used when a natural means will effect a cure.

The Mechano-Therapist and the Christian Scientist heartily agree
on these two propositions. Then why do they not take their stand on
this common ground, to wage a holy war against the drug and knife?
Suppose the right wing of the German army had said, "We will use
only bullets”; and the left wing had said, “We will use only swords”; and the main host had said, “We will use only prayers”;—how long would the German army have lasted? Union, concentration, perfect knowledge of a central system, training in a central school, obedience to a central authority, made the German army equal to France, England and Russia put together. For the Christian Scientist or the Mechano-Therapist to strike out alone is as fatal as it would be for a single regiment to challenge a whole army of enemies; and with absurd ease have the allies of the doctors, druggists and undertakers killed off these single movements, one after another.

By a conservative estimate, hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved through a scientific union of all drugless practitioners. For example, I know a great hygienic pioneer who has lost $10,000 because of persecution by the Medical Trust. After years of suffering—mental, financial and social—he has worked out a system of blocking the medical sleuths and spies, avoiding arrest and escaping unjust fines. This original system of parrying the sneaks has been worth at least $1,000 a year to the man who works it. Suppose now that he were a member of a national association reaching every drugless doctor in America; and that he could mail the particulars of his secret method to each member of the association;—what a godsend this would be, how much energy, money and anxiety it would save to all the health reformers!

Today, every man who tries to help his fellows on and up to freedom goes through martyrdom, because he must make his own mistakes, with no means of learning from the mistakes of his predecessors. Tomorrow, a central clearing-house will have been established, where daily reports of progress from all over the United States will be received, filed, culled, copied and distributed; and where every healer in search of help or advice may be sure of commanding the support that he needs.

This great union to come will be so broad, shrewd and sympathetic that the psychic and the masseur—wonder of wonders—will lock arms and call each other good fellows; and that the Osteopath, when the Christian Scientist is wrongly treated, will rise up in a huge wrath, to smite the invader of his hygienic household.

The union will forbid all criticism and condemnation of physicians, whether drugfull or drugless; and will impose a fine on the member who speaks or writes in opposition to the rule.

It will occupy itself entirely with constructive work, wasting no time nor strength in the folly of battle. Having secured thousands of
attested cases of cure by drugless means, it will base its appeal on facts alone—a kind of argument that is unanswerable, but that has never yet been used in our struggle for sanction by the law.

It will compile a directory of all healers, teachers, publishers and manufacturers throughout America; and will adopt a system of credentials, based on a high standard of qualifications, whereby the many brands of quack and ignoramus in our fold may be separated from the few leaders that are capable and worthy.

It will spend its force not on militarism against the old-style doctors, but on the arrest, prosecution and eviction of the hundreds of so-called drugless healers who are a disgrace to our calling.

It will standardize the schools and health homes and sanitaria, as the Carnegie Foundation has already standardized hundreds of academic institutions; so that when a health system bears the seal of approval of the association, every possible client or student or customer may know he is safe in spending time and money here.

It will maintain a corps of attorneys, editors, financial advisers and efficiency engineers, for the benefit of all its members; and will supply any service needed at cost price, from writing a good form letter and printing an effective booklet, to raising money for a hospital or chartering a health university.

My dream of the great achievement of such a splendid union goes much further. But you have enough to think about. May I suggest that you write Doctor Lust the results of your thought? A mental union must precede an organic union, and a free discussion of these chapters will make for increased efficiency on all sides. Am I wrong? If so, how? Am I right? Then what are you going to do about it? My part in helping to make this endeavor one of triumph is to rouse thought and feeling on the points that seem most vital. Your part is to act, promptly and decisively, on the suggestion that most appeals to you.

The first logical move is to join the two or three national associations of hygienists and drugless physicians that contain possibilities of endless good. Will you not ask Doctor Lust for their names and addresses, write for their literature, and start to get in line for the mutual benefits of scientific organization?
CHAPTER IV

THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION

A drug is never a panacea—but a word may be. Get a big, true, inspiring thought in a man's mind, and you cannot tell what a power he may become. The great scientists, warriors, poets, inventors and messiahs of the world of men were all built up in this way.

Every system of government, philosophy and religion was based on a central thought and a central word. The word that made Egypt was mystery, the word that made China was ancestry, the word that made Japan was poise, the word that made Greece was art, the word that made India was philosophy, the word that made America was freedom.

And every man, consciously or unconsciously, moulds his life on the meaning of a word. You can read it in the face, the speech, the action, thought and emotion. The word knowledge made Darwin, the word power made Napoleon, the word justice made Lincoln, the word love made Christ.

There is a word, a single word, which when properly applied will cure most of the troubles—financial, social and moral—of the drugless physician. That word is

ORGANIZE!

Everywhere, in the drugless ranks, chaos prevails. There is no unification, no standardization, no co-operation. There is no loyalty, even. An osteopath will knife a chiropractor, metaphorically speaking (we have taken the knives of surgery from our treatment-rooms but we have yet to take the knives of jealousy and scorn from our hearts and minds). A dietist will call a mental scientist a fool—and a mental scientist will call a dietist a fleshy materialist. A kneippist will tell you that fasting is dangerous—and a fast-curist will tell you that Kneipp is out of date. A physical culture professor goes on the theory that muscles create health—and a psychic affirms that emotions make the
man. Among this choice array of partial lunatics, no two agree. Yet they all ask to be legalized on a basis of practice that was never defined, and they expect the general public to embrace the drugless code when they themselves do not know what the code is!

There is more stupidity among drugless healers than there is superstition among doctors. This, beloved brethren, is a strong statement—coming from one who knows doctors. I hope you will challenge it—hate it—refute it if you can.

Let me make another. Not the lethargy of the people, not the criminality of the laws, not the persecution of the Medical Trust, holds us back in our healing work; but the dissension, friction, scatterization among ourselves. It is a great mistake, in my opinion, ever to think of the doctor as your enemy;—but if you deem this a necessary evil, then why do you not present a united front to the foe?

If you were on a martial firing-line, you would close ranks or expect to have them broken and destroyed. You are on a mental, social, legal and moral firing-line. And your ranks, brave soldiers of Truth, are as full of gaps as a row of stalwart Swiss cheeses is full of holes. You must get together—or get smashed!

The American Medical Association is one of the most powerful corporations in the world. Only the man who has watched its inner workings has any conception of how far its influence reaches. It has not only organized, equipped and trained for battle the allopaths, homeopaths, eclectics, druggists and chemists, and other professional hangers-on; it has lined up as supporters, abettors and allies the press, the school, the home, the church, and the legislature. You can't get a therapeutic foothold anywhere unless the doctors let you in—or you throw them out. The only solution of the situation is for you to become strong enough to dictate terms of peace to the captains of the medical hosts. Organize, organize, ORGANIZE!

I said the doctors had impressed as their co-adjutors, the newspaper, the school, the home, the church, and the statehouse. A little reflection will signify the truth of the observation.

When a medical society meets, advance notices are mailed to the reporters, editors, and syndicate managers; excerpts of the leading addresses are enclosed; and complimentary inferences scattered broadcast. The publishers print the free advertising notices—they don't dare offend the social, financial and psychological status of the Medical Trust. Now suppose you mail an advance notice of a Naturopathic Association meeting to your city editor of the daily press; he wouldn't
print it if you promised him the announcement of a cure for death itself! There are a dozen leading daily newspapers in New York; out of that number only two, to my knowledge, have the courage even to print a signed letter from a subscriber, advocating drugless methods and criticizing the medical monopoly.

In our schools, physiology is taught as the doctors wish it taught. If children really learned how to eat and drink and bathe and sleep and work and think properly, the doctor-business would go bankrupt. In general, School Boards are hot-beds of superstition. You can’t force a new idea into them with a crowbar. Nothing but a change in public opinion, which must be organized and re-organized, can get our children a chance to know the truth about themselves. We must, by the force and dignity of unity, acquire the prodigious influence of mental whiskers and a moral high silk-hat.

Suppose your neighbor's child falls ill, with typhoid or diphtheria or scarlet fever. Offer your services to the mother, try to reason with her, and advise her on the natural cure. She won’t let you touch her child, she won’t even listen to you—she must “ask the doctor” first. He may have buried ten children for her—no matter, he is still the doctor. Women worship titles. And until the law lets you write “Doctor” before your name, your name is nil to the average lady patient.

Even the church connives with the Medical Trust. Every honest-to-goodness church has an undertaker close by. His sign is mostly on the church wall, just as you enter. He is the trade-mark of the Medical Trust. Seven out of eight deaths are unnatural, therefore immoral. If the church were entirely a moral institution, the undertaker’s sign would be banished, and the undertaker’s calling be cast in disrepute.

But the legislature is the crowning tribute to the organizing skill of the doctors. Do you know that there is a regular price for the vote of legislators on therapeutic measures; and that when a bill comes before the house jeopardizing the medical monopoly the price is paid, the vote delivered, and the bill quashed? Do you know that professional lobbyists hang around the legislative chambers while the members are in session, and for a large fat fee of dishonor choke every possible endeavor to write medical freedom on the statute books? Do you know that Governors of States have actually vetoed anti-monopoly bills when a satchelful of currency was miraculously, anonymously, handed to them? Because naturopaths are financially and morally unable to pay the usual bribe, in short to out-bribe the doctors, their bills have mostly been defeated. How long are we going to stand for this?
Do you know what I should do, if I were a drugless healer? I should pick out a nice, fat, prosperous doctor and go to school to him. I should learn from him the rudiments of human wisdom, as I had learned from Nature the rudiments of human health. Above all, I should emulate the fine sense of professional honor that impels him to stand by his fellow-practitioners in the public view, and to utter no word of disparagement on a rival doctor. I never heard an allopath in good standing run down the skill or character of a homeopath—no matter what the allopath may have thought about the homeopath in private. Yet I have known scores of naturopaths to be guilty of such a breach of courtesy, wisdom and honor. A family, a school, an army, a profession, a religion, each and all demand the continual, uplifting and animating presence of an esprit de corps. We Naturists are a family—a school—an army—a profession—a religion. But we have yet to cultivate an esprit de corps.

How may this feeling of brotherhood for all natural practitioners be developed? Chiefly through war—a forced union in a common cause against a common foe. Providence directs the persecuting hand of the Medical Trust;—it shall slay itself, but give new life to its victims. Here in New York, for example, the birth of the American Naturopathic Association sprang from the martyrdom of its founders. Among them, they have spent years of unappreciated effort, thousands of dollars, even terms in jail, through the unfair persecution and relentless pursuit of the Medical Society. They have been driven to a combination for self-defense. And in every city and large town of the United States, we may look, and should prepare, for a similar battle.

The European war has accomplished a wonderful thing. It has made the Socialists of Germany forget their personal hatred of empire and join the communal struggle for the dear Fatherland; it has made the Suffragists and the Ulsterites of England lay aside their implements of ruin and rush to the fray that menaces Britannia; it has made even the "Apaches" of the slums of Paris cast off their slang and their slug, straighten their moral spine, and follow the flag of their beloved France with the honest eye of pure devotion. What leader can arise, great enough to reconcile the warring factions of the drugless healing forces, and unite, equip and inspire them for a common charge against the ignorance, prejudice, and greed of the army of medical monopolists?

We Americans pride ourselves on our progressiveness. But in the field of natural therapeutics we are so far behind Europe that we look like a snail in a race with a hare. A few facts are pertinent. As I consider Dr. Benedict Lust the best-informed man in America regarding
conditions abroad, I have asked him for a statement, and would here quote the figures he has given.

In 1848 the naturopaths of Germany, France, Denmark and Sweden first organized their forces in behalf of medical freedom and the separation of therapeutics and politics. The Berlin Society, the same year, established an institution in the country for the cure of consumption by open-air methods; and the world-wide growth of this treatment, now accepted by doctors themselves as the one specific regimen for tubercular affections, may be traced to the courage, wisdom and united action of the Berlin Society of Naturopaths sixty-eight years ago.

We think of Baden as the seat of a famous watering-place where wealthy Americans leave their gout and their money. But the start of the richness of Baden came when the naturists there adopted a resolution declaring medical, political and religious freedom. We need in this country men of gigantic faith and courage—men like Priessnitz, Frank Rausse, Hahn, Kuhne, Kneipp, Lahmann, Schroth and Rikli; who by the sheer force of their personality swung the masses of Europe into line with naturopathic principles.

The first naturopathic society of the world had 52 members. But these few in Berlin organized public lectures, clinics and demonstrations so fast and far that Dresden, Leipsic, Cologne, Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Vienna were soon represented in the "Deutscher Bund für naturgemässe Heil- und Lebensweise." (To those unfamiliar with German we may say that these terrible-sounding words mean simply "German Naturopathic Society.")

Branches were formed in every province of Germany and Austria, and the country was apportioned for campaigning into the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Federations of Drugless Physicians. Then France, England, Switzerland, even darkest Russia, sent representatives and organized locally. The movement grew to immense proportions, till there was no influential city or even hamlet in Germany without its naturopathic society.

Berlin alone has 22 local organizations devoted to natural healing and living. On a comparative basis of population and resources, New York City should have at least 100 such organizations. Where are they? Why are they not?

The huge membership of naturopathic societies abroad may be judged by the circulation of one official journal—"Der Naturarzt." This approximates 1,000,000 copies a month. Over 200 magazines for the natural cure and life are published regularly in European centres.
of influence. France has 18, Russia 45, Austria-Hungary 92. The Latin-Americas combined have more than 50. Even little Switzerland has 28. The glorious United States of America has a grand total of 9—and some of these are dying for lack of support.

We are so lamentably weak in the United States, not from lack of interest but from lack of unification. We have yet to learn the first principles of team-work in the Nature Cure. There are supposed to be 20,000,000 people in America who believe more or less in drugless methods. But of that vast number probably not more than 20,000 are now actively co-operating for such mutual and communal benefits as the European societies have gained for themselves and their neighbors. Is it not time to round up for action that 19,980,000 who are with us in spirit but not in fact?

This Dr. Benedict Lust and other leaders are aiming to do, by means of the American Naturopathic Association. I, for one, wish them God-speed. If my purse could only talk as voluminously as my pen, I would offer the A. N. A. a million-dollar endowment for schools, hospitals and clinics; and ask for no return but the pleasure of watching the Association become a national power for health, truth and liberty.

What might such an organization, properly supported and conducted, achieve in American annals of progress? Consider what the European associations have done.

They have established schools where the principles of hygiene, sanitation, diet and baths and exercise, the prevention of disease and its rational treatment, are wisely and impressively taught, for a nominal sum.

They have opened club-houses for men, women and children, where gymnasia, treatment-rooms, parks for sun and air baths, large meadows for barefoot walking à la Kneipp, and other health-giving features are provided.

They have united the advocates of temperance, of anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection, of moral prophylaxis and sex reform, of vegetarianism, of welfare work, of eugenics and child culture, and of many related uplift movements; by which union for concerted action the naturopathic associations have put through great legislative measures by the weight of numbers alone.

They have made it their first business to reach, influence and cure the political and financial leaders of their respective realms; and thus to gain the backing of statesmen, financiers, and persons of royal blood.
They have acquired such political power that they dictate their principles and policies to every candidate for office in the Reichstag and Diet—no man in Germany who hopes for political advancement dares to oppose the Nature Cure.

They have secured from legislatures ample protection, and official endorsement, for the practice of Naturopathy in every section of the country; and have gained the passage of bills authorizing the appropriation by cities of large sums of money for the endowment of local institutions—such as hospitals, clinics, sanitaria and schools.

They have so permeated the whole structure of German life that children are reared according to their precepts, magazines and newspapers organized for their cause, even schools and churches conducted for their honor and advancement. The naturopaths in Germany are more highly respected than the doctors are here; and social as well as financial standing is the just reward of their splendid work.

Whatever we think about the right and wrong of the European war, we must admire and respect the colossal bravery of the German race, in challenging the world to mortal combat. That bravery is largely due to the marvelous strength of body and brain implanted in the German youth by the naturopathic societies of the Fatherland. A science of health has been taught the German army. This much, at least, we can learn from their astounding efficiency in war—and then apply the methods to ourselves, as soldiers of peace, of progress and reform. The bigger the man, the bigger his battles. To gain the support of the leaders of this nation, all of whom need the increase of energy, optimism and endurance found through the Nature Cure, we have but to organize powerfully, campaign scientifically, and present our truths in acceptable form.
CHAPTER V

KNOWING YOUR JOB

Advice to advice-givers: Before you tell us what to do, tell us how to do it.

The world is full of well-meaning parents, policemen, philosophers and Sunday School teachers who enjoin upon us wisdom and goodness, without offering the slightest clue of how to attain these enviable attitudes. Result: we merely become dissatisfied, without the power to change conditions. It is better to show us how to drive a nail properly than to paint perfection for us and leave us motionless.

The advocate of the new healing methods who is convinced of the correctness of our fifteen-point analysis may put an efficiency scheme into operation in one of three ways:

First. He may personally secure expert counsel and trained supervisors for the carrying out of these suggestions in his practice or the various departments of his institution.

Second. He may delegate various employees to the study of the respective points, letting them choose their topics by their natural aptitudes, and offering rewards for practical suggestions that prove to be time-savers, money-savers, business-producers.

Third. He may help to form a league or union of drugless physicians in America, which league or union could regularly employ the finest experts in advertising, scientific management, law, finance, etc., and could furnish detailed instructions by these experts to members of the league at a negligible cost.

This third method seems by far the best. I should judge that in the United States there are at least 10,000 graduate practitioners of drugless methods, and probably 1,000 schools and sanitaria. A league uniting them all could, by charging only $5 yearly dues from the individuals and $10 from the institutions, approximate a yearly income of $60,000. This would be sufficient to cover the salaries of the various experts, whose advice or instruction would then be available to members for perhaps the bare cost of postage and clerical work.
The second method is partially satisfactory, when your clerks are loyal and naturally bright. One of the girls in our office has learned to read proof and thus to save my time; another can write ordinary business letters without my dictation; another is gifted along advertising lines and here makes valuable suggestions; another, with a memory for names and faces that beats any filing system, acts as social secretary and greets the visitors. In short, by putting the talents of each employee to work, we have increased the efficiency of our office probably 30 per cent and have correspondingly taken the burden from the officials whose time is most valuable.

The objection to the first method is the cost. While the quickest and best results would follow the individual employment of experts in publicity, advertising, salesmanship, correspondence, etc., you would have to pay for a corps of such experts in the neighborhood of $1,000 a week. Can you picture yourself in the Nature Cure business and having that much to spare every week?

The great obstacle, however, in the way of adoption of any efficiency plan is not the cost. Nor is it the time and work involved. It is the natural conceit of reformers. The grandeur of their egotism is an awe-inspiring sight. If I could only paint it properly, I could sell the picture for a huge sum to the cult of "Devil-worshippers," and retire from business. The beginning of commercial success is for a man to realize how much he doesn’t know. Few drugless healers ever reach this point.

John Wanamaker says to his advertising manager: "I will give you $15,000 a year to take charge of my announcements to the public. I know merchandising—I do not know advertising. Take my appropriation (a half million or a million) and do as you please with it so long as you get results." John Wanamaker knows how much he doesn’t know; he pays and trusts other men to supply his lack.

Did you ever see the head of a drugless sanitarium who would pay a specialist to offer him advice, or would give an employee five cents to spend, without being anxious lest the money were wasted? No one man can ever run a business worth running. Yet the leader in hygienic reform demands that he be the whole thing, with everybody in his employ a nobody. Consequence: the business end goes to the dogs. And the employees don’t care, not having enough responsibility and freedom to put them on their mettle.

A few examples of the stubbornness, obtuseness and conceit of the typical health reformer. As the chief aim of these chapters is to improve the finances of the drugless healer, I will confine the mention of horrible
examples to those who have lost money through their pigheadedness (a big headed man is always pigheaded).

A zealous hygienist with a lot of new ideas opened a sanitarium, and offered to cure any disease known to man, by a combination of non-medical systems. The writer visited the place, and observed the following interesting occurrences. A refined gentleman came all the way from California; was told that the house held no room for him; was herded in a tent with a boor of a fellow; was put on a fast against his will; and was charged full rates—being given no food and no decent bed. A lady so weak she could hardly stand was forced to take gymnastics three times a day, with husky athletes setting the pace. A fat butcher, loaded with impurities, was allowed to go nine days without a movement of the bowels and almost died;—the owner of the resort didn’t believe in cathartics and considered the enema wickedly “unnatural.” A run-down sport from New York arrived with a lady not his wife, their presence drove a band of good Christian people from the house, and the founder merely remarked that he was not in the business of regulating people’s morals. At the opening, the place was crowded, receipts for a time averaging $300 a day. Now the place is closed. The founder would not use common courtesy, common decency or common sense in his treatment of guests, and scorned suggestions from all employees looking toward improvement.

Another specialist in cure without medicine was spending $500 a month in advertising a course of treatment. He got an average of but one client in twenty replies—not enough to pay the mere cost of advertising, and he summoned an efficiency man to locate the cause of the trouble. By the usual ratio of customers to inquirers, the specialist should have had 5 to 7 clients from every 20 replies to advertisements. But investigation showed that his booklet of information was neither attractive nor convincing, that his chief clerk didn’t know the first principles of good letter-writing, and that most of his mail-order clients were handled by a mere boy, while the specialist was off doing something foreign to the healing of the sick. For less money than he was putting into the magazines on a single month’s advertisements, he could have hired an advertising counsel to overhaul the place and prepare some winning letters and literature. But the specialist was an “individual,” and refused to be told how to run his business. Many a man who calls himself an “individual” is merely an idiot, unconscious of the fact. This particular individual, through his blindness and conceit, lost probably $20,000 a year; and scores of others do as badly, in a smaller way.

A promoter of a hygienic enterprise raised $200,000 to float his company, but refused to surround and safeguard himself with expert
advisers and helpers. The demand for his products grew so fast that he could not guarantee delivery. He was a big-hearted man, with a firm belief in his mission to the world. So he shipped the goods on request, from Maine to California, express prepaid, and wrote the customers they could settle when the delivery department was in running order. It never was; the plant is shut down; a wonderful career of service now seems blighted; and many of the “free” customers have been first to misunderstand and condemn. This generous, foolish man trusted to the “Higher Law” to overrule his financial blunders, he was sure Providence would supply the capital needed if only he was good and kind. Providence is not in the business of supplying capital; Providence gives us brains, and if we don’t use them we may expect to starve. This great health reformer and promoter, used to thinking in terms of millions, now sleeps in a down-and-out Bowery hotel and is thankful when he has 20 cents to pay for his dinner.

What is the lesson from such mistakes?

That in business method reformers are babies. The examples I have mentioned are not rare in drugless healing. They are common. I could fill a book with them. And the reason why we do not see more big failures is that the big attempts are few and far between. I am convinced that if the majority of healers and teachers had the nerve to embark on a huge enterprise, they would end in a huge collapse. Only the penny failures of their penny plans let them outwit public disgrace.

This is strong language and a hateful charge. Please remember that I have damned my own mistakes with greater force—force enough to make me spend fifteen years in learning wisdom at a cost of more hardship, toil, humiliation, suffering and bitterness than you would believe a man could endure, if I told you. For every word of criticism, I bear a wound.

Long years ago I had a sort of simple-minded notion that I was a great writer. Then one day an advertising expert came along, and befriended me by smashing the notion into pieces the size of a zero with the rim knocked off. This man was a personal acquaintance; moreover, he charged and got $100 a day for his fee as advertising counsel; therefore I had to listen to him. He went over a sample of my advertisements of health reform. Then he calmly announced that the heading was wrong, the style was wrong, and the substance was wrong; he also intimated that I knew a lot of words, but had no idea what to do with them, and that if I would spend a few years in studying literature, advertising, salesmanship, psychology and human nature, I might be able to write a page of oratory that would sell a tooth-brush.
Talk about bitter pills to swallow! Of all the sixteen kinds of medicine that I used to pour into my system to please the doctors, this dose of the literary doctor was the quintessence of bitterness. I swallowed it, however, and I went forth and learned my job.

The real price of efficiency is not in books and courses and equipments, nor yet in high-salaried counsel and expert labor. It is in absolute surrender of personal pride, personal prejudice, personal peculiarity, personal ambition, personal gratification. Few will pay this price;—so the majority have not even a conception of their maximum of usefulness. If every drugless healer had a friend able and willing to tell him the truth about himself, bluntly and forcibly, such an education would be worth more than a library on “Efficiency in Drugless Healing.”

Do you have trouble securing patients or students? You don’t know your job.

Do you find it hard to collect your fees? You don’t know your job.

Are the neighbors doubtful or antagonistic? You don’t know your job.

Have rival doctors and institutions robbed you of clients? You don’t know your job.

Is your work too much for your time and strength? You don’t know your job.

Can the Medical Trust annoy you with persecution? You don’t know your job.

Could you be tempted to waste energy in running down the old-school doctors? You don’t know your job.

Would you claim to cure all forms of disease by your one system? You don’t know your job.

Has it never occurred to you that other healing methods may surpass yours, and that your business is to understand them all? You don’t know your job.

If you answer any of the foregoing questions in the affirmative, it is very clear to a trained student of psychology and business method that you don’t know your job. Just how and why this is true, we have not space to discuss here. But a little frank and serious thought will, I feel sure, enable any practitioner of modern healing to trace the connection between the misfortunes and difficulties that beset him, and his own lack of knowledge or equipment that is a more fatal handicap than external opposition.
A chief ingredient of success is the habit of asking oneself in the face of a hurt, anxiety or failure: "What is wrong, or what is lacking, in me?" No man can be thoroughly efficient, as both a personal worker and a helper of the world, until he has formed this habit. When William G. McAdoo took up his work as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, he was already the biggest man in his line that the country ever knew. How did he act? He modestly made request of the clerks in the Treasury Department for their ideas on the best way to proceed, for a maximum of economy and efficiency! The wielder of millions was willing to learn from the humblest wage-earner in his employ. He was shrewd enough to capitalize the experiences of others, and to avoid mistakes by going slowly till he knew his ground. The aim of these chapters is to furnish a similar advantage to the drugless healer, before whom lies a wilderness of unexplored territory.
CHAPTER VI
STANDARDIZING THE NATURE CURE

What is the Nature Cure? I don’t know. Furthermore, I don’t know anybody who does know. This fact, strange and unaccountable as it may seem, is easy of explanation, and in turn explains why the Nature Cure has not been legalized in America.

It is no disgrace, even for a drugless physician, not to know what the Nature Cure is. Few preachers know what Christianity is. Few teachers know what Education is. Yet they preach, and they teach, without molestation.

But they do not prescribe dangerous medicines, or give speculative treatments, they do not handle cases of life and death. The harm done by parsons and pedagogues through ignorance or prejudice, while considerable and unwarrantable, is of a mild, negative sort, without being immediately fatal. The harm done by ignorant physicians, whether old-school or new-school, is violent, crucial, deadly. Hence the refusal of the Government to legalize the practice of the Nature Cure, prematurely. We already have enough licensed killers, in the ranks of allopathy, homeopathy, pharmacy and surgery.

The great trouble with naturopaths is an excess of emotionalism—they lack the courage or ability to look at cold facts in a cool, impartial, judicially-minded manner. I say this with an unholy joy, remembering how many readers of my productions charged me, years ago, with being a mere poet. For a poet to be a poet is quite rational—however irrational the poet may seem; but for a doctor to be a poet is irrational, unscientific and unsafe. Most naturists need to take their brains out of cold storage, and to put their hearts in it.

An efficiency engineer is absolutely cold-blooded; thrills and throbs and sighs and sobs are nothing to him, facts are everything. I have been seeking facts; and to do so, have endeavored to place myself in the position of a State legislator, in the process of considering a bill to legalize Christian Science or Mechano-Therapy or Naturopathy. The job of simulation is a hard one—I wouldn’t waste my life in a State
legislature for a barrel of money, and a bevy of railroads thrown in. But my present, unanimous opinion is that, if I were afflicted with a job in a law-factory, I would positively refuse to sanction all bills to heal by drugless methods which have been drafted thus far. And in addition, I would refuse to look at any such documents in future, unless the framers of them assured me that they contained a rudiment of common sense!

From a long acquaintance with Dr. Benedict Lust, I consider him one of the bravest men now living. Should he publish this chapter, I proclaim him the very bravest man now living. For in this chapter I am gently knocking out the underpinning of the whole Nature Cure propaganda as it now exists. Your tribute to the courage, honesty and sincerity of Doctor Lust might well take the form of complimentary subscriptions to his magazine, mailed at once for the benefit of your most valued clients or personal friends. In these days of policy and greed, the sight of an absolutely fearless man is a vision to enchant the gods.

I can prove my statement that nobody really knows what the Nature Cure is. For purposes of analysis and comparison, I recently obtained the descriptive matter issued by a dozen of the most prominent schools and sanitarium advertised in The Herald of Health and Naturopath, Physical Culture, Health Culture, The Nautilus, and other advanced publications. The aforesaid literature includes booklets, pamphlets, prospectuses, personal letters, form letters, and all other printed or typewritten matter, aiming to secure customers, patients or students. I now have this collection before me. It is a rare exhibit.

The doctors and professors all agree that Nature Cure is the only cure, but no two of them agree in defining the term and describing the system. To get on the trail of a clear definition, from studying these print-marks, would require the allied services of a Philadelphia lawyer, a pack of old Virginia blood-hounds, a crop of New York detectives, and a posse of Wild West citizens in pursuit of a horse-thief. I give it up, and sadly and wearily hand the problem over to you.

Prior to analyzing the choice bits of literature now in hand, I wish to state a few reasons for obtaining the first-hand statements of the recognized leaders in natural therapeutics. I have been sorely puzzled for years, on many points of doctrine. Here are a few questions I have asked, and never had answered.

1. What is the difference, logically and etiologically, between the herbal remedies of Kneipp and the purely vegetable medicines found in a drug-store? The druggist on the corner, with whom I have had many a friendly argument, says that cascara, belladonna, certain opiates, and in fact scores of the medicines he sells are of strictly vegetable origin.
He asks on what ground the Nature Cure apostles forbid the use of these, while prescribing tinctures, powders and teas? How can such a position be defended? And is it not true that some of the herbal extracts in the apothecary of the German Nature Cure have a more violent effect than many of the milder forms of mineral drugs? Are any internal remedies "natural"? If so, which and why?

2. What is a "natural" diet? Some animals are omnivorous, some herbivorous, some carnivorous. To which class do men belong? Birds and fishes have no meal-hours; should we therefore imitate the birds and fishes? Domestic animals, almost without exception, eat a regular breakfast, and vociferate loudly on being deprived or delayed in the matter. Does this invalidate the no-breakfast plan, followed with such good results by thousands of ambitious people, including the writer?

In the advertising pages of a popular magazine, a large and bold announcement of a certain school of diet affirms the everlasting injury of meat-eating; while, if you merely turn to another page, you read that brain-workers must eat meat, or become dyspeptic, morose, pimply and dull-minded. What in the name of all that is rational and honest can a layman think of reform diet? I know what he most likely thinks—but the answer is unprintable.

The publisher of this book believes in sane fasting, in thorough mastication, in wholly natural foods. The editor of another health movement, long and widely known, maintains we do not eat enough, calls Fletcherism rank folly, and declares white flour bread a much better food than whole wheat! Now where is the truth? Has either editor got it? Or has neither? When a legislator very properly asks us how foods cure, and what system of diet we prescribe for the sick and well, our answer is bedlam;—which induces a corresponding state of feeling in the weak-minded legislator. Foods will cure, safely and pleasantly, most of the ailments for which drugs are now employed unsafely and unpleasantly. But before we ask a State license to prescribe foods, we must present a solid, unimpeachable array of facts; instead of the loose, wild, conflicting theories that we now indulge, and scatter abroad with a rash and senseless virtue. A foolish virtue may be more unhygienic than a shrewd vice.

3. Does Nature Cure properly include osteopathy, or chiropractic, or mechano-therapy, or none of these methods, or all of them? The other day I talked with a chiropractor. He is a fine fellow and a remarkably successful practitioner. He was rational and sane upon all themes excepting one; but when I spoke the word "osteopathy," not knowing which form his unsuspected mania took, he immediately be-
came wild-eyed, verbose and ugly, charging over the field of discussion with the recklessness of an escaped lunatic. It developed, after I quieted the unfortunate brother by agreeing with him, that he had formerly been an osteopath, but with his conversion to chiropractic had suddenly developed an unreasoning hatred of the former source of his bread and butter.

Marveling at this phenomenon, I sought the opinion of a famous osteopath—a man whose yearly practice yields $15,000 or more—and I asked him an explanation. He smiled a gentle, pitying smile, and he said, "When a man fails at osteopathy, he drifts into chiropractic, as a poor, discouraged medical doctor often drifts into the patent medicine field, or a 'Cure for Men Only.' We consider that the chiropractors owe all their possible cures to the principles of osteopathy, having merely added a sensational twist to their diagnosis and treatment." I wished to verify Brother Osteopath's opinion, therefore called up Brother Chiropractic on the telephone—deeming this a discretionary mode of communication under the circumstances. The reply scorched my ears, and was deafening in its detonations of wrath. "He is a liar, an out-and-out liar, that fool osteopath! Don't we know that the osteopaths took all they know from Bohemia, where chiropractic started years before A. T. Still was ever heard of?" And there you are. An interesting episode, characteristic of the perfect harmony and unity in the drugless ranks.

By a strict logic, there is no place for either osteopathy or chiropractic in the Nature Cure. Both depend upon a stimulation that is artificial, and extra-natural if not unnatural. Personally, I would class them as minor subdivisions of the Nature Cure, to be advised occasionally and employed judicially, but never to constitute a major system of healing. They are not massage, and have little in common with massage; but in relative importance they are little higher than massage, considered with regard to healing as a whole. Medical men affirm that the successful osteopath or chiropractor depends really not on manipulation, but rather on suggestion, magnetism, the placebo-principle, and rational advice on bathing, eating, exercising, etc. This is probably true, save in those extreme cases where a pronounced "lesion" or "subluxation" does exist; therefore the osteopath and chiropractor may be voted natural healers in disguise. But I would not venture a final opinion, I would only ask that this point be somehow decided, conclusively and unanimously, by naturopaths in advance of pleading for a State license.

4. What forms of exercise belong in the practice of Naturism? Are special devices needed, or are they unnatural? In studying the life
of the "lower" animals, we observe that the muscular vigor of the young is derived largely from play, that of the adults from the daily search for food. Now contrast the involved systems of "physical culture" in vogue among men. Professor Jones invents a weight-lifting harness we must wear religiously, to retain our suppleness and strength; Trainer O'Toole prescribes a famous resort, where athletic stunts on the gymnasium style are all the rage; Doctor Pneumaticus vends a wonderful breathing-machine, into which we must solemnly blow so many breaths a day; and Health Specialist Bumpaman superintends a lot of mechanical horses, wigglers and jigglers, that he guarantees will shake our ailments down and out.

We hesitate—not being able to spend all our time and money on gymnastic gyrations. Then comes Mr. Adonis Psychotherapy, declaring that all the foregoing methods are highly dangerous, tending to rupture the heart, the brain or the pocket-book, and the only natural scheme of exercise will be found to be his—without apparatus, but with a $30 fee for the magic lessons. Are we not now tempted to die of paralysis, rather than move a muscle ever again?

Seriously, such a condition of things is a menace and a disgrace. If it is true, as I believe, that certain modes of advertised exercise tend to strain the heart; that other devices merely rob you politely; and that other patent schemes neglect the vital organs while demanding unreasonable waste of time and energy on superficial muscles;—then some recognized college, association, clearing-house or other tribunal should separate the good from the bad, affirming which is Nature Cure, and which is not.

5. Should hypnotism, magnetism, occultism, and other more or less intangible forces be admitted to the realm of Natural Healing? If not, we must avow that the human mind is not a part of Nature. This would be absurd, since even the snake charming the bird is a case of hypnotic influence, and the instinct of self-preservation warning certain animals of the approach of their foes cannot be explained on the ground of merely physical phenomena. Nature is an endless tale of marvels and mysteries; and the mystic element is the most powerful in human life, whether operating through pills of a secret nature or through prayers to an unknown God.

But is the violent imposition of a stronger will upon a weaker mind a natural, wise and ethical procedure? I know of ministers and doctors who state, with every sign of omniscience, that hypnotism was born of the Devil. And I know of cases where hypnotism has healed not only physical, but mental and moral diseases, that stubbornly resisted all
other available modes of treatment. If hypnotism, magnetism and occultism are to be approved, taught and practised in our Nature Cure sanitarium and schools, they must be confined and regulated with the utmost care and wisdom. Should they be so incorporated? If so, how and by whom and to what extent?

6. Should the Nature Cure platform include Christian Science? You may smile at this question, but I assure you it is one of the most logical I ever asked. Anything logical in the vicinity of Christian Science is sadly out of place; but we are all a queer lot, anyhow, and must be prepared for strange happenings. My own firm conviction is that the principles of Christian Science should be taught in every sanitarium; and that the Christian Science mode of “treatment” is as much a part of Nature Cure as is diet, or massage, or hydrotherapy. The Christian Scientist and the Nature Curist will both disagree with me. But the only man everybody agrees with is a dead man; not being exactly dead, I am thankful to be able to stir up healthy opposition.

Christian Science is the gospel of concentration. As such it belongs in every health resort; where the poor inmates are now engaged in moaning over their ailments, comparing their feels-ifs, pitying themselves, and objecting to the food, the climate, the accommodations, the nurses, doctors, remedies, rules, and everything else in sight. The mental atmosphere of the ordinary hospital or sanitarium is a pall on the horizon. Midnight is a flare of luminosity, compared with it. I have often been obliged to urge friends, who were of a delicate nature and sensitive nervous organism, against planning a sojourn at a drugless institution, because I knew the mental, psychic and spiritual influence of the place were as bad as the physical methods were good. Until we can treat the sick minds, hearts and souls of ailing men and women as promptly and effectively as we now treat their bodies, we have no right to ask legal sanction as physicians of Nature.

7. What is the natural method of diagnosis? Are there infallible signs of detecting the presence of disease in the human organism? Do they record themselves in external areas and ordinary functions of the body, or must they be found in the deeper symptomatic states, from the blood-cell and plasmic change to the conditions of thought, emotion and etheric aura? How shall the tests of a rational and complete diagnosis be applied? Is the practitioner of any single school of drugless healing adequately trained in the use of all the known tests for locating disease? The importance of such questions is fundamental and universal. Yet they have not received proper attention, so far as I know, in all the history of Nature Cure in America.

Go to any old-school doctor, whether allopath, homeopath, or eclec-
tic, and he will diagnose your case in a definite, regular, unanimous fashion, thoroughly endorsed and solemnly applied by thousands of other old-school doctors. Medical diagnosis includes examinations of the pulse, tongue and temperature, with such local tests as the blood-count, urinanalysis, nerve-reaction, minute inspection by the stethoscope, laryngoscope, or other similar device. Whether such methods are scientific, is not for me to say; the point is that every doctor knows what they are, and every doctor thinks he knows why they are.

Now observe the wild and irrational conflict of theory and usage in the drugless realm. No two practitioners follow the same plan of diagnosis; and as treatment depends on diagnosis, naturally no two practitioners prescribe the same schedule of treatment. One diagnoses by the muscles, another by the eye, another by the ligaments, another by the spine, another by the tissue, another by the temperament, another by the adipose, another by the aura, another by the state of mind, another by the intake of food, another by the astral conjunction, another by the hypnotic revelation of subconscious memory. The diagnostic method of A. T. Still, known as osteopathy, and that of Professor Freud, known as psycho-analysis, are utterly variant, if not antagonistic. Yet both may rightly claim a place in the scheme of non-medical practice.

How shall these disagreements be done away? How shall we arrive at a sane, comprehensive, mode of diagnosis that shall be error-proof? My own belief is that no practitioner should be allowed to diagnose the cases he treats; he is, consciously, or unconsciously, both ignorant and prejudiced. The time is coming when all the world's means of diagnosis—fifty or a hundred or a thousand methods—will be combined in one establishment. To this place, invalids will go, for diagnosis and perhaps nothing else. Then they will be sent to individual healers or doctors or teachers or ministers, as the need may be, for special prescription, advice and co-operation. We are now so far from this ideal state of things that the osteopath and the psychic are virtual enemies—each with his little grain of diagnostic truth, so proud and self-satisfied that no other grain can find lodgment for all the pride and prejudice that swell the minds of these gentlemen.

The foregoing questions and problems are but a few out of hundreds, propounded to me and by me in the last fifteen years—and thus far void of logical reply or solution.

Therefore I obtained, quite recently, the propaganda literature given out by the leading schools and sanitaria that seemed most influential and most modern. The discoveries here made bear a most
interesting relation to the work of standardizing the Nature Cure; as will be shown in the chapters to follow.

I would meanwhile suggest this one thought for you to ponder over: *Nothing can be legalized that has not been standardized.* Hence the first step for drugless physicians to take is to decide among themselves what the Nature Cure is and what it is not, why it deserves legal recognition, and how its practice should be safely regulated. To demand the approval of the law-makers at the present time is like summoning a party of dignitaries to a reception in a new house, not yet swept and dusted, furnished and put in order. The action is premature, and has failed simply as all things premature and rash deserve to fail. Our hearts may be of gold, but our heads have been of wood. And a head of wood is no head for a doctor.

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P. S. On reading the proofs of the foregoing chapter, Dr. Benedict Lust informs me that he does not wholly agree with my position, and that he considers a few of the statements rather extreme and unnecessarily harsh. Dr. Lust knows a thousand times more about the Nature Cure than I do, therefore I am inclined to respect his opinion regarding its therapeutic administration. From the efficiency viewpoint I see no reason, however, to withdraw any statement here made.

Doctor Lust further claims that in Germany, the Nature Cure has been standardized, the practice regulated, and the general criticism of this argument satisfactorily overcome. I would suggest that if Doctor Lust or some other leading Naturopath would answer my questions in detail, the subject would be made clearer to us all. And if I am in the wrong, you will do me a favor by showing me how. Nobody knows very much anyway, and our wisdom lies chiefly in our willingness to learn.
CHAPTER VII

WHO SHOULD HEAL?

The trouble with most doctors is that they are accidents;—they fell onto their jobs in the dark.

This is also true with most men in other professions, from plowing to preaching. But the great majority of trades and vocations do not involve loss of life when misfits are engaged therein; a poor clerk or editor or brick-layer merely loses his job. A good physician must be a born physician, he cannot be merely graduated into the divine ministry of healing. And the great problem of the Nature Cure schools is to determine how to select the born physicians, how to reject all others, from the candidates for admission.

Out of 100 graduates from both medical and non-medical schools, probably 75 are in the wrong profession. This fact, more than the use or non-use of drugs, explains the long list of ugly failures and premature deaths in the practice of the ordinary doctor, whether old-school or new-school. Every case of malpractice is a case of misfitness. A man temperamentally fit to be a doctor would be constrained, by instinct and reason, from adopting spurious methods of practice. The bungler, in any line of work, is the man who doesn’t belong there. And the quacks in medicine are the short-cut, short-conscience men, who jump from the patient’s disease to his pocket-book with no regard for anything but speed.

I would go further, and make a statement that most of our readers will repudiate with scorn. But you cannot down a truth with denial. It only hits back and hurts you. And I earnestly advise you not to reject any statement here made, until you have given the matter as much thought as I have. Disagree with me? Glad to have you. But don’t announce to yourself which of us is wrong.

Every case of arrest and persecution of a drugless physician was brought by the man’s own blunders of misfitness or unfitness. He lacked adaptation for his work, or preparation, or both. We rebel at
the grip of the medical monopoly, that holds us writhing and ranting and foaming at the mouth. We are fools. The Lord God Almighty never yet permitted the headway of injustice on this earth, by so much as a hair’s breadth; and if one single natural healer, out of the many thousands in America, were fully qualified to heal, the interlocked force of a hundred medical monopolies would not be strong enough to touch that man! By persecution, and by that alone, we are being stirred, stung, goaded, into a realization and correction of our own deficiencies. Thank God for persecution.

Let me try to make this matter clear. I know numbers of invalids who have gone the rounds of drugless healing, and are still suffering from one disease or another. They have tried osteopathy, Christian science, mental science, food science, magnetopathy, hypnotism, chiropractic, deep breathing, all in vain. Should the teachers and healers who have thus failed be allowed to go unpunished? Indeed not. When we have begun to straighten out this hodge-podge called civilization, we shall treat doctors as we treat merchants; if their goods are not as represented, we shall demand our money back.

When a doctor, medical or natural, undertakes a cure and fails to perform it, he should be compelled by law to return the amount of his fees, or such proportion of the amount as the compliance and obedience of his patient would justify, as denoting the physician’s responsibility. If an egg is bad, we return it to the grocer, and get a good egg or our money back; if a prescription is bad, we swallow it and pay for it, and must, on top of that, go buy a good prescription from another doctor! What sublime nonsense.

My claim is that two-thirds of all the mistakes of doctors and healers reside in the fact that they should never have been doctors or healers;—they should have been plumbers or butchers or reformers or porters or other species of strong-arm gentry. The first college of therapeutics that sees and applies this truth in the selection and training of students, will make a fortune, and will revolutionize the healing art. I can here but sketch the barest rudiments of the principle and procedure in question.

A comparison of interesting photographs drew my attention to the whole subject of vocational guidance for doctors. I have been studying various group pictures, of the graduating classes of medical schools, and also of Nature Cure schools—and forming opinions of more or less reliability. From a rather extensive knowledge of character analysis, I should consider that perhaps 20 per cent of the medical graduates are born physicians, and 40 per cent of the Nature Cure graduates. Hence
the latter, judged by inherent qualities and gifts, should be twice as successful as the former. But I find that the heads, faces, clothes, and general appearance of most of the naturists prove them sadly deficient in refinement, culture, winsomeness, shrewdness, even primary education. They are honest, clean, upright, altruistic—but short on tact, wisdom, selfishness, poise, method, assurance. These traits, with a few dozen more, should be either born in a doctor or drilled into him. And as our Nature Cure colleges have thus far neglected the human nature side of the doctor’s education, he must be born with certain fundamental characteristics, or enter his profession without them. The only way to be a good doctor is to start before you were born. The slight difficulty of this procedure may explain the scarceness of good doctors.

In a graduating class from a Nature Cure school, there is probably twice as much character and principle, but half as much cunning and polish, as in a class of equal size from a medical college. Unfortunately, the masses who are ill pay more for cunning and polish. How are we to remedy the situation? A man can be simple and natural without being simple-minded and naturally dull;—a fact that should be taught, if necessary by dunce-cap and hickory switch, in our drugless training schools.

One of our most serious handicaps in America is the preponderance of foreigners among drugless physicians. Water-cure came from Germany, massage from Sweden, manipulation from Bohemia, mental science from India, sanitary laws from the tribe of the Jews, and other elements in physiological therapeutics from other foreign races. The descendants of these pioneers logically fell heir to their teachings; consequently, the proportion of American-born Nature Cure apostles, hitherto, has been shamefully small. We must find a way to interest noble, gifted, cultivated, American youths and maidens in the professional study of the Nature Cure. How shall we do it?

Let me illustrate what I mean by vocational fitness for the healing work. I know a man who has been saving lives from his early childhood. He seems to know, instantly and accurately, how to treat cases of acute diseases. Friends and relatives almost without number, stricken with all manner of perils, by drowning, sunstroke, peritonitis, nervous collapse, delirium, typhoid and other crises, this common man has rescued by the proper treatment or remedy. Often, when physicians were called and failed to equal the emergency, he would order them around like slaves, and restore a life that was fast ebbing away. He is a common toiler, with no position or culture, not even grammatical language. But he has the divine gift of healing. In all probability, he was a noted physician in a previous incarnation, and brought
with him a rarely strong and clear intuition as to disease (intuition being the soul’s memory of past experiences).

Now let me cite another case—the opposite extreme. A certain famous, high-priced “specialist” attends one of the largest, most expensive hospitals in New York. A friend of mine, suffering with a rather peculiar and very serious complication of troubles, was taken to this hospital, and this specialist, for cure. After staying several weeks, at a cost of $60 per week, my friend had not received one single idea on real, permanent, recovery; whereupon, being disgusted and angered, he studied his own case, applied to it certain Nature Cure principles he knew, and made out a schedule of treatment for himself, to be followed when he should leave the $60-a-week hospital. My friend thus cured himself;—and the “specialist” wasn’t even interested, because the “case” was not a clinical adventure for that particular kind of specialist! Here was vocational unfitness, with a vengeance. This doctor should have been a swineherd—no other occupation would befit his nature, as to nobility and congeniality.

These two examples, that of a man able to heal but not licensed, and of a man licensed but not able, show how far we must progress, in order to put the doctor-business on a rational, scientific, humanitarian, basis.

What makes a good doctor? Did you ever stop to think? If you are a layman, why did you choose your family physician, out of the numbers of medical men available in your community? If you are a doctor, why do your patients want your services, and the patients of Doctor Jones on the next block prefer his?

A scientific method of professional rating and reference should be devised for guarantying the responsibility of doctors, as to experience, honor, skill, etc., in a manner similar to the financial rating system used by credit men, banks, and wholesale manufacturers, who look up the standing of a customer or dealer before they give him commercial confidence. A vocational guidance test for all young men and women, strictly enforced by law prior to their matriculation in medical schools, would be the first move toward the establishment of a guaranty for a doctor’s right to practice. I think, moreover, there should be a law compelling every doctor to post in a public place, or print in his local paper, at least once a year, the number of deaths recorded in his practice. Then if Doctor Smith had nine deaths in a year from typhoid, while Doctor Brown had only three, the public at large would know that Doctor Smith was three times as dangerous, for a typhoid patient, as Doctor Brown. (It is a long stretch of imagination to suppose that
any doctor could be three times as dangerous as any other doctor, but while we are imagining, we might as well do a good job.)

The natural qualifications of a true physician are spiritual, mental, and physical. We may summarize them briefly, as follows.

1. A high moral character, a conscience both sensitive and strong, a firm adherence to duty, a humanitarian spirit. Common opinion holds that the clergyman should be the most moral man of the community, the teacher next, the doctor next. I would reverse this order. When a preacher or teacher is not what he should be, the public soon finds him out—then forces him out. A doctor, however, may gamble, drink, frequent immoral places, and otherwise act in a manner to disgrace his calling and demoralize his clients—and no organized protest ever is made. Hence the schools that educate the doctor, must require of him a personal standard of morals that is unimpeachable.

I was recently shocked, to discover that the head of a drugless college advertising widely had been sued by a dissolute woman, in whose company he had violated the laws of common decency, and by whom a penalty of revenge was imposed. Many a time I have known of a case where a drugless physician or sanitarium took advance fees and made false promises, when a cure was absolutely impossible by the methods to be employed. Numbers of so-called Nature Cure practitioners smoke to excess, drink beer and worse liquors without apparent shame, eat all kinds of unwholesome food in the seclusion of their kitchen or club. Facts like these are a menace to our whole movement. For the Nature Cure physician is a teacher and a preacher as well as a doctor; and he must become a three-fold exemplar of the truths he advocates.

2. A "healing gift" must be his, a temperament finely suited to the work of redeeming bodies and minds. The old-fashioned idea of a "call" to preach was fundamental to success in the pulpit, and the modern decay of the church as an institution is largely owing to the modern disregard of the "call" to preach. Now a true physician conducts a virtual confessional, every day of his life—to him are entrusted personal and family secrets that may be rightly shared only with a man whose high sense of his calling makes of him a priest. I have heard a young fellow say he was going to be a surgeon because a surgeon "draws such fat fees." Many a youth goes to a medical school because some relative is a doctor, or his folks want him to be, or he likes to fool with chemicals, or he thinks a doctor looks grand in a plug hat, or he doesn't relish hard work and a doctor's office practice looks easy. The motive is the first thing to be settled, and settled right, in choosing any trade
or profession; but in the life work of a doctor, it means life or death, literally, in hundreds of cases that will be given to his care.

Among the brain-faculties that must be large in a physician are those of human nature, causality, continuity, veneration, firmness, hope, secretiveness, conscientiousness. He must be tender as a woman—and brutal as a warrior. He must be unselfish, but not too unselfish for his own health or purse. He must exercise honesty and caution, together. He must have intuition to a large degree, supplementing science, and enabling him to handle the many cases of psychic, emotional or mental disturbance, prevalent in modern life. He must, I should say, be an “old soul”, one who has journeyed often through this vale of tears and whose perceptions of human need go far beneath all external “symptoms”, penetrating the finer bodies of man, which to the eye are invisible yet to the soul perceptible. Indeed, I would have a committee of occultists who are practical and spiritual—if such can be found,—to determine the age of the soul in every candidate for a doctor’s degree, prior to his matriculation. A young soul, as yet spiritually blind, can no more be an efficient doctor than a little puppy, whose eyes are not yet opened, could be an efficient watch-dog.

3. The man born to be a great physician must have a good physique, large lung capacity, perfect heart action, steady nerves, and a soothing, healing touch. The demands on a doctor’s vitality are enormous, combining as they do mentality, energy, sympathy; and necessitating irregular hours, with loss of food and sleep and recreation-periods. Only an exceptional physique can survive the strain of the full performance of duty.

One of the special points to regard is the structure and texture of the hand, since a large factor in drugless healing is manipulation of one kind or another. A hand, like a saw or hammer, must be shaped for its work. Some hands are long, cold and claw-like; others are fat, red and pudgy; others are coarse, clumsy and fishy;—none of these can give satisfactory treatment by manipulation. I would as soon shake hands with a dragon as with some people; imagine such persons trying to soothe a nervous temperament and delicate skin by massage performances!

A genius in the Nature Cure will, some day, write a book on “The Born Doctor.” This will be used by therapeutic schools as a preliminary test for candidates and a text-book for students. It will include hundreds of specifications, requirements and suggestions, of which but a few are noted here. It will adapt to the profession of healing the vocation and efficiency principles and methods of such teachers as Miss
Fowler, Dr. Blackford, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Muensterberg, Mr. Henderschott, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Gruenberg, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Purinton, and others. It will save thousands of intending healers from becoming misfits, and tens of thousands of sick people from losing their lives through the blunders of the misfits in the healing profession. Who will write this book?
CHAPTER VIII
TRAINING AND TESTING A PHYSICIAN

In a single American city, five hundred employees of a street railway are graduates of medical schools. If one business, in one city, employs 500 men who tried to be doctors and failed—how many thousands of these poor fellows would be discoverable in the whole United States?

Whose fault is this? Partly that of the parents and teachers of these men; partly that of the legislators who sanctioned a false entry into the healing profession; but mostly, and primarily, that of the schools who graduated this host of predestined failures. The average medical school is a disgrace to a civilized community, not only because it has filled the minds of its graduates with a desire to give poisons to the unsuspecting, but because it has neglected to inform the graduates how to make a living doing this.

The average doctor’s yearly income is about $700. How many young fellows would spend four years and a couple of thousand dollars earning their medical degree, if they knew their financial returns for life would probably not exceed $58 a month? At a recent meeting of a medical society, the members were asked to write on slips of paper, anonymously, the extent of their incomes. Out of the 70 doctors present, only 23 were making expenses!

A good physician recently observed “Not one medical student in ten knows, when he begins his training, what it means to live the life of a doctor and what personal qualifications it requires. He must have within him something that will take him unrevolted over dreary wastes of drudgery, over sordid financial and political cares, over strain, exhaustion, temptation, crushing responsibility, over disgusting episodes, and more than one man’s normal share of sorrow, suspicion, and abuse.” Why do not our medical schools frankly tell the youth who applies for admittance, just what is ahead of him? Because they don’t dare—it would not be “good business.” The officials of our medical schools have
yet to learn that a good bunco man is not necessarily a good business man.

Efficiency in healing must come through the demand of laymen for better service; thus the article by Robert Haven Schauffler in the February 1915 McClure's Magazine gives a clearer idea of "What It Means to Be a Doctor" than any article I ever saw in a medical journal. Some of the facts I am giving were taken from this article.

The condition of vagueness, folly and irresponsibility obtaining generally in medical schools has its counterpart in Nature Cure "colleges." I hardly know a Nature Cure college worthy of the name. And if an institution bases all its claims on a falsehood at the outset, what hope can we entertain of its moral character?

A profession is primarily a trade, therefore subject to the recognized trade rules and standards of efficiency. Because of the glamour, secrecy and dignity surrounding most professions, the professional schools—whether of law, medicine, pedagogy or theology—have thus far neglected to apply straight business principles to their work, relying on the degrees they confer instead of on the deeds they accomplish.

Let us suppose that 50 per cent of the shoes turned out by a large factory showed some serious defect in manufacture—how long would the company stay in business? Facts gathered by doctors themselves prove that 50 per cent or more of the diagnoses made by doctors in serious cases of disease are wrong. Hence, of course, the prescriptions are wrong, and the entire matter is a botch. Why does not the State forthwith turn these doctors out of business?

The principle covers the realm of drugless healing also. There are naturist physicians whose record of cures is said to approximate 90 per cent, and there are others who reach only 50 or even 30 per cent. Why is there no central tribunal, to pass on a healer's efficiency, and grade him accordingly for the protection of the public? Why is there no complete preliminary test, of a candidate for a physician's degree, to show whether the man is A one—or Z forty 'leven, as an efficient doctor? A plumber who can't mend leaks gets fired from his job and his Union. But a doctor who can't mend bodies or brains can hold a glossy reputation among the fraternity—if he hollers loud enough for the A. M. A., and swears the oath of Hippocrates glibly and ghoulishly enough. While drugless healers aim in general to be honest, they are so poorly trained and equipped that their inefficiency amounts to dishonesty, therefore I cannot see how they should boast over medical doctors.
In calling attention to the need for improved educational methods among health schools, may I give a personal comment? For generations, the leaders in our family on both sides have specialized in school work. My father was a college president for twenty years; two grandparents, four uncles, and numbers of distant relatives have been teachers; during nine years spent in college walls I myself was preparing to teach, and am now in Efficiency work because it seems the broadest opportunity for teaching the most vital truths of human experience. If I should write with excess of zeal, perhaps you may remember that one who is a teacher born and bred may with propriety, as with earnestness, hope to share his convictions with other teachers.

The Nature Cure colleges of America should be made more efficient in at least ten ways. I would here name five of them, leaving the other five for you to think out. The improvements suggested are (1) consolidation of many poor and small schools into a few good and great ones; (2) conformity of the courses and curricula in these model schools; (3) recognized and enforced standards of entrance requirements; (4) old-fashioned trade system of apprenticeship, to guarantee that a young doctor will know his business; (5) adoption of superior advantages or customs in the medical schools, or adaptation thereof to the Nature Cure schools.

Before discussing these points, I would emphasize an important fact. In ordinary lines of work, a reliable efficiency counsel bases all plans and suggestions on experience, the data being available to show similar cases where his advice produced results. In the Nature Cure field, such data cannot be offered, not having yet been compiled. Therefore I would merely present a number of ideas, which I believe correct in principle, but which cannot be verified on a basis of facts and figures. You may disagree. Very well, you have a right to. Please remember, however, that I have spent fifteen years in studying these matters out, and unless you have devoted as much time to the subject, you are hardly qualified to challenge my conclusions. Premature opinions are the galling guns in the warfare of Prejudice against Truth.

1. Our naturist schools are too many, and not good enough. I should guess that more than 1000 institutions and individuals in this country now attempt and assume to prepare young men and women for the work of healing. Not a score of these institutions or individuals are adequately and properly equipped. A medical school of any repute has from 10 to 40 members in its faculty—and most of their teaching merely centers on drugs. A naturist school of equal standing should have at least 100 professors, because of the variety and complexity of subjects
to be taught. A specialist in mechanotherapy cannot also be a specialist in mental science, but the knowledge of both these specialists and about 98 more should be placed at the disposal of the candidate for a physician's degree. We have a school of osteopathy in Missouri, a school of mechanotherapy in Iowa, a school of dietetics in New York, a school of milk cure in New Jersey, a school of mental suggestion in California, a school of vacuum treatment in the district of Columbia, a school of hypnotism in Michigan, a school of spinology in Pennsylvania, a school of Christian science in Massachusetts; and indeed I suppose a different kind of school for every state, with a few hundred left over.

What we should have is a magnificent chain of schools—ten would be a good number, in the ten largest cities of the United States. Each school would embody all the good features of the separate and factional schools now existing poorly and meagerly, but would not exalt any one system of healing to the disparagement of any other. Ample clinical and experimental facilities, with laboratories, libraries, etc., would be offered in the city, while a sanitarium or farm or health home in the country nearby would afford the means for demonstrating the natural life. What the Riker-Hegeman people have done for the drug store business, a combination like this would do for the Nature Cure school business. The economic advantage of co-operation and consolidation apply equally well to both lines of business. The supreme need of the Nature Cure is for a business manager, who will put both our schools and sanitaria on a broad, modern, efficient, lucrative, basis. The right man would be worth $20,000 a year to the movement, and it would pay all our schools and sanitaria to club together and hire him.

2. The courses of study offered by naturist schools must be made to conform to some principle universally recognized and approved. When a youth plans to be an allopath he can choose a college in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and be sure of getting about the same course in any standard medical college. But if he wants to be a psychopath or naturopath he must face endless bewilderment, the whole field of natural therapeutics being in a state of hodge-podge.

I have before me the announcements, catalogues and prospectuses of most of the leading naturist schools in America. No two of these documents agree. Some of the schools teach—while others do not even mention—such branches as Neuropathy, Somapathy, Naprapathy, Spondylotherapy, Magnetopathy, Biochemistry, Astrology, Fast Cure, Divine Science, Ocular Diagnosis, Eugenics, Calisthenics, Anthropometry. No man short of Solomon, Blackstone, Sherlock Holmes and Christopher Columbus rolled into one could tell what Drugless Heal-
ing is, after studying and comparing the advertising literature of our leading schools.

Because of this utter chaos, a diploma from any given school has no legal, and small professional, value. When you can buy for $25 a mail course in a certain branch of healing, with a diploma thrown in, what chance will a decent college offering a thorough course in the same subject, have to convince a legislator and convert the public?

Here, in brief, is the situation. Probably 200 subjects bearing on the healing of the sick are taught by all our naturist schools combined, yet not more than 40 or 50 appear in the curriculum of any one school. If all the 200 branches of the Nature Cure are vital, sane, essential, they should all be taught in every school; and if any are superfluous, irrational, unsafe, they should not be taught in any school. As things stand, the mere fact of being a drugless physician means nothing at all, since the majority of schools granting diplomas are unclassified, unregulated, unrationalized.

A specimen of the bigotry and lunacy now prevailing in most of the drugless schools is the manner of diagnosis taught and practised. There are in the United States more than 100 methods and systems of diagnosing the sick on a basis more or less scientific. These cover the physical, mental, emotional, psychic, moral, and astral planes of life; extending all the way from study of the pulse, temperature, eye, nerves, or spine to the casting of the horoscope and the penetration of subjective causes by clairvoyance or psycho-analysis. There is no school, to my knowledge, teaching more than a half of all the possible means of diagnosis. What right have we to lampoon the doctors while our own methods of diagnosis, and hence of treatment, are only 50 per cent efficient?

Most of the trouble lies in the fact that the majority of schools have a certain pet mode of treatment, and must overemphasize a corresponding method of diagnosis. An osteopath cannot be consistent or prosperous unless he always finds a defective backbone. Therefore a college of osteopathy must make spinal diagnosis a fetish and fad, out of all proportion to its relative importance. And so with every other school that features a special kind of treatment—the diagnosis must fit, whether the patient lives or dies. We shall never obtain a scientific method of healing the sick until we have separated the functions of diagnosing and treating; for a man who is narrow enough to be a good specialist cannot be trusted for a sane diagnosis, while the man who is broad enough to be a good diagnostician could never limit himself to one kind of prescription or manipulation.
3. A standard of entrance requirements for the matriculant in a drugless college is one of the most urgent needs of the time. Even the old-fashioned, impractical, unscientific seats of learning, such as the denominational college or the state university, adopt an invariable rule: the applicant must produce a diploma from an accredited high school, or must pass an entrance examination to determine his general fitness. Can he spell, use decent grammar, write a legible hand, appear on friendly terms with the multiplication table, and otherwise prove himself not disgracefully unintelligent?

There are graduates of Nature Cure schools who spell wrong a dozen words in one brief letter; who interpret all kinds of punctuation marks in a manner resembling hieroglyphics; who wear collars reminiscent of a prehistoric wash-tub; who carry a breath that seems a cross between a pipe of stale tobacco and a mess of garlic; who eat with their knives and emit forks instead of words; who are, in short, as ignorant of culture as a druggist is of reason. Why? Simply because the Nature Cure schools have not waked up to the necessity of graduating men and women who shall raise the standard of our cause, and keep it raised. We must bar the illiterate, the immoral, the financially incompetent, the temperamentally unfit, the socially and professionally undesirable, from entering a drugless school. It would be better to graduate half the number of naturist physicians, and have them twice the men!

We now fail at both ends of the curriculum. We neither test the boy who enters for a knowledge of his general character, education, suitability, nor test the man who leaves for a knowledge of his actual skill in diagnosing, treating, educating and variously handling all kinds of invalids. How long shall we be thus incompetent?

4. There should be devised, and universally adopted, a system of apprenticeship in healing, whereby the young physician may serve for a period of time under an old physician, or in a sanitarium or hospital, before being granted a diploma. A barber stays in a barber school until he can learn to shave a man without cutting his nose off; why should a doctor be allowed at large before he can be trusted to perform as well? The old-fashioned partnership, wherein the old and the young doctors joined forces, uniting the counsel of the experienced man with the action of the inexperienced, had in it the germ of a scientific mode of training. A graduate might be put on probation for two or three years, and required to submit a full statement of his cases, cures and failures, before receiving a final diploma. Or, a chain of dispensaries and consulting offices might be opened, where the poor could be treated by first-year graduates at reduced rates, the institutions being managed by business
men of the shrewdness of Munyon, the graduates being employed on a small salary. Plenty of ways would appear, to work out the apprentice system, when we put our minds and hearts intently on the problem.

In this connection, a vital matter is that of telling the prospective doctor the actual conditions he will meet on graduation, and the effective ways of meeting them. It is a most astonishing thing that no book or course of study has ever been prepared, by a medical or a non-medical school, with the intention of fore-warning and fore-arming the poor graduate, in view of the battles just ahead. A book of this kind might well be in the form of a symposium, giving the experiences and suggestions of leading physicians, based on their own successful practice. A few of the chapters would be headed:

How to Select a Location; How to Open an Office; How to Gain Your First Clients; How to Build Up a Lucrative Practice; How to Advertise; How to Collect Bad Debts; How to Install a Filing and Book-keeping System; How to Secure and Distribute Propaganda Literature; How to Overcome Opposition; How to Organize Your Patients and Friends; How to Win the Newspapers; How to Educate the Public; How to Inaugurate Social Service; How to Co-operate with Local Institutions; How to Keep at the Head of Your Profession; How to Plan Your Future; How to Conserve Your Strength; How to Teach the Laws of Health; How to Handle Special Cases and Solve Your Hardest Problems.

A book such as this, properly written, read and applied, would save thousands of young physicians from the needless privation, perplexity, anxiety, that almost invariably attend the first few years of a doctor's life. What school or association will have this book written, by a man who knows how and what to write? In addition to the 33,000 (estimated) practitioners of drugless methods in this country, the 150,000 old school doctors would find such a book of immense value. Therefore the book should be as remunerative as it would be altruistic—and from the efficiency viewpoint, an enterprise must always be both selfish and unselfish.

5. The ordinary college of medicine has points of supremacy over the best naturist school; these should be located, studied, adopted or adapted. I have looked through the catalog of a leading medical college, visited the classrooms and clinics, talked with members of the faculty; and I am convinced that in regard to facilities, devices, tools and instruments, the medical college is far ahead of the typical drugless school. A common blunder in Nature Cure teaching is to confuse the symptomatic truths of medicine with its therapeutic errors. If we would examine, thoughtfully and honestly, every appliance and procedure of
the medical college, we should find that many of these are more scientific, reasonable and desirable than the cruder methods popular in drugless resorts.

If I were a millionaire, I would employ a corps of trained investigators, who were neither for nor against any one system of healing; I would have these men visit every prominent school of therapeutics in the world—allopathic, homeopathic, osteopathic, naturopathic, psycho-
pathic, and every other pathic. I would have the results of these investiga-
gators collated, compared, sifted and weighed and measured, till the advantages of each method were all made potent, and the disadvantages absent. Only by some such non-partisan, careful, thorough, sane, fine, system of research and application shall we ever learn how to train and test a physician.
CHAPTER IX

SHOULD A DOCTOR STUDY MEDICINE?

This looks like a foolish question.

That is why it appeals to me. Any fool can answer a wise question, but it takes a wise man to answer a foolish question.

Should a doctor study medicine? The druggist answers “Of course he should—if he doesn’t he is a fake!” The naturist answers “Of course he shouldn’t—if he does he is a fake!” Herein do the naturist and the druggist manifest how little each knows. When two people entirely disagree, both are wrong. Truth lies where opponents meet.

If we had propounded this query ten years ago, among the ranks of drugless physicians, the answer would likely have been a loud and unanimous “No!” But opinion now is changing, to correspond with the facts in the case, irrespective of theories. And I would call your attention to the facts.

When I was manager of a drugless sanitarium, fifteen years ago, the very word “doctor” was taboo. The most popular patient was the man who said the worst things imaginable concerning doctors. If a doctor came for treatment (most doctors needing treatment of one kind or another), he had to conceal the fact of his medical degree, lest he be tarred and feathered. The place was a vegetarian resort, but the officials and patients joined merrily in the doubtful culinary feat of “roasting” doctors, a roasted doctor being a sad dish to set before an invalid. The chief boast of the high potentate of this sanitarium was that he didn’t know a single medical name for a disease—he affirmed that ailments didn’t need names.

Now, observe what a revolution has come to pass. The system of treatment which was given here, and is probably the most famous of any drugless regime in the United States, has now been reduced to a mail course of advice and prescription, covering the entire country; and the four leading exponents of the cure most influential and prosperous,
have all taken medical degrees! They are all doctors. They found they had to be, or lag behind in therapeutic and hygienic progress. A decade ago, people were very ignorant on health matters, and correspondingly prejudiced. They wanted all doctoring, or no doctoring. Now, the most intelligent people want occasional doctoring in sudden crises, but real teaching and permanent healing on general principles. Wherefore, this new demand must be met.

I was talking recently with one of the greatest health pioneers that ever lived—a man whose reform work is known throughout America and in most foreign lands. Here is what he said. "The chief regret of my life is that I did not take a thorough medical course, get my diploma, pass the State Board, and be able to defy persecution. If I could live my life over, this would be the one thing I would surely do." The reason for this man's conclusions, based on twenty years of the hardest kind of experience, I will shortly set down for your consideration.

When Osteopathy was founded, one of the prime requisites of an osteopath in good standing was that he should hate the doctors with a vitriolic hate. But for some reason Osteopathy attracted men of shrewd financial judgment. These men saw that their practice must be legal-ized, to make it pay. Hence they not only abandoned their enmity for doctors, they established in the Osteopathic schools many of the features of diagnosis, treatment and study approved by the medical schools. Now it is no uncommon thing to see an M. D., who is also a D. O. And the medical man who also gives manipulations can charge higher fees, other things being equal, than either an allopath or an Osteopath void of the knowledge of the other.

Christian Science, too, has undergone modification. The original sentiment branded a person an outcast who summoned a doctor after embracing Christian Science. But even during the lifetime of Mrs. Eddy, so unreasonable an order was virtually annulled; while to-day large numbers of both Christian and Divine Scientists do not hesitate, in a crisis, to ask a physician's aid. As for New Thought, Hypnotism, and Suggestion, a considerable proportion of the leaders in these branches of drugless healing are graduate physicians of the old school.

Medical gymnastics afford another meeting-ground where the doctors and the naturists often unite. Some of the finest work yet accomplished in our public schools has been the effort of doctors who are athletic directors to preach, teach and practise hygienic and psychological truths as first promulgated by natural healers.

One of the most famous dietitians in the world—a man who is said
to have personally healed or instructed 30,000 students of health, told me not long since that many of his most earnest, appreciative and influential pupils were doctors who wanted to prescribe foods instead of drugs, and who were not afraid to say so.

These few examples are indicative, and highly gratifying. They go to show what I believe to be a fact that will be generally recognized fifty years from now. This fact I would set up in a frame, as being worthy of deep study.

Every drugless healer should also be a trained and licensed doctor; and every doctor should also be a drugless healer. To separate them is to weaken both.

I am quite aware that such a statement is rank heresy. Forty-'leven professors in drugless colleges will jump on my neck before the type is cold. But I tremble not, since the average professor in a drugless college is such a light-weight gentleman that forty-'leven of him, lodging on my head, wouldn't turn a hair. The only man whose opinion I fear is the man who says nothing. Those who have something to say usually say nothing.

To get this matter clearly before us, let us take the problem of the young man who feels that he has had a "call" to become a physician. How shall he prepare for his life work? He has only two alternatives. He may study the prescribed course at a medical school and be a regular M. D., or he may choose the proscribed course at a naturist school and be an "irregular" healer. Is either alternative really fair to the young man? I think not. A third choice of action must be provided, of which I will speak later.

Suppose the youth, never having learned to think, prefers the medical training. What happens? He leaves college with a mind warped, solidified, rusted and poisoned. He will need half a lifetime to unlearn the fallacies and follies of the medical system. He will probably murder scores of patients while he is acquiring a modicum of sense; and he will find, at least four years too late, that he is in a profession whose ranks are overgrown and whose principles outgrown.

But if he has learned to use his brain with some degree of rationality, he won't study medicine, he will choose a branch of the Nature Cure. What happens then? He will be crammed full of theories and
eccentricities, the pet fads and foibles of that particular school. He will be denied the absolutely necessary training in hospital, clinic, dispensary and laboratory work, because the drugless schools have not these facilities and opportunities. He will be rushed through a short-cut system of a few months to possibly two years, almost never the four years of study and experiment required by the medical school. He will be left in total ignorance of the remedial value of certain drugs in certain crises, and of standardized professional methods in all cases. He will be turned out of the school with a diploma that has no legal credit save in a few localities, and that means in general simply a license to get misunderstood, abused, worried, starved and persecuted. Is this a square deal? Hardly.

What would be a square deal to the young candidate for a doctor's degree? Offer him such a complete, effective, and rational course in hygiene, diagnosis, therapeusis and prophylaxis, that when the young doctor was graduated he would be an allopath, a naturopath and a psychopath, each accredited by that school and approved by the other schools! Then, brothers in the faith, we should begin to have real doctors!

A reform such as this—the creation of a school system to provide healers with all the available human knowledge about health and disease—would never be attempted by the medical schools nor by the Christian Science churches. Both are too bigoted. Therefore it must be the work of the naturopist leaders, to whom I earnestly suggest the wisdom of such an undertaking.

Let me give here a striking analogy. Ever since colleges were started, college authorities have despised and condemned the merely practical things of life. They have considered books the only true source of salvation from the world's woes and crimes. They have supposed that every idea germinating outside the academic realm was mental poison, much as the naturopaths have thought concerning healing principles non-naturopathic. So heinous and virulent was this prejudice that American society was divided into the "classes" and the "masses," the former having education and no commonsense, the latter having horny-handed skill but no book-learning.

The past five years have witnessed a revolution. By means of the new vocational schools and the newer continuation schools, young people are being taught to work and think at the same time, to absorb the culture and information out of books and then to use that knowledge on the self-same day in the shop or at the forge or by the counter. Presently, there should be no more "classes" and "masses," for the
masses will be classes in mentality, and the classes will be masses in industry.

Therapeutic ideas of to-day are as mouldy and worm-eaten as scholastic ideas were of yesterday. We have our naturists in one camp, and our druggists in the other. No man dares be rational and step from one to the other. Each assumes it has the whole truth, and on this crazy belief it shoots daggers at the other. An absolutely sane man, wanting all the truth on both sides, couldn’t get it unless while receiving partial truth from one side he appeared violently hostile to the equal truth on the other side. The high-brow druggist and the low-brow naturist, one full of theory and the other full of hate of theory, seem as antiquated as the high-brow pedagogue and the low-brow manufacturer, each declaring that all wisdom lies with him. I am plumb sick of both bunches; I hunger and thirst for saneness, but lo I find it not, in either camp of blind, bawling, bungling, hostiles.

Here is what should be done. The naturists should establish a great school of therapeutic training where every subject, plan, device, method, instrument, book, test, experiment, now used in the leading medical schools would be transported and incorporated bodily. The only difference, positively the only difference, between this new naturist school and the old medical school would be that a system of substitutes for drugs would be evolved, whereby foods and herbs and exercises and baths and mental suggestions would do the work of drugs—but safely and permanently. Now, if the system of equivalents for drugs were potent and unfailing, don’t you see what would happen? When the Medical Trust opposed the legalizing of the Nature Cure, all that should be necessary would be to show the legislature of any state that the curricula of the naturist school and the medical school were identical save in the prescribing of drugs, and that the naturist equivalents for drugs were more effective than drugs!

I personally believe that no complete system of equivalents can be devised, that in certain crises certain drugs are necessary, and that no physician is qualified to practise until he knows what these crises are and how to handle these drugs in these crises. But then, being a heretic on this point, I have no right to speak for the naturists as a whole. I merely challenge you to work out a drugless pharmacoeopia, in which the effect of each of the thousands of drugs now in use can be guaranteed in a crisis, but without the aid of the drug. No one ever did this, and I surmise that no one ever can do it. The first man who does do it will knock out the underpinning of the Medical Trust’s persecution platform.

If a young man thinking of going to the medical school of Harvard
or Johns Hopkins were to receive a catalogue of a modern school giving the entire curriculum of Harvard or Johns Hopkins, but instead of a host of poisonous and manifestly dangerous drugs a wide choice of safe, easy and attractive methods of prescription and treatment, and in addition a long list of hygienic and therapeutic subjects not even mentioned by Harvard or Johns Hopkins, would not any rational youth prefer the course at the modern school with advanced methods? There are numerous reasons for believing, as I believe, that such an institution would, if rightly founded and conducted, be the means of popularizing and legalizing the Nature Cure in every State of the Union.

While we are waiting for some genius of natural therapeutics to evolve and plan for an all-round school, can we not find a substitute method for giving to the young doctor of any school a true conception of the scope of his work? As an aid to the solution of this problem, I would offer these suggestions.

I. Let a plan be developed for putting Nature Cure literature into the hands of every freshman in a medical school in the United States. Better reach him, if possible, before he enters the school. A special kind of appeal would have to be formulated, as no variety of Nature Cure literature with which I am acquainted would carry just the right impression for a young medical student. We must show him in how many ways it would be to his advantage to study natural healing in preparation for a regular course at a medical school. The time to convince the prospective doctor is before he has let his mind be inoculated with the poison of the drug theory.

II. Let a special scheme of study be arranged, for intending allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics, aiming to ground them in Nature Cure principles before they enroll at a medical school. The time to campaign among these youths is while they are seniors at colleges or academies. A method of securing their names could easily be thought out.

III. Let a post-graduate course also be devised, particularly for young medical men, to supplement but not supplant their M. D. curriculum. This course would have to be written, taught and advertised not from the naturist's viewpoint, as drugless courses now are, but from the doctor's viewpoint. The psychology, language, entire appeal must consider only the status, personality, peculiarity, of the young M. D.

To accomplish the foregoing and similar objects, a Medical Extension Board might be appointed, to consist of representatives from all the leading drugless schools, with a psychologist, an efficiency counsel, an advertising expert, and an influential old-style doctor who believes in natural methods. The aim of this Board would be to invent ways and
means for co-operating with the officials, students and graduates of the medical schools of the United States, for mutual benefit and satisfaction; and in particular for examining, comparing, broadening and raising the standards of professional training in both medical and non-medical schools. Now to answer the main question.

If I were a student in a Nature Cure college, I should plan to spend at least a year in a medical institution, college or sanitarium or hospital, before commencing to practise. And if I could afford the time and money, I should take the entire medical course, receive a diploma, and pass the examination of the State Board, entitling me to act with all the prestige and unction of a licensed M.D. I should do this for many reasons, moral, mental, manual, social, legal, political, financial, professional.

1. **Moral reason.** A doctor cannot know too much about the nature, cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease. It is the business and duty of a conscientious physician to learn all that can be taught him of these subjects before attempting to practise. The medical schools teach valuable things not yet offered in the drugless curricula, therefore a medical course should supplement a naturist course.

2. **Mental reason.** A doctor, of all men, cannot afford to be prejudiced and one-sided. Constant association with any one class of thinkers, to the exclusion of those of opposite mind, is sure to warp a man. Violent hatred of drugs and druggists may be as unwholesome and perilous in cases of acute disease or disorder, as an allopathic mania for giving drugs would be in chronic cases.

3. **Manual reason.** Facilities and opportunities for experiment, research, investigation, clinical work and tactile experience, are much greater in the medical schools than anywhere else. They are limited to a most pitiable extent, in drugless colleges. The only way at present for a young physician to participate actively in the diagnosis and treatment of a large number of cases prior to opening an office is to ally himself with a medical school of training.

4. **Social reason.** No matter what a few of us think about the general ignorance and incompetence of doctors, the sight of an "M.D." after a man’s name still inspires awe and respect in the minds of the vast majority. Not for another generation at least will the drugless healer enjoy an equal social standing with the medical graduate. A doctor can use natural methods without losing caste or reputation, but a natural healer cannot employ either physiological or medicinal agencies without running amuck of society and the law.
5. Legal reason. Except in certain restricted localities the practice of Nature Cure is unlawful, and exposes the practitioner to constant risk. He may lose in one lawsuit the fees from a whole year's practice, or may be shut up in jail for twenty years and have his whole life work ruined. To run the gamut of such danger seems foolhardy and unnecessary.

6. Political reason. There are many offices in the State now open to an M. D., but closed to a drugless healer. Great corporations, too, are coming more and more to select physicians in welfare and social service work; philanthropies and charities have long done this. A regular doctor has ten times the opportunities for large public service that a naturist can have for many years to come.

7. Financial reason. Large fees can often be asked legitimately in medicine and surgery. If they can be asked—and obtained, in natural healing, I do not know. I only know they are not. People pay for mystery, not for commonsense, in their doctor. And he who cannot dispense mystery cannot hope for great financial reward.

But the ultimate reason of all is professional. The scientific way to destroy an evil is to attack it from the inside. When you want to cut down a dead tree, you don't build a fence around it, then sit on the fence and hack at the tips of the branches. We are trying to cut to pieces the dead tree of druggism in as foolish and wasteful a manner—we spend enough energy on the job to build a whole city of model houses. Only a medical doctor can effectively destroy the evils of the medical system—for only he can get close to them to attack them in a scientific manner. If I were a naturist physician, I would learn medicine in order to fight medicine. And the first one who does this properly, will be stronger than the entire Medical Trust.

The way to surpass the doctors is to know more than they know and do better than they do. Whoever achieves this must be himself a doctor. The hope for the health of the world lies in the physician who combines the knowledge, skill and shrewdness of the druggist with the cleanness, fearlessness and ideality of the naturist.
CHAPTER X

THE ETHICS OF ADVERTISING

Should a physician advertise; if so, what and where and when and how?

The right answer to this question would be the open door to a phenomenal career of service and opulence, for any doctor who knows and loves his work. Advertising, in one form or another, prepares the way for success in any trade or profession. Publicity is popularity, and popularity is opportunity. No man with goods or services to sell can afford to remain ignorant of the twentieth century science of advertising.

A doctor is a merchant, plus a heart and a high hat. Though he has a mission of love to perform, and a reputation of dignity to preserve, he must be a salesman of treatments, consultations and prescriptions—with all the science of salesmanship at his subtle, sure, instant, constant command. The failure of doctors to recognize this financial department of their work has been a hindrance to their largest usefulness and happiness, from the beginning of the healing art.

Now advertising, done effectively, in the proper way, medium, language, time, cost and extent, forms, probably 30 per cent of the success of any business. A factory or store with a yearly turn-over of $1,000,000 worth of goods must appropriate $50,000 to $80,000 a year for advertising alone—and this expenditure is considered one of the best possible investments by shrewd business men. Wherever you make purchases for yourself or your family, you find and you buy the best-advertised goods, articles which have become standardized in your mind through long-continued repetition of their names and claims, through the mediums of newspapers, magazines, bill-boards, street-car appeals, trademarks and packages and pictures and types of distinction and attraction. It may be said of almost any modern business: No advertisement, no advancement.

The psychology of advertising explains the hold which patent medicines and other fake nostrums have on the public. The name and picture of some alleged doctor and benefactor is so vividly and everlast-
ingly painted on the memory of drug-store patrons that they keep on buying the box or bottle grown thus familiar, not only for themselves but for their children, and their children’s children. The psychology of the patent medicine is as good as the physiology is bad.

The name of Kneipp is world-renowned chiefly because of the many varieties of herbs, foods, and garments which Kneipp endorsed and some Kneipp company sold in all parts of the world. Father Kneipp had the goodness of the naturist and the shrewdness of the druggist, happily and wonderfully combined. He was a pastor, a healer, and a business man; his reputation, however, grew most from his power as a business man.

But Kneipp did not advertise himself, or his ministry—he advertised only his books, remedies or institutions. The cures he wrought advertised themselves; and this may be said of nearly every great pioneer in rational therapeutics. So we ask one of the most vital questions bearing on efficiency in drugless healing: Should a physician advertise?

The true and proper and scientific answer to this question has not yet been made, to my knowledge. Further, it has not even been discussed in a manner befitting the importance of the problem. I shall not assume to offer a final conclusion, but will endeavor to outline the chief points for consideration, from the efficiency side only.

As the problem relates equally to medical and non-medical physicians, provided they are equally honest and efficient, I propounded it first to old-school doctors, since they are in the majority.

I was immediately confronted by a lot of mediaeval hobgoblins termed “professional ethics”, whose horrible shriek at the very mention of the word “advertising” thrust terror in my soul. Now a “professional ethic” is the ghost of a personal ideal. When the ideal departed this life, the “ethic” hung around for a few generations, to haunt the place. Any doctor who fears a host of “professional ethics” and feels paralyzed thereby, is in a moral graveyard, and doesn’t know what ails him.

However, the shades of the departed should always be respected—never be ridiculed. And I determined to study these ghostly “ethics” that forbade a physician to advertise. Years ago, when I was as ignorant as very good people usually are, I didn’t believe in ghosts. Now I realize, from a prolonged study of psychic phenomena, that astral bodies and personal radiations are as truly scientific facts as are light and electricity. Just so, the wraiths of dead ideas and convictions, which we term superstitions, may contain the semblance, if not the substance, of
living truths. They should not be dismissed without a sympathetic, scientific, examination. What is the basis for the universal antipathy, among skilled and conscientious doctors, individually and collectively, toward the subject of advertising in the medical profession? Why do the best doctors and medical associations forthwith excommunicate a doctor who starts to advertise? On what ground is modern publicity a hindrance to advancement in healing though a pronounced help to advancement in other vocations?

These questions were not easy of answer. A doctor is an oyster of eloquence, and I never could open oysters. However, I managed to extract, from the silence and ignorance of doctors on the subject, a few clear and cogent reasons why doctors in good standing will not advertise. These are:

1. Because advertising is a commercial proposition, designed for money-making only, and a physician who regards his calling as a mission can no more advertise himself than a minister could.

2. Because the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines are filled with praise of shoes and soaps and cigars and other material products, while the real commodity of the physician is an intimate, personal service whose nature and value can be neither described nor disclosed.

3. Because the returns from advertising depend on a regular "follow-up" system and other commercial methods, for which a true physician has no time, talent or inclination.

4. Because the brazen exploitation of a doctor in the public press would cheapen him in the eyes of his best clients, and would rob his work of the dignity, secrecy and confidence which are indispensable.

5. Because real cures advertise themselves, and a physician who has made himself truly efficient does not need to advertise—he has more clients than he wants.

These arguments may be answerable, but they certainly are respectable, and by no means deserving of the general doubt and odium cast by most naturists on the medical fraternity. The reasons apply to naturopaths as much as to allopaths, if they apply at all. Do they apply? Can a physician deliberately seek publicity for which he pays, and still be true to his calling?

Be not deceived, however, in these arguments. No matter what the ideal state of things may be, the actual fact is that great numbers of old-school doctors do advertise. They write papers for medical journals
and letters for the daily press; they deliver speeches before health societies, women's clubs and civic bodies; they seek appointive or legislative office; they propound new cures for diseases which they have previously invented for a new cure to fit; they wear a graceful goatee, a funereal medicine-case, an omniscient atmosphere, and other items of a self-announcing suit of regalia; they perform so many, many tricks that work as well as a paid advertisement, and more cheaply. It seems to be not a crime for a doctor to advertise, but a crime for him to get caught at it. Having ceased for lo these many years to be a doctor-catcher, I wash my hands of the job, I turn it over to the dog-catcher.

Now let us look for a brief spell at Doctor Munyon, Lydia Pinkham (there haint no Lydia, she is a company), and Mr. Bromo Seltzer. We shall not look long, as these sights are too horrible for the human eye to contemplate. Their one redeeming feature is their financial acumen; and this, while it cannot redeem them, should redeem us. If I were an association of drugless practitioners, I would organize a complete investigation of the methods of advertising and salesmanship that have made fortunes and followings for Munyon, Pinkham, Seltzer and Company. I would emulate the shrewdness of these rich concerns, but eliminate their badness. I would employ their knowledge of human nature and psychological appeal; I would hire one of their chief advertisement-writers, if necessary, and let him adapt their money-making offers and devices to the business end of the Nature Cure.

Is there any earthly reason why poisons should be sold to millions of the sick, and fortunes made for the vendors, while the honest, harmless, helpful treatments and remedies of the Nature Cure physician are limited to a handful of immediate patients—and his rewards are privation and sacrifice? Wealth is embalmed wisdom. I am tired of the poverty-plaint of drugless healers. Poverty is stupidity. A man may get to Heaven by being good, but if he is nothing but good, he has to go through Hell here. How do I know? I have been through it.

Should a physician advertise? Emphatically, yes. Should he advertise the personal, confidential service he hopes to render? Emphatically, no. He should plan a system whereby all his publicity may focus on a book, a remedy, a school or a sanitarium, so that the first person singular never appears in a public advertisement. The individual healer or teacher must always advertise not his personality, but a production of it.

An illustration of scientific publicity occurs in the case of my three books "How To Be Happy", aiding optimism; "The Philosophy of Fasting", promoting health; and "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts", urging
efficiency. No mention is made in these books of the fact that I teach their respective subjects; or that I know anything about letter-writing, advertising, or business method; or that I lecture, write editorials, or give personal consultations. Yet from the readers of these three books—numbering now over 1,000,000 people—thousands of requests have come, for every kind of service I can render. If I were at the head of a sanitarium, it could easily be kept filled by merely conducting correspondence with health-seekers who, after reading these books, wrote for the author's aid and counsel. Here, I believe, is an example of the most ethical, efficient and economical way of advertising a health institution.

Observe, however, that these books were not written with any thought of advertising in them or behind them—such an object would have killed the spirit in them, which alone impels the reader. They were written to serve Truth, to aid the reader, and to express myself. Your best advertising is the radiation of your own soul; and here the very word "advertising" is grotesquely out of place. The real reason for studying advertising is to learn how not to need it. To the master, in any profession, the people must come. He cannot leave his work, to call them, for his work is himself. When your work is you, from the ends of the earth you will surely be summoned, without act or knowledge on your part.

Let us now demonstrate the need for a better knowledge and use of the laws of advertising, in health reform circles. I have clipped a number of advertisements from our standard hygienic and metaphysical magazines, which publications are supposed to represent the highest moral standards in the health field. A casual observer, not acquainted with the publishers of these journals, would say to himself, on reading these advertisements, "What sort of a fake scheme is this anyway? Do these people expect me to believe their editorials, when their advertisements are plumb rotten?" The casual observer would be entirely justified in such a query and conclusion. The simple fact is, that many of our health magazines permit the publication of advertisements which are misleading, unprofessional and untrue, and which would be turned out of the columns of the better class of newspapers and popular magazines making no pretensions to a supermorality.

Some of these "ads" are comic, some are tragic. We will consider a few of each kind, giving the actual wording in most cases, with the meaning and substance in every case. Then we will offer a comment, from the efficiency viewpoint. The quotation is a headline or principal sentence from the original advertisement. The name is of course altered, to conceal the identity and cover the shame of the advertiser,
THE MILK CURE

will cure any curable disease or chronic ailment.
Copyrighted booklet with full instructions on home treatment, one dollar.
PROF. SIMON SIMPLES
FOOLVILLE, N. Y.

Here we have a panacea, and it costs but a dollar. I have consulted a famous exponent of the Milk Cure, and he says that the ordinary application of it is not only useless in many cases, but is actually harmful. Besides, any attempt to follow it in your own home is fraught with great difficulty, if not with danger. Yet here, in this modest little ad, we are guaranteed a cure for everything, from baldness to housemaid’s knee, without even consulting a doctor, and the miracle is worth but a dollar. This advertiser missed his calling—he should have been a pea-in-the-shell bunco man trailing a circus.

HOW TO LIVE AS LONG AS YOU WISH

Healthy physical life preserved for a hundred years. By mail, 25 cents, coin.

DR. LOONY GUESSER
DEAR ME, Mo.

The law of Karma determines our length of life. And this cannot be foretold, save by celestial record of our past and present. Furthermore, we can never be guaranteed the fulfilment of any wish, by human agency. Often the thing we wish for is the worst thing to have. And the early death of most of the people who dote on metaphysical mum-mery, would, I am persuaded, be a mercy to the race. It is, however, worth 25 cents to see how big a fool a self-conceited man can make of himself. You may answer this ad—and get your money’s worth—even if you should die laughing, in which case any lawyer would advise you to demand the return of your money, as you did not live 100 years. The man whose chief study is how to live 100 years never lives at all. He is already a mental mummy.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR FOR TEN CENTS

Luxuriant hair, eyebrows, mustache, or beard, a positive result with our Recipe. Can be filled in every home, and 10 cents worth will grow a healthy head of hair.

FLUFFY RUFFLES COMPANY
DANDRUFTOWN, PENNA.

These people are too generous for their own good, somebody should warn them against the bankruptcy of overzealous charity. There are hundreds of bald-headed men and ugly-haired ladies within the sound of my voice from my Broadway office, who would gladly pay $100 each for a beautiful and luxuriant growth of hair. One of my friends has recently paid out $150, to have his fading locks restored, and they aren't back yet. Why give away so valuable a recipe for a measly dime? If ten cents' worth really grows a healthy head of hair, eager mobs of scalp specialists would fight among themselves for the privilege of paying $100 for the recipe. Of course there is no universal remedy for baldness, and we conjecture that the one suitable thing about this remedy is the price attached.

WRITE MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

Sell for $50 each. Learn in spare time.
No correspondence course. Details free.

GETRICH PUBLISHING CO.
FULLPURSE, OHIO

The average price for a “movie” scenario by an unknown writer is $15. Few such plots bring more than $25, unless written by a famous author who can set his own figure for his work, and whose name can be used for its advertising value by the film company. But the worst fraud here committed lies in the false hope aroused in the minds of people who have no talent whatsoever in the dramatic field, and whose efforts will be wasted in trying to attain a virtual impossibility. To lure a man on by false hope is more of a crime than to knock him down and steal his purse.
STOP WORKING FOR WAGES!
Learn a money-making profession in 180 hours.
Full particulars free. Lose your job and be joyful.

MIRACLE MENTAL SCIENCE COLLEGE
SLEIGHT-OF-HAND, MO.

The inference is here that anybody at all—clerk, blacksmith or hod-carrier, may prepare himself to earn a good income as a mental healer—and do it in 22½ days, of eight hours each. I should judge that not one person in five could ever be a good practitioner of psychotherapy, and that several years of deep study and hard work would be needed, to train the one in five persons who might be naturally fit for such a career. Two false premises in one short ad is certainly enough.

DO YOU WANT PROSPERITY?
A hermit living in a dark cave had a magic secret for attaining all that the human heart can wish. Many princes came for this, from afar. We were kings in our mind, so he gave us the secret, which we now publish and sell for the ridiculous sum of 10 cents.
Why put off getting rich? Learn how, now.

THE MIGHTY MASTER MYSTICS
OPIUMJOINT, STATE OF COMA

The hermit lived in a dark cave. We believe you—he didn’t dare come out. But the darkness is out, having come with his “magic secret.” The fortune-telling atmosphere of this recital is bad enough, to be sanctified by a magazine upholding truth and decency. But the advertiser has done a more unrighteous thing than prey on credulity; he has published in the advertisement a representation of the face of a holy man, presumably that of the Christ, with a halo shedding light, and a star above. Here is blasphemy too horrible for words. A friend of the pure Nazarene can only turn away, heartsick, weeping, asking God why such desecration was allowed to be. How can the publisher of such a travesty on truth expect to gain the confidence of the public, in any respect?
PERFECT HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY


O. ANANIAS
GULLIBLETOWN, CAL.

A college education costs at least $1,000. Here is something better, for 10 cents. Why build any more colleges? Why not endow this modest advertiser, and make a universal educational institution out of him? We would suggest for a name—Gall and Omniscience, Incorporated. And we would further suggest that all the asylums and hospitals for the feeble-minded should be emptied at his door, they being fit subjects for his intelligence to work upon.

*   *   *

Well, brothers and sisters, what are we going to do about all this? Would it not be a kindly, Christian act for us to write the editor of any magazine publishing such advertising as the foregoing, and protest with all our mind and heart against these libels on our intelligence and insults to our honor? Will not some great national association of teachers, physicians or publishers take up the matter of censorship for advertisements, and plan some way to abolish the evils manifested in the cases I have quoted? Advertising is the scientific presentation of the simple truth. Our first problem is to see that we have the truth.
CHAPTER XI

WISER PROFESSIONAL METHODS*

There is a lesson for naturists in the story of the Great War.

When Germany defied and assailed practically the whole world, Germany rested in the consciousness of two invulnerable sources of strength. The first was information, the second preparation.

Through her unequalled spy system, Germany knew more about the size, location, method and equipment of the English bulwarks of defense than the body of the English army knew. This advance knowledge, minute in detail but vast in scope, formed the base of the German war-machine, whose efficiency has amazed the world. How to beat your enemy: Know his game as well as he does, then play it first.

We have no liking for a spy. A spy is but a sneak operating on a large scale, and to steal your information is as wrong as to steal your money. However, the mental and mechanical ingenuity of the German spy system holds our admiration, if the method of its use forfeits our respect. Germany saw that her fleet could not oppose the fleet of England, so she launched a submarine war to prevent the sailing of the English fleet; Germany found that in numbers of men she would be outdone, so she bent all her energies to giving her men a larger allotment of ammunition than the enemy could obtain; Germany reckoned with the slow and imponderable temperament of the English people, and rightly figured that the psychological way to victory was to rush them off their feet. In short, by knowing all the strength and weakness of the enemy in advance, Germany prepared to match the one, and overwhelm the other.

* The publisher of this book wishes to emphasize again the fact that he does not agree with all the conclusions of Mr. Purinton, and believes him entirely wrong in some of them. Hence we do not wish to be held responsible for any of these chapters as a whole, but merely offer them to our readers as an expression of individual opinion. Because of their power to stimulate thought in new directions, we consider these suggestions highly valuable, in spite of what seem to us occasional errors for which we cannot stand responsible. A discussion between the publisher and Mr. Purinton will be found on another page, where the matter is explained more fully. — B. L.
Nature Cure soldiers in America need to apply the German system, in warring on the fallacies and follies of the Medical Trust. There are scores of ways in which the doctors are wiser than we. And one of the first essentials to ultimate victory for Natural Healing is a thorough knowledge of the superior points in the medical system. The habit of drugless physicians has ever been to denounce the physiological poison contained in the drug school of practice, without recognizing the psychological power displayed by that school. As a matter of fact, a successful doctor is a practical psychologist whose methods the natural healer may well study and emulate. Human nature is not all body—it is first and foremost mind. And to omit a scientific use of psychologized methods in therapeutic work is an unnatural proceeding.

The professional habits and customs of most drugless healers are crude, ineffective, unwise. The profession is so new that the methods pertaining to its use have not been standardized. They must be, in order to gain the prestige and power enjoyed by the old-school doctors. Furthermore, instead of belaboring and ridiculing the allopaths for their crimes and follies, we must quietly and humbly prepare to learn from them the superior wisdom that enables them to get and hold their sway among the masses. I would earnestly recommend that one of the large national associations of naturist physicians employ a young man—preferably a psychologist, writer or reporter, to go through the entire medical system of training and practice, becoming a regular M. D. under the present idiotic laws, for the express purpose of analyzing and recording the details of the medical monopoly from the inside. The history of such an experience, accurately made without heat or prejudice, would form a book of inestimable value to the success of the Nature Cure in America.

We are most handicapped by ignorance. The method of first-hand study employed by Upton Sinclair in showing the evils of the Chicago stock-yards and by Alfred W. McCann in exposing the rottenness of the New York food-adulterators, should be followed by any man who hopes to reform the abuses of the drug business. Will not some young health enthusiast among our readers volunteer to immortalize himself by undertaking such a secret mission of a legitimate spy, among the ranks of the "regulars" in the drug-army?

I have been doing a little scout work myself. And I find, probably to your disappointment, that we have as much to learn from the doctors as they have to learn from us. People pay only for what they want. Doctors give people what they want. Therefore, instinctively, people pay for doctors' prescriptions. But we assume to give people what they
ought to have; which, beloved brethren, is the last thing they will pay for. We have not yet psychologized Nature Cure practice on the basis of human nature as it is today. I would make a beginning toward such a reform, in this chapter. The only reform worth attempting, is to reform reformers; this, being impossible, holds an irresistible appeal for a man who, being a man, hates easy things.

From a wide acquaintance among doctors, a profound respect for some of them, a cordial dislike for most of them, and a desire to be fair to all of them, I deduce the following lessons for the consideration of Nature Cure physicians. I do not guarantee the conclusions infallible, but only commend them to your serious attention.

1. Healing, teaching and reforming should be made wholly separate, organized and maintained under auspices and methods entirely distinct. The average drugless physician tries, earnestly but stupidly, to act as healer, teacher and reformer, all at the same time. In striving to become three men, he finds himself only a third of each; and a third of a man can never be a success. Nature Cure as a reform should be endowed, in the manner of all philanthropies and uplift crusades; and our reform instincts and aims should be focused on the means to establish a great national institution of health reform, which shall be founded and supported by the gifts of the rich, and thus receive popular acclaim as well as financial guarantee. There should be hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, homes and sanitaria of the Nature Cure, one or more of these in every city of the United States. Before they can be established, a wise, broad, concerted effort must be made to attract the wealthy and powerful to the cause of Natural Healing and Living. Only by the help of men and women of means can the reform side of this work be effectively presented—those who earn their living in the profession cannot safely diverge into its reform aspects.

Neither should education in Nature Cure principles be attempted by the practitioner among his patients, unless they voluntarily ask to be taught. One of our popular axioms is, that the healer should be first a teacher. I am coming to doubt this very seriously. At this moment I believe that all the education, for the sick at least, should be carried on by means of books, magazines and courses of instruction, while the physician should limit himself strictly to healing. When a man hires a lawyer, a preacher, a cook, or a chauffeur, he does not want to be instructed in the mere technique of such professions. The lawyer must save him from jail, the preacher from hell, the cook from dyspepsia, the chauffeur from accident, and the man doesn’t want to think how they do it. That is their job, for which he pays. Neither does the in-
valid want sermons or lectures from his doctor—he wants cure, and cure only. To give him long harangues while treating him, is a psychological blunder, a pure waste of time and energy, a token of inexperience and rashness.

There are two special reasons why the drugless physician cannot be a successful teacher. In the first place, a man ill in body is also ill in mind. We know how hard it is to convince those who seem physically well, of the value and importance of the Nature Cure. How much harder it is to impress and renew the disordered minds of those afflicted with chronic disease! The majority of the invalids who try the Nature Cure are physically and mentally incapable of understanding the philosophy of it, their instincts and intellects are both on a vacation, and have been for years, else they would not be confirmed invalids. Why attempt to convert them, when all they want is cure? Here is where the reformer mixes in, usurping the place of the doctor, and making confusion, by throwing a hodge-podge of new ideas into the patient’s weak, distorted, mind.

The second reason why the healer cannot be an effective teacher lies in the lack of ultimate authority. A feeling of absolute faith and security is one of the first essentials to recovery. The church assumes final sanction and wisdom over all its devotees; the college claims to have the ultimate scientific truth pompously writ in huge tomes by far-famed authorities; hence the church and the college teach powerfully because they engender a supreme faith in their right to teach. Now there is no ultimate authority in the Nature Cure, and there never can be. The nearest approach will be some great national institution, heavily endowed and thoroughly approved by men of renown, whereby a system of popular education in the Nature Cure may be given a semblance of ultimate authority. At the present time, with no such powerful institution back of him, it seems folly and futility for any drugless healer to try to teach a patient a set of principles for which no standard or tribunal has yet been established.

The wonderful work of Dr. Alexis Carrel in blood-transfusion, bone-transplanting and life-restoring would never have gained fact or credence but for the millions back of the Rockefeller Institute, and the respect which arose therefrom in the public mind. Without some such mighty force underlying and supporting the Nature Cure investigator, he wastes himself in trying to convert or teach the public. Let him be a straight reformer, and get a rich man to endow him; let him be a straight teacher, and hold a position in a health school or issue lessons of his own; let him be a straight physician, and confine himself to cure;
let him be any one of these three humanitarians, but not endeavor to be more than one. He can’t.

2. *Silence and mystery should surround the healing art.* It is indeed fatal to let a patient know what you are doing to him. He might endeavor to save money and do it himself, or to hire a cut-rate healer to perform the ceremony; either of which alternatives would be, if possible, even more fatal than your own prescriptions. Do not explain how your treatment cures, do not urge him to depend on himself, above all do not say that “Only Nature heals” and you have no inherent curative power; all such statements weaken your hold on the sick, and either impair the cure or send the invalid to a doctor with a big gob of self-esteem at the phrenological top of his head. Frankness with a patient is foolhardiness.

Somebody here probably exclaims “Well, of all things, this is the limit! How often I have heard you preach honesty and openness and truthfulness. Now you advise mystery, superstition and deception. When did you backslide, what caused your ruination, and oh can I ever believe you again?” Not so fast, my hysterical friend, you are reading only with your eyes, not with your mind and heart. (Most people read everything this way, hence are universally misinformed.) I do not sanction dishonesty, I hate all forms of deception, and I want to smash into atoms every superstition on earth. But I am now an efficiency engineer—not a reformer. And while a reformer who only paws the air in a verbose, melancholy way may be content with pretty theories, an efficiency engineer considers only results. You cannot get results as a doctor by treating your patient as an equal. You must always be superior in knowledge and power. Let him think he can learn all that you know, from Nature or any other source, and at once you begin to lose your influence.

The mediaeval custom of writing medical prescriptions in Latin is part of the code and conspiracy to prevent a sick man from learning what the doctor does to him. I used to think the Latin-prescription business merely a pedantic and archaic form of medical superstition. Believe it not—this array of unknown figures, strange signs and foreign polysyllabics is one of the subllest means of psychological strategy known to science. For, observe what would happen if a doctor’s orders were to be writ in plain English. The patient would try to fill the prescription himself—and thus most likely poison himself; he would loan the prescription to friends whose ailments were apparently similar but really quite dissimilar; he would use the prescription without consultation when his trouble or anything like it should recur—though symptoms and causes might be very different to the professional eye of a trained observer.
In short, a prescription that a patient could read would at once become an instrument of peril, to his own life and to the practice of his doctor. This explains why the custom persists, and why a code of like impressiveness should be formulated and adopted by drugless physicians. Tell a man to gargle salt and water for a sore throat, and he will grunt "Huh! I could have prescribed that myself! Why should I pay this doctor?" Tell him to gargle sodium chloride, aqua pura (H₂O), and some other hidden, harmless ingredient from a drugstore—then behold the fellow is grateful, obedient, and ready to pay your fee without protest. A dose thrives only in the dark—I suppose because the deed is evil. But if sick people want secrecy with their prescription, a doctor's business is to furnish the secrecy also. As teachers, we should tell people something about the science of health; as reformers, we should tell them everything; as doctors, we should tell them nothing. Which are we?

3. Every doctor should possess a lot of queer-looking instruments and appliances, that he alone understands, and that he should wield with solemnunction and slow suspense, on the patient. A sick person likes to be fussed over, and allowed to believe that his peculiar trouble is the most subtle, mysterious, baffling complication of blights that ever attacked a human frame. Of course theoretically he should be stood up in a corner and spanked; but actually, he must be solemnly bent over and seriously examined, studied, measured, weighed, turned and tried and tested in every conceivable manner, to satisfy his conceit and self-pity. The more of this sort of diagnosis you can give him, the more he will believe in you and think you a grand little doctor. I would therefore advise the drugless physician to equip his office with the crazy-looking tools, appliances and machines to be found in the office of a popular allopath, to the extent that these diagnostic fooleries and flummadiddles do not actually harm the patient.

I would further recommend, this time seriously, that the whole range and import of symptoms should receive ten times the consideration now given the subject by the average Nature Cure school. The allopaths are wrong in prescribing a specific remedy for each of a thousand specific ailments; but they are right in locating and learning a thousand symptoms marking a thousand ailments, they have properly emphasized the urgent need for scientific accuracy in studying the diverse conditions of patients minutely and continually. Most anti-drug practitioners, whether physiological or metaphysical, err in point of a criminal vagueness and ignorance. Nature will cure, without drugs or operations, most cases of appendicitis and of typhoid fever; but the physician must know whether the trouble is appendicitis or typhoid, and must
choose from Nature's host of remedies the ones to fit the case. In the
close determination of the many varied forms of disease, the allopath
is to my way of thinking far ahead of the naturopath.

4. *Preaching and teaching prophylaxis should be rigorously barred, unless earnestly requested.* In watching thousands of cases of physical
or mental disease, I have come to the conclusion that about one person
in fifteen—certainly no more—may appreciate, understand and adopt
the rules of right living that Nature Cure rests upon. To explain them
to the other fourteen is mere waste of time, energy and sympathy. The
efficient man wastes nothing. When we consider the matter, as it should
be considered, in a purely professional way, we discover that the doctor
is merely a merchant of prescriptions and treatments, he is selling cure,
and cure only. When you go to a store for a pair of shoes, if a clerk
tries to sell you sandals or slippers instead of shoes, you are properly
indignant, you rebuke or report the clerk for unwarranted officiousness,
and you probably trade thereafter with another store. The shoes you
are wearing may have brought you corns or bunions—no matter, they
are your shoes and your corns or bunions, you have a right to keep them
all, and no clerk has a right to interfere. Why should your patients
think otherwise, when they seek to buy cure from you? If they ask for
detailed information on the best forms of exercise, diet, baths, mental
habits, and the like, for the prevention of disease, then teach them, re-
form them, promptly and gladly. But if they merely want to be patched
up, not renovated and regenerated, do the patching conscientiously, and
stop there.

5. *A national herb-store conspiracy should be formed, that would
do for the drugless physician what the present drug-store conspiracy
does for the doctor.* Think how many press agents, boosters and allies
the doctor has working for him, at no expense to himself. There is the
druggist; the chemist; the medicine-maker; the instrument-manufac-
turer; the surgeon; the hospital official; the nurse; the food-faker; the
vendor of tight shoes, wool underwear, stiff corsets, high collars and
hermetic hats; the teacher of wholly theoretical hygiene; the parson
who ignores the body; and last but not least the unctuous undertaker.
These folks are all working for the doctor—no wonder he is a popular
man! Conversely, they are all working against the Nature Cure physi-
cian, because if he gains the sanction of the public, the jobs of these
aforementioned persons are forthwith gone. Why should we allow
this thusness?

A national chain of herb-stores should be established. All Nature
Cure colleges, whether physical or metaphysical, should include a full
course in the study, prescription and application of herbal remedies,
internal and external. The custom should be inaugurated, of prescribing a harmless vegetable tea, tincture, powder, bath, infusion, compress, or other plant remedy, as a general form of “placebo” treatment. Every drugless physician should carry a “medicine-case”; why forsooth should the dignity and mystery of that solemn reticule be for an asset to the allopath alone? I am not fooling, I am in dead earnest. We cannot hope for a thousand years to make people trust in principles only, and I have observed that many a flowery advocate of New Thought or Physical Culture has no hesitation in swallowing, secretly, a nice little pill and thereupon feeling better, also secretly. The wisdom of Kneipp in compounding his herbal “Apotheke”, was greater in a therapeutic sense than all the sentimental theories of every cloud-lodged metaphysician in our present day. Of course it is unsafe to prescribe even herbs until the practice of naturist methods has been legalized; here I would but suggest the underlying truth for a general herb inaugural throughout the healing profession.

6. A substitute for surgery should be devised, to warrant an equivalent for the huge fees asked and received by famous surgeons. I have lately talked with the treasurer of a $6,000,000 institution for the cure of disease. And I have learned that many of the great surgeons on the faculty of the hospital maintain a secret list of charity patients, to whom they donate their services and for whom, in addition, they pay the expenses of board, room, and medicine. Here is but one instance out of many, where a general popular movement for the spread of belief in drugs and operations is being carried on, quietly but unceasingly. How can the drugless physician afford a similar charity, with his present income too meager for a decent living? The great dispensaries in our American cities are possible only because the doctors who work for next to nothing have an independent means of support from their rich patients in the private wards. Would it not be feasible to evolve a highly difficult, really beneficial, form of treatment or manipulation, which would warrant a fee of $100 to $5,000, and would be restricted to those who could pay for it? I have in mind the success of Doctor Lorenz in the case of Lolita Armour, the daughter of the millionaire meat-packer. You may recall how the spinal trouble of the little girl, which had made her a hopeless invalid, was cured by the manipulations of the European doctor, with a fee large enough to compensate for a host of charity cases. It will pay to give this whole matter of large fees, their psychology and availability, a great deal of serious thought. How can the rich be made to realize their need for the Nature Cure, and to pay in proportion to their wealth? The crowned heads of Europe have been clients and patrons, in large numbers, of the naturist
pioneers over there. What is the matter here, why can not an equal following be secured?

7. The principles and methods of the so-called specialist should be incorporated in drugless practice. The vogue of the general practitioner, the old-style family doctor, is fast disappearing. Except in country districts, and for minor ailments, he must yield to the popularity of the highly trained, well paid, specialist. Not only in medicine, but in law, literature, commerce, education, even religion, the specialist now does the finest work, commands the best field, wins the largest rewards. The Reverend “Billy” Sunday has turned the hearts of millions of people toward the church, and he has collected for his own purse as much as $40,000 in one day. If specialization has invaded the church, how much more must it rule the hospital, sanitarium and private practice; for the bodies and minds of men are infinitely complex, while the souls are one.

There are two main forms of therapeutic specialization. One refers to the kind, character and location of disease, the other pertains to the method of treatment. In the old-school practice, the first largely obtains, a doctor being a specialist of the nerves, eye, lungs and throat, or some other part of the anatomy. In drugless healing, my own belief is that the ideal specialist would master one branch of the Nature Cure, such as hydrotherapy, mechanotherapy, dietetics, gymnastics, mental science, and work in conjunction with many other specialists, each having a separate department, but all being correlated in one great institution. A doctor studies very little but the medical mode of treatment—and we call him unprepared. The Nature Cure embraces scores of systems, each as difficult as the science (?) of medicine; how absurd then to claim that any one man is master of them all! Yet this is what a Nature Cure college virtually does, in graduating a pupil as a general practitioner. We can perhaps do no better at present, but we can at least think better for the future.

Let me give an example of the need for specialization in the Nature Cure. A friend of mine has spent three years in going the rounds of both medical and non-medical hospitals, homes, sanitariums, and other health resorts. The experience has cost him over $10,000, and suffering of mind and body that no dollars, no words even, can measure. The affliction of this man was complex, but not mysterious or incurable. After many heart-breaking attempts to gain health from any one physician or institution, he managed finally to prepare for himself a composite treatment or system which really worked. Portions of this were taken from the different sanitaria he had visited—not one of which was really competent to handle this case. Morally, the man had a right to
sue each institution for failing to provide all the known methods applicable to his case. For every major class of chronic disease—such as rheumatism, dyspepsia, insomnia, neurasthenia, kidney and liver complaint, and so forth, a special resort or sanitarium on Nature Cure lines should be founded somewhere in the United States, and its whereabouts made known to every drugless practitioner. The future of Naturism lies in specialism.

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These are but a few vague hints on the subject of wiser professional methods. I would now make one definite, particular and very, very peculiar recommendation; I would urge that the American Medical Association and the American Naturopathic Association each appoint a representative or committee whose sole duty will be to ascertain the points of greater wisdom and excellence in the other association. The A. M. A. would say to the A. N. A.—"We are doubtless making serious mistakes, which your superior knowledge would enable us to correct. Please inform and reform us."

Then the A. N. A. would reply to the A. M. A.—"Not so, brothers. We, verily, are the bunglers—will you not graciously condescend to show us the better way?" Each would thus become a regular Alphonse of courtesy to the other's Gaston of humility.

I have to stop here—such a spectacle takes my breath entirely away, and I must needs recover from the shock.
CHAPTER XII

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD LETTERS

I have received a letter which is to mine heart as a palm-tree and well-spring in a desert. So refreshing, unique and encouraging a message has not come in many a day.

I had never heard of the writer before, and he wrote me for only two reasons—to thank me for this series of expositions, and to ask for any criticism or rebuke that he may have deserved from the standpoint of efficiency.

A part of his letter will interest and inspire you. He says in substance:

"The town in which I am located has a population of 350 inhabitants. I began my practice here just a year ago. I was born here, and my parents, uncles and aunts, and cousins galore, live here. Several of them have called me and paid me for the service.

"I began without an office, a telephone, a conveyance of any kind, or a dollar that I could call my own. I seem to have no trouble to get patients, to get good results and to get my fees. My day book tells me that the cash return for this week, so far, is $51.62. This is Thursday A. M. The total was $169.75 for last month, and $275.50 for the month previous.

"My office is furnished with solid quarter oak furniture, the best to be found in any physician's office in this county. I have refused $250 for the horse that I drive.

"These figures are not large, but they show that I am making a living at the drugless business in spite of the devil, and the fact that I am the only "rubber doctor" that the people here ever saw or heard of, and the fact that this is my home town. The people say I 'rub', and know only what they have heard. They have never read a printed word on the Nature Cure. The majority of the people who never saw me with my hat off think I have horns. Notwithstanding, I have had patients come from cities over 100 miles away, for a treatment so new and different that even my patients hardly understand the first principles of it.

"Please write me a personal letter, and give me an honest and unmerciful criticism—a picture of myself and my business as you see it, and I'll pay you for it."
"I am satisfied there is nothing the matter with the Nature business except our inefficiency and our deficient organization, and I am hungry for a personal word from someone who knows the efficiency side of it."

This brother's letter is too good to keep, and I also wish to take it for the text of a much-needed sermon to other naturopaths. Hence the answer is published here.

Please observe the following important facts.

1. This man, whom we will call Mr. Rich because that isn't his name (but will be if he keeps on), is making over $50 a week in a town of only 350 people. This means that, on the average, every man, woman and child in the town pays Mr. Rich over $7 each year, for drugless treatment and advice! And lately I had a heart-rending plaint from a naturopath living in a city of 20,000, to the effect that he could not make ends meet! If he were as efficient as Mr. Rich, he would be earning $140,000 a year from his practice—quite a tidy sum, it seems to me.

2. Mr. Rich began with nothing—worse than nothing, because he had his relations all about him. And as I have pointed out, relations are good to a professional man after he has succeeded, but before this they are as mill-stones around his neck and cobble-stones to the rest of his anatomy. The relatives of Mr. Rich consult him professionally, and pay him just as though he were a stranger. This, I confess, is a miracle beyond my comprehension. But it proves that wherever money is, the wise and efficient naturist can cause the transfer thereof to his own jurisdiction.

3. Mr. Rich has not resorted to advertising, nor to printed eulogistics on the Nature Cure, in gaining clients. This has but one meaning—he "makes good"! It would be a happy deliverance from avalanches of useless words if nine-tenths of the advertising "specialists" in Drugless Treatment would stop talking and writing, and perform such fine cures that the cures themselves would do the advertising. I don't know how many healers have asked me the best way to have their method "written up"—and on investigation it appeared that there was nothing to write up! Strange as it may seem, a thing cannot be safely written up unless it is already at the top. Working a thing up should precede writing it up.

4. Mr. Rich is satisfied there is nothing the matter with the Nature Cure as a business. He doesn't grumble over his job, nor at the people who are the source of his livelihood;—and I am convinced that the majority of naturopaths commit this ungracious and unpsychological error. You chose your work—why get peeved about it and reflect on the wisdom of your choice? It is not the boy at the head of the spelling-
class who doesn't like spelling—it is the boy at the foot. The same is true of the man and his trade or profession. To excel in anything is to love it.

5. Mr. Rich asks for an honest, unmerciful criticism—and freely offers to pay for it. This, beloved brethren, is the sign not only of a successful man, but also of a great man in the making. To pay gladly for scientific censure is a mark of supreme wisdom. There are efficiency experts who are paid $40,000 a year by captains of industry, to pick flaws in their business. It takes a captain, in any line of work, to be strong enough to fight his own weaknesses and mistakes. The little fellows turn and run. I have had personal requests from healers and teachers asking help on efficiency lines. Accordingly, I have prepared questions for the ascertaining of the real facts in their work, have requested certain data and co-operative effort on their part, and have named a fee (usually a half to a third of the value of my time) in return for the service. Thereupon I have observed a profound silence gathering between us, and remaining to this day. I am relieved, because I have no time to bother with people born to fail; but a profession all cluttered up with them is in a bad way. Nature Cure, like marriage, is an ideal institution; the only trouble is with the people who practice healing, and who get married.

Needless to say, I have not assumed to criticize the methods of Brother Rich, nor to accept money therefor. To analyze his work sufficiently for this purpose would take time that hundreds of people need more than he does. He is, I should judge, about 70 per cent efficient in his work. The average man is only about 30 per cent efficient. So, while Friend Rich has no occasion to be boastful, he may feel a just pride in the degree of success already achieved. In his case, I hereby take back the harsh things I have felt bound to say, concerning drugless healers on the whole.

Further, I would earnestly recommend that some national association of drugless practitioners make arrangements for discovering the secret of this man's success, preferably by sending a reporter or author, a photographer, and a character analyst, to his home, for the purpose of locating the elements in man or method that are so meritorious, and of describing these attractively and scientifically, for the benefit of all practitioners throughout the United States. Such a book would be a blessing and a money-maker, both together, if handled aright.

Now, having enjoyed a rare diversion—that of meeting a naturopath who knows his job, we will proceed with our regular task of suggesting improved methods for the health propaganda.
I have before me thirty letters, written to me personally by authorized officials of the most prominent Health schools in the United States. The systems taught by these various institutions cover Naturopathy, Chiropractic, Osteopathy, Mechano-Therapy, Physcultopathy, Naprapathy, Psychotherapy, and other popular modes of healing and living without drugs. In order to ascertain with positive directness what literature is being sent out by the leading institutions, I wrote personally, asking what each had to offer a prospective candidate for a practitioner's degree in non-medical therapeutics. Each of these colleges, real or alleged, supposing that I might be good for a tuition fee, turned the epistolary battery of the place on me, full force. I, being old at the game, found many a reason for smiling at the inadequacy of their ammunition—it all fell short; but no occasion whatever to send good money in return for their poor arguments. I did answer one letter, because I respected the sincerity of the man who wrote it, and I admired the skill and science of the man's presentation. If only one, out of perhaps fifty letters, brought a reply from me, and that reply negative—what was the use of the other forty-nine?

It costs from 3 to 5 cents each to issue a letter from an office. A personal letter costs about 5 cents, a "form" letter from 3 to 4 cents. Say the average is 4 cents—then 4 times 49, or $1.96, was entirely wasted on me. If you multiply this sum by the many thousands of such inquiries and letters to be counted each year, you will have some idea of the inefficiency, and resulting loss, in the correspondence departments of our most reputable Nature Cure establishments.

Of the thirty letters that seemed worth keeping, perhaps six are really first-class, presenting good argument in a scientific manner. Five or six more are excellent in spots, ranging from fair to mediocre. The remaining eighteen or nineteen are distinctly bad, in one or more of the five respects that I shall name shortly. We have then this table of percentages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Letter</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good letters</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair letters</td>
<td>20% (approximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor letters</td>
<td>60% (approximate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100%

You can figure that about 70% of all the letters mailed from Nature Cure sanitaria, health homes, colleges and training schools would be safer and better if reposing in the waste-basket of a healer who never wrote them. However, nothing is lost, our metaphysical friends keep
saying;—and these epistles have indeed been to me a call for patience and a means of grace, for which I am dutifully, if reluctantly, grateful.

This chapter is headed “The Importance of Good Letters.” A good health letter must possess five kinds of goodness:—moral, professional, psychological, pictorial, financial.

The letters from a Nature Cure institution must be morally good because the officials aim to be reformers as well as teachers, inculcating principles of idealism, aspiration, clean and wholesome living. One letter ethically bad proves their whole position false.

Such letters must be professionally good because rival doctors, institutes and colleges are ever on the watch for mistakes and mis-statements, eager to make capital out of the same.

These letters must be psychologically good because the average man who receives them is now pretty well acquainted with the mail-order method of appeal for business, and has grown hard-hearted in respect to all but the most convincing arguments, having been deluged with “follow-up” missives galore.

The letters must be pictorially and typographically good because first impressions are strongest, and if your communication stands out as a model of neatness, cleverness, rare quality and fine display, you will have 50 per cent more chance of escaping the waste-basket.

The letters must be financially good because their final object is to sell something; and no matter how well they read, or impress the recipient, they are failures unless they produce an actual sale.

It would be an interesting and valuable experiment for every reader of this volume who writes or receives letters designed to sell a health product or production, if he would analyze a few of these letters by the foregoing standard of five-star goodness. Many of our Nature Cure friends who imagine they are stars in the letter-writing business would find themselves chunks of pig-iron.

We will now extract a few warnings from the rare collection of exhibits constituting the letter-writing system of some of the leading drugless colleges of America. I charge the schools in question with gross ignorance, incapacity, and in not a few cases, immorality. The exhibits confirm the charge.

**Exhibit A.** This letter starts by calling me “E. E. Purington”—no prefix, and the name spelled wrong. Now the lack of a “Mr.” may denote a sort of blunt frankness and straightforwardness; I don’t object to it, though the majority of men probably do. But to mis-spell a man’s
name in a letter is as unwise and discourteous as it would be to shake hands with him when your fingers were greasy or wet. Needlessly, you make a bad impression at the outset. This communication, also, is signed with a rubber stamp—one of the most atrocious and unpardonable forms of error in correspondence. When I receive a letter signed thus, it goes into the waste-basket with a speed that would crack a stop-watch. The rubber-stamp signature is not only a lie—it is a crude and blundering lie; and any lady will tell you that a lie done badly is of all mean things the meanest. Stupid goodness may be forgivable, but stupid badness is intolerable.

**Exhibit B.** This letter is shamelessly void of any man's name on the printed heading, or in the typewritten signature at the bottom. This augurs badly for the whole concern. A reputable "college"—this calls itself a college—has a president and secretary and faculty and other officers. Their names should appear on the letter-head, to impress one with the genuineness of the course and the standing of the college. This letter, moreover, was run through a cheap mimeograph, and staggers like a drunken man. Why should a good letter stagger, any more than a good man? It should not, and does not. The type, also, on this machine-made letter, is old and worn and shabby and neurasthenic. It belongs in an old lady's home, with a sanitarium for paralytics nearby. It needs the Nature Cure. Why force it on parade in its weak and wobbly superannuation?

**Exhibit C.** This gold-bordered Christmas card was just in the act of striking me favorably, on December 24th of last year, when I perused the following sentence: "We invite your co-operation to increase our enrolment." I might have been disposed to help increase their enrolment, or eke their enrollment, but to increase any school's enrolment is an impossibility, there being no such word; and as I have enough impossible tasks already on hand, I gently and sadly consigned their gold-framed card to the trash-heap. If a man can't spell, how can he have the nerve to try to teach anything?

**Exhibit D.** This letter has an engraved heading, on good stationery—two unusual points in its favor. But here is a bad promise—bad when made, and worse when carried out. The letter says: "Our Home Study Course is very complete, and a student in the correspondence department receives upon graduation a certificate exactly the same as a resident student." Manifestly, such a guarantee is unprofessional, unfair, and unsafe, a resident period of instruction being absolutely necessary to qualify any man for the practice of healing. A mail course is often of great personal benefit; no diploma for practice should be
given, however, on its teachings alone—clinical work is always a prerequisite to a real physician's calling.

This letter also states: "The opportunities for earning a large income are practically unlimited. As a Doctor of Freakopathy (not their title, but a better description than theirs), you will be respected by everyone and become independent for life." Oh shade of Munchausen and ghost of Ananias, protect these thy children! For if you don't, nobody else will. Yes, "the opportunities for earning a large income are unlimited." So are the opportunities for seeking the lost fortune of Captain Kidd, or flying to the moon, or precipitating the millennium. Let me assure you, however, noble Doctor of Freakopathy, you will not be respected by everyone—half your neighbors will probably call you crazy, and the doctors are likely to maul you as a public nuisance. You may become "independent for life"—by learning how to fast indefinitely, and to live in a tent without freezing. Ultimately, the best policy is always to tell the truth; and if a school's only object were financial gain, such letters would be unprofitable because unprovable. Character and commonsense are both greatly needed in our Naturist schools, as further exhibitions in the next chapter may demonstrate.
CHAPTER XIII

IMPROVING HEALTH CORRESPONDENCE

The drugless doctor is, generally speaking, a literary hobo.

I pause here to make this unwelcome but not unkind remark, by way of emphasizing the necessity of conveying good first impressions through letters to strangers, and the disastrous failure of most of our Nature Cure institutions to consider the matter in its true proportions. Letter-writing is a form of advertising. And as I devoted several years to the study of advertising, in order to make my reform work more appealing and effective, I think I have a right to express an opinion of more or less trustworthy character.

A "literary hobo" is a person who does not care how he looks on paper, who asks for money without giving a good reason therefor, and who wanders aimlessly around a subject instead of working into the heart of it. The official letter-writer in the average Nature Cure institution of America is, I repeat, a literary hobo. He does not command my respect, nor win my faith, nor get my money. He may be a noble character, but in the epistolary garb of a tramp he disqualifies himself at the start. I have no time to bother with him.

Suppose you are comfortably seated in your home, busily engaged, and you hear a step on the walk. You run to the window and you see approaching a tramp, or peddler, or gossip, or other individual not invited and not wanted. It would be human nature for you to remain stone-deaf while the visitor rang the bell out by the roots, and to let him depart as glum as when he came.

A business letter, coming in your door, may look like a gentleman—or like a tramp. In dress, demeanor, salutation, conversation, and general impression, a letter affects you much as a man does, whether you are conscious of the fact or not. And if you have hundreds of letters coming all the time, as I have, you know it takes an important and impressive communication to get itself read at all. Probably 70 per cent of these missives from Naturist concerns would not have been
read at all, if I had not wished to point out their mistakes, in this series of discussions.

Some one may object, that such letters were not written for the eye of an expert, nor intended for microscopic analysis. Evidently not; but they should have been. What sickens me in looking at the average drugless healer is the man's apparent willingness to stay mediocre, to attract a cheap and ignorant clientele, to avoid the helpful if humiliating contact with the social and intellectual leaders of the community. The Nature Cure is worthy of the finest business methods and the noblest professional standards in America today. But so long as hordes of ignorant people, unsuccessful in ordinary lines of work, are allowed to get a smattering of Nature Cure ideas in a few months, buy a diploma that means nothing in either law or ethics, then turn themselves loose on a protesting community, how can we expect the grinders of these diploma-mills to formulate letters that are convincing, pleasing or even respectable?

A few of the modern schools for the training of non-medical practitioners are doing splendid work; but as for the majority, if I were a millionaire I would buy them up for the sole purpose of burning them down. This would be a great help to the cause. The obstacle to reform is the obtuseness of reformers.

Let us resume our catalogue of exhibits, culled from the specimens of letters written me by the heads of Nature Cure establishments, and continued from the preceding chapter.

Exhibit E. Here is a philanthropic letter, offering to make me independent for life, the assumption being that the diploma granted by this college will make every graduate rich. The letter was enclosed in a one-cent envelope with a loose-end flap, the kind used by cheap mail-order concerns in selling patent medicine or shoe-laces. A one-cent stamp both hurts the professional dignity and destroys the personal tone of the letter it carries. Whether a health institution is a college desiring students or a sanitarium seeking patients, it should employ only sealed communications. Every other sort violates confidence and is apt to offend the recipient. Further, a one-cent letter goes to the waste-basket, unread, if the man who gets it is busy enough to be worth while.

Exhibit F. The stamp on this envelope is a third gone; and the rest was drunk when it lit, judging by the way it lops over. Imperfect stamps should be sent to people you pay money to, and not to people you ask money from. When there is money coming, the looks of the envelope don't matter; but the recipient of an advertising letter is on the defen-
sive from the start, and criticizes every least flaw. The address on this envelope was done in long-hand, by a neurasthenic school-girl, with anaemic ink and a heart-broken pen. A first principle of business correspondence is that the envelope be addressed by typewriter; if the concern is too poor to afford a stenographer, nobody with office experience will look at the letter twice.

The enclosures in this communication are in five colors—brown, yellow, red, black and purple. They would befit the advertising of a circus, but are supposed to announce a college. One of these variegated chromo-letters offers a number of statements that are, indeed, gems of accuracy and humility. "It is a fact that there is no professional course of instruction in this country, today, which can be so easily absorbed as this; and it is a further fact that there is no other professional training, in which you could engage, that is so absorbingly interesting." I always distrust a man who starts out by affirming "It is a fact" that so and so is, or is not; because I feel quite sure he is lying. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of different professional courses of instruction now being offered in this country; how does any man know, without having studied them all, which is the most interesting, and the most easily absorbed? Such wild statements, unsupported and unsupportable by facts, only do harm to the entire cause of rational healing.

Another wild statement. "The ________ (patent name of treatment) will put a sick person on his or her feet in a few days. This means a steady stream of patients. Then again, think of the ease of this treatment, compared with the tedious methods of massage and rubbing which constitute nine-tenths of most of the other drugless healing methods." We observe only three falsehoods, in these three sentences. I would call this a case of inefficient mendacity. The manifest purpose of this letter-writer was to deceive, therefore why not put in several more lies to each sentence? No single treatment on earth will always, or even usually, put a sick person on his feet in a few days, if the ailment is either severely acute or stubbornly chronic. No steady stream of patients can be expected by one physician in a hundred, no matter what system or combination of drugless systems he employs. And massage and rubbing emphatically do not "constitute nine-tenths of most of the other drugless healing methods." I refrain from further comment on this letter—it is not worth such an outburst of righteous anger as I feel approaching, and my stock of expletives could not do justice to the situation. But why, in the name of all that is fair and decent, are these perjurers allowed to run their fake institutions;—why don't the honest practitioners, or the national associations, close them up, for self-protection and the good of the cause?
EXHIBIT G. This communication opens with the charmingly familiar greeting "Dear Prospective";—instead of "Dear Mr. Purinton" or "Dear Sir." Now I most decidedly am not, never was and never will be the "dear prospective" of this word-mixing college; and I resent being called names. The word "prospect" is the technical, rather slangy and very undignified name applied to a future customer by straight commercial houses. No high-class college would even be familiar with the word, to say nothing of using it in a private letter. This document, in the course of its arguments, aims to engender faith in the "dear prospective" by assuring him that "there is no more lucrative profession in the world" than the scheme of therapeutic adjustment explained in the course enjoined upon you. This statement is entirely false and misleading. I know a man who is making $200,000 a year in his profession;—did you ever know a drugless healer of any kind, or all kinds together, who was earning a quarter of that amount? A general condition of misrepresentation prevails in the business departments of our Nature Cure schools. Whether simple enthusiasm void of knowledge, or criminal intent to deceive is the motive and cause, I am not prepared to say; I only know that the promise of quick and large financial gains from the practice of drugless healing, no matter what the method or school, is likely never to be realized. An unkept promise always re-acts on the maker, and every institution of similar scope must share in the blame. Furthermore, the publication of this promise tends to attract the unsuccessful and the unscrupulous, instead of the earnest, capable and altruistic, among the young people of the community. Cannot a way be found to make our health schools give rock-bottom facts, in preference to glittering generalities, when soliciting patients or students?

EXHIBIT H. At last we have a shrewd letter, accompanied by literature of description and persuasion evidently the work of a mail-order expert. But instead of rejoicing, I am led to mourn. For the entire proposition of this "college" is bad, and the skill of it only deepens the iniquity. The "college" offers to teach you by mail, in a course of fifty type-written lessons, with "no other text-books needed," how to become a physician, merely by studying at home in your few hours of spare time! The kind philanthropists at the head of this college not only make you a full-fledged doctor in your own home for the small sum of $25, but they also mention, grandly but nonchalantly, that "you might as well own a beautiful motor car, a well-furnished home and a liberal bank account"—all through the magic process of handing out $25 for a set of "form" lessons in a secret way to wiggle the spine of the sick. The most important feature of the course is the elegant, beautiful and ornate diploma which rewards you for completing triumphantly the successful perusal of these typewritten lessons. You can hang this brazen docu-
ment in a gilt frame on your wall—and nobody would know you aren’t a doctor, until he read the fine type on the certificate. Nothing is said, in the diploma, of the fact that you were only a mail-order student, and got your whole professional education for only $25 cash, or $5 installments. Why not, therefore, have this perfectly good diploma and become at once a highly-respected, highly-paid physician?

Would not such an immoral proposal make the blood of any honest man boil over? We talk about “malpractice” among old-school doctors;—here is a drugless mill of malpractice that grinds out false diplomas and quack healers by the wholesale, utterly destroying the reputation for skill, honesty and service that the real Nature Cure physicians are trying so hard to build up, and endangering health and life wherever unprotected by that same “Medical Trust” that we slander with so much gusto! We have no right to open our mouths against the doctors and their follies until we have spent our last breath in running out of business every drugless school that offers to graduate drugless physicians by a mail course of study. When we are as anxious to destroy quackery in our own field as we are to expose it in others, we shall begin to find that the law is for us, not against us. The law is too lax, it should impose a heavy fine on every such commercialized “school” that issues a diploma for healing, and should bar the mails to such frauds, which are as bad as hypothetical gold-mines and other swindling schemes.

I have remaining a large assortment of exhibits, in the way of unscientific or unethical appeals by letter, from drugless institutions. But I haven’t the heart to read any more of them. They are a tragedy to a lover of Nature and believer in the real Nature Cure.

I would only suggest, to the institution or individual anxious to do honest, effective and remunerative work, the wisdom of using right methods in conducting correspondence. Be sure, first, that every statement is absolutely true, and that you can prove it by facts and figures. Understate your claims, rather than overstate them. Give as many references as you can, among influential citizens—these are much better than “testimonials”, which look cheap, and impress only ignorant people. Omit all criticism of rival institutions, or of other methods and systems. Have an expert formulate your letters of appeal; then try them out in small lots, 100 or so at a time, before having a large order typed or printed. Buy a standard book on Advertising, Salesmanship, or Business English, and locate for yourself the mistakes in your present method of argument by letter. Ask your friends to criticize the form and substance of your correspondence. Offer a prize to any employee who will suggest a way of getting larger returns by mail. In short, give as much attention to the manner, style, cost, character and effect of your business
correspondence as a regular business concern would give. You are selling a commodity—educational service. You must adopt scientific selling methods, while retaining your professional standards and philanthropic ideals. Good work depends on good business, and a good letter is the great producer of good business. Make it honest, brief, personal, convincing, appealing, sane, true. Then watch your clientele grow, and your heart expand along with your pocket-book!
CHAPTER XIV
MAKING IT PAY

This, after all, is the vital question. Moreover, it is the unsolved problem—financial trouble being the rule among practitioners of drugless methods.

Now there is no spiritual grace, no moral virtue, in being poor. The value of poverty lies in the rapidity of our escape from it. The beggar is usually a moral wreck, and poverty the outcome of ignorance, laziness or folly.

I have seen scores of lofty projects and beautiful endeavors to uplift humanity go to ruin for lack of a few paltry dollars to support them. In fact, the great need of spiritual power is for material guidance. A sail without a ship is no more helpless than a dream without a money base. Your dreams are as mighty as your dollars are many.

Furthermore, it is a professional disgrace to handle your work in such a manner that it does not pay. The first function of a business or profession is to supply a real human need in a way to satisfy the public. Whoever does this gains for himself a proper and just financial reward from the public. And to be regularly short of funds means to be chronically inefficient.

Now is it not strange that, of all the hundreds of medical and non-medical institutions in America promising to train a man to be a physician, not one teaches him how to succeed financially? What is the matter with all our high and proud professors of the doctor-schools? Have they rheumatism of the brain, or paralysis of the commonsense, or only astigmatism of the greed? When everybody knows that the probable fate of the young doctor is to starve for a few years, why in the name of common decency don't the schools that make him a doctor tell him how to keep from starving? You say it can't be done? Oh yes, it can be done. Anything can be done that should be done.

I have received numbers of gratifying letters from physicians who are reading my magazine articles. There is one question uppermost in
all these letters: "How can I make it pay?" And in every case, the brother's letter itself proves to an efficiency expert why the apostles of drugless practice fail to make it pay.

The demand among physicians seems to be so great for some practical, individual suggestions on the financial side, that I will here present a concrete case, showing the method of an efficiency doctor in diagnosing the sick purse of a health doctor.

The following letter, lately received, is from a large Ohio town. I quote in full, with slight modifications in orthography.

Mr. E. E. Purinton, c/o Herald of Health and Naturopath
New York City

Dear Sir and Friend:

I have been reading your papers in The Naturopath, and am very much interested in your writings. I also noticed a comment in one of the dailies, in which you were complimented very highly, and in which the fact was brought out that you were a Licking County boy. So I am glad to introduce myself to you as a Licking County brother, and hope some day to have the pleasure of meeting you face to face.

I am heart and soul for the naturopathic movement as promulgated by Brother Lust, and am willing to do all I can to push the national movement. You know in union there is strength. United we stand, but divided we fall.

I am a naturopathic physician. I include osteopathy, chiropractic, neuro-magnetism, and everything that can be applied in a rational way to eliminate the ills of humanity. I have been practicing for about seven months. Understand my business as to how to give treatments. But the part which does not loom up right is the money. Not that my patients do not pay, as my treatments are nearly always cash at the end of the treatment. The trouble is lack of patients, as they are few and far between. The naturopathic physician does not seem popular, for some cause or other.

Before I took up this practice I was with the A—— Company in this city. Do you think that this should make any difference as to establishing myself as a physician?

Now what I wish to get at is this. How to place myself before the public in order to get patients and make my practice pay financially, so that I can live and help push the naturopathic movement along.

Is there any one who puts up a good pamphlet on the naturopathic practice? Or do you do this kind of work in connection with your writings? Please let me know.

Yours truly
Dr.——

In answering your most welcome letter, I will address you, dear brother, as Doctor James Brown (because that is not your name).

First, let me thank you for enclosing a return stamp. Many good naturopaths write me and forget this small but needful courtesy. Never write a stranger asking for reply, without enclosing stamp or stamped, self-addressed envelope.
I want to congratulate you, Doctor James Brown, respecting a number of things wherein you excel most physicians. You are without personal pride, you realize your need of help and advice, you are willing to learn from some one outside your own profession. This breadth of mind and beauty of spirit is rare among doctors. But you may have to guard against overuse of modesty, and cultivate a larger self-esteem. Assurance even to the point of pomposity, goes a long way in establishing a doctor's reputation.

You may have to declare to yourself, many times a day, that Doctor James Brown is able to work wonders, attract thousands of health-seekers, wake up the whole city on hygienic matters, lead a glorious crusade against sickness, poison and folly, become a great authority on health of mind and body. The fact of your having been an employee and taken orders from a "boss" tends to diminish the sense of authority and supremacy which your patients will expect to find in you. So you should try to develop this.

The fact that your patients like the treatments becomes a real asset, but not the most important one. How many cases have you cured? What percentage have you failed to cure? Do you know why your methods have proved inadequate, wherever the improvement has been slow or doubtful? Have you a card-file system in operation, enabling you to keep track of your old patients and get in touch with new ones?

While the custom of receiving cash for each treatment is good business, and you were right in establishing the custom, it tends, however, to make your patients more independent—less attached to you as a family physician. A customer at a grocery store who keeps there a standing account buys most of her food there; hence the modern grocer aims at the telephone trade of the community, which holds the customer with fair security. The same principle obtains in the realm of healing; and you may well devote some thought to the question if spot-cash payments do not weaken your hold in the position of family doctor. How can you maintain the high and close professional relationship of your calling and yet be paid as a business man—cash on delivery?

You are a natural psychologist, a point greatly in your favor. You open your letter with a kind and gracious mention of my own work; and I, being human, read on with much avidity, saying to myself: "Here, now, is a good friend!" We all like a bit of praise for good work well done. So, when you appreciate my work, you help me to appreciate yours. The psychology of human appeal is one of the most valuable studies for a merchant, editor, minister, doctor—anybody and everybody engaged in the sale of a commodity—whether it be shoes, books, treatments, or sermons. I would recommend that every young physician
take a personal course in salesmanship, if he can spare the time and money; or a course in advertising and general publicity; or both courses. At least, the library of the doctor should include a half-dozen of the best books on these subjects. However, in the name of all that is wise, do not leave these books where any of your patients could behold them;—if your patients ever suspected you of being a business man, they would flee in a panic to some occult flapdoodler with a secret potion and a mysterious look!

Now let us take a few concrete points and disclose a few manifest reasons, Doctor James Brown, why your practice does not pay.

First, as to the professional card you enclose in your letter. Here it is:

Phone, Main 62835

JAMES E. BROWN
Naturopathic Physician

99 LOMBARD ST.

Member of X. Y. Z. A. BLANKVILLE, O.

Of course, the telephone number is fictitious, and there isn’t any Lombard Street in Blankville to my knowledge, and the initials of the association to which you belong are not X. Y. Z. But the form of your card is reproduced, and the impression of it is distinctly bad, in several ways.

The card is printed—rather cheaply. It should be engraved. The plate for engraving will cost you from $7 to $10; but after it is in your possession, the cost of reprinting future cards is almost nothing, and the moral influence is worth much more than the price of the plate. Of course the matter of engraving should be postponed until you are sure of a permanent office location, as the plate cannot be altered.

Your card should be of the best quality stock, dull finish. A glazed professional card is inappropriate as a tinsel sign would be on the front of a bank. People who carry a golden gleam inside never wear a cheap gloss outside.
The card should state your daily office-hours, to remind old patients when you are always there, and to save new ones the trouble of writing or telephoning you.

Abbreviations are undignified, and altogether too business-like for a physician's card. You should write out the word "telephone", the word "street", and the word "Ohio."

You announce your membership in a State organization of drugless physicians, but not in the American Naturopathic Association. The latter, being a national body, carries the impression of wider influence. If you have not joined the A. N. A., do so, and put its name first on your card.

I doubt the wisdom of using the words "Naturopathic Physician." People are accustomed to seeing the names of doctors with a degree tacked on. You say you are a graduate of an osteopathic school—then write "D. O." after your name. Also if you possess a naturopathic diploma, add the initials "N. D." Osteopathy is more widely known than naturopathy in the United States—the osteopaths are louder and shrewder advertisers. You should make capital out of this, and play up your osteopathic degree to all possible advantage. I may be a heretic in thus exalting osteopathy, when naturopathy is so much broader and more fundamental. But I have been accused several thousand times of heresy, and am likely to be accused several million times more. Heresy and orthodoxy are good, not because either is heresy or orthodoxy, but because either is efficiency—and the other is not.

When your card is revised on a true efficiency basis, you will see it appear something like this:

Office Hours—— Telephone, Main 62835

JAMES E. BROWN, D. O., N. D.

99 LOMBARD STREET

Member of
American Naturopathic Association
and X. Y. Z. Association

BLANKVILLE, OHIO
Now you may be asking "Why go to all this fuss over a little thing like a professional card?" I assure you that, in Efficiency work, there is no such thing as a little thing. A thing is either right or wrong—and being right or wrong is the biggest thing in the universe. If I can find, on a little thing like a professional card, ten things absolutely wrong, how many hundreds of things that hurt efficiency would I find throughout your whole practice?

Your stationery is bad—no letterhead, third-rate paper, and the envelope not matching. A stranger of intelligence and refinement, seeing this letter, would go at once to another doctor.

Furthermore, you have misspelled nine common words in a short business communication. You wrote difference "difference," financially "financially," public "publice," and popular "pouplair." I did not quote the misspelling, because it would have made you ridiculous at the start—and you are too earnest and honest to deserve any such fate. But a stranger, seeing this letter, would smile at your ignorance—and no man who did that would ever seek your professional advice. Your bad spelling is no reason for discredit or discouragement—but is a reason for either improvement or concealment. Don't write messages until you have learned English; hire a typist, and dictate them; or submit each one to a confidential friend who can spell, and have them approved before mailing. You also mix up your punctuation marks with abandon worthy of a better cause, and you have no respect whatever for capital letters.

Now the most famous physical culturist in the world cannot write a grammatical letter. Your chance is equal to the chance he made out of nothing. But he never trusts himself on paper—he is too clever to let himself be caught in a display of ignorance.

We come to a more vital point—that of your choice of location. It is my opinion that you will never succeed in a big way, till you move to a strange neighborhood. People who knew you—or thought they did—as a fellow with a mere job in a commercial house, will never be likely to seek you as their physician. Personal acquaintance is life to a trade but death to a profession. If you were selling hats, and your Aunt Jemima knew the second cousin of Jack Black's mother, Jack Black would be disposed to buy a hat of you. But if you are selling treatments, you can't afford to have an Aunt Jemima—whoever knows her will distrust you. It has taken me fifteen years to gain the confidence of old companions in my home town, after they deserted me for showing up the crimes and follies of drugstores, colleges, churches and other mossgrown institutions. I didn't need their faith—all I needed was my own. But if I had been among them, depending for my bread
on their money-support, I should have survived just as long as a man can go without food.

My home town was only a few miles from the place where you live. Move, brother, move—the natives aren't ready for you. At least, locate your office in a section of the city where you are unknown. The population of your city is large enough for this, and your real friends among your old patients will follow you to a new location.

Before going further, I want to say that the suggestions in this chapter are based on experience—not theory. I have taken several courses in drugless therapeutics, have had charge of the diet and exercise of the patients of a sanitarium, have been manager of a health home, have given hygienic advice by mail, have lectured and taught on health subjects in various institutions, and have organized and acted as president of the largest Health and Efficiency club ever established in New York City. Moreover, I have cured myself completely of a dozen chronic ailments—I have met the supreme challenge of a skeptical world: "Physician, heal thyself!" So I greet you not as a mere efficiency counsel, but first as one who has suffered, and then as one who has healed sufferers.

In an open letter such as this, one cannot give all the personal details of building up a lucrative practice; first, because the special conditions of your locality are unknown; second, because most of the information is and always must be confidential—I could no more publish it than a lawyer could publish the affairs of his client. But there are a few general facts and possibilities, to which I would call your attention.

You say your patients are "few and far between." Why? If your present students and patients are being helped, cured, satisfied—should they not be spreading your fame abroad, telling their friends about you, serving daily as living witnesses? Have you thought of any way to form an endless chain of influence by means of the effort of those who believe in you? The Great Physician needed no "advertising" but the marvels of sympathetic intuition and unhoped-for cure which were evident to all. How can your patients bring you other patients?

The international Club of which I have been president was formed on such a plan of personal enthusiasm; a business man was so much interested he paid for memberships to be sent 25 employees and associates, a school-girl influenced 80 of her friends to join, a pastor founded a branch in his church, a society woman paid for $100 worth of memberships every year and asked the Club to give them to worthy people who could not afford the regular fee. Put your patients to work for
you. How? Ask your own mind and heart—you need to perform a lot of original thinking, else you would not have wanted me to do it for you.

There are many ways in which the daily and weekly press of your city and county can be made to advance your cause. All such publicity must, however, be indirect and void of notoriety-seeking. The president of the corporation owning the leading newspaper in your locality is a personal friend of mine; also, one of my partners here in New York is president of a newspaper syndicate with connections throughout the United States. I can thus give you personal introductions of peculiar value; but I will not do this until you are qualified to make good use of them. At present, you would only bungle things, and hurt my reputation with my friends.

One of your first moves is to organize a local branch of the American Naturopathic Association or of some other hygienic society, and become an officer of this. You need both fame and professional standing—a combination secured by holding such an office. The clubs, lodges and fraternities of the large cities are overrun with merchants, doctors, lawyers, bootblacks and undertakers who join for the sole purpose of getting business. A bad motive—but a shrewd method.

To interest and educate your neighbors, you need two kinds of literature; a general pamphlet or series of pamphlets, with a library of books and magazines, on the principles and methods of Nature Cure; and a leaflet or group of leaflets expressing your own personal views on the best ways of regaining and preserving health. I understand from Dr. Benedict Lust that the American Naturopathic Association plans to issue a series of popular, standard publications, for the use of members in relation to the public. If you are a member of the A. N. A., you will doubtless be notified when these publications are ready for distribution. Also, a method is being considered, whereby the personal views and experiences of members may be edited, for the use of present and possible clients.

To make health reform profitable, you must first educate the people into knowing the truth about health, and wanting it, and paying for it as for a daily necessity. Before this, however, you must educate yourself into realizing, seeking, learning and applying the straight business principles underlying all good professional work; so here, as always and everywhere, the fundamental problem is self-education.
CHAPTER XV

THE VALUE OF TOLERANCE

Brethren, I have seen a great light, in the presence of which I do confess, here and now, the follies of my youthful zeal in striving to reform the world.

A reformer is an egotist varnished with altruism. When I had stood long enough in the light of truth, my veneer of altruism melted off in spots, leaving my constitution of egotism bare to the gaze. Whereupon, being surprised and ashamed, I retreated for to obtain a more durable psychic apparel.

Only an egotist can be a reformer. In the very nature of things, he must believe his way the only right way; and must auto-hypnotize himself into a frenzy of such belief, in order to spill it around broadcast and inoculate people otherwise sane. I have known hundreds of reformers. Almost without exception they have been fanatics. Whether they hoped to save the world by Christian Science, New Thought, Physical Culture, Vegetarianism, Eugenics, Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Socialism, Baptism, or Buddhism, each apostle was firmly convinced that he alone had the truth, and was competent to apply it.

Now egotism is the root of intolerance. And after devoting fifteen years to matters bearing on efficiency in drugless healing, I am persuaded that intolerance is the greatest hindrance to advancement, both inside the profession and among the public at large. This intolerance is like a wild, rank, growth of poison ivy that has never been uprooted, and has spread over all the available ground where we invite the people to gather and be healed. Of course they won't gather, and of course they can't be healed.

We are opposed to liquors and tobacco, food adulterants, hectic novels, and other poisons assailing the human body or mind. But do we realize that denunciation is a poison, a virulent poison, and that most of us have been guilty of scattering it in all directions, with no regard whatever for the laws of common decency? I refer especially
to denunciation of druggists, doctors, surgeons, and other exponents
of legalized medicine; and I regard this habit of such deadly force in
ruining our best work that I would analyze it in full detail.

Permit here a word of reminiscence and confession. I used to sit
up nights, thinking out bad names to call the doctors. I was so suc-
cessful in this that I was made the official bad-name-caller of the natu-
ropathic movement. (It did not need an official of this kind, as nearly
everybody in it was unofficially discharging the duties of the position.)
I have probably wasted a year of my life, and at least 100,000 pounds
of nervous energy, in denouncing every institution and individual that
had failed to become glued and spiked to the naturist platform. Hun-
dreds of Nature Cure apostles are, to this day, continuing such a crazy
performance; the lunacy of which I hope to demonstrate, having been
forced to realize it by the stern hand of Fate.

I used to consider that doctors knew nothing about health, and
naturists knew everything; that drugs were wholly superfluous and
injurious; that drugstores should be banished along with saloons; that
hospitals were public nuisances; that surgeons should be classed with
butchers; that an invalid's "symptoms" meant nothing and should
never be taken; that every patient should be able to cure himself; and
that all external aids to recovery were unnatural and immoral. This
weird belief had so much truth and error commingled that a mental
earthquake was needed, to shake the true from the false. The earth-
quake arrived, in due time.

I was forced to lie a year in bed, with nervous exhaustion so extreme
that a doctor was required in close call; to pass through an operation
for appendicitis, and thus depend wholly on the skill and honor of a
surgeon; to undergo three hospital ordeals, and thereby recognize
hospitals as places of mercy; and to experience a few other such trifling
lessons in the proper way of regarding the medical system. Three times
I was on the verge of death; and in each crisis the hand of a doctor held
the frail cord of life so wisely and firmly that I was brought back to this
land of weal and woe, having gained a new perspective as my soul was
drifting into space. When a few members of a certain profession have
saved your life, you can no longer damn the profession as a whole; and
my first lesson in tolerance was thus acquired. Rather costly, but abso-
lutely necessary.

Another experience, though quite dissimilar, pointed in the same
direction. I took up Efficiency studies in connection with my work, and
was led to consider the enormous waste of time and strength involved in
futile criticism of the doctors by drugless healers, writers and reformers.
Such condemnation has an effect both paralyzing on the public and disintegrating on the Nature Cure movement. It is bad health, bad business, bad psychology, bad ethics, bad finance. The economic folly of denouncing rivals has been so clearly shown by business psychologists and efficiency engineers that even the commercial world is alive to the fact;—and surely, of all people, the leaders in educational health reform should observe this principle.

Before writing this chapter, I went further. I obtained interviews with a number of men who have won great success in various branches of therapeutics; the results of which I would here chronicle.

One of the early students of Kneipp believes that a fundamental reason why the Nature Cure in Germany has progressed so much faster than in America is because the naturopaths of Germany have paid little attention to opposition, have wasted no time in useless antagonism, but have gone out as a whole and won the common people by doing great works among them.

A man at the head of the medical gymnastic department of the most famous health resort of its kind in America is a graduate of three schools of physiological therapeutics. He surpassed our friend the Kneippist in deploring the fact of hostility between doctors and the leaders of drugless schools. He declared that, not only should there be no enmity, but there should be fraternity and affiliation, each department or branch of the Nature Cure being legalized separately and placed under the jurisdiction of a board of examiners, the majority of which should be doctors! This mechano-therapist has built up a large practice through carrying out instructions of old-school doctors on patients whom the doctors sent him. He holds that, instead of trying to be full-fledged healers, which they are not, the graduates in osteopathy, chiropractic, or other manipulative sciences, should place themselves under the auspices of doctors, as nurses do, and thus add to their prestige by recognizing their limitations!

The outrageous modesty of this drugless healer so flabbergasted me that I was on the point of fainting dead away, and hurried out to get the air, thus losing the rest of his unique remarks.

An old-school doctor next joined the symposium. When I asked him why he was opposed to drugless methods, as I thought he was, he answered by showing me a set of appliances for Nature Cure treatments, in his own office, of a kind that I had never seen in regular drugless institutions! He went on to explain that the best physicians understood the principles of Kneipp, Ling, Lahmann, Rikli, Just, and the other
naturist pioneers, and that he himself used hydrotherapy, vibration, thermotherapy, suggestion, and other non-medical systems in his regular practice. He then made two statements, both of which I deem significant; first, that naturopaths antagonize doctors because naturopaths lack the education and equipment of doctors, and are therefore angered by their own inability; second, that doctors antagonize naturopaths because naturopaths are allowed to buy a diploma and engage in healing without the proper knowledge of anatomy, physiology, biology, histology, chemistry, neurology, clinical experiment, comparative research, and other vital subjects taught in medical schools. This doctor held that the fight is not between drug doctors and anti-drug healers, but between the physiological knowledge of doctors and the physiological ignorance of healers.

By this time I was getting discouraged. Everybody agreed with me, and that state of things is fatiguing and annoying. So I said to myself: "I will find a great surgeon, and he of all men will surely start a battle of words, to relieve this dullness of unanimity." But I was doomed to worse disappointment—I came to love the surgeon! This man is famous throughout the United States. He has been president of one of the national medical associations, has held high offices in various colleges and hospitals, and not infrequently takes in $500 a day from operations and consultations.

He was a revelation to me, and a half-hour's talk with him proved what a childish ignoramus I had been, all those years when I was condemning surgeons without qualification or discrimination. The face of this surgeon shone with the Christ-spirit. He was primarily a mystic. He told me, quite frankly and simply, that he had become a doctor, rather than a teacher or a minister, because he believed that the quickest way to reach men's minds and hearts was through service to their bodies. He gave me a number of instances, to show the real aim and work of his life. One was this. A fine young man had just lost his wife, a lovely girl whom he had married but a few months before, and to whom he was devoted. Her death came in a most terrible and painful manner. The young husband's heart was broken, there was nothing now to live for. The surgeon left, but he could not feel that his work was done. He took the sorrow of the young man to the Great Physician; and out of the silence came a clear message, a beautiful poem of comfort and inspiration. The surgeon wrote it down, and sent it to the man bereaved. A letter of gratitude showed how the youth was bravely shouldering the burdens of life again—and the poem had given him the strength. There were tears in the eyes of the surgeon, as he told me. I said to myself, "This is no surgeon, this is a messenger of God!"
When the interview was over, he gave me some of his publications. Imagine my surprise to find, in one of his contributions to a medical journal, sentence after sentence of pure Nature Cure doctrine! He advised against the use of drugs and operations if natural methods would avail; he cautioned doctors against the mistakes of observation, deduction and prescription which their materialistic training tended to foster; he emphasized the duty of the physician to be a teacher more than a doctor; he urged the raising of therapeutic standards of ethics and of efficiency, both inside and outside the medical schools. I should have thought I was reading a Nature Cure magazine!

I discovered, moreover, that the surgeon lived what he preached. Only a few days before, he had advised against an operation which would have meant to him a fee of $200, an attendant told me at the hospital where the surgeon officiated; moreover, he never advised an operation unless it was the last and only means of cure. And he cut his fees in half, when the patient was needy and worthy; giving all the time desired, in which to pay.

* * *

These are but a few experiences out of many, from which I can say devoutly, Praise the Lord, I have had a change of heart. I have learned that some doctors are better men, apparently, than the majority of drugless practitioners; and that many doctors employ rational methods to the extent of their knowledge and ability. The mistakes of teachers and ministers are as prevalent as those of doctors; the difference is that those of doctors are more easily discerned. A thinking man hasn't much use for the kind of education taught in most of our schools, or the kind of religion preached and practised in most of our churches. But the system is to blame—not the exponent of the system; and for the system the people as a whole are responsible. A crusade against preachers would be just as logical as a crusade against doctors; the place to start the reform is in the medical or theological school, where the wrong ideas are first impressed on the minds of the young.

As a student of personal efficiency, I would urge upon all practitioners, teachers and friends of the Nature Cure that every word of condemnation and hostility, respecting old-school doctors, be immediately and forever banished, from our health magazines, public meetings, private conversations, and inmost thoughts. At least a score of sound reasons underlie this recommendation. Let us consider five, in our limited space.

1. Wholesale denunciation of the doctors is unfair, unprofessional and unchristian. It is unfair, because the best doctors are as good men
as we are, and better practitioners—since they know Nature Cure and a
great deal besides. It is unprofessional because an unwritten law of
professional courtesy forbids any member of a humanitarian class—
whether theology, pedagogy, medicine, or a similar calling, from casting
mud on the reputation of any other member. It is unchristian because
we resent vigorously the sweeping criticism of Nature Cure believers
that ignorant people often express, and we have no right to inflict what
we refuse to accept.

2. *Antagonism toward the doctors keeps the fires of hate burning,*
*and the antagonizers in everlasting hot water.* I suppose that hardly
one doctor in fifty, the country over, has ever taken active part in
jealous persecution of drugless healers; but I should judge that 35 or
40 in every fifty Nature Cure specialists have hurled vitriolic, death-
dealing language at medical men. The only reason why naturists don't
imprison druggists is because they haven't the power. We are as bad as
our foes (?)—and weak besides. I have heard physicians of high
repute say that they would identify themselves with Nature Cure
openly, but for the anarchism and unreason displayed by so many of
our anti-drug fanatics. Why keep on stirring the anger-pot, when all
we do is burn ourselves?

Medicine is established, Nature Cure is not. Every word spoken or
written against the medical system only calls attention to the newness
and untriedness of non-medical systems. Legislators are timid, and on
seeing the established order attacked, they shy off. They are hired by
the people, and they know they must cater to their master or lose their
job. Hence the folly of increasing hostility, so long as we are out-
numbered, five to one.

4. *Distrust and dissension of any sort in the minds of the sick
will retard cure and drive patients away.* As psychologists, we know
that negative thought is depressing, chilling, paralyzing. But as re-
formers, we forget what we know as psychologists, and vent our wrath
upon drugs, drug-users and drug-dispensers, right in the presence of
the patients and students whom we are trying to heal, teach and
empower. I have seen this happen, scores of times, in Nature Cure
sanitaria. The doctors are wiser. They do not argue, explain or ex-
pound—they merely prescribe. This attitude of take-it-for-granted,
silent superiority fills the mind of the patient with faith, while his
mouth is being filled with medicine. The Nature Cure physician, not
filling the sufferer's mouth, must fill his mind twice as full;—which is a
total impossibility while diatribes on doctors fill the air. The invalid
wants healing, not proselyting. When you hear a man in love, or in business, or in any other field of competition, say bad things about a rival, you instinctively doubt the sincerity or ability of the man who does the calumniating. So it is in the field of health reform. Bitterness in the mouth means emptiness in the purse. An occasional joke at the expense of doctors is no crime, but the spirit must be friendly and fair.

5. Every particle of time and energy lost in unavailing censure is an economic waste, which can never be repaired. A human being produces a certain maximum of energy each day; this may vary from a few hundreds of pounds in a chronic invalid, to many thousands in the average robust man. I should guess that millions of pounds of nerve force are deliberately squandered every year, by drugless physicians, who would rather run down the doctors than build up their own practice. Every outburst of hostile criticism benumbs the solar plexus, poisons the secretions of the body, exhausts the brain, disintegrates the nerve-cells, blurs the mental and moral vision, clogs the entire human machine. A friend of mine engaged in Physical Culture propaganda resolved some years ago to put a stop to the criticism-habit, especially concerning drugs and doctors, and to spend all his time and strength in positive, constructive work. He earns now as much in a day as he used to make in a week, and his influence for good is ten times as great as before. Would it not pay every leader in rational therapeutics to experiment along the same line?

*  *  *

The efficiency test for every act, word and thought in our lives is simply this: "What good will it do?" Judging by straight efficiency standards, I believe that four-fifths of the criticisms leveled at drugs, doctors and surgeons by well-meaning but ill-controlled naturists are not only ineffective and wasteful, but are destructive and diabolical. They proceed not from a heavenly desire to uplift, but from a hoydenish itch to uproot. In the plan of Mother Nature, all true physicians are brothers. If some have wandered from the purpose and intent of Nature, we must win them back not by ejection or ejaculation, but by reason, skill, honor and affection. According as we do this, our work will prosper, our friends will multiply, and our self-respect will grow.
AN OPEN LETTER FROM BENEDICT LUST AND A REPLY THERETO

Mr. Edward Earle Purinton
Woolworth Bldg., New York City

Dear Mr. Purinton:

In reading the proofs of the latest chapter, I have come to the conclusion that same deserves a rectification from the publisher. What you say about medicine and Nature Cure, may fit in with your conception of things, but not with mine.

In the first place, when you were sick, you did not have the Nature Cure facilities, you did not have a Nature Cure doctor or a Nature Cure institution to treat you. Your condition was such that you considered it best under the circumstances to go to a hospital under a medical doctor. On this point I cannot agree with you. Nature Cure is better than medicine in all cases and in every condition. I have had an experience in treating sick people for over 20 years, and I know what I am talking about. The Nature Cure is applicable in more than a thousand ways. You have not yet the inside consciousness and are not familiar with the therapeutic possibilities of drugless methods, therefore you are no judge to give a final comparison of the two systems, Naturopathic and Medical.

You also accuse the drugless doctor of lack of intelligence and knowledge. You have not met all the drugless doctors, and you seem to form your opinion from those you have seen around New York. This is not sufficient. The fact is that drugless physicians are of a higher intelligence than medical doctors, a good many have studied medicine and got disgusted with it and dropped out, because their intelligence told them what is right and what is wrong between the truth and the untruth, and so they turned away from the medical school.

At several conventions, banquets and meetings recently, regular medical doctors were present, amongst them Naturopaths, and every one of these doctors spoke about how long they were deceived and how long they were rooted in the system of medicine, and that they now have come to the conclusion that it is all wrong, that the Nature Cure is better in all cases and all conditions.

A Naturopath, very often a layman, has shown high intuitive understanding and reasoning power in adopting drugless methods instead of medicine on account of the advantages of Nature Cure.

Let me say also that if you had lived up to the Nature Cure principles, you would not have had so unnatural a trouble as appendicitis, and your statement about your hospital experience and surgical operation will discredit you as a Nature Cure writer. People always look for perfect health and strength in a writer on hygiene and therapeutics, and I am sorry you exposed yourself to the charge of weakness, by referring to your time in a hospital.

I can say conclusively that most people think you are a very good writer, but it is to be regretted that you are not a Naturopath. Dr. Carl Schultz, Dr. Lindlahr, Dr. Strueh, and others have expressed themselves in recent letters to me that in your efficiency articles you are not bringing out strongly enough the Naturopathic Physician's superior methods, intuitive powers, unselfishness and love for the sick. Tell me one doctor who does what a Naturopath does.

Sincerely yours,

B. LUST
Dr. Benedict Lust  
110 East 41st Street  
New York City

Dear Doctor Lust:

I certainly have read your letter with pleasure. I always enjoy being knocked over the head, by a man as sincere as you are. The kindest thing one can do to a fellow’s brain is to hit it with a hammer encased in a velvet courtesy.

You are as right from your point of view as I am from mine. Which point, if either, is absolutely correct, will not be known for a hundred years, until both medicine and Naturopathy have progressed far enough to warrant a full comparison of their respective potencies and limitations. I believe in drugless methods as intensely and thoroughly as you do, but I claim that the medical system has points of superiority in a comparatively few cases of extreme disease; and that the present wild antagonism of doctors by naturists represents not efficiency but inefficiency, first, last and all the time.

Whether I am a good writer or not has no bearing on the matter at issue. All that counts is whether or not I speak the truth. If I do, every naturopath should take it, hurt or no hurt. If I do not, every naturopath should personally and publicly challenge my position, which I will acknowledge to be false when you or anybody else proves it is false. Considerable time has passed since I offered in your magazine to debate any point in question with your readers, and no debater has appeared. Hence I withdraw the offer, having more important work to do, and having shown the willingness to arrive at truth by any road, even that running counter to mine.

It may be an error to judge the Nature Cure by the majority of practitioners whom I have personally known. Certainly it is a mistake to limit the wonderful and almost boundless possibilities of drugless healing to the skill and knowledge of the average drugless healer in America. And most certainly the finest examples of cures without medicine have been wrought in recent years, while I have studied Efficiency too deeply and constantly to keep in close touch with your own therapeutic work. If I have generalized too broadly, and failed to give credit where credit is due, I apologize and recant.

But I would here call your attention to a point that seems to have escaped you; namely, that a naturopath can never be competent to judge the efficiency side of Naturopathy. A man inside any trade, vocation or profession must always be too close to it for a calm, broad, impartial view of its administration. Hence, in the business world we now have experts on various lines whose work is to bring from the outside, a fresh vision, together with a scientific training as specialists. Every Nature Cure institution, whether school, sanitarium or magazine, and I am not sure but every individual practice also, needs an advertising expert, an efficiency expert, a correspondence expert, a psychology expert, an accountancy expert, and several other experts; no one of whom need be familiar with the healing art as an art, but each of whom can help to establish the healing business as a business.

For generations, the brick-layers of this country thought they knew how to lay brick. Then an outsider who never laid a row of bricks in his life, came along with a set of basic efficiency principles, on which it was claimed bricks
should be laid. The outsider, one F. W. Taylor by name, was ridiculed and abused by the “regular” brick-layers, even as I am now being torn to pieces by the regular naturopaths (or some of them—those who would rather be “regular” than right). When the new efficiency methods were at last applied, masons found they could lay 350 bricks an hour, instead of their former stint of 120. And when the naturopaths get sense enough to understand what I am talking about, they will benefit to as great a degree, they will cure 350 cases, and make $350 or thereabouts, to every 120 cases they now cure, and every $120 they now make.

The wonderful Bethlehem steel works was able to save $40,000 a year when the officials got over being pigheaded sufficiently to employ a general efficiency expert who didn’t know a thing about steel-making but did know everything about lost time, energy and money. A vehicle factory of national repute witnessed the reduction of the working day from 10½ to 8½ hours and the pay of the workers and quality of the work improved—by the application of such principles as I am suggesting in these articles.

Hundreds of other examples could be cited, all showing that the greatest efficiency is attained in any line of work only when a capable outsider walks into the profession and carries with him a lot of new ideas. But the naturopaths, even the best of them, are so plumb sure that Naturopathy includes all wisdom, that neither I nor any other efficiency counsel may get a chance to be heard for another generation. It is a matter for congratulation that I am not a naturopath. If I were, I should not know enough, or have nerve enough, to lay bare the weaknesses of naturopaths.

The criticism of Doctors Carl Schultz, Lindlahr, Strueh and others would be justifiable if I were writing for a medical or a popular journal. Then I should lay particular stress on “the naturopathic physician’s superior methods, intuitive powers, unselfishness, and love for the sick.” One good naturist knows more about health, its recovery and preservation, than ten ordinary doctors know. But this, dear Doctor Lust, goes without saying, and if I didn’t believe it I shouldn’t take time to address naturopaths at all. A real man doesn’t want praise, flattery and idolatry. He wants honest criticism from a capable, impartial source. In the past few months I have received more than 1,000 personal letters from thoughtful men and women—including college presidents, lawyers, ministers, manufacturers, who asked my help to increase their efficiency. These people are all modest enough to know how little they know, and are eager to learn from a man who is not even a member of their own profession. Would that all the naturopaths were as modest, shrewd, ambitious.

One more statement in your kind letter deserves attention. You fear that I shall be discredited as a Nature Cure writer because I had appendicitis, went through an operation, and now mention the fact without shame. Alas, dear friend, your logic has holes in it. I am living, am I not? Hence the operation was effective, was it not? Hence we must acknowledge that operations do sometimes cure, must we not? I hope you would not have had me a corpse, just to prove that surgery is bad for appendicitis.

I believe that in nine cases out of ten, surgery for appendicitis is bad—a waste of time and money, a source of needless pain and probable danger. But I also believe that mine was the tenth case, and the fact of recovery would seem to prove that my judgment was correct.
Now, let me go further in the rankness of my heresy. I do not consider that health is the greatest thing in life, nor that longevity means the noblest character. The finest, purest soul that ever came to earth—Jesus of Nazareth—died fifty years before his time. Crucifixion is not natural, but in one form or another it is necessary when we reach the point where we must live the truth. You have passed through your phase of crucifixion, I have passed through mine. You were allowed to retain your health of body—without it you could not have done your work. I was not allowed to retain my health—with it I could not have done my work. Your work is chiefly for men's bodies, mine is chiefly for their minds and hearts. I have been forced to learn mental saneness and spiritual sweetness by enduring the most extreme bodily suffering. God knew what He was doing when He put me through it. The moral gains from illness may so far exceed the physical woes that only a coward would try to escape. When a man, to be true to his ideals, has to face even a lifetime of suffering, the part of courage and strength is to welcome all the pain that is needed—and then perhaps be "discredited as a Nature Cure writer," I am not a writer. I am a frontiersman trying to open a path of light through a wilderness of error. Those to whom light is first, will understand, even if they do not care to follow.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON
CHAPTER XVI

MENTAL CAUSATION

The mind is the usual source of chronic disease.

No, I am not a Christian Scientist, nor even a "New Thoughter"; and I set up no defense for the hobbies, theories and vagaries of a one-sided metaphysician or "divine" healer, whose only remedies are words.

But an efficiency engineer is trained to ferret out causes. He sticks to the trail of a cause, like a fox-hound on the trail of a scent. His job is the location, then dislocation, of the causes of inefficiency. For this job he finds the chisel of cold, keen and ruthless logic his main tool.

As an efficiency engineer, armed with logic, I have reached the conclusion, final and unalterable, that the mind is the regular, almost universal, source of chronic disease. This being so, all your pills and plasters, foods, baths and exercises, prescriptions, gyrations and manipulations, are feeble and partial modes of cure unless you also penetrate, heal, renew and empower the mind of the patient.

There are a few exceptional cases, such as malformations by birth or accident, and malignant cell growth as in leprosy or cancer. We may reasonably grant that the mind is not here the ultimate cause of disease, though even here the mind may be made to promote the cure. But I am convinced that for at least 90 per cent of the cases of deep-seated physical troubles, we must hold the mind of the sufferer chiefly responsible. The fact that we fail to locate the mental cause does not change the fact of its presence.

If I had the time and the opportunity, I would guarantee to produce from the mind of the invalid the real, governing cause in at least nine out of every ten chronic ailments that any physician, allopathic or naturopathic, would refer to me for study. The external form of the trouble might be anything, from diabetes, rheumatism or asthma to insomnia, neurasthenia or anaemia. I would in every case find an original, persistent, all powerful, mental cause,
The real thing to look for in treating disease is not the cause, but the cause of the cause. A drugless physician who merely ascertains and even removes a physical cause does only half his duty—and the easier, less important half. He must probe the life of the invalid, not merely his body, and reveal the mental cause of the physical cause; then so change or disperse this anterior, subtle cause as to prevent the recurrence of the posterior, tangible cause. A few illustrations of this principle.

You may say that a weak stomach is the cause of dyspepsia. No, it is not. A weak stomach is caused by a weak or perverse mind, as shown by the transgression of the natural instincts and normal habits of eating which keep the digestion of the animal or the savage wholesome, painless, rapid and powerful. Hygienic food of itself never cured dyspepsia—there must also be hygienic thought, emotion, faith, purpose, habit of life.

You may say that uric acid causes rheumatism. No, it does not. The uric acid is caused by excess of meat and accompanying poisons; by lack of combustion through proper breathing, exercise, ventilation, evacuation, perspiration and skin hygiene; also by lack of inspiration and initiative, to keep the whole organism highly toned and fully electrified. Now the excess of meat products, the lack of combustion, and the absence of inspiration, all indicate a flabby, dense, low, inert, state of mind; and you cannot permanently cure rheumatism without relieving the mental factor in the case.

You may say that neurasthenia was caused by a set of flimsy, faltering, congested, pain-racked, ill-fed nerves. No, it never was. The real function of the nerves proceeds from their point of origin, at the brain. If a man has nervous prostration, you may feed him on lecithin, phosphates, albumin and mineral salts till doomsday—he will remain the victim of exhaustion, depression and horrible mental chaos, till you show him how to grasp, harness, guide and employ the wayward thoughts and loose emotions that are subtly but constantly running away with his nerve-force.

This line of reasoning applies to every form of chronic ailment. Back of the diseased organ lie the nerves which are controlled directly by the brain, and the blood-stream which is controlled indirectly. Before any organ of the body can be seriously disturbed, the blood or the nerves or both must have been guilty of unwholesome action for a long time. And the mind is to blame.

For a doctor, whether allopathic, osteopathic or naturopathic, to assume to heal a sick body without a constant, careful, expert use of
psychological diagnosis and treatment, is as foolish and criminal as it would be for a blacksmith to take charge of an electric power-plant in a state of short-circuit. The majority of the drugless healers whom I know are diagnostic and therapeutic blacksmiths. They can tinker up the engine of the human power-plant, which is the digestion; they cannot even locate the faulty action of nerves, which are the electric wires, nor of the brain, which is the battery.

Would that this general state of ignorance and unadroitness might be corrected. In the daily course of my efficiency work for various publications and institutions, I am asked by hundreds of invalids where and how to recommend a cure. Though a large proportion of these are nervous cases even to a superficial observer, I never advise one of this ilk to endanger his life at the typical drugless resorts within my range of knowledge. The methods are too material, the facilities too crude, and the doctors too dense. A Nature Cure sanitarium without a trained psychologist in regular attendance is a joke on the face of it and a crime in the heart of it. The mind of man is the crowning masterpiece of Nature; how can we neglect this and be safe or honest or effective, as teachers and healers appointed by Nature?

Men of divergent species of mind can no more be healed by the same physical methods than a peach-tree and a potato-vine could be given healthy growth by the same yard-stick rule. Bugs may attack the potato-vine, birds or boys may rob the peach-tree; and bugs, birds and boys require separate and distinct modes of treatment. When a human plant falls ill, germs are the bugs, thoughts are the bad boys, desires are the mischievous birds; and the germs, thoughts and desires must all receive proper attention and scientific treatment.

In positing the mind as the source of chronic disease, and hence the source of cure, we should maintain a four-fold conception of the mind, remembering it has these departments or planes of impression and expression: mental, emotional, psychic, spiritual. The mental phase concerns the character, development and use of the cerebrum; the emotional phase concerns the size, fibre, expansion and control of the cerebellum; the psychic phase concerns the influence of astral entities and ethereal forces on the human organism; the spiritual phase concerns the dominance of the soul of the man over material conditions, outer and inner. All four phases concern the healthy activity of the solar plexus, and of the entire nervous system.

Had we the space, we could show the exact physiological results on the human body, of these four factors of the mind. Such a treatise, however, would fill a book in itself, and might even then be unintelli-
gible, save to an expert phychologist. We will, therefore, give concrete examples of disease, where the cause was traced to one of these four divisions of the mind; and where, with removal of the cause, the disease vanished. We will cite one case each, under the four headings: mental, emotional, psychic, spiritual. All these cases I have known personally.

The first case was one of dyspepsia, constipation, exhaustion of nerves and brain—the cause of which was mental. The man had been a sturdy farmer, living in ideal surroundings, where a crystal brook, a sunny river and a stretch of pine woods made the physical aspects of life as wholesome as Nature ever knew. But the sufferer could hardly eat the simplest food without extreme pains in the stomach, he was so nervous he couldn’t be still a minute and would tramp for hours, back and forth, trying to get peace of mind and body. At last, when his very sanity was threatened, and when all the local doctors had failed to relieve him, a psychologist happened to visit him. At once the horizon cleared.

It seemed that many years before, the invalid—who was then a strong, husky fellow—had been wakened in the middle of the night by the entrance of burglars. A panic ensued, shots were fired, the whole neighborhood was roused, and for months thereafter sleep was almost impossible for the man concerned. The fright had completely disorganized the brain-centers, and so impressed the subjective mind that a horrible fear settled with nightfall, and haunted the house with ghostly shapes and dreads. From the hour of this acute shock, the man’s physical degeneration commenced. He is now virtually cured—by psychotherapy, re-enforced by naturopathy. He would never have been cured, the cause of his troubles would never have been located, by material means alone.

The second case was one of tumor—the cause of which was emotional. A big-hearted woman of middle age had been sadly disappointed and bereaved in the greatest love of her life. She was distinctly a mother-type of woman. But she had given up her ideal of marriage and children, to care for a helpless and appealing relative, on whom she lavished all the affection of her strong woman-nature. When the relative grew able for self-support and independence, and the need for the woman’s devotion was suddenly removed, an emotional upheaval and serious crisis came upon the victim of self-immolation. She had lived most abstemiously, and no physical cause for a tumor was disclosed. But the tumor was there. It was merely the focus of prolonged emotional repression, bursting at the point of readiness, the uterus, where under normal conditions a child would have come forth.
The false growth has now disappeared, and the woman is as near well as a woman who was a born mother but never married can hope to be. The methods of cure? Mostly naturopathic, but fundamentally psychological. Our friend is now the head of a large institution, where the growing numbers of young people under her charge need a lot of "mothering," that she delights to give. How few doctors know that the preponderance of tumors, cancers and other morbid growths in women are the outcome of their unappeased sex-longings! Not sex-cravings, which are physical, but sex-longings, which are emotional and spiritual. It takes a woman doctor to understand a woman because all women have sex-longings in common, while most men, sad to confess, have only sex-cravings.

The third case was one of neuritis and insomnia—and the cause was psychic. A man had been well-nigh crazed by sleeplessness. The nerves were on fire, and the brain seemed almost ready to burst. The most modern treatments for insomnia had been applied, with no permanent effect. The sufferer had resigned his position, and was spending his whole time trying to get well (a most unhygienic thing to do, by the way). The man had a very peculiar belief, regarding his own affliction. He said that when he woke in the night, as he always did when he should be in the deepest slumber, he felt that somewhere in the heavens a strange, uncanny force was pulling his soul away from his body! He often lay awake in fear, dreading to sleep lest the ghostly robbery might take place and his very soul be in the lair of sky-thieves! Don't laugh and show your ignorance, you materialistic readers. Wait till I tell how the man was right. Of course the dumb, numb and elephantine doctors all ridiculed the man's belief—they said he was an unfortunate victim of "obsession" or hallucination. (Definition of hallucination: An obscuration in the doctor).

The truth of the matter was this. About six months before, the dearest friend of the sufferer had died, under peculiar and terrible circumstances. This friend had exerted an overpowering psychic influence upon the man who still lived, with telepathic or astral communication a frequent occurrence. When the psychological twin was taken, the effect was no less severe on the brain and soul of the man who was left than the decease of one of the Siamese twins proved to the remaining twin, who shortly died, as you may remember. I have no doubt that the acute and painful ordeals of insomnia, which began soon after the death of the sufferer's mate, were actually induced by the struggles of the unwilling soul in shadow-land to return to the side of the friend here; and if not to return, to seize the soul of the friend and bear it up yonder! In a case like this, ponder the futility and sad absurdity of such
insomnia “cures” as a hot drink or hot foot-bath just before retiring! The man was cured. He moved from his accustomed haunts to a home a thousand miles away; he began a wholly new kind of work, which absorbed him by day and exhausted him so that the physical urge for sleep was greater by night than the psychic pull from the sky; and he filled his life with an ideal and affection that bound him here while his normal span should run. All pure psychology.

The fourth case was one of shallow breathing, torpid liver, “colds” and catarrh, skin eruptions and poor circulation—and the cause was spiritual. A college youth had all these troubles at the same time. He was told that the source of the various complaints was in the lungs;—not only did the young man fail to use more than half his lung capacity, but his method of breathing was so wrong that his chest rose when he exhaled and fell when he inhaled!

Of course, the digestive organs, heart and circulatory system had become slow and defective in action, due to the cramped position and erratic functioning of the long-abused lungs. The patient bought a couple of patent breathing-machines, and blew in them religiously, night and morning. He joined a college gymnasium class, played outdoor games, rode horseback, went swimming, and even led in those lung-bursting feats called “college yells”. But his breath simply refused to adopt regular habits and would almost stop when its owner was not looking.

Then, one day never to be forgotten, a mystic who was also a character analyst gave the boy a “reading”. She told him he was a born poet, asked him why he was training for a hum-drum, superficial life work, and suggested ways of seeking the muse of rhyme. Then the boy breathed! And he has been breathing ever since. The old physical troubles have gone, and the present lung capacity of the former weakling is 50 cubic inches above the average. The depth of his respiration was according to the height of his inspiration. Often this proves to be the analogy; and always the victim of shallow breathing is below par on his normal, spiritual plane.

Next to the solar plexus, the lungs are spiritual organs, demanding spiritual motive and sustenance. The habit of deep breathing is a habit of deep feeling.

The four cases mentioned here, while perhaps unusual, are not rare at all. Any psychotherapist of good repute and long experience could give scores of parallel or similar cases, all demonstrating the fundamental principle that—
Mental diagnosis should precede or accompany physical diagnosis and treatment of any chronic disease. There is no Nature Cure without Mind Cure.

So clearly has this truth been revealed to many trained observers in psychiatry and psychotherapy that lists of the varied thoughts, emotions, affections, instincts, and desires have been prepared with a view to showing how the abuse, non-use or over-use of mental factors will result in chronic disease. There are metaphysicians who claim that a certain kind and amount of erroneous thought will produce liver trouble, another produce rheumatism, another one produce cancer, and so forth. I do not believe that scientific lines of reference can be drawn so closely through the realm of mental causation; and I have observed that, as a class, mental healers are as prone to exaggerate the power of mind as doctors are to overlook it.

Thus, in the four cases mentioned above, neither mental nor physical means alone would have restored health. The order of procedure that did the work in each case was this: (1) mental diagnosis, (2) physical diagnosis, (3) physical treatment, (4) mental treatment. From a rational, impartial viewpoint, the neglect of the proper physiological methods of treatment, witnessed in so-called Divine Healing, Christian Science or New Thought, is even more culpable than the omission of psychotherapy in most of our Nature Cure sanitariums. Whatever the form of disease, the body must be diagnosed and treated. If a scientific combination of hot baths, fasting and massage will cure insanity—a frequent occurrence nowadays—will not such auxiliaries be of help in the comparatively mild cases of nervous and mental disturbance? If I were writing for a metaphysical magazine, I should emphasize the power of the body to renew the mind—not the power of the mind to renew the body.

How shall mental diagnosis be accomplished? How shall the physician cross the darkened threshold of his patient’s consciousness, and penetrate the labyrinthine chambers of the mystic human ego? The best minds of the ages have been focused on this problem—and the solution is not yet. For me to presume to instruct you would be folly. But I do want to suggest a few methods that seem full of promise, and that are now being tried in various localities of Europe and America. None of these may be held infallible, and a few of them are perhaps unsafe except in the hands of doctors who combine skill, experience and honor. But they all are deserving of thoughtful consideration.
CHAPTER XVII

MENTAL DIAGNOSIS

The first reason for investigating this subject lies in the Scriptures. Modern scientific students of the Bible claim that a preponderance of the healing miracles wrought by the Great Physician were but super-normal cases of mental, psychic and spiritual diagnosis. He saw the unseen causes.

Where many, such as Lazarus and the daughter of Jairus, were pronounced dead, there may have been simply a deep coma resembling death; a strong command of "suggestion" was therefore powerful to break the psychic spell and restore life. Those who were lame and blind may have been subject to nervous inhibitions or psychic obsessions—modern cures of similar troubles prove this quite possible. At any rate, the supreme hold of the Nazarene on his followers lay in his power to read, swiftly and accurately, the very thoughts of their inmost hearts.

Whence came this power? Some through the marvelous intuition of Jesus; he was probably the oldest and therefore wisest soul that ever passed into birth on this planet. The experiences from hundreds of incarnations had all crystallized, to form the pure gems of intuition bequeathed us in the Bible. No man who is not highly intuitional should be granted a physician's diploma.

But the science of mental diagnosis far exceeds the gift, and Jesus was a scientist more than a seer. Devout people often wonder and speculate about those hidden years in the life of the god-man. Experts in occult lore claim to have solved the problem. They declare that Jesus went into and through all the mystic teachings regarding health, psychology and religion afforded by the esoteric philosophies of the East—India, Persia, and other so-called pagan lands. The fact of this training was kept a secret providentially—only misunderstanding and distrust would have followed its revealment. But the master was a graduate mystic.
Whether such claim be true, I do not know. But I do know that any man with a message will find his greatest power in conveying it through a long study and effective use of the very means and men that seemed at first antagonistic. On this principle, I commend to the naturalist physician a thorough investigation of the systems here named.

1. Diagnosis by Psycho-analysis. The work of the renowned Professor Freud of Vienna is doubtless familiar to you. A partial dream state is induced, having features somewhat in common with hypnosis and also with "twilight sleep", but apparently without the dangers of either. While the patient is but dimly conscious, he is asked all manner of questions bearing on the subconscious depths of his past and present life. With the brain-centres of fear, shame, caution and deceit inhibited, the invalid tells things about himself that he never would or could reveal during a state of normal wakefulness. The cause of many a deep-seated neurosis, and ailment that "baffled" the doctors, has been thus exposed and corrected.

2. Diagnosis by Phrenology. An expert study of the head and face will show the peculiar weak spots and inherited predispositions to disease with which every man is born. Thus a corpulent person with red hair almost never has liver trouble, while a thin person with black hair almost never has Bright's disease. Corresponding tracts of the lungs, liver, stomach, and other vital organs appear in the face;—and many of the drugless pioneers such as Kneipp and Kuhne diagnosed their patients, consciously or unconsciously, by this fact. The books of Fowler, Sizer, and other phrenologists and physiognomists, explain these phenomena.

3. Diagnosis by Experimental Psychology. The nervous, mental and emotional re-actions of a chronic invalid often lead to the subtle origin of the complaint, where physical diagnosis fails. In the laboratories of the great universities—Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and others, varied systems of research and investigation have been carried on, after initial movements in Germany, France, England and Switzerland. A general idea of the scope and method may be gleaned from the works of Drs. DuBois, Peterson, Thomson, Cabot, Muensterberg, Schofield and Jastrow, which may be found in the department of psychiatry of almost any large medical library.

4. Diagnosis by Astrology. Here is a field of study where caution is required. Few astrologists are trustworthy, and the majority of them urge claims for the system that are not fully warranted. But there is no question that the planets exert a positive and permanent influence over human beings, according to the ruling house and zodiacal sign under
which they were born. Thus a Mars man who cannot be at war cannot be at peace—strange to say; and a Venus woman who cannot express love cannot experience health. Furthermore, at certain juxtapositions of the planets, each individual is prone to physical pain, weakness and disorder; a knowledge of which probabilities may serve to ward off an attack of a serious nature.

5. Diagnosis by Symbology. Man vibrates to all the universal forces, and they in turn re-act upon him. Thus each individual has a keynote of color, form and tone, which must blend harmoniously with the people, things and events of his life—or disease results. For example, take two colors, light blue and deep red. The blue means a high degree of spiritual development and a longing for truth above all things; while the red stands for selfish human desire and lowest animal passion. If a sky-blue character be surrounded by blood-red persons or house furnishings, a mental disturbance is created which finally upsets the physical organism. The matter of color correspondence has been explained by a number of investigators, such as Dr. Babbitt, Mr. Colville and Mr. Fraetas. Another branch of symbolism relates to the given name. A special quality and value is said to inhere in each letter of the alphabet, and to affect the person whose Christian name includes the letter. Thus, if a Jeremiah nature has been christened Archibald, he may likely have an Archibald manner glossed onto a Jeremiah disposition—from which combination the good Lord deliver us! Cases have been known where people have recovered health only after changing their names. A still further development of the vibration theory of diagnosis lies in the realm of musical therapeutics, of which a famous example was the soothing of the crazed mind of Saul by the harp in the hands of David. Every man, particularly every woman, is a musical instrument, with a distinct and close relationship to the tones of the diatonic scale. If you are over-stimulated your tone is sharp, if overexhausted your tone is flat. Either condition calls for harmonization. The work of Miss Vescelius and others in hospitals and asylums proves that music has a real place in diagnostics and therapeutics. Every chronic ailment is the outcome of some phase of inharmony.

6. Diagnosis by the Aura. For centuries the mystics and adepts of the East have held that the soul of a man shines through his body; this emanation being visible under certain conditions, and extending from a few inches to a distance of several feet, according to the physical, mental and spiritual health of the man. Most doctors have ridiculed all such beliefs. Now comes Dr. Walter Kilner of London, who says he has photographed the human aura, has proved its relationship with health and disease, and will shortly give to the medical fraternity a new system
of diagnosis based on these conclusions. For example, if a person has lung or liver trouble, the portion of the aura directly above the lungs or liver will appear on a sensitized photographic plate either dull or pale or spasmodic or clouded or blotched or almost invisible. I have personally seen the aura, by the kindness of Mr. Rebman of New York, one of the leaders in this line of study; and have watched it vary in quality and quantity.

7. Diagnosis by Psychic Research. A considerable number of invalids, with nervous or mental disturbance the prime cause of their physical derangement, have a "spook" in cloudland to blame for their troubles. These troubles will vanish only when the spook has been exorcized. At least such is the belief of a group of scientific, logical and unfanciful men who have spent years in the field of psychic research. One of the firm supporters of this belief is the executive head of the American Society for Psychical Research, Dr. James H. Hyslop, with whom I have recently talked on the subject. It appears that a large proportion of the cases of hysteria, melancholia, paranoia, and certain acute forms of insanity, and a smaller proportion of other nervous, mental and physical diseases, may be traced to obsession by a spirit in ghostland. The spirit wants to get back to earth and tries to make forcible entry by way of the sufferer's body. When this occurs, the vehement ghost with the guilt of invasion upon it must be "treated" forthwith, and made to depart. Dr. Hyslop holds that many of the poor wretches who seem incurably insane could be restored to health and usefulness by application of this truth.

8. Diagnosis by Occultism. The main divisions of this branch are clairvoyance, psychometry, and hypnotism. When we think of clairvoyance, we conjure up the fakes and follies of the ordinary "séance"—then dismiss the subject as fruitless and false. But I know of a man who makes pocketfuls of money by "seeing things"—contrary to the usual custom, since men who "see things" are mostly in the state of losing money. This chap goes into a man's club and wagers the assembly that he can tell a man how much money the man's purse contains. Wishing to humor the escaped lunatic and also to clean up his cash, the brothers convivial proceed to bet lavishly. Whereupon the visitor puts his X-ray eye on each in turn, looks him inside out, declares his wealth to a penny, cashes the bets in a hurry, and leaves before the mob turns to rend him. A sad waste of a marvelous power. If the few rare people born with "second sight" were trained in diagnosis, anatomy, physiology and psychology, the assumption is that they could reveal the brain structure of a sick man as clearly as the X-ray now reveals his bony structure. Another possible means of subtle examination lies in psychometry, the
art of reading character by the sense of touch and smell. The odor, magnetism and electric force of a person in radiant health differ greatly from these emanations when he is ill. Thus an article of clothing which he wears continually may convey to one gifted in psychometric reading a very distinct impression of the state of health. Even more available and reliable should be the potency of the hypnotic sleep. It is well known that a hypnotic subject of the proper kind will develop a sixth sense, by which he transports himself psychically to a distant point and describes minutely the conditions there prevailing. Why should not this faculty be leveled on the inner mechanism of the sick? We are only beginning to understand the helpful uses of hypnotism; but I firmly believe that the time will come when the psychic forces liberated in the hypnotic sleep will be so trained and guided that by their aid every part of the human body can be diagnosed, promptly and accurately.

9. Diagnosis by Vocation. Recent studies by industrial and sociological experts reveal the fact that each trade or profession carries with it a tendency toward certain forms of physical deterioration. A thorough knowledge of the cause, nature and cure of these "occupational diseases" would serve any doctor well, not only in diagnosis but even better in prognosis and prophylaxis. Furthermore, about 70 per cent of the workers of this country have fallen into the wrong job. They are square pegs in round holes, and a square peg in a round hole finds room for trouble on all sides. If you make a born poet sell shoes for a living, you will soon have a sick poet on your hands—and a well one is bad enough to endure, Heaven knows. If, to the contrary, you make a born shoemaker write poems for a living, all the people in the sound of his voice will shortly be sick, down and out. A doctor who cannot tell the diagnostic difference between a poet and a shoemaker should be compelled to wear by day shoes made by the poet and to hear by night poems made by the shoemaker. Then, of a truth, would the doctor be admonished. Cure must rest on temperament, or be unstable.

10. Diagnosis by Emmanuelism. Thirty years ago, Bishop Samuel Fallows, in his "church clinic" at Chicago, began to demonstrate how closely a man's theology relates to his bodily functions. More recently, Drs. Worcester and McComb in Boston, Dr. Batten in New York, and other influential clergymen and physicians have done remarkable work by a scientific union of physical, mental and moral diagnosis—commonly known as the Emmanuel Movement. A doctor, a nerve specialist, a physical culturist, a psychotherapist, and a minister, acting harmoniously together, can certainly reach more exhaustive and reliable conclusions of diagnosis than would be possible for any one of them, proceeding alone. The "vicious circle" of etiology may proceed thus:
mind to brain, brain to nerves, nerves to body. Or it may reverse the
order and proceed thus:—body to nerves, nerves to brain, brain to
mind. Whether disease may have been psycho-physical or physico-
psychic, in its formation and development, can often be determined only
by a group of specialists working as one. This much is absolutely sure:
Every chronic invalid has somehow, somewhere, lost faith—and must
have it again before he recovers; the natural sequence of faith is, first
faith in God, then faith in Nature, then faith in self; accordingly, to
renew and re-establish the consciousness and habit of faith by means of
the church that most appeals to the invalid, seems a permanent, scienti-
fic basis, for any and every particular mode of cure. The folly of the
"faith-cure" is not in the faith, but in the lack of reason, skill and
action, to supplement the faith.

Each of the foregoing ten systems of analyzing and probing the
mental state of a man deserves a whole volume to itself—not a para-
graph or two, as here given. But I wanted here to present a fairly com-
plete survey of the possibilities in mental diagnosis, the actualities being
yet largely a matter of future achievement.

How generally and acutely a survey of this kind is needed through-
out the health culture field may be learned by a study of the advertising
literature of our drugless schools and sanitaria. I have gone over the
literature mailed to prospective students and patients by a dozen of our
leading institutions; and I fail to discern that a single one has properly
judged or adequately handled the psychological factors. The "sym-
ptom blanks" and examination questions are practically all physical;—
to read them over, you would think a man was a gob of mud and blood
thrown together by chance. The only chance is the chance we take in
calling it chance.

I have a strong conviction on this matter. I believe that a majority
of the chronic, stubborn, deep-lying ailments that "baffle" the doctors
would be found to inhere not in the flesh but in the mind—if only we had
the skill to discern mental causes. When a man or woman has endured
forty or fifty years of civilization, the result is a tangled, muddled mess
of spotted, bruised and broken thoughts, repressed instincts, unex-
pressed or ill-expressed emotions, banged and battered intuitions,
shattered hopes, wounded faiths, and spent ambitions. Out of this
ferment and fever of the human heart, most ills of the flesh arise. The
troubles of childhood are quickly and easily cured, because children are
psychologically frank, open, clean, brave, simple. But the average
adult is psychologically fearf ul, secretive, soured, numb, involved.
And here lies the source of that long train of debilities attending middle
age.
The first method of diagnosis should be spiritual, the second emotional, the third mental, the fourth psychic, the fifth and last—physical. How reverse and perverse the present scheme is, may be gathered from even a slight, superficial observation;—we put physical diagnosis first and wholly or partially neglect all the others!

One of my long-cherished dreams is that of an American Diagnostic Institute. This will be a place where all the known means of diagnosis are collected, collated, unified and utilized. Here the invalid will be taken for unprejudiced, complete, scientific and fundamental examination. He will be turned inside out, metaphorically speaking: will be told exactly what his trouble is, where it starts, and how it may be expelled; will be instructed how to handle himself in body and mind; and will then be referred to the specialist, or group of specialists, who can properly administer the treatment or treatments required. Such an institution would deserve, and I believe will have, a million dollar endowment for its research, investigation and experiment. The great hygienic truth of the coming century will be known to be this: *The mental is the fundamental.* To understand this fully is not to neglect the body, but to impel, vitalize, and use the body to a higher degree of practical force.
CHAPTER XVIII
MENTAL PRESCRIPTION

There are five stages of treatment for the sick. They depend not upon the need of the sick, as they should, but rather upon the evolution of the doctor. Whenever I am called to prescribe mentally for an invalid, I first diagnose the doctor. A doctor needs diagnosing more than the disease he diagnoses.

The five stages of treatment are as follows:

1. Incantation
2. Medication
3. Manipulation
4. Education
5. Transformation

We are now in the third stage-half way between where we have been and where we should be. I would here call attention to the principle and method of the fourth and fifth stages. Let us first give a summary of the initial three stages, hitherto marking the development of the healing profession.

1. Incantation. The two most primitive, and most powerful, manifestations of the human mind are fear of the undesirable unknown and faith in the desirable unknown. The incantation specialist works on both. First he scares you into paying him to wield his magic signs, then he flatters you into believing that he has placated the angry gods, routed the afflicting devils, and nailed down for you a reserved chair in perpetuity on Olympus. Among the old incantation specialists were the voodoo man, the witch doctor, the charm vendor, the "conjuror," the alchemist, the fortune teller, the clairvoyant, the brewer of magic potions. They all went on the same principle—or lack of it; that the human mind is a hot-bed of superstition, and all a doctor has to do is tend it faithfully.
You might suppose that incantation was a relic of barbarism, long since passed away. But nay, not so—we still observe it with us. We see it in patent medicine, where a long list of ghostly symptoms and a gleaming array of lurid testimonials act upon the mind of the reader as the hocus-pocus of the conjurer acted upon the mind of the reader's barbaric forefather. We see incantation in Christian Science, where many devoutly proclaim the exaggerated power of "malicious animal magnetism," and unite in sending avalanches of "death-thought" upon the helpless, hapless, persons of their alleged enemies. We see incantation in Mental Science and New Thought, where "absent healers" presume to treat all manner of chronic disease by projecting thought-waves of telepathic, atmospheric or astral vibration to the distant bedside of the patient, and cure him by cunningly devised fable. (The mind of an absent healer is always absent; this is why he is called "absent"—he is not all there, poor fellow).

We see incantation even in Osteopathy—that seemingly most practical and materialistic of healing methods. For, does not every Osteopath in good and regular standing aim to convince you, immediately after diagnosing you, that your spine was born busted, has since become more busted, and will soon be utterly and everlastingly busted if you don't let him wisely wiggle it? What, I ask you, is such a procedure but a modern form of incantation? I believe in Christian Science, New Thought, Osteopathy—even patent medicine perchance, for certain ailments, under certain conditions and restrictions. But I do not believe in the subterranean hypnosis that most of these specialists deal out. It is only incantation, prettily dressed in a pseudo-science lingo.

2. Medication. The witch doctor, as intelligence grew in the minds of his patients, found himself losing hold on their purse-strings. A doctor's wealth is proportional to the ignorance of his patients. Therefore, to keep the patient ignorant is absolutely fundamental to a doctor's silk hat and three square meals a day. When the witch doctor was limited to psychology and a few simple herbs, he was on a precarious footing—the people were constantly encroaching on his ground by studying for themselves the nature of their own minds and of the herbs that any one might gather from the fields. Hence it became necessary for the doctor to evolve a system of chemical therapeutics, demanding a prolonged course of mysterious training, that the people at large never would or could undertake. Here we have the psychological reason for the invention of drugs. In respect to medication, the chief difference between a drug doctor and a witch doctor is that the drug doctor murmurs Latin names and wears a dark atmosphere, instead of muttering barbaric gibberish and wearing a mask of bright paint.
The psychology is the same—an unlimited supply of ignorance and awe, on the part of the patient.

I do not wholly disbelieve in materia medica; nor fail to recognize the devotion, skill, bravery and beauty of the life and work of many a doctor or surgeon. But the system is wrong, that requires ignorance and deception in order to flourish. And three fourths of the doctors and surgeons would starve to death if ignorance and deception were to be wholly banished from their daily practice. The primitive psychology of incantation, here in the dawn of the twentieth century, fills and sways the minds of the sick.

3. Manipulation. The first advance in healing came with the gradual awakening of popular intelligence—and the substitution of medication for incantation. The second advance, by far a greater one, resulted from the modern awakening of the public conscience; and to this we may trace the modern substitution of manipulation for medication. Every great reform, of a nation as of an individual, is produced by the careful blending of conscience and intelligence. Most reform lacks intelligence, while most objects of reform lack conscience. The leaders of health reform, a very large majority of them, still lack the required amount of intelligence; being satisfied because they have gained more than their predecessors, the doctors. But there is a science of manipulation, while there is no science of medication; herein we do progress, if slowly. We learn from presumed authorities that over 20,000,000 people in the United States believe in manipulation as opposed to medication;—and this number of citizens have begun to think for themselves, their own health, longevity, and prosperity, all within the past fifty years.

Now manipulation is either physical or mental—contrary to the belief of most persons, who would regard it as merely physical. Hygiene is always both physical and mental, and anything purporting to be hygienic which omits either physiology or psychology is by so much less than safe. Physical manipulation comprises massage, mechano-therapy, osteopathy, chiropractic, hydrotherapy, gymnastics, thermotherapy, electrotherapy, diet, air and sun baths—in fact all drugless aids to elimination, circulation, respiration, and other physiological functionings of the body. Mental manipulation comprises hypnotism, suggestion, magnetism, occultism, New Thought and Christian Science “treatments,” faith cure, mesmerism, laying-on of hands, phrenological or astrological prescription, psychic rapport, instantaneous “divine” healing. All these forms and systems of psychological therapeutics manipulate the mind, as massage or hydrotherapy manipulates the body.
They have little or none of the moral and spiritual quality and force that their devotees and sponsors claim for them.

Up to this time, we have reached only the stage of manipulation as an epoch of the healing art. Most of us appear satisfied with this, rather scorning and despising the witch doctor and the drug doctor, as being sadly gross, numbly dense, and fatally foolish. We have much to learn. A thousand years from now, the great health pioneers and reformers will regard us with a combination of noble tolerance and amused pity; we shall seem to them as hopelessly antique and impossible as the witch doctor and drug doctor now seem to us. I like to look a thousand years ahead. The action uplifts my heart, stretches my mind, expands my faith, and makes me feel good all through. The man who never looks a thousand years ahead is apt to lag a thousand years behind.

4. Education. This will be the next move onward and upward, in the five stages of therapeutic progress. The universal need for health instruction appears in the fact that the customary span of human life is now sixty years less than it should be. Putting the earning capacity of the average individual at $1,000 a year—a low estimate, we have the startling sum of $60,000 lost to the family, community and State of each of the 100,000,000 people in this country. This means a total waste of $6,000,000,000,000 in our national earning power, due to needless curtailment of the lives of our citizens. A few thinking people are beginning to realize the enormity of this biologic and economic crime; and to attempt to provide some sort of hygienic and prophylactic education through such agencies as the Health Committee of One Hundred, the Safety First Commission, the Life Extension Institute, the State and City Boards and Departments of Health in certain progressive localities. But the movement has not yet begun to reach the true source of disease—ignorance and negligence on the part of both parents of the children of to-morrow.

I would have a law passed to this effect: When a child under six years of age has anything particular fundamentally wrong with its brain or body, a certain percentage of the doctors' fees and other expenses of treatment shall be paid by the clergyman who married the child's parents, and another percentage by the magistrate who issued the license of marriage; when the child has any serious trouble, mental or physical, after six years of age, a percentage of the costs of treatment shall be paid by the child's teacher. A law like this would do more in a year to wake up our magistrates, preachers and teachers to their personal responsibility on health lines than a hundred years of mild and gentle pleading through health publications.
The law would be entirely fair. No minister has a right to perform a marriage ceremony without making sure that both candidates are free of constitutional weakness and venereal taint, and are taught in the fundamentals of eugenics, physical culture and child hygiene. How can a marriage be called holy when the contracting parties have become too weakened or polluted to give their children a decent start in life? And if the marriage isn't holy, what is a preacher doing at the ceremony? The teacher should take responsibility from the preacher, when the child reaches the lawful school age—six years. Before accepting any pupil in a school-room, the teacher or principal should require an examination of the child, for the purpose of discovering what the natural weakness or inherited predisposition may be; and should then give the child, and the parents, a set of approved instructions for those exercises, foods, baths, garments, books, and other essentials to modern prophylaxis covering the special needs of the child in view. This plan would be only one out of many, aiming at the rational and effectual banishment of the unnecessary pain, disease and disability now prevailing everywhere.

Even more desirable, however, is the education of the invalid. I marvel that this has never been properly and adequately supplied, in any modern school or sanitarium. Dosing a man with health foods or metaphysical suggestions cannot cure the man. From a standpoint of either morality or efficiency, the drugless colleges and resorts now claiming so much are but slightly in advance of allopathic and surgical institutions. Neither hygiene nor psychology has, thus far, gone to the root of disease. Let us try to make our meaning clear.

When a man gets drunk, he expects to be locked up; he imbibes with all the risk of jail in full view. But when a man gets sick, he expects to be coddled, pampered, waited on and fussed over—and he feels personally aggrieved if he can't have the prettiest nurse and the wisest doctor in attendance. Now being sick is a crime, not much less than being drunk. And when a man is sick more than once of the same disease, he has become a hardened, habitual criminal.

The most discouraging thing about an invalid is that he wants to be "cured." Generally speaking, he does not deserve to be cured—he deserves to be lectured, spanked, and sent to bed without his supper. When a child breaks a hole through the orchard fence, fills up on green apples, and acquires a vociferous case of colic, we think not of petting him, but of punishing him. The chronic invalid must be punished—he has destroyed some fence of the moral law, and has partaken of forbidden fruit. He needs conversion more than cure. But he does not want conversion, he will not pay for it, and up to the present time
no scheme has been devised for guaranteeing his conversion while he pays for his cure. So great a moral deficiency must be recognized and met. How?

The first question a sick man should ask himself is this: "When and where and how and why could I have been such a blamed fool as to get in this condition?" And his first order to his doctor should be: "Before you start to cure me, you must promise to teach me how to stay well, and to exact from me a man's word of honor that I won't disgrace myself again by such a lapse into weakness." Did you ever hear a sick person say such things? I know you didn't, because the shock would have paralyzed you, and you wouldn't be reading this. Yet no invalid was ever completely cured, without such a confession and a resolution as I have indicated.

Every normal patient of a sanitarium should be taught, before treatment, during treatment or after treatment, as to the nature, cause and cure of his trouble, and the principles and methods for obviating its recurrence. I say "normal" patient, to exempt those who are mentally deranged or so badly weakened and disordered physically that real study seems temporarily impossible. I would, indeed, have it understood that to be exempt from this course of instruction is to be considered feeble-minded. A set of handbooks for the personal guidance of patients, during and after treatment, should be prepared by a duly qualified and elected Board of Therapeutic Instruction; and these handbooks rendered available not only to the guests of a sanitarium or hospital, but also to the clients of the individual healer, doctor, physician and nurse. A patient should never be discharged as "cured" until he has credibly passed a personal examination on his organized and utilized knowledge of his own case. Without such a guarantee of permanence, any course of treatment is a patch-work job, only a trifle better than a make-shift from a drug-store.

A kind of inkling of a realization of this need is feebly and spasmodically shown by the attempt, often made in recent years, to place health books and libraries at the disposal of sanitarium guests. But this lazy excuse for instruction will not suffice. Heaven knows it is bad enough for a sick person to be always dwelling on his or her symptoms, feelings, pains, fears, and imaginings; but when you turn the sick person loose in a library of diagnostic, therapeutic, books and pictures, you fill the soul of the poor unfortunate with everybody else's troubles too, and give him acres of woe to traverse in his mind, beyond the limits of his own weary field of introspection.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing—particularly when it isn't
knowledge; and almost as many things that aren’t so, are published in the health journals as in the daily newspapers. When I see a roomful of sanitarium inmates poring sadly and pondering badly over a library of health literature, puzzling and racking their poor brains as to who is right and who isn’t, and if they should or should not do this, that or the other thing—I feel a wild and wicked desire to throw all the books out of the window, paste funny cartoons over the walls of the place, and at the point of a pistol, force every solemn-looking guest to dance a jig, tell a joke, or sing a merry song!

Back to our theme—quick! I almost forgot to be dignified, which lapse into commonsense and humanlikeness would be fatal on the part of the author of a therapeutic dissertation. Hoping to avoid any more peril of this nature, I will hurry on to the next and last stage in therapeutic method.

5. Transformation. It is the rule of a good business man that every species of failure be turned to account, and made an asset of experience and resource in reckoning for the future. It should also be the rule of a good health seeker. How? I will tell you. Every physical weakness is the counterpart of a mental deficiency or moral defect. Without an attack of disease one hardly ever knows just where and what the vulnerable point in his psychic armor may be; hence the person who has never been ill generally fails to estimate himself properly, study himself closely, or use himself fully. The real purpose of sickness is self-analysis. Take my own case. Until my health broke down, utterly and almost hopelessly, in my senior year at college, I had not the slightest notion of where my life work lay, what it should mean to myself and others, how to find, prepare for, and enter upon it. Only when I was brought face to face with the order of the gods—“Save yourself or die!”—could I realize the power of the human will to extricate a man from the jaws of death, and to lift him to his own predestined place in life. Not to any merit or talent in myself, but to the “Do-or-die” injunction of chronic disease, may be traced the fact that my health and efficiency writings have had a circulation of 3,000,000 copies—the largest in the world for publications of their kind. Are you a victim of chronic disease, a daily sufferer from pain and weakness? Then your greatest life work, your highest boon and blessing, and your guarantee of permanent health, will be found to lie somewhere back of your trouble, in the self-knowledge and self-rule that God means you to attain because of your trouble. Every illness is God’s invitation to larger usefulness. Why complain or mope or worry—with great things just ahead?

A few concrete examples of the higher potentials of a rational diag-
nosis and cure. A man with liver trouble generally has a mind peculiarly keen, often brilliant and original, but not as yet focused on the bodily functions of life; when you teach him to regulate the action of the liver, you may also enable him to form a habit of mental efficiency that will serve him greatly on other lines of development. A woman with neurasthenia proverbially has finer sensibilities and quicker perceptions than the average mortal; when you teach her to gain poise, and to hold the nerves ready and steady for actual events and responsibilities, you can make her a more useful member of the home and the community than the woman ever was who could not have a nervous breakdown because of being tough and thick as a cow. Analysis on these principles, fully and carefully applied to every case of chronic disease, would not only hasten recovery by cheering and strengthening the mind of the sick, but would also tend toward a wonderful transformation of the life of the man or woman being taught while being treated. Affliction is the ante-room to exaltation.

How shall mental prescription and instruction be devised and carried out? Here we are confronted by a difficulty that makes the problem one of solution for to-morrow—we don’t seem to have enough sense to-day. No mental scientist that I ever saw is competent to teach mental science to an invalid. No physical culturist that I ever saw is competent to teach physical culture to an invalid. The man to teach mental science is a physical culturist, and the man to teach physical culture is a mental scientist. Am I crazy? I am not—I am beginning to arrive at sanity. I used to be more or less crazy, first when I was a physical culturist, then when I was a mental scientist. Now, being both, and yet neither, I am in a position to see the advantages, and also the limitations of each separately and both together. Only he who has personally mastered a system of therapeutics, but is financially independent of the practice of it, can measure it fairly and utilize it sanely.

Our problem is to find the expert who knows all systems, but prescribes none. I have never seen him, nor heard of him, and I presume that he does not exist. As a matter of fact, and absurdity and pathos, a metaphysician, occultist or psychotherapist is likely to be most un-psychological in his professional use of psychology. For example, any kind of “treatment” is at best childish, at worst immoral. The reason, the instinct, the perceptions, the aspirations and the will of a normal man rebel at the idea of “treatment” by an alleged healer. God and Nature, these alone heal.

A metaphysician who claims to possess a mystic power for health which the patient lacks and must lack, is preying on superstition as
grossly and greedily as the allopath does who inculcates belief in the unknown magic of a pill. Example: the promise of "instantaneous" healing so often made by mental practitioners, and even advertised in health journals. This reminds me of the old-time doctrine of most "orthodox" church members, that proclaimed the validity of "death-bed repentance." A man could be a devil all his life, then by repenting just prior to the advent of the undertaker, could be wafted straight up to glory and live with the angels forever after. A doctrine so barbaric and immoral had to die, of course; but a worthy successor is the doctrine of "instantaneous healing."

Why should a sick man expect to recover instantaneously? Why should he want to? He doesn't deserve to, and to want a thing without deserving it is the mark of an infant. Perhaps the first sign of moral health in a sick man is to endure suffering bravely, sweetly, patiently, contritely, hoping for relief and working for it, but willing to go through the pain demanded by the righteous law of cause and effect. This point I mention as one of many examples where the typical metaphysician is not a safe guide. He lacks a working knowledge of body, of heart and of soul. And of all the different kinds of drugless treatment, the least profitable is mental manipulation void of everything else. For the mind, as a purely intellectual function, is the least important of any operation of the human machine.

However, some form of mental therapeutics applies in every form of chronic disease. The problem is to make the application. We have a score of different schools and systems, variously termed Psychotherapy, Mental Science, Christian Science, New Thought, Occult or Divine Healing, Magnetism, Hypnotism, Suggestive Therapeutics, Emmanuelism, Oriental Mysticism, Christian Mysticism, and so forth. How shall we determine which of these, if any, belongs in the cure for a specified ailment of a given patient? We are now limited to a prejudiced, though it may be an honest, judgment on a case pronounced by the devotee of each peculiar system. No man is to be trusted on a scientific basis where the religious belief is involved. Religion overthrows reason. Perhaps it should do so, as a moral and spiritual exercise—but not as a therapeutic system. As religion is more or less concerned with the founding of every system of mind cure, the practitioner of any system is thereby made incompetent to judge the scientific value of the treatment—though he may refuse to acknowledge this, even to himself. The blind are not they who cannot see, but they who will not see.

What we should have is an impartial tribunal, composed of doubters and scoffers, to weigh all the facts and theories of mental
practice, and be convinced of the healing power of the mind against their own will! Then we should begin to have material for establishing the psychology of health on a rational, experimental, differential basis. The field of psychic research has already been explored in this way, and the results have shown the wisdom of the method. The principal investigators—men like William T. Stead, Oliver Lodge, James H. Hyslop and Hereward Carrington—have been of a purely scientific turn of mind, not given to theories, fads or vagaries. Only by a long series of proofs that seemed to them incontrovertible did they yield their natural scepticism, and affirm the truths of psychic research. I would have a board of psychotherapeutic investigation appointed, with the chairman Jess Willard and the chairmaness Madame Curie! Now fling up your hands in horror, ye pale sisters who vegetate and hallucinate in "the silence," as a pretext for being lazy.

Curative psychology must fit the ailment and the invalid—not the practitioner. Example: New Thought appeals to a certain type of mind and state of unfoldment, Christian Science to another type and state, Emmanuelism to another type and state, each of a dozen other systems to another type and state. When a sufferer goes to a Christian Scientist, we will say, he is persuaded of the truth of it and engages a healer; or, the system does not appeal to him and he fails to give it a trial. In the latter event, he is apt to underestimate the possible value of Christian Science treatment, in the former event to overestimate it. Suppose the mind of the patient yields to the idea, but his body fails to yield to the practice—a frequent happening, shown by the numbers of deaths of Christian Scientists who refused to call a doctor. In such a case, the method works psychologically, but fails biologically and the patient dies. If another kind of metaphysics had been used, appealing with force to his mind but co-ordinated with scientific measures for his body, the patient would have lived. On the other hand, he might still have died if a rational cure for his body had not been aided by a transcendental cure for his mind. The same line of logic holds in every form and species of metaphysical thought. We must have the central truths in all these systems brought together, and made personally suitable to every disease and every sufferer. All invalids should be taught metaphysics—few invalids should be treated by metaphysicians; here, in a sentence, we have the kernel of the whole matter.

Sane, calm, progressive, constructive, enthusiastic, hopeful, resolute thinking helps any sick man, woman or child in curing the trouble and preventing its return, whatever the trouble may be. Somewhere a book, a school or a system of therapeutic thought has been evolved specially to suit your case—whether you suffer, or prescribe or care for one who
suffers. What means are you going to take to find the book, school or system that will hasten health for you and yours?

Mind is the fate-maker. No handicap or pain, weakness, illness, or apparent misfortune of any kind, has a real hold on the man who wills for health hard enough, hopes for it high enough, works for it long enough. Both God and Nature want us to be well. For the daily support of God and Nature, we have but to think near God and live near Nature. Health must follow, as day follows night.

Nor should we limit the bounty and beneficence of Nature to the healing of disease, the banishing of pain, the promoting of strength, longevity and happiness. Nature speaks to the body of the animal, but to the mind, heart and soul of man. Whoever achieves greatly in the realm of mind, heart or soul is perforce a believer in the wonders of Nature, a student in her laws, a follower in her paths. The great are always natural—and the artificial or superficial are always small. We fail only wherein we are less than ourselves.

He who invents a marvelous instrument, creates a beautiful poem, or builds a new empire of trade, has but seen, tapped and utilized the hidden streams of power flowing from Nature into his mind and the minds of his fellows.

And he who leads a great reform, conducts a great philanthropy, or renders a great public service, has but found and materialized the forces and energies of the soul, constantly though silently and gently driven to and through us by the wisdom and blessing of Nature.

Spiritual renewal underlies physical relief. So the aim and outcome of natural healing is divine helping—helping ourselves, helping our fellows, helping Nature to help us all, helping God to do God’s work by doing our work better, thus to make eternal improvement our watchword here as hereafter.

Only on a base of impregnable realism can we build a tower of superb idealism. Only as Naturism first grounds us on the bed-rock of practical experience, then impels us to erect a beautiful and useful life structure for the permanent housing of the soul, does Naturalism yield her full service and do we attain our full stature. Do great things, but dream ever greater; this is the law of sure and swift progress, in the earth and in the heavens. To be as real as the soil yet as subliminal as the sky—this and this only is to be as natural and as divine, as our character foretells and our destiny commands.
The New Science of Healing

or

The Doctrine of the Unity of Diseases

By LOUIS KUHNE
Krie Brinibrenn· Frith.
Louis Kuhne
PART ONE

WHAT LED ME TO THE DISCOVERY OF NEO-NATUROPATHY, THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING

It is characteristic of human nature that anyone who thinks he has discovered something new and original, feels an irresistible impulse to communicate it to his fellow-men.

Ambition and vanity have, no doubt, a share in creating this desire; but, fundamentally, it is thoroughly defensible and truly human. The truth must be proclaimed, even should one in general despise all show and glitter, and find little but weariness and vanity amidst the bustle of daily life. To this natural law I bow also, when I now endeavor to communicate to you the results of my incessant labors, extending over a period of upwards of thirty years. True, it might be wiser were I to entrust my discoveries to mute paper only, and look to future generations for the judgment. But in the work to which I have devoted my life, it is not a matter merely of knowledge pure and simple; we are here also concerned with the actions derived from this knowledge; in other words, with the practical realization of the facts learned.

If, therefore, I would have my teachings spread amongst my fellow-men, and handed down to future generations, if I would not die stigmatized as a quack, then I am under the necessity of exhibiting, proving and communicating to others, both by means of instruction and demonstrations on living subjects, the truths I have discovered.

The presentation of patients is impossible, and I must therefore content myself with explaining my views in words to the best of my ability. I shall relate to you what led me to the formulation of my system of cure.

I had always felt a special love for nature. There was no greater delight for me than to observe the life of the field and forest, and the conditions under which plants and animals live and thrive; to trace the workings of our great mother, Nature, on the earth and in the sky, and to apprehend and establish her immutable laws. I was ever desirous of hearing what able investigators, like Prof. Rossmaßler, had discovered; and this long before I had any thought of devoting myself especially to the art of healing. To the latter step I was forced by the strong hand of necessity, that teacher and educator both of nations and individuals.
Shortly after I had completed my twentieth year, I found my body refusing to perform its functions, and I experienced violent pains in my lungs and head. At first I sought the aid of regular practitioners, but without result. Neither did I, in truth, feel much confidence in them. My mother, who had been infirm and ailing for many years, had again and again warned us children against "the doctors," saying that they alone were to blame for her misery. My father, too, had died of cancer of the stomach whilst under the care of physicians. It was about this time, in the year 1864, that I read about a meeting of disciples of the Nature Cure, the system of curing diseases by natural means. The matter interested me, and on seeing the advertisement a second time, I attended the meeting. It was a band of sturdy-hearted men who gathered round our never-to-be-forgotten Meltzer. Very diffidently I asked one of those present what I ought to do against shooting pains in the lungs, from which I was then suffering. Very diffidently—for my condition of chronic nervous excitement was such, that I could not possibly have spoken loud in the presence of a number of persons. He prescribed a compress, which had an immediate and beneficial result. Thereafter I attended these meetings regularly. Some years later—it was in 1868—my brother became seriously ill, and the Nature Cure, at the elementary stage of development then reached, was powerless to aid him. We happened, however, to hear of successful cures by Theodor Hahn; my brother resolved to consult him, and after a few weeks returned home much improved in health. I likewise was ever coming to see more and more clearly the advantages of the natural method of cure, and even at that time, I felt fully convinced of the essential truth of the system.

Meanwhile my own ailment had not been quiescent. The germs of disease inherited from my parents had thriven apace, especially since new causes of sickness had been added to the older diseases by the medical treatment I had formerly undergone. My condition gradually grew worse and worse, till at last it was simply unendurable. Hereditary cancer had appeared in the stomach, the lungs were partially destroyed, the nerves of the head were so irritable that I found relief only out of doors in the fresh air; and as for quiet sleep or work, that was quite out of the question. To-day I can confess that well-fed and ruddy checked as I then looked, I was in reality but a wretched Lazarus through and through. Yet, I most scrupulously followed the course prescribed by the Natural Method as then understood. Baths, packs, enemas, douches, everything, in short, I employed, without attaining more than an alleviation of the pain. At this period, through observations made in free nature, I discovered the laws upon which the method of cure now practised and taught by me is based. I commenced, as a trial, with a course of cure for myself, and constructed the most practical appliances I could for the purpose. The experiment succeeded. My condition improved from day to day. Others who followed my advice and observed the same course, were also satisfied. The apparatus which I had made answered their purpose capital.

The diagnoses of actual diseases and the prognoses of coming ones, as yet unnoticed by the person affected, though the disposition was to be traced, invariably turned out correct. I felt assured that my discoveries were not mere self-deception. Nevertheless, when I spoke of them, my views were generally met with incredulous astonishment, apathetic indifference, or scornful rejection; and this not only as concerned orthodox medical men and believers in the drug-system, but also, and indeed especially, on the part of disciples of the Natural Method of Cure, sometimes even from its best known representatives. In the cause of suffering humanity I had placed my apparatus gratis at the service of some of these practitioners. Without giving them a serious trial, they were set aside as useless, to moulder amongst dust and cobwebs.

I thus became forcibly aware that it did suffice to establish a theory of the origin and course of disease, and its cure, and to construct appliances for the treatment of the sick; that it did not suffice to discover a new and infallible method of diagnosis and prognosis, founded on the nature of the human organism itself; that it did not suffice to exhibit the success of the new method of cure in my own person, and in the case of my relatives, friends and acquaintances. On the contrary, I perceived clearly that I should have to appeal to the general public itself and by effecting a large number of striking cures, prove the superiority of my system over allopathy, homeopathy and the earlier hygienic method. This alone could secure for me the conviction of all classes, that my method was the true one, based upon the laws of nature.

This inward persuasion gave rise to a severe struggle. For if I decided to devote myself to the practice of the new art of healing, I should be obliged to give up my factory, which had been 21 years in successful operation, in order to devote my undivided energies to another calling, which at the outset, at all events, would bring me but scorn, obloquy and financial loss. For years the struggle endured between reason, which deterred me, and conscience, which urged me on to the fulfilment of my inner vocation.

On October 10th, 1883, I at length opened my establishment. Conscience had triumphed. Exactly what I had foreseen came to pass. During the first few years my establishment was hardly visited at all, although some successes were attained which were remarkable enough to have attracted attention. Then patients gradually began to come; at first merely for baths, but later, some for the cure. In time, patronage increased, especially from other towns, for nearly everyone treated by me became a voluntary promulgator and agent. My new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, and method of curing, proved successful in thousands of cases, and I was enabled to save many from serious danger by foretelling future illnesses. On this latter point I lay special stress, for thus alone shall we be able again to rear a really healthy generation.

The truth of my discoveries has been confirmed in every instance; my experience has naturally been materially widened during the past eight years; and my own health, which formerly seemed past recovery, has so greatly improved through a consistent observance of the new method, that to-day I feel fully equal to the exertions imposed
upon me by an extensive practice. This has only been rendered possible, however, through my thinking out, after long reflection, a new manner of taking the sitz-bath. This has proved so effective, that I can with certainty affirm that every disease, whatever name it may bear, is positively curable. *I say, every disease, not every patient.* For when the constitution is too far undermined, and in particular when the system is permeated with poison from long use of medicine, or from the inability of the organs to eliminate same, my method can, indeed, alleviate the pain, but not always save, or completely cure the sufferer.

I am glad to relate, with proud and joyful consciousness, that after struggling against physical ruin for nearly a quarter of a century, I have saved myself; and at the same time, and to the benefit of the public, have found out the real cure of disease, long sought in vain by the most eminent minds. To speak thus may seem vain and self-sufficient. But experience has proved in every case, even where it was not permitted me to save the patient, that my theory is absolutely true and sound.

What led me to my discoveries was an empirical method, based on the strictest and most careful observation and research, and on systematic experiments. And though I may be called a quack, and be reproached for lacking the regular professional training to qualify me for the practice of my present vocation, I can bear all with perfect tranquility and undisturbed equanimity. For even the greatest benefactors of mankind, and especially the great discoverers and inventors, have almost without exception been so-called quacks and laymen—to say nothing of the farmer Priessnitz, the carrier Schroth, the theologian and afterwards forester Franke ("J. H. Rausse") and the apothecary Hahn, whose clear minds and strong wills have brought about a new and better art of healing.

In what relation does the New Science of Healing stand to the traditionary systems of Allopathy, Homeopathy and the earlier Natural Method?

I propose to criticise these methods of cure and to show their failings and weak points (which they have in common with all that is human), in the proper light; but only so far as this is necessary for the public good and for a clear understanding of my explanations. Every one is free to accept and follow what he holds to be best. But for a right understanding of my theory, it is needful to know in what particulars it agrees with the systems heretofore followed and where it differs from them, so that we may determine wherein its originality lies and what is its absolute or relative value.

With Allopathy, the new art of healing without drugs or operations has but one point in common—that the subject of both is the human body. For the rest, their aims and means are diametrically opposed. In fact, I consider the whole scheme of poisoning patients by medicine, latterly so decidedly on the increase, as one, if not the chief, cause why thoroughly healthy persons are now hardly to be found, and that chronic diseases are multiplying with fearful rapidity. The proper and timely intervention of the new art of healing will render surgery almost wholly superfluous.

Homeopathy I welcome as a brave ally in the crusade against the
fatal faith in medicines. With its minute doses wherein the chemist is unable to discover a trace of the drug, and the stress which it lays on the choice of a proper diet, it forms a transition, a stepping-stone, to the new art of healing. With reference to diet, however, it formulates no fixed, clear principles, and my experience proves even its minute doses of medicine to be not altogether harmless.

The Natural Method as hitherto applied, which far excels the other systems, is the foundation of the new art of healing without drugs or operations. I have found it necessary, however, to follow more the great discoverers and founders of the system—Priessnitz, Schroth, Rausse and Theodor Hahn—rather than its later representatives. The latter, in their excessive zeal for individualization, run the risk of degenerating into artificiality and of deviating from the clear and simple paths of nature. The earlier Natural Method lacks insight into the character, the nature of the morbid matter, and a knowledge of the natural laws according to which such matter changes its position in the body and settles down in certain parts. In other words, it lacks insight into the true nature of disease in general, and thus of each form of disease in particular; knowledge of the ever existing, though hitherto unrecognized, law of nature upon which all my discoveries are based. Moreover, it calls to its aid the orthodox system of diagnostics, although it is well known that it has no need of such "exact" diagnosis; thus it still clings to old prejudices. The new science of healing, on the contrary, teaches a wholly different kind of diagnosis following the nature of the disease itself, made by simple examination of the face and neck and is known as the Science of Facial Expression.

The Natural Method commands a wealth of forms in which water may be applied: packs, enemas, douches, shower-baths, half-baths, whole-baths, sitz-baths and steam-baths of various descriptions. These many remedies, however, prove in part superfluous when once insight into the true nature of disease has been gained. The new art of healing simplifies the application of water as much as possible.

Whilst in the ordinary Nature Cure System the diet, at all events very often, has been wholly unregulated, or arbitrarily accommodated to the traditionary mixed diet, the New Science of Healing prescribes a non-stimulating system of dietetics based on natural laws, and is accurately and clearly defined.

As you see, the deviations from the usual methods of the Nature Cure System—which, I again repeat, has nevertheless worked wonders—are so great that I feel justified in giving my theory and practice a new name, that of Neo-Naturopathy, or the New Science of Healing without Drugs and without Operations.

I cannot enumerate in detail all the experiments I tried, before my system was fully developed; that would doubtless be interesting to many, but would not be of practical value. It is, in fact, a special advantage when one can make straight for the goal and avoid the many wrong paths which had to be traversed, before the right road was discovered.

After these prefatory remarks, let us turn to the matter itself.

The fundamental question which I must first examine, and on which the entire method of cure is based, is this: "What body is, or is not,
healthy?" Current opinions are very different. Who has not had experience of this? One asserts that he is quite healthy, only a little rheumatism troubles him; another suffers only from nervousness, but is otherwise health itself. Just as if the body consisted of separate sections, one quite separated off from the other and hardly having any connection with it at all. Strangely enough, this view is supported by the orthodox method of curing. For the latter in many cases only regards one individual organ, often scarcely noticing the neighboring ones. Yet, it is an undoubted fact that the entire human body is a united whole, the parts of which are in constant reciprocal relation, so that sickness in one part must have an influence on the other parts. Daily observation shows you that such is the case. If you have the toothache, you are hardly capable of work, and relish neither food nor drink. A splinter in the little finger has a similar effect; pain in the stomach robs us of all desire for physical or mental work. At first, this is only the immediate influence transmitted by the nerves. But we perceive how one trouble directly induces others. Should it continue long, the consequences will be permanent, whether they are perceptible to us or not. A body can therefore be healthy only when all its parts are in their normal condition and perform their work without pain, pressure or tension. But all the parts should also possess the form best adapted to their purpose, which likewise best corresponds to our ideas of beauty. Where the external form is abnormal, such state has been caused by definite influences. But extended observations are necessary to determine the precise normal form in every case; we have first of all to find really healthy persons as objects of study, from whom to learn the forms. But it has now become well-nigh impossible to find such. To be sure, we speak of strong, healthy persons, and many declare that they belong to this class; but if we inquire more closely, each one has some trifle—as he expresses it—to mention, some slight pain, an occasional headache, toothache now and then, and so on, which proves that absolute health is out of the question. For this reason comprehensive study is necessary in order to learn the normal shape of the body. Nevertheless something may be done by comparing sick persons with the approximately healthy, and from subsequent explanations you will see still more clearly how it is possible.

I have mentioned the fact that disease alters the shape of the body; I will now give you some familiar instances. To begin with, let me remind you of persons suffering from obesity, whose bodies take on the well-known rotundity; and in contrast to them of lean persons, on whose bodies hardly any fat is deposited. Both are undoubtedly morbid symptoms. Further, there is the loss of the teeth, which alters the whole face; gouty affections, in which knots are formed; articular rheumatism, in which there is a swelling of entire parts of the body. In all these cases the alterations are so strikingly apparent that the veriest novice recognizes them. In other forms of disease they are less evident to the eye, yet I can remind you of many more well-known cases. You know that a healthy person has a clear, quiet eye, and that his features are not distorted. But you would find it hard to determine when the face gets the proper expression; and you will unhesitatingly admit that one person has a sharper sense of observation in this matter than another. For instance, we often meet a person
whom we have not seen for years. We find that he has changed considerably for the worse during this time, though we are not able accurately to define the nature of this change. And, nevertheless, these transformations, through which the body gradually loses its beauty, have a deep significance, to which I shall return further on. From all this, it is evident that diseases reveal themselves by changes in the body and more especially in the head and neck; and that it is an important matter to recognize and explain these alterations.

Whether everyone will succeed in doing this, I will not decide; much perseverance and assiduous practice are needful for making observations. Those wishing to go deeper into the Science of Facial Expression, I would recommend to procure my handbook,* entitled "Facial Expression," regular edition, $3.60 postpaid, which forms a clear guide to the subject.

Now let me call your attention to another touchstone of health.

Since the entire body is affected in every case of illness, we are able to test the state of health by examination of the operation of any organ. We do best, however, to choose those organs whose functions may be most thoroughly and readily tested and such are the organs of digestion. Good digestion is a sign of good health, and when it continues in perfect operation day after day, the body is undoubtedly quite healthy. These observations can very easily be made in the case of animals. It is from what is left over, that we can best judge how the process of digestion has been performed. The remnant matter should be ejected from the body in such form that the latter remains perfectly clean. This you can observe every day in the case of horses and birds in a state of freedom. Pardon my further elucidating this delicate matter, but when speaking of health and sickness, everything must be called by its right name.

The end of the rectum is most admirably formed, so that if the excrements are of the proper consistency when they reach it, they are ejected without difficulty and without soiling the body. I have dealt with this subject more in detail in my little pamphlet “Am I well or sick?”**

So-called toilet-paper is an acquisition for sick humanity; perfectly healthy people do not in reality need such. Do not mistake me; I do not mean that anyone who is not in really sound health should imagine that by his rejecting this resource of civilization he has achieved some wonderful victory! On the contrary, it is just for such unhealthy persons that it is necessary, so that cleanliness may be maintained. Now, from his digestion everyone can easily learn whether he is healthy or not. The test alluded to is a highly important one, and I do not hesitate to assert this positively, undisturbed by the mockery of sceptics.

Fortunate, indeed, is he whom the above mentioned criterion informs he is in full health. A healthy person always feels perfectly well; he knows nothing of pain or discomfort so long as they are not from external causes; in fact he never feels that he has a body. He


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delights in work, and enjoys such activity until he grows tired, when he again finds full happiness in sweet repose. For him it is easy to bear mental anguish; his body yields for his assuagement the soothing balm of tears, of which, in such cases, even a man need not be ashamed. A healthy man is not troubled by family cares and anxieties, for in himself he feels the strength to provide for his loved ones. A healthy mother finds happiness in bringing up her family, for she can nourish her little ones in the manner nature intended, and if the darlings are healthy too, what a blissful life is theirs! Their faces are wreathed in happy smiles; none of that continual restlessness, grumbling and crying; in short, the education of such children is a delight, especially as they will be far more susceptible and obedient to their teacher's influence.

To recapitulate briefly: Natural inclination drew me to science; severe sickness and experience with orthodox physicians led me to the Nature Cure. My perceiving that even the latter, as hitherto applied, was powerless to cure my serious chronic complaints, forced me to further researches. Constant observation of living nature revealed to me the necessary alteration which the external form of every organism undergoes through disease; and the manner in which this alteration takes place, and the way in which it again disappears when the disease is cured, finally taught me what disease is and how it arises.
HOW DOES DISEASE ARISE?  WHAT IS FEVER?

WHAT is disease? How does it arise? How does it show itself? These are the questions which I propose to explain to you herewith. If you have read in the announcement the further question, "What is fever?" you will soon see how it is answered together with the others.

The answers to the above questions are important not only from a theoretical, but even more from a practical point of view; for it is not until we have gained a clear insight into the nature of disease, that we are in a position to arrive at once at the real method of cure, and so obviate all empirical groping about in the dark.

The way which we pursue is that in which all natural laws are discovered. We start from observations, draw our inferences from these, and finally prove the correctness of our inferences by experiment.

First of all, our observations must be extended to all symptoms noticeable in sick persons; we shall then have to discover those symptoms which constantly reappear and which occur in the case of every patient.

These symptoms are essential ones, and must be taken as a starting point in our analysis of the nature of disease.

In the previous chapter, I have remarked that in certain diseases, striking alterations occur in the form of the body; and it was this circumstance which caused me to observe further, whether such alterations did not occur in the case of all patients.

And this, as observation has proved again and again, is, in fact, the case; the face and neck are especially affected by such changes, which can therefore be most easily traced in these parts.

For years I have made it my study to find out whether my individual observations agreed in all cases, and whether with the alteration of the outward form, the state of the health also changed in every case; and thus it has been invariably.

Thus, I came to the firm conviction that there must be a particular, normal form for every body, which is always to be seen in health, and that every change from this normal form is the result of disease. It became clear to me that from the changes of form in the neck and face, a trustworthy idea of the state of health of the individual could be gained; and this led me to the discovery and application of my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, which I have already used in my practice for over fifteen years.

The alterations which we perceive in the neck and face, take place in the corresponding parts of the abdomen and rump in a still greater degree, because, as we shall see further on, they originate in the abdomen itself; so that merely by examining the neck and face of the patient, we gain an exact idea of the condition of his bodily condition as a whole. These external alterations in the neck and face are percep-
tible, first, when the morbid matter has penetrated in between the muscular tissues, whereby the body, which is as elastic as india-rubber, becomes distended (this condition is the less dangerous); secondly through increased tension, caused by the induration of the separate tissues. You will be most readily able to form an idea of this state, if you think of a sausage. Filled as it usually is, it can be bent in every direction. If it be stuffed fuller and fuller, as long as the skin will hold, the sausage will become so tense and hard, that it can no longer be bent at all, except by bursting the skin. Similarly, the body can expand only up to a certain limit, when tension of the tissues takes place. Such tension is very distinctly remarked when the patient turns his head and neck. This stage is worse. If now the room between the tissues no longer suffices to receive deposits of foreign matter, the latter is deposited in lumps beside the muscular tissues under the skin, being then distinctly visible on the neck. Where we find such lumps on the head and neck, we do not err in concluding from these indica-

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

tions, that there is a far greater number of such lumps in the corresponding parts of the trunk. On the abdominal covering these lumps may in such cases be easily felt and seen in all sizes. For the lumps in the neck are not formed until after lumps are deposited in the abdomen. A precise exposition of the nature and origin of these lumps, which until now have never been explained, I will give subsequently when dealing with diseases of the lungs. On the other hand, we see in lean patients how the normal tissues of the body are actually displaced by morbid matter, so that only the remains of the former, shrivelled together as it were, are still to be seen amongst the foreign matter.

The various abnormal discolorations of the skin also form a sure aid in the recognition of diseases, and in certain illnesses are never wanting.

The two accompanying figures, taken from life, show you a patient suffering from heart disease complicated by dropsy, first as he was when he applied to me, and secondly as he appeared four months after beginning my cure. You clearly see the great changes in form which took place in the patient during this period. He was, as you perceive, heavily encumbered with foreign matter, but within three months
by the aid of my method had cleared his system of a great quantity of this matter through the natural excretory organs, as may distinctly be seen from Fig. 2. I cannot here do more than touch upon the Science of Facial Expression, as to go into details would lead us too far from the proper theme of my discourse.

But what, now, do these alterations in the form of the body teach us in regard to the nature of disease? In the first place, there is no doubt that these elevations and swellings result from the deposit of matter of one kind or another. At first, one does not know whether this is matter that the system can utilize, and which has simply been deposited in the wrong place; or whether it is matter which does not belong to the body at all. Nor do we know, at first, whether it is the matter that causes the disease, or whether the latter is the cause of the deposit. Further observation, however, brings us nearer the truth. For the deposits almost always begin on one side of the body, and are then much more abundant there than on the other; and this is invariably the side on which we are accustomed to sleep. We thus see that the morbid matter obeys the law of gravitation, settling, as it were, at the bottom. But this side always being the more diseased, it follows that the matter is the cause of the sickness; otherwise the disease would assuredly sometimes begin on the other side. Further on, more proofs will be given in support of this theory.

We may also conclude from this that the said matter must be foreign matter, that is, such as does not belong to the body, at all events not in its present form. For we cannot assume that nutritive material follows the law of gravitation in the body, otherwise deposits on one side only, would take place in the healthy body as well, if the person were in the habit of sleeping regularly on the same side.

Besides, the system itself evidently endeavors to throw off the matter. Ulcers or open sores are formed, or there is violent perspiration, or eruptions break out, these being the means whereby the system tries to rid itself of the morbid matter. Should it succeed, a pleasant feeling of relief follows that of sickness, provided, of course, that enough matter has been expelled.

We now come quite naturally to the definition of disease. Disease is the presence of foreign matter in the system. For the correctness of this definition there is an infallible test. If after that which we have designated as morbid matter has in a suitable manner been removed from the system, the disease itself disappears, and the body at the same time regains its normal form, the truth of our definition has been established.

This proof has already been given, and in the subsequent lectures I shall show you a number of experiments which have been made.

But now let us approach the question as to what may be the nature of this foreign matter, and how it gets into the system.

There are two passages through which matter can be introduced into the body—by the nose into the lungs, and by the mouth into the stomach. Each of these passages is guarded by sentinels, who are not, however, thoroughly incorruptible, and sometimes let things pass which do not belong to the body. These sentinels are the nose and the tongue, the one for air, the other for food.

As soon as we fail to promptly obey the senses of smell and taste,
they grow more lax in the fulfilment of their duty, and gradually allow harmful matter to pass unchallenged into the body. You are aware how one can become used to sitting in dense clouds of tobacco-smoke and inhaling it just as if it were healthy fresh air. The tongue has been still further corrupted, and we know that it can gradually be habituated to most unnatural food. Need I remind you of the different dishes and beverages which we now think indispensable, all of which were unknown some centuries ago? To these the present generation has grown so accustomed, that it would rather renounce a natural diet than give them up.

Our lung-diet is, on the whole, not so degenerate as our stomach-diet, as the former admits of no luxurious outlay. As a rule, the purest air, even to-day, still suits us best, whereas a hearty dish of porridge, for example, such as furnished our ancestors with blood and strength, is really relished by very few.

In order to illustrate still more plainly how the digestive organs are slowly undermined by the unnatural demands put upon them, I will adduce the following example. A dray-horse that can draw 50 cwt. with ease, may be made temporarily, with the aid of the whip, to drag a much greater load, say 80 cwt. If his master, however, having seen that the horse could draw the 80 cwt., were to give him this load daily, the animal might be able to draw this increased load for a short time, but the over-exertion would soon prove injurious. He would drag the load with increasing difficulty, until finally he could no longer draw even 50 cwt. The animal has been overworked, which is also outwardly apparent from his spavined legs and other symptoms. It is exactly the same with the human organs of digestion. For a long, very long, time they will perform work far exceeding their natural functions, continually spurred on by the stimulants of our times. But their natural powers are gradually undermined and then they can only partially perform the work allotted to them. The transition from health to disease goes on so imperceptibly (often taking ten, or twenty years, or more) that the patient does not notice the alteration for a long time.

It is very hard to say what amount of food forms the limit which may be borne by a diseased stomach. Often, for instance, one apple will benefit a weak patient, whilst two would be injurious. One apple the debilitated stomach can digest, two would be too much. All excess is poison for the body. We must never forget that everything we put into the stomach has to be digested. Even a healthy stomach can really digest only a certain quantity of food. Anything beyond this is poison for it, and if not excreted goes to form foreign matter in the body. Moderation in eating and drinking is therefore the basis of lasting health.

Now what becomes of such foreign matter? I call it foreign matter because it is foreign to the system. The system attempts to expel it, and this in the ways designed by nature for the purpose. From the lungs, it is again expelled directly by exhalation into the surrounding air. From the stomach, the bowels conduct it to the outside; or it first enters into the blood and is then secreted as perspiration, urine and expired air, that is through the skin, the kidneys and the lungs.

Thus the system takes care in the most obliging manner that our
sins have no evil effect. Of course, we must not require too much. If we overburden the system with such secretory work, it becomes unable fully to perform its functions and must find room for the foreign matter in its own interior. But such matter is useless for renewing the waste of the body, and is in fact positively harmful, as it impedes the circulation and hence the digestion. The foreign matter is gradually deposited in various places, especially in the neighborhood of the secretory organs, that being the direction it takes.

The beginning once made, the deposits accumulate rapidly, unless the manner of living be at once changed.

Alterations in the form of the body now commence, but are at first visible only to a practised eye. The body in this state is already diseased, though its disease is chronic, or latent, and unaccompanied by pain. The disease develops so slowly that the person affected does not notice it; only after a considerable period does he become conscious of a disagreeable change in his condition. He no longer has the same appetite, he is incapable of the same amount of physical exertion, he cannot do so much continuous brain-work, and so on. His condition is still supportable, so long as the secretory organs continue to perform their work, that is, so long as the bowels, kidneys and lungs are active and the skin exudes warm perspiration. But whenever these functions relax, he at once feels sadly dissatisfied with his physical condition.

The deposits themselves begin, as we have seen, near the organs of secretion, but soon commence accumulating in remoter parts, especially in the upper portions of the body. This is most distinctly perceptible in the neck. There, in the passage-way, the alterations may at once be seen, and at the same time tension observed when the neck is turned, from which we can find out from which side the matter has forced its way up.

Before speaking further of the consequences of this accumulation of matter, I must remark that nowadays the entire evolution of the disease can but rarely be watched from the beginning, for most human beings enter the world laden with morbid matter. And just here, I may add that this is the reason why hardly any child enjoys immunity from the so-called children's diseases. These are, in reality, a sort of cleansing process, this being the way in which the system endeavors to rid itself of the foreign matter.

The foreign substances which at first are chiefly deposited in the abdomen, finally spread through the whole body and hinder the normal development of the organs.

Even should the organs respond sometimes by increasing in size, they can nevertheless attain to no perfect development, for wherever foreign matter is present, space is lost for nutritive material. Besides, as the circulation also is impeded, the process of alimentation is checked, and the organs become smaller, by reason of the foreign matter deposited in them.

This matter may for a long time remain perfectly quiescent or chronically latent; but under favorable conditions can also easily suddenly change in form. This foreign matter consists almost exclusively of substances which are soluble and decomposable; substances which are subject to disintegration, breaking up to yield new formations
under the right conditions; substances which are subject to fermentation.

Now fermentation often really occurs in the body and is of the highest significance.

In all such fermentation, microscopic fungi are active, and a striking change takes place in the fermenting matter: it increases markedly in bulk.

Warmth is always generated by fermentation; the more violent the fermentation, the greater is the increase in temperature. This warmth is produced by the friction of the masses against each other and against the body, and likewise by the process of fermentation itself, and the changes in the fermenting matter accompanying it.

Under proper conditions, every process of fermentation can be caused to retrogress upon its own course; and this applies also to all the changes in form caused by such fermentation. This is a fact which has hitherto never been properly understood. But I need merely remind you how in nature ice melts into water, how the latter is transformed by great warmth and wind into vapor, and how this, vaporized and invisible, then again condenses and appears to the eye as a cloud, pouring down as rain, snow or hail to refill the rivers and streams, and by severe cold to be again congealed to ice. And all this has been brought about by mere differences in temperature. Constantly increasing warmth has brought about the changes in the state of the water and increasing cold has caused a retrogression of the process. A similar thing takes place in the development of foreign substances in the body, and similar conditions produce a retrogressive metamorphosis and expel them from the system.

What the exact nature of the little vegetable organisms, the ferments, are, is of but secondary interest for us, but it is important to know that they can develop only where there is a suitable soil, that is, where substances are present which are ready to pass into decomposition.

Where such are present, only the right kind of weather, or some other exciting cause, is needed to give rise to fermentation. Such fermentation is also set up in the human system at the first instigation, as soon as there is sufficient foreign matter ready to pass into decay or decompose. Such chance exciting cause as a change of weather (hence, what is popularly known as colds), the consumption of food specially apt to ferment, which remains longer than it should in the digestive canal, anger, fright, strong emotion, a shock, etc.

My observations show that fermentation always commences in the abdomen. Often it only causes diarrhea and is gotten rid of, but frequently, particularly where there is constipation, the system does not succeed in its attempt at speedy self-help, and fermentation continues, especially in those parts where foreign matter has accumulated.

The case is like that of a bottle, shown herewith; the bottom admits of no outlet, and the fermenting matter therefore pushes its way upwards to the mouth. Thus we first feel the effects in the upper parts of the body; we get a headache. The fermentation produces warmth and we are soon conscious of the rise in the temperature of the blood. This is what we call fever. Fever can therefore only occur where foreign matter is present and the natural exits are stopped; that is (1.) where there is no regular motion of the bowels, (2.) where the urina-
tion is deficient, (3.) where the pores are obstructed, (4.) where the respiration is weak.

From all this we get a very simple explanation of fever, which long years of observation and experience prove to be true.

Fever is fermentation going on in the system. We shall, therefore, best comprehend the symptoms exhibited by fever, by forming a correct picture of the processes of fermentation, as they may frequently be observed outside of the human body. For instance, if a bottle of freshly brewed beer be allowed to stand a few days, an alteration will be noticed in the fluid, which is generally designated by the term fermentation. This much we know of the nature of fermentation: it is a decomposition, a sort of decay, during which, as already mentioned, little vegetable organisms called bacilli are developed. But it must be noted that these bacilli not only, as is often assumed, propagate themselves by reaching the fermenting mass from without and then spread-

![Image of a bottle with fermentation occurring](image)

ing there further; they are also originated by the transformation of the mass, thus being themselves only transformed matter, or a product of fermentation. Through the process of fermentation, or decomposition, the original mass is altered in form. Thus, living animal bodies are produced from food and drink, transformed by the fermentive process of digestion. That is, the germs are the product of the food decomposed by this fermentive process of digestion. In this manner, we naturally arrive at the conclusion that all life is only a continual change under given conditions, and that without the processes which I term fermentation, it could not be imagined at all.

There is thus a malign species of fermentation that causes disease, and a benign species that causes health.

The outward manifestations of fermentation are the following:
First, the fermenting matter separating from the fluid is deposited on the bottom of the bottle. Now, if the bottle is shaken, or a change in the temperature occurs, the deposit at the bottom begins to move and exhibits a tendency to spread. In spreading, it moves upward, and always in proportion to the amount of fermented matter deposited at the bottom and the temperature.

Let us look more closely into the cause of fermentation. Everybody
knows that wine and beer are bottled and put in a cellar to prevent fermentation as far as possible. The cellar temperature is pretty much the same both in winter and summer; no sudden changes of temperature occur, so that the chief cause of quick fermentation is wanting. Likewise, in the human organism, fermentation takes place much more quickly in warm weather.

We perceive how in the South and the tropics various acute fevers are always breaking out, whereas in our cooler climes we find chronic diseases prevailing. This is particularly on account of the more rapid and greater changes of temperature in hotter climates, where by day the thermometer stands at 100° Fahr., and at night at 40°; whereas in our northern countries, the difference between the day and night temperature seldom exceeds 22° Fahr., and is usually less. Fevers often occur with us in spring, the reason being that then we find the greatest differences in temperature. Some may find it strange that children especially should be subject to acute illnesses, the familiar children's diseases, while later in life chronic forms of disease mainly prevail. The above-mentioned change of temperature is here aided by the greater vigor of the youthful organism, which is still so great that it needs but little or no external exciting cause to stimulate the system to make a vehement struggle for health, i.e. by an acute disease to rid itself of foreign matter.

Now the same phenomena which take place in the bottle are observable in the human body. Here, too, the fermenting matter accumulates in the lower part of the trunk, and is then set in motion by some change in the weather, external shock or mental excitement. Here, too, the movement is upwards; the fermenting substances have a tendency to spread and press against the skin covering the body. As long as the skin remains impervious, the pressure meets with resistance. Thus friction arises, and consequently heat is developed. This is the explanation of the well-known fever-heat.

In the same way, it is easy to explain why a person in a feverish state, has a somewhat greater circumference of body than usual. For the skin, being elastic, yields to the pressure of the fermenting matter, and the greater the pressure, the greater the tension of the skin. When the skin has reached its extreme tension, so that it can yield no further, the fever is at its height and the danger greatest. For as the fermenting masses still have a tendency to expand and are unable to escape to the outside, they make room for themselves inside. The body may be said to inwardly burn and death is the unavoidable result—only, of course, if the skin remains impervious. If we succeed in opening the outlets, the danger is removed, for then the fermenting matters find an exit, leaving the body in the form of perspiration. The interior of the body is now relieved, and the heat and tension of the skin immediately subside.

No words are needed to show that the comparison between the human body encumbered with fermenting matter and a bottle filled with such, does not accord in every point. In the bottle fermentation has free vent, the matter can expand in all directions without resistance, until it reaches the surrounding sides. In the human body it meets with impediments everywhere. Every organ opposes its progress and hinders its course. Then it presses, pushes and rubs against the ob-
structive organ thus producing heat in it and even destroying it, if no outlet be made, or its course diverted. According to the part principally affected, the disease is said to be one of stomach, lungs, heart, etc. But the part affected in each individual case depends upon the course taken by the fermenting matter, and this course, again, upon the place and manner of the deposits.

It will, therefore, be my task later on, to show you how the closed skin is to be opened. First, however, I must speak of another symptom. Before the heat begins, we always notice for days, weeks, or even months previously, a symptom, apparently the exact opposite of that described, there is a feeling of chilliness. The explanation of this is very simple. It arises as soon as the deposits have grown so considerable, that the blood can no longer circulate properly in the extremities of the body, but is, so to say, compressed all the more in the inner parts, so that great heat arises there.

Matter continues to be deposited—the time varying according to the particular patient—until one of the causes already mentioned, change of weather, outward shock or mental excitement occurs, thus causing fermentation to set in. The deposited matter causes disturbances in the circulation and alimentation. The blood-vessels become partially obstructed, especially in their minutest branches, so that the blood can no longer reach the exterior skin. This is the cause of cold feet and hands and of a chilly feeling all over. Chilliness is thus a precursor of fever, and we should not make a grave mistake were we to leave it unnoticed. If proper treatment be immediately applied, the fever cannot fully develop, but is, so to say, nipped in the bud.

When speaking before of the nature of fermentation, I remarked that in all fermentation, little vegetable organisms called bacilli, develop spontaneously. This is the case with fever, and thus the much debated bacillus question finds a simple solution. Whenever the matter which has settled in the abdomen begins to ferment, bacilli develop of themselves in the system; they are the product of fermentation, and likewise disappear of themselves when fermentation ceases and the system is restored to health, i.e., when the process of fermentation retrogresses.

It is, therefore, idle to speak of infection through bacilli, in some mysterious manner, without the presence of foreign matter in the system. The question is not how to kill the bacilli, but rather how to remove the cause of fermentation, the foreign matter. This done, these little monsters which have caused terror to so many timid minds, vanish as a matter of course. Further on, I shall explain more in detail, the dangers of infection.

A few simple examples will more clearly illustrate my statements. Imagine a room left unswept and uncleansed for weeks, notwithstanding the dirt that collects daily. Very soon vermin of all descriptions will take possession of the room and prove so troublesome to the inmates, that every means will be tried to extirpate them. Now, if we attempt to destroy the vermin in the old fashioned way by poison, we shall doubtless kill a large number, but by no means effect a permanent alteration in the state of affairs; for the dirt itself is the actual producer and promoter of the vermin and will continually breed fresh swarms. But we shall attain quite a different result, if we immediately
cleanse the room itself of all filth; and by continuing this process we shall deprive the vermin of their proper elements and get rid of them for good and all.

Another example. Imagine the swampy edge of a forest in summer. You all know what an annoyance the mosquitos are in such a place. It will be evident to you all that it would be no good using poison to destroy them. True, hundreds of thousands would be killed, but millions upon millions would constantly issue from the swamp. The swamp itself is the breeding ground of the little torments, consequently one must first do away with it before the mosquitos can be annihilated. We know that on dry heights hardly any mosquitos exist. Were one to collect a great number and carry them up such a mountain with the intention of keeping them there, one would very soon perceive all these insects, so laboriously transported, flying back to their native swamps, the dry mountain height being no suitable place for them.

A third example will render the matter still clearer. You are aware how, in the tropics, where by reason of the greater heat there is far greater diversification and development to be found in the animal kingdom than in the temperate and frigid zones, nature gives birth to the most important and largest number of carnivora and carrion feeding animals. Whatever pains might be taken to exterminate them, new generations would always arise to take the place of those killed. Thus you see that these animals flourish only where, by reason of the greater development of life, there is also more putrefaction. If no relief were at hand, the dead animals would quickly poison the air with their putrescence, and render it unfit for the living ones. It is now plain why the principal animals which live upon flesh and carrion, have their home in the tropics and not in the extreme north, where even the reindeer, which lives on grass and moss, can hardly exist.

If, therefore, we should want to exterminate the carnivora and carrion feeders of the tropics, we would succeed only by removing the conditions of their existence; that is, the swarms of other animals there present; the beasts of prey would then disappear of themselves. All other means would be useless. But the smaller the animals are, the more difficult is their extermination; and of this the bacilli afford a most striking example. In order to exterminate them, it is of no avail to employ medicaments to poison them; we can only attain their end by removing the cause of their existence, that is by expelling all foreign matter from the body.

In these examples, I have shown you how Nature acts on a large scale; and she acts in just the same way on a small scale, for all her laws are uniform. Nor does she admit exceptions in the case of disease. Precisely as the vermin, mosquitos, carnivora and carrion feeders appear, live and thrive only where they find favorable conditions, so fever cannot exist without such conditions, that is, it cannot exist unless the system is encumbered with foreign matter. It is only where such matter is present, as we have seen, that by some cause fermentation can arise, which process we call fever.

But when we once know what fever is, it is not difficult to find a remedy. The closed up pores of the skin, against which the fermenting masses press, must be opened, and this can only be done by causing the body to perspire.
The instant the sweat breaks out, the fermenting masses gain a vent, and the tension of the skin and febrile heat both abate.

But with the perspiration, the cause of the disease has not yet been removed. For the fermentation in any given case affects only a part of the matter deposited in the body; the rest remaining undisturbed is continually being increased by new accumulations, and thus forms an ever-present source of fever, which merely awaits a suitable occasion to break out afresh. Our aim, therefore, must be to bring about the expulsion of the matter still lying quiescent in the body. For this purpose I have introduced the friction hip and sitz-baths which I shall afterwards describe, by the aid of which the system is excited to expel the morbid matter from the body.

At the same time, everything must be avoided which may disturb the body in its work. The patient must have ample rest, e. g. he must not be excited by being read to, or by conversation. Even the noise of the traffic on the street is injurious, and the chamber should be kept somewhat darkened; also at night, it should not be illuminated. There must be free access of fresh air, however.

Not until there has been a sufficient expulsion of foreign matter, is the cause of the fever removed and thus the illness itself cured.

Let us now briefly review the foregoing, in order to deduce some important final conclusions.

In the case of all sick persons, alterations in the shape of the body are perceptible. These alterations are produced by foreign matter. The presence of such foreign matter in the system is disease. This matter consists of substances of which the body has no need, and which remain in it because of defective digestion. The foreign matter is first deposited in the neighborhood of the secretory organs, but gradually spreads, especially when fermentation sets in, over the whole body. As long as the organs of secretion continue to expel a part of the foreign matter, the physical condition is endurable, but whenever their activity becomes lessened, greater disturbances arise. The accumulation of foreign matter is not painful, being merely a latent or chronic process, which goes on unnoticed for a considerable period.

We can best designate the forms of disease resulting from such accumulation, as painless and hidden; they are essentially the same as those generally called chronic or lingering.

The foreign matter is liable to decomposition; it is the real cause of fermentation and forms the soil on which bacilli can develop. Fermentation begins in the abdomen, where most of the foreign matter lies, but rapidly spreads upwards. The patient's condition changes, pain is felt and fever sets in. These forms of disease we may term painful inflammatory diseases; they are what are otherwise termed acute.

From the foregoing exposition we must now draw the momentous conclusion: There is only one cause of disease and there is also only one disease, which shows itself under different forms. We therefore ought not, strictly speaking, to distinguish between different diseases but only between different forms of disease. It may be remarked in passing, that direct injuries, which are not really diseases in the above sense, are not here included; I shall speak of them in detail further on, when dealing with the Treatment of Wounds.
It is, therefore, the doctrine of the Unity of Disease which I teach and defend, on the basis of the observations laid down in the foregoing.

I have now indicated the way in which I arrived at the conviction—a bold one, as many may think—that there is only one disease.

Through observation and inference, we have thus arrived at a statement which is of fundamental importance for the treatment of the sick—and I am able to prove its correctness by facts.

In modern science there is one kind of proof which is preferred to all others and regarded as almost the only convincing one, and that is the experimental. In the case in question, the experiment could be carried out only by the similar treatment of all kinds of diseases, when, if our statement is correct, uniformly successful cures must be the result. This proof I have given and continue to give. In the reports of cures, contained in the appendix to my book, you will find the results summarized.

It is, of course, impossible here to advise and treat patients with ailments of all descriptions, to exhibit the consequent changes in their condition, in the forms of their bodies, and in their capabilities, and to receive their reports on the progress of the cure. Here I can only engage, in the following chapters, to call your attention to a series of the most familiar, frequent and dreaded forms of disease; to explain in detail their cause, and to follow the course of the cure; at the same time adducing as many examples as possible from my practice, in order in each case to make clear to you, how each separate disease can be traced back to one uniform cause.
THE NATURE, ORIGIN, PURPOSE AND CURE OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, AND THEIR UNITY.

DISEASE is the presence of foreign matter in the system. This was the chief result at which we arrived from the observations outlined to you in the previous article. The foreign matter is either present from birth, or is introduced later by the admission of injurious substances. The system seeks to expel this matter through the bowels, lungs, kidneys and skin, and when unable to do so, deposits it wherever it can. In this way the form of the body is changed, as may best be observed at the narrowest part, the neck, and in the face.

Explanatory of this, let us again instance the bottle of ferment already mentioned, as shown in the illustration. As long as the bottle is open, the fermenting fluid finds free exit. But suppose a hollow elastic cap is drawn over the mouth of the bottle, allowing no gas to escape. The rubber, at first loose, will very gradually become tighter and tighter, the more space the fermenting mass requires. The increasing tension will very soon lead to an increasing expansion of the elastic cap. You will have a case more nearly resembling the human body, if instead of the glass bottle, you imagine one with elastic sides, in which the fermenting mass is clearly to be seen. Here you would see how the tension affects the entire bottle, and how changes in the form of the bottle depend solely upon the pressure of the ferment. It is the same with the human body, the only difference being that the whole space inside is not free and open, there being organs everywhere which must first be penetrated or avoided, since they hinder the free development of the fermentation. The source of fermentation in the body is the abdomen, whereas in the bottle it is at the bottom. In other re-
spects, however, the changes in form are brought about in exactly the same way in both cases.

The foreign matter deposited in the body undergoes a change, it ferments, and the fermenting mass spreads itself over the whole body. The fermentation also produces warmth and excites the entire system; we call such condition "fever." If fermentation goes on mainly in the inner parts, the heat also is chiefly internal, whereas the outer parts are chilly. This state is more dangerous than the feverish one. Chilliness, as we know, always precedes fever, and it is an important point to change the chilly state into a feverish one, that is to draw the internal fever outside and bring the fermenting matter to the surface. If we are unsuccessful, the fever leads to serious illness or even death, because the internal organs are then, so to say, burnt up, or if the fermentation ceases before this point is reached, are overladen with foreign matter.

It has been necessary for me to again call your attention to this matter and deal with it in detail before continuing to speak of the diseases of children.

Under diseases of children is understood a number of feverish illnesses which most commonly occur in childhood. I shall show you how they all have one common origin, so that the question is simply to understand fully the unity of these diseases. To distinguish each by a special name is, therefore, for us a matter of no importance, it is even misleading. These diseases, too, can appear only when the body contains the necessary ferment. Most infants enter the world encumbered with such, so that nearly everyone passes through one or more of these diseases of childhood. Why children are more subject to acute diseases than adults, I have already explained.

But prevention is possible. I will give you an example of how this is so. To prevent the possible destruction of towns and villages, large stores of gunpowder, or other explosive materials, are never permitted to remain in them. We know very well that despite the utmost vigilance, the fatal spark might some time or other occur. Now why, I ask, are we not equally careful in regard to our bodies? Why do we continually supply them with foreign matter, which leads to violent eruptions? Why do we not rather take the trouble to get rid of the matter present? To be sure, the eruptions in the body are not always of such a destructive character; yet they often lead to death, especially when the fermentation finds no exit.
MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, SMALL POX, WHOOPING COUGH, SCROFULA

NOW, let me trace in detail the course of the diseases of childhood. In doing so, I shall retain the usual names, because although they are no longer of any special value to us, they aptly designate the characteristic forms of disease.

Diseases of children occur, as we are aware, in very different forms and are attended by various degrees of danger, so that it does not seem easy to find the right remedy in every case. I shall now try to explain clearly to you, wherein the differences between these diseases consist and how they may be successfully treated. But first of all I must remind you that even with the most dissimilar forms of disease, there are always two leading symptoms: heat and cold. Be sure to remember this in following my explanation of the individual symptoms.

Measles. Let us imagine a child suffering from the measles. First of all we find it restless, sleepless with a hot, dry skin; in common parlance “the child is feverish.” But nobody can yet say what kind of illness it is. Only the fact that other children have the measles, leads to the supposition that this is a like case. Nevertheless, we are in a position to proceed at once with the cure. The method of treatment follows quite clearly from our theory of fever.

Fever can only be allayed in the following way. We must endeavor to open the pores of the skin, so that the body perspires. In addition, we must draw away the heat by some cooling means. At the first outbreak of perspiration, even the fever will decrease.

With this treatment, the measles will in most cases never really make their appearance. That is to say, the foreign matter will be conducted away and expelled in a form which cannot be given the name of any special disease, being discharged from the system through the natural secretory organs, in the sweat, the urine, through the bowels and in the breath. If we neglect to do this soon enough, however, the measles break out, appearing, as we know, in the form of crimson patches. The more profuse the eruption—or what amounts to the same thing, the more actively the fermenting morbid matter is ejected through the skin—the less is the child’s life endangered. The less abundant and slighter the eruption, on the other hand, the greater is the danger from the heat developed in the internal organs, because then the fermenting masses burn them up. Inflammation of the lungs can then very easily occur, and the child dies, not because it has the measles, but because it has not had them thoroughly.

To effect a complete cure of the measles, we must thus try to open the natural outlets, the skin, kidneys and bowels, and cool down the system, until the internal heat completely disappears, whereby the digestion also will be regulated.
The cooling is affected by friction hip and sitz-baths having a derivative action. Perspiration can most simply and easily be produced, if the mother takes the child into her own bed at night, and thus helps it to perspire by the warmth of her own body. Otherwise, it often suffices to cover the child up well in a good large bed with feather beds or blankets. Care must be taken to let in fresh air by night and day by keeping the window open. If we do not succeed in this way, a steam-bath must be employed. This can be given most conveniently by means of the folding steam chamber bath, which I have designed. But where necessary, the bath can be arranged in a different manner. After every steam-bath the patient must be cooled down by being given a friction hip-bath.

When we succeed in making the child perspire, his condition will be materially improved. Should the fever return, the cooling process, that is the friction hip or sitz-bath, must be repeated and the child then put to bed, in order that perspiration may be induced. This process of cooling and then again warming, must be repeated as often as fever reappears.

When there is an especially strong pressure to the head, the eyes or any definite part of the body, we have first of all to seek to remove such pressure by the application of a merely local steam-bath to the organ encumbered. As soon as the skin begins to perspire, the part will be immediately relieved, and the danger that any organ may be destroyed by the gathering ferments, is past. After every such partial steam-bath, a friction sitz or hip-bath should be given to cool and soothe the system.

Now, if you consider all that I have first said about fever and measles, you will perceive that this disease is simply caused by a considerable amount of foreign matter lying latent in the system, which through some cause or other ferments. Fever is thus caused and the form of disease called the measles is produced. You see, therefore, that measles originate in just the same way as any other fever, and I shall show you further on, how all other forms of disease of which I propose to speak can be traced back to the same cause. (See Reports of Cures, Part IV.)

Scarlet Fever. A child ill of scarlet fever shows essentially the same symptoms as one having the measles; but the fever is usually far more violent, so that the parents' anxiety is increased, and with reason.

In scarlet fever, spots also appear on the skin, and from their scarlet color the disease receives its name. The spots themselves are at first small, but gradually run together thus increasing in size. The eruption is not, however, so general as in measles; it often extends over only a portion of the body, appearing chiefly on the head, chest and abdomen, whereas the feet remain more or less free. The latter are often cold, while the rest of the body is in a state of violent fever. The head and heart are most severely affected in scarlet fever, and it often happens that children suffering from this illness complain of pains in the ears and eyes. You will now find it easy to understand these symptoms. The condition already explained has set in; the morbid matter in a state of fermentation has forced its way from the abdomen in an upward direction only, towards the neck and head; and only the morbid matter already accumulated in the upper part of the body has passed into active fermentation. The smaller that portion of the skin which
cooperates in expelling the morbid matter, by admitting an eruption to break out, the greater the danger.

But the main question still is: What can we do to afford rapid and effectual aid? In the first place, we must take care to divert the danger of permanent injury to the eyes and ears. This we can accomplish by opening the pores of the skin by thoroughly steaming the head. (The manner of taking whole and partial steam-baths is described on subsequent pages.) As soon as the head has become thoroughly moist, the pores are opened, the pain ceases, and the first danger is over. But it is often the case that such steam-baths for the head must be repeated several times, as the pain frequently returns after a short period. Indeed, it will recur regularly at short intervals, if we do not take care that the fermenting matter is expelled in another way. This is likewise accomplished by taking a cooling friction bath for the abdomen, in which manner the matter is expelled through the bowels and kidneys and also through the skin. The digestion has undoubtedly been out of order from the commencement of the fever; nor could it have been in order before, whether the parents noticed the fact or not. The fever deprives the digestive organs of their mucous secretions; they become dry, can no longer perform their work, and constipation is the necessary result. The cooling and accompanying friction, mentioned above, have an excellent influence on the digestion; before long the bowels will be loosened, which is always a sign that the scarlet fever will take a favorable course. But in the case of scarlet fever patients, considerable time and an energetic employment of the remedies stated, are nearly always necessary before success comes. This is another proof that more morbid matter is present than in measles.

You see that scarlet fever, likewise, is produced only by the fermentation of foreign matter in the system causing fever. Only here, there is much more fermented matter, the fever therefore being more violent and the fermentation spreading further upwards. The cause of this disease is thus seen to be that common to all fevers. I will illustrate the treatment of scarlet fever by an example from my practice.

The daughter and son of a Leipzig manufacturer, aged seven and two years respectively, were taken ill with scarlet fever and the family physician characterized the case as a very serious one, the cure of which might require six or eight weeks. Mr. W., who had already purchased one of my steam bathing apparatuses, for use in his own case, now consulted me about his children, the cure the family doctor proposed effecting by physic, striking him as being rather a tedious one. After examining the children, I could give the father the comforting assurance, that with my treatment the entire illness would be over in about one week. The treatment was no other than that which I have already described: the children were given a daily steam-bath followed by a friction hip-bath at 70° to 72° Fahr. Whenever the violent fever reappeared, a hip-bath was given, this having at first to be done every two hours. It is evident that in this case special attention had to be paid to the diet, as it is certain that spiced and stimulating meat-dishes etc., aggravate the fever and make it harder to cure. The children were therefore kept on a strict diet of bread, gruel made from whole-meal, and raw or stewed fruit, and only allowed to eat when really hungry. As I had foretold, to the delight of their parents, the children
were well again within a week and the family doctor, who had at first asserted that such a rapid cure would certainly bring on disease of the kidneys, was obliged afterwards to admit that the children were perfectly cured.

Diphtheria. The word diphtheria is an alarming one for every parent, for the great danger attendant upon this dread illness is well known. The outward symptoms are somewhat different from those of the above diseases, but fever is also an essential characteristic. At times, it is true, the fever is apparently quite mild, especially in the case of children, who lie listlessly on the sick-bed and complain only of difficulty in breathing. As a matter of fact, it is just such children who are generally the most seriously ill. In these cases the fever rages all the more internally, the skin is almost inactive, the bowels and kidneys are sluggish; nevertheless, the fermenting masses press outward, space inside being wanting. Such cases are the most dangerous. If the system succeeds in expelling the morbid matter through the skin, as in measles and scarlet fever, all danger is over at once, but there is great danger where fever is chiefly internal. If we do not succeed in drawing this internal heat to the surface, there is little hope of a cure. There is then but one outlet for the body, the throat, to which the fermenting mass accordingly rushes with all its force, so that there is often immediate danger of death from suffocation.

Where this danger is imminent, the first thing to be done is again to apply local remedies and to free the throat, even if only for a few moments. In diphtheria, this is done most speedily and effectually by steam, which lessens the pain and effects the expulsion of the collected matter. True, we have not gained much so far, but the momentary relief gives us time to cleanse the principal source of morbid matter, which is again to be sought in the abdominal organs. It is astonishing how quickly the condition of the throat is changed by my soothing baths. The friction sitz-baths, in particular, have a most remarkable effect, so that the abnormal growths sometimes disappear after only a few baths. But another change has taken place in the throat by reason of the pressure; it is swollen and inflamed, and this swelling and inflammation is far more dangerous than the fungoid excrescences. Before the actual outbreak of diphtheria, the patient complains, as a rule, of pains in the joints, for instance in the knees or shoulders. One can endure even a violent inflammation in these parts for a considerable length of time, but not an inflammation of the throat; against the latter, therefore, the most energetic steps possible must be taken. It would be a great mistake after the removal of the fungoid growth, to cease with the treatment of the abdomen. The cure must be carried on persistently, until there is easy motion of the bowels and regular digestion. Not till then can the patient be declared out of danger. As explained before, however, the skin is also one of the most important secretory organs; its peculiar function being to expel the morbid matter which has accumulated near the surface.

Imagine, again, the bottle with elastic sides. As long as it is closed, the fermenting matter cannot escape expansion, and tension follows. But on puncturing the sides with a needle, thus forming minute holes like the pores of the skin, the fermenting masses instantly escape through them, and the bottle regains its original form. It is just the
same with the skin. Perspiration is nothing but foreign matter forced out from the interior by the process of fermentation. Digestion is a process of fermentation, and the skin must therefore operate perfectly, if the body is not to become diseased. The skin of all healthy persons is consequently moist and warm; a dry, cold skin is a sure sign of disease.

In the case of diphtheria patients, the skin is almost wholly inactive and needs powerful stimulation. Even in this illness a healthy mother need not be afraid to take the child into her bed; it may be the means of saving the child. Particularly in cases where there is no regular evacuation of the bowels, the system seeks to employ the skin especially as a secretory organ, this being, indeed, its function always. Had the mother, directly the skin began to grow dry, by her own bodily warmth induced the child's pores to open, and at the same time seen to proper action of the bowels and kidneys, the diphtheria would probably never have broken out at all.

Only when it is impossible to start the perspiration in any other way, should artificial aids be employed, and the children be given steam-baths.

You have now learned that the nature of diphtheria is exactly the same as that of the before mentioned forms of disease, the difference being only in the external symptoms. Only the most superficial can be deceived into believing that these various forms of disease have different causes. The report of a cure which occurred in my practice will render the matter plainer.

I was called to a Mrs. S., whose son, aged nine, was somewhat seriously ill of diphtheria. The boy was first given a steam-bath. A steam bathing apparatus, such as I construct, not being at hand, one had to be quickly improvised. We therefore placed the boy on a cane-seated chair and set underneath this a pot containing a gallon of boiling water. His feet were placed over a pail half filled with boiling water and covered with two strips of wood. The whole body had been previously carefully wrapped up in a blanket, so that no steam could escape. After a profuse perspiration had broken out, the patient was transferred to a friction hip-bath at 72° Fahr., in which the abdomen was bathed until the heat disappeared from the head. The great diffi-
culty experienced in breathing at the commencement, gradually disappeared. It was necessary, however, to give a friction sitz-bath for half an hour every three hours, and then also through the night, so that the fever should not increase. Naturally, as long as the child was in bed, the window had to be kept open a little day and night, in order always to have fresh air. By means of the repeated baths, we succeeded each time in at once allaying the fever, so that already on the first day of the application of the treatment, all danger was past. The cure being continued in this way, in about five days the boy was fully restored to health. Thus is the dreaded diphtheria cured, whilst short-sighted medical learning is still seeking a remedy.

**Small-pox.** Small-pox occurs oftener than is generally supposed. It is true the official statistics do not show this. For any father who has some little acquaintance with the natural method of cure, is in no great hurry to report the case to the police as prescribed. He would only be subjecting himself and his family to the most unpleasant restrictions and annoyances, without any benefit. With proper treatment, small-pox is, as a rule, an almost harmless process, as we shall see. The disease characterized by pocks occurs in very various forms, such as water-pox, chicken-pox, small-pox. Formerly all eruptive diseases were designated pox. Small-pox is undoubtedly the most dangerous, for here the fever is most violent, and with wrong treatment, death may very quickly result. Just for this reason it is so greatly dreaded. Those diseases in which with wrong treatment death quickly ensues, are always supposed to be more dangerous than those, the end of which is preceded by a long illness. As a fact, however, even where recovery is possible at all, the latter are far more difficult to cure, notwithstanding proper treatment, requiring a much longer time for their eradication. Small-pox has become so dangerous simply because its treatment has not been understood, recourse being consequently had to vaccination. With correct treatment, the latter would never have been thought of.

Small-pox may easily be recognized when thoroughly developed, but in its early stages it exactly resembles the other children’s diseases, as nothing but high fever is observable. Gradually, scarlet spots, the size of a small pea appear, like those in the measles. They continue to rise until they resemble a currant, with one half in the body and the other projecting. In the middle a black dot is formed. These pocks may spread over the whole body, or be confined to isolated spots. Their cause is the unequal accumulation and distribution of foreign matter in the system, by which the progress and course of the fermentation is determined. The patient is worse off in those cases in which the eruption appears on the face, as it may then leave the familiar pock-marks behind, if the correct treatment is not applied.

It is no mere chance that in one case the eruption appears especially on one part of the body and in another somewhere else; or that the head is peculiarly liable to be affected, so that many patients show few pock-marks on the body, while the entire face is disfigured. Again call to mind the instance previously mentioned, of the bottle with the elastic cap. On that side of the body where the foreign matter has gathered most abundantly, most fermentation takes place, and here most pocks will be formed. Now, if other parts of the body of limited
extent are encumbered more than the rest with foreign matter, more pocks will be formed there than elsewhere. Thus, it may happen, that a person may have his face pitted all over from ear to ear, whilst on other parts of the body there are marks but here and there. The head is, so to speak, a terminus of the body. When the fermenting masses are in motion, they always find a limit here. But as we saw in the bottle over which we drew the rubber sap, the fermenting matter always presses upwards, and if in the head it meets with a hindrance to free fermentation, it acts all the more vigorously here.

As soon as the small-pox rash is fully developed, vital danger is over in most cases; for usually only those patients die whose system is incapable of expelling the fermenting masses. It often even happens that the eruption breaks out suddenly just after death; and here too, one might well say that the patients died, not because they got the small-pox, but because they did not get it. The patients always die in a high state of fever.

There can be no doubt that this illness also must be accompanied by violent fever; and it is the fact we find small-pox patients, especially before the rash breaks out, in a very high fever. In the heated state of the body, the pustules cause intense itching and burning, inducing the patient to scratch himself. Thus the pustules are torn out before they are ripe, and then the disfiguring pock-marks remain. This was also observed in former times, when the poor patient’s hands were often bound to prevent his scratching himself. A widely read German encyclopædia still advises this procedure. What torture for the unhappy patients! But we have a better means of healing small-pox, without leaving behind those ugly scars, and one which removes all fear of this otherwise so much dreaded disease. We prevent the itching and scratching by the same simple remedy which we apply in the fevers already spoken of: we open the pores, so that the body perspires, and cool the abdomen, where the source of fermentation is. In the case of wine or beer, everyone knows that fermentation goes on more slowly the lower the temperature. The fermenting matter in the system obeys the same natural law. Increased warmth favors all fermentation; cooling hinders, retards and stops it.

This is a disease requiring the utmost care and attention, the system being most violently excited. But my mode of treatment robs the disease of its terrors, and one may be sure, that with extremely few exceptions, recovery will be thorough and speedy. The exceptions are found where the system is so overloaded with foreign matter, that in spite of the action of the skin, it cannot be expelled fast enough; or it may be, the body is too weak to expel it. As a rule, however, this will be the case only when the treatment is begun too late. Therefore I cannot often enough repeat the warning, that the fever should be fought from the very moment it commences; we must never wait to see what outward form the disease may assume.

You see that for the dreaded small-pox, we use with success exactly the same remedy as for the other diseases mentioned. But this can be possible only on the supposition that this disease has the same cause as the foregoing; the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter; and this, as we have seen, is the case. Nowadays, when measles and
scarlet-fever are no longer classed, as formerly, with small-pox, and the latter has, in consequence, apparently become rarer, it is impossible for us fully to picture to ourselves that period in which they came as a dread plague and terror. As we now know of the unity of all diseases, and how to cure them, we naturally no longer have the same fear of illness. Besides, by the aid of the Science of Facial Expression, we are in a position to recognize years in advance, where there is such a great encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, that some cleansing process of the body, such as small-pox, may occur. And here I will acquaint you with another case of small-pox which I once treated.

In the family of a mechanic, three of his five children, aged 7, 9 and 13 years, were taken ill with small-pox. The father, who had also had it and therefore knew the disease, soon perceived what danger his children were in. At the same time, he was also aware of the indescribable annoyances and difficulties to which he and his family would be subjected, should the authorities get wind of the matter. He consequently applied my method of cure in all three cases with the greatest secrecy, using only steam and friction hip-baths. The children were already in a highly critical condition. The skin was covered with black pocks. To hide this from notice, he had smeared the children's faces and hands with ashes, in order to escape the protective measures of modern hygiene at all hazards. After only four steam-baths and ten friction hip-baths at 71° Fahr., the fever was so far overcome, that all danger was over and the skin began to peel. An unstimulating diet and fresh air had likewise aided the cure. By continued steam and friction baths, the children recovered so far in a few days, that they could get up and go out again, although my method had to be applied a week longer in order to attain a complete cure. The most interesting fact about these three serious cases of small-pox is, that not one of the children has a single pock-mark to show. All five children of this family had been vaccinated repeatedly and nevertheless three were attacked by small-pox. From these cases we see how little danger attends small-pox when its treatment is understood, and what very doubtful protection vaccination affords. Anyone who knows the elaborate and unnatural precautions adopted by modern sanitary authorities, when it comes to their knowledge that small-pox has broken out, is the less able to understand them after vaccination has taken place, as the latter is supposed to afford complete protection. On the reprehensibleness of vaccination I hardly need make any special remarks. By vaccination foreign matter is directly introduced into the blood in an artificial manner. It is, indeed, almost a marvel, how human beings can so far stray from nature; but where knowledge is deficient, one is prone to believe in miracles. I have dealt more fully with vaccination in my little pamphlet on the "Rearing of Children."

Whooping-cough. Although whooping-cough is not held to be so dangerous as diphtheria or small-pox, a good many children die of it and the others suffer dreadfully, to say the least of it, from the fits of coughing. Respecting this point, I should remark, that any cough must be regarded as a sign of serious illness, for man is neither a coughing, nor a spitting animal. A cough never arises until the pressure of the foreign matter tends upwards, and the natural outlet below
is obstructed. Either the skin operates insufficiently, or the bowels and kidneys perform their functions imperfectly.

Children suffering from whooping-cough also show the familiar symptoms of fermentation, in other words, they are feverish. The matter seeks an outlet at the throat and head, though there is no secretory organ there. Now it is a question of primary importance, whether the patient perspires or not, when seized with a fit of coughing. If he does, he can get well without further remedies. But if no perspiration makes its appearance during the fits of coughing, the patient grows blue in the face, and the whooping-cough leads to certain death if no remedy be applied. At last, blood often streams from the eyes, nose and ears, for all the foreign matter seeks an outlet there. At this stage aid is usually no longer possible. If, however, the system receives timely assistance, it masters the disease even in most serious cases.

In this illness, too, the treatment is the same—there can be no other, as the nature of the disease is the same. The first and chief duty is to start perspiration immediately. It is also necessary to draw downwards to the secretory organs, the foreign matter which is pressing its way upwards in the body. The body has its definite organs of secretion, and only through these is it possible to expel the morbid matter in a natural manner. We completely attain our purpose by using the before-mentioned baths. As soon as perspiration sets in, marked alleviation of the cough is apparent, and when the digestion improves, the coughing will altogether cease. The time required for the cure is quite indefinite. The cough may vanish for good and all in a few weeks, often even within a few days. It is an error to suppose that it must last two or three months. I have now shown you that whooping-cough arises in the same way as the other diseases; that is, the morbid matter present in the system begins to ferment, causing fever. After all these expositions, you will now feel convinced, that all acute fevers are simply an effort of the system to regain health, by expelling the foreign matter which does not belong there. We should therefore welcome every such acute fever. It is, in reality, a curative crisis; and we have seen of what great use to the body it may become under proper treatment, thoroughly cleansing the system of all foreign matter. It may be well for me to give another illustration of what I mean.

Fever in the system may be compared with a thunderstorm. Just as an acute fever is preceded for some time by chilliness and uneasiness, a thunderstorm makes its approach known by the heavy and sultry air, which none can help remarking. We say the air is heavy, we feel oppressed, and have a feeling that relief must come through a thunderstorm, because it is, so to speak, in the air. The heat and sultriness increase, until they reach that state which immediately precedes a thunderstorm. We feel the coming danger of the approaching storm; but the actual danger begins only as the storm breaks upon us, and is over as the latter passes off. All is now fresh and cool, nature is reanimated, as it were. The thunderstorm is a process of fermentation of foreign matter in the air, whereby the latter endeavors to expel the invisible, floating vapor which in this case is foreign matter. The storm is therefore a process for cleansing the air. By the fermentation, the
vapor also changes in appearance. At first invisible, it is now con-
densed by the change of temperature to clouds, and then falls as rain
and hail.

It is similar in a fever case. Whenever fever breaks out, the body
is in danger, which is only over when the fever disappears and a re-
freshing reanimation takes place. You perceive that in these cases
danger first arises through the thunderstorm and the fever, which
afterwards, however, cause reanimation and recovery. Reanimation
and recovery are only to be attained by this dangerous process, the
cause of which, in the one case, is the surcharging and heaviness of
the air; in the other case, the surcharging of the system with morbid
or foreign matter. This example will logically convince you of the
uniformity of natural laws in all phenomena.

Concerning this illness also, I will tell you of a cure effected in my
institute.

In the middle of July 1889, the four-year old son in a Leipzig family
got the whooping-cough. At the beginning of August the sickness had
reached its height. Then the baby daughter, aged two, also took ill.
For ten days the illness became worse and worse, and during this time
the child could take no nourishment. At last, the parents, who till then
had been using the natural method of cure to the best of their knowl-
dge, applied to me. I took over the case. The little girl had lost so
much strength that she could no longer stand. I ordered four friction
sitz-baths daily, the children then to be put to bed, or given a sun-bath
to bring out the perspiration; simple natural diet to be observed. The
beautiful weather admitted of daily sun-baths being taken, which in
conjunction with the friction sitz-baths worked wonders. After only a
few weeks of energetic treatment, both children were out of danger,
and in two months they had fully recovered. As regards the diet, it
was curious to see how the little girl refused to touch oatmeal gruel,
made without salt, sugar or butter, which would have done her most
good, and would only take her customary unboiled milk and chocolate.
From this, one can see how important it is to habituate children to the
simplest food from the first. Nor was it possible to keep her in bed
with her mother, although this would have been the best way to make
her perspire. Accustomed to her own little bed, she cried so much for
it, that we were obliged to give in. Nevertheless the warmth of the
human body is the best means to secure perspiration and repose. One
need feel no anxiety concerning the ill effects of the exhalations. The
lower animals are our best model; to strengthen their weak and sickly
young, they simply warm them with their own bodies. While children
are well, accustom them to nestle on their mother's bosom; in sick-
ness they will then find nothing strange in it. Of course, the words
"well" and "sick" are used here in their ordinary sense; for we know
that a really healthy child cannot become sick at all if brought up
rationally.

Scrofula. Scrofula is not a disease which excites heat, and is not
therefore commonly classed with fevers, although in reality it should
be. It is at least as serious as the others already mentioned—I might
say, worse. It is one of those latent chronic diseases, which are gen-
erally inherited. The system is not sufficiently vigorous to bring about
fever. As I observed heretofore, the temperate and colder regions
of the earth are the home of this disease. The outward symptoms are much as follows: A large head, square face, inflamed eyes, bloated body, weak legs, deformed hands and feet, mental sluggishness. Of these signs, however, we generally meet with only one, or a few, in any given case, very seldom all at once. They are accompanied by cold hands and feet, and a chilly feeling all over. It is just this state of chilliness which makes the disease a serious one. It proves that the extremities of the body, by reason of being encumbered with foreign matter, have in great part lost their vigor and functional capacity and that in the interior there is therefore a wasting heat.

The case must be imagined thus: The extremities of the body, especially the hair-like ends of the blood-vessels, become obstructed by foreign matter, just as drain-pipes clogged up with mud. The blood can thus no longer circulate to the surface of the skin and thereby the feeling of chilliness arises.

The disease not being of an acute nature, causes no pain, so that it is only from the general character of the whole body that we perceive it is diseased. Hitherto, no one has been really able to say how the disease arises, of what it consists, and still less, how it is to be cured. Usually, help is expected from change of air, and the patient is sent, when his means admit of it, to another part of the country, or to a watering-place. But the result is never thorough, even although a change for the better sometimes takes place.

According to our experience, a child suffering from scrofula is permeated through and through with foreign matter, which it has inherited for the most part from its parents. This matter presses on to the extremities in particular, and under strong pressure the head gradually loses its round form and assumes a square shape.

Please remember in this connection, the comparison of the bottle with fermenting fluid, alluded to at the beginning of this article, over the mouth of which we put a rubber cap. Just as the latter is filled out and expanded by the fermenting masses, so does the body of a scrofulous patient swell out. By means of the Science of Facial Expression, however, we are able to recognize the very slightest tendency to this disease. Of course, it is necessary that one should know exactly the form of a normal body. Details on this point will be found in my handbook, The Science of Facial Expression.

Distortions of the hands and feet arise from this same cause. The skin is more or less inactive, and cannot expel the masses of matter accumulating beneath it. As remarked before, these obstruct the circulation, for which reason the skin in many cases is always cold.

In the internal organs, the warmth is consequently all the greater and excites inwardly a feeling of uneasiness, which we always find in a certain degree in the case of scrofulous patients. This is, in fact, a latent (chronic) state of fever. If it remains uncured, however, from the original illness new stages of disease develop, which may be still more dangerous and difficult to cure than scrofula. Most usually, consumption follows upon scrofula, where treatment has been neglected, so that in a certain sense we may regard scrofula as only the preliminary stage of a more serious ailment.

But how shall we begin the cure? We must proceed to transform the chill into a fever, the chronic condition into an acute one—to bring
the internal fever to the outside. And as we have to do with fever again, our treatment must consequently be the same as for other fevers; we must open the outlets, in order to gradually remove the mass of fermenting matter. We must, therefore, in the now familiar manner, excite the bowels, kidneys and skin. The skin will gradually grow warm, perhaps hot, but only until perspiration breaks out, when the normal condition will then be resumed. At first, the cure will only effect a temporary improvement; perseverance and energy alone lead to permanent results. How long it will take to effect a complete cure, it is hard to say. Days, or even weeks, will not suffice; it requires months or perhaps years, and sometimes does not succeed at all, when the body has no longer sufficient vitality.

In a recent article, I remarked that with sick persons, the chill arises from the same source as the excessive heat; and the same fact confronts you in scrofulous diseases. Two conditions of disease, apparently quite dissimilar, thus arise from precisely the same source, and seem so different, only because they present themselves in different stages of development. In the caterpillar, or chrysalis, we recognize the same insect which we subsequently see as a butterfly, of which the first and second are merely preliminary states. It is the same with the different diseases. We should laugh at anyone who asserted that the caterpillar is quite another being than the butterfly, and vice versa. And yet, it is to be regretted, a quite similar belief obtains to the present day as regards diseases, the unity of which has as yet been recognized by no one.

I will cite you a case of scrofula which was cured in my establishment. A boy of five had been so scrofulous since his second year, that at five years of age he was quite unable to walk. He lay in his baby-carriage like a log. His father had had him treated by the leading physicians, but all in vain. The medicaments applied had, in fact brought about a decided change for the worse, so that the professor in charge of the case declared that the child would never be able to walk. Medicines, plaster of Paris dressings, baths, electrics, everything had been tried, but quite fruitlessly, because the doctors consulted had no idea of the nature of scrofula. The child came under my treatment at the end of his fifth year. The digestion, which in the former treatment had never received due attention, was completely out of order. The body was distended, hard and lumpy. During the first week, the digestion improved decidedly under my treatment, so that a complete cure seemed probable. From week to week the renewal of the tissues went on more actively, and in six weeks the patient was able to stand without support. His body was greatly reduced in bulk and was not so hard, and many of the lumps which could easily be felt with the hand, dispersed and vanished. After half a year the child's head, which had been much too large, approached nearer the normal size, and the boy might be regarded as cured, for he could run and leap like any other, and was happy and merry.

Shall I proceed to enumerate all the other illnesses? It will probably suffice to name a few: mumps, nettle rash, spasms, diarrhea, thrash, scald-head, etc. They may all be traced to the same cause, all are attended by more or less fever, and the cure is therefore to be effected on the same lines.
DISEASE A TRANSMISSION OF MORBID MATTER

I n all these forms of disease, we always observe one of two things: either increased warmth (heat), or increased chill (cold). Both of these symptoms, as we have seen, are fever, whence it follows that they are both cured by the same treatment, a fact which I have proved in thousands of cases. All forms of disease are to be traced back to encumbrance of the system with foreign matter; or in other words: There is only one disease, appearing in the most various forms; and therefore—as regards essentials—only one method of treatment is necessary. All the various forms of disease are, as we have seen, only efforts of the body to recover health. They must not, therefore, be suppressed and rendered latent, as the orthodox medical school teaches, but the body must be assisted to effect these curative crises as quickly as possible, in the least dangerous manner. Only in this way can the body really recover. Disease if repressed or rendered latent, leads slowly but surely to severe and wholly incurable conditions of health. For the morbid matter in such a case, does not remain inactive in the body, but is subjected to continual changes and transformations.

One word now, concerning the diet in all cases of disease. This must be such that no new foreign matter is introduced into the system and the fermentation thus increased. As vigorous action is going on in the body, it should be burdened with as little additional work in digesting as possible. The first point, therefore, is: Give the patient but little nourishment, and never urge him to take food and drink when he does not call for such.

And here I desire to add a few remarks concerning the danger of contagion by the sick.

No acute disease (fever) whatever is imaginable, which has not been preceded by a chronic stage, consisting in the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter. For this reason the chronic condition is the most dangerous. True, a transmission of this morbid condition takes place only from parents to children; but it occurs in every case where the parents are encumbered with morbid matter, and is therefore a sure way of such matter being propagated. When we see how children inherit the outward bodily form, the color of the eyes, even the mental characteristics of their parents, it is easy to conceive that foreign matter, too, is transmitted, especially from the mother. The direct proof is found in the fact, that the same forms of disease usually show themselves in the children as in the parents.

Infection has hitherto only been supposed to take place in the case of acute diseases; but as I have shown, the transmission of foreign matter from parents to children is nothing else than a transmission of the disease, that is infection. The transference of this foreign matter, signifies the transference of the cause of the acute illness. As I have already stated, diseases of children are only to be explained by assuming the inherited encumbrance of morbid matter.
The question may be asked whether acute diseases can be transmitted, and it may be answered both with "yes" and "no." Perfectly healthy persons—persons whose bodies are free from foreign matter—cannot catch an illness by contagion, even were they to swallow or inhale any number of bacilli, bacteria or microbes. In the case of persons whose systems are encumbered with morbid matter, however, such products of fermentation can act as the exciting cause to fermentation, especially if the temperature favors this. If there is only little encumbrance, there is little danger of infection.

In the course of acute disease, foreign matter is continually fermenting and being expelled by the system. This is especially the case while the patient is recovering, i.e. when he is expelling the morbid matter by secretion. Hence the danger of infection is greatest from convalescents. How the infection itself is brought about, I will try to explain clearly by a familiar illustration.

If we set an easily fermenting substance in fermentation, like yeast or leaven, and add it in this state to any other readily fermenting substance, as dough, milk, etc., everyone knows that fermentation will also quickly begin in the latter, if warm enough. Thus, the yeast, itself a product of fermentation, produces again a state of fermentation when added to dough or milk. We say the bread rises, or the milk curdles. In acute diseases the process is similar. The fermenting foreign matter passes into the air from the breath or exudations of the sick person, or from the stool. Should it now enter into the body of some other individual encumbered with foreign matter, and be retained there, that is, not be immediately secreted, it works upon the foreign matter already present, exactly like the yeast in the dough or leaven in the milk, i.e. as a ferment. Thus there arises in the second body, the same fermentation, and therefore the same disease, as in the first. This whole process of infection is, properly speaking, nothing but an inoculation of the fermenting morbid matter into the body of another person in natural dilution. Such matter can, however, only work as a ferment when it finds sufficient foreign matter in a latent state in some other person. Only those are in danger of infection from an acute disease, whose systems are already sufficiently encumbered with foreign matter; or, as commonly expressed, who are predisposed to such disease. Up till now it has not been known wherein this predisposition consists. The difference in operation between this natural inoculation of morbid matter, and the unnatural process of inoculating it by vaccination with the lancet, lies in the difference in the inoculated matter and in its dilution. Homeopathy teaches that all substances are most effective in a state of dilution, for which reason the fermenting morbid matter is so highly efficacious in its natural dilution, when it finds a suitable soil. In allopathic doses the vaccine virus, like all allopathic remedies, has a paralyzing effect on vital power; that is, it deprives the body of the vigor which it needs to throw off the foreign matter in it by acute disease (curative crisis, fever). It increases, also, the quantity of the morbid matter and thus produces a far more chronic state, as clearly proved by the steady increase of all chronic diseases since the introduction of vaccination. All the other remedies against fever, such as quinine, antipyrin, antifibrin, morphia, etc., have the same effect. They simply paralyze the efforts of the system to regain
health, and reduce, or even stop, the fermentation of the foreign matter, but never eject it. Hence arise the diseases which were formerly rare, as cancer, intense nervousness, insanity, paralysis, syphilis, consumption, serofula, etc. The system becomes more and more encumbered with foreign matter, but is without ability to summon up strength to throw it off by some acute curative crisis. The encumbrance reaches its highest limit in the above diseases, and full relief is then usually no longer possible. Precisely those medicaments which possess the property of most speedily suppressing fever, as quinine, antifebrin, antpyrin, phenacetin, etc., have become the favorite remedies of the physicians against fever. It is our firm conviction that such are precisely the most dangerous means of injuring the health.

We have all had experience how medical science daily seeks for new remedies to apply, because the old are no longer effectual. Recollect the blind enthusiasm for tuberculosis inoculations before a single patient was even apparently cured; such a spectacle the world has surely never seen before. At first, each new medicament paralyzes the vital powers; but in time, the system grows so insensible to it, as no longer to react. A new and more potent remedy is now required to paralyze the vitality further, until finally the fermentation of foreign matter cannot be longer prevented by any means at all, and destruction of life is the result. An illustration will render this plainer.

Anyone who is learning to smoke has to battle with his stomach until the latter grows insensible to the poisonous nicotine. At first, the stomach is vigorous enough to defend itself successfully against this poison, but very soon its strength is weakened, and complete insensibility to the poison is the consequence. We now require a stronger poison than before, to produce the first effect on the stomach.

Those who are beginning to smoke and cannot immediately bear it, usually tell us, to our astonishment, that their stomachs are still too weak, they must get used to it, they cannot stand smoking as yet. The very opposite is the case: as long as the stomach resists smoking, it proves that it still possesses enough vitality, that is, it is strong enough to forcibly expel the poison. When it offers no resistance, the former natural activity is gone, it has become weaker.

The body, thus encumbered with this latent foreign matter, requires a far more powerful external exciting agent, if it is to be roused to expel the matter, because its vitality is diminished. I have already pointed out wherein such excitant consists. It is generally a change in the weather which is the direct cause, for which reason we always have great epidemics after unusually cold winters.

I will add a few mental illustrations. If you carry a bottle of beer into a dark, cold cellar, fermentation will not easily set in. But on exposing the bottle to sunshine and a warmer temperature, fermentation begins at once, even if the bottle is tightly closed. This fermentation is caused neither by bacilli nor by microbes, but merely by light and warmth. At the same time, the outward appearance of the beer is changed; at first clear, it has grown turbid, and if bacilli are now contained in it, they are the product of fermentation.

We observe the same thing in the air. One day we have a glorious, clear summer day; the next, the sky is overcast. But every one knows that the watery vapor floating invisibly in the air is condensed to
clouds by a change (in this case a fall) of temperature. We also perceive here, how each specific degree of cooling produces its own kind of precipitation (dew, mist, rain, hail, snow); yet there is no difficulty in recognizing them all to be simple products of water.

In marshy, tropical regions, the atmosphere is constantly filled with fermenting matter from the swamp, so that a short stay suffices to bring on a fever (that is fermentation) in a person encumbered with foreign matter. The marshy ferments act upon the foreign matter in the system like yeast in dough, producing fermentation (fever). All stagnant water acts similarly, but not so violently. Only notice the difference between clear mountain lakes, the stony bottom of which admits of no fermentation, and other muddy land-locked pools.

Sometimes the latter are also fairly clear, but with every change in the weather, fermentation takes place in the water, starting from below and making the entire lake turbid, so that one can often recognize what bottom the water rests on. Standing water on a muddy bottom is often set into a sort of fermentation by a change of weather, just like marshy water, and it then operates as a ferment on the other substances. This process of fermentation may be clearly seen by comparing the state in summer and winter. In winter, even standing marsh-water is comparatively clear, because the cold prevents all fermentation, but in hot weather it is nauseously foul and muddy.

The only question is, what may be the cause of an epidemic when direct contagion seems impossible, for we see the same disease appearing today in one place, tomorrow in another.

Without the presence of foreign matter in the body, epidemics are, as already stated, quite out of the question. On closer inspection, we find epidemics every year, though not always so wide-spread as the influenza at the beginning of 1890. But who is not aware that every year at certain times measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, colds, influenza appear epidemically? It follows, in view of the general, uniform mode of life of the masses, that their encumbrance with foreign matter, whether regarded quantitatively or qualitatively, likewise displays a certain uniformity. Now, if one and the same exciting influence affects this matter, i.e., should the weather exert a similar external excitement on the vital powers of the body, the latter will also make similar efforts (fever) to regain health by expelling the foreign matter. And where the encumbrance in a number of individuals is pretty uniform, the like cause will at the same time produce a like effect in many of them, thus creating an epidemic. But one should never forget that even in epidemics, individual cases of sickness are never quite similar, always differing somewhat in their symptoms and course. When an epidemic, such as we saw in the case of the influenza, appears here today and there tomorrow, the cause is simply the weather. In this respect such diseases resemble thunder-storms, which also at times appear “epidemically,” today in one region, tomorrow in another. When an epidemic once breaks out in a place, direct contagion does the rest, as before described, in spreading the disease, just as in the last influenza epidemic.

Widespread epidemics have been rarer in recent years. But as observed above, the sole reason of this is, that the medical profession has learned so far to paralyze the vital powers of the people, that in all
sweeping, epidemic curative crises, the system can only rally the re-
quise vitality when compelled under particular stress. The necessary
consequence of this, however, is a far more serious and general, chroni-
cally (latent) diseased condition; and we doubt not that the time will
come when this will be universally recognized.

Summing up the result of these remarks, we find: (1.) That in the
transmission of diseases from the chronic state (i. e. from parent to
child), the foreign matter alone is the cause of the transmission. Who-
ever is desirous of preventing such transmission must, therefore, first
of all take care to get rid of this matter. Such transmission is the
worst propagator of disease, because it takes place in all cases; whereas
infection through an acute disease, occurs only when there is predis-
position.

(2.) In the case of infection by acute diseases, the latter pass from one
person to another by the transmission of fermenting matter, usually
through the medium of the air. But infection is impossible without the
presence of foreign matter (predisposition) in the system of the other
person, as disease arises only from the fermentation of such matter.
Pure air is, therefore, the first condition in the sick-room. This is obtain-
able in no other way than by opening the windows, or using proper
ventilating apparatus. All the perfumes and disinfectants so often
employed, do not carry off the foreign matter, but simply help to pollute
the air. At the same time they dull the sense of that guardian of our
health, the nose, making it indifferent to even the most ill-smelling
exudations of the patient; they operate exactly like the remedies men-
tioned above, not for the better but for the worse. All possible attempts
may be made to destroy the ferments in the air by poison, but they will
never succeed; and as a very little morbid matter suffices to set up fer-
mmentation in the system, disinfection is but a vain endeavor. The only
proper remedy is one which cleanses the system and drives out the
foreign matter, the source of predisposition. You already know it—
the friction hip and sitz-baths and the steam bath. In the treatment
of patients I have often been obliged to inhale their frequently disgust-
ing exhalations. At the next friction sitz-bath which I took, just the
same horrible odor was often given off by my own body, only it was
less intense. Here we have a plain proof that the vital powers of the
body were so much increased by the bath, that it could expel the virus
of disease.

(3.) This simple remedy also protects us from infection in all epi-
demics, because the foreign matter (predisposition) is thereby removed
from the system, and without it, no disease, and thus no epidemic, is
possible.

I have thus shown that the transmission of disease and infection by
it, are only possible when foreign matter is present in the system.
Without this no disease, and without disease no infection. But any
encumbrance of the body with foreign matter means nothing else
than its inner defilement. He who knows how to keep his body clean
inside and not merely outside, is safe from all infection. It is only
cleanliness that cures. One always imagines that different forms must
conceal new and various causes, quite forgetting that nature very often
exhibits one and the same thing under most varied forms. This we see
in the case of caterpillar and butterfly, and of rain, snow, hail, dew, and mist.

The extent to which the system is encumbered with latent foreign matter can be ascertained by the Science of Facial Expression.

If now, considering these principles, we think of the preventive measures which the medical profession takes against contagion in the case of acute diseases, *e. g.* diphtheria, small-pox, cholera, one must really be almost moved to pity. We see whole houses carefully isolated from all communication, and everywhere in the dwellings, the odor of carbolic acid and other useless disinfectants, which are supposed to destroy the contagious matter. One loses all patience when one reads again and again in the newspapers, of ships being kept without purpose for weeks, or even months in quarantine, in order to prevent contagion. Whoever has been so long engaged as I in the practical treatment of the sick, must, if he is not blind, get quite a different picture of the dangers of infection. I have seen children suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, sleeping in the same bed with their brothers or sisters, the family circumstances not admitting of other arrangements. Yet there was no contagion, for there was no predisposition on the part of the other children, *i. e.* they were not encumbered with morbid matter, which would form a nutritive medium for the development of the disease. On the other hand, I have seen in some families all the children one after the other take the illness, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and small-pox, notwithstanding that all the directions of the physicians regarding disinfectants had been most scrupulously observed. In such cases, too, I have often informed the parents beforehand, that although only one child was attacked at the moment, the others would probably catch the illness also, because the Science of Facial Expression showed me that there was predisposition to such. We see, then, how utterly absurd the preventive measures of the medical profession against contagious diseases are. We only have to turn to nature to see that this is the fact. In the forest we find the stump of some old tree, eaten up by worms and insects and overgrown with fungi, whilst close beside it a young tree is sprouting up proudly, quite unconcerned, notwithstanding the dangerous foes around it. Were the young tree already infested by the germs of disease and filled with morbid sap, it would certainly not be proof against the fungi, insects, and worms. As it is, however, it shoots up with vigor; no worm or insect attacks it, no fungus can take root upon it, because for all, the appropriate nutritive medium is wanting.

May the importance of what I have said about infection be grasped by the masses of the people, so that the superstitious and false teachings of medical orthodoxy may be broken down! The public would then no longer so easily lose its head at the outbreak of an epidemic, but cool and collected set about the cure.
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, SCIATICA, CRIPLING: THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

RHEUMATISM is a disease so widely disseminated, that you will no doubt be interested in hearing of the progress I have made in its treatment. In earlier times only elderly persons, more especially males, were troubled with rheumatism; but nowadays it spares neither age nor sex, children even being especially liable to it. It may be confidently asserted, that despite the innumerable remedies employed against it, the disease has increased. Any part of the body may be affected. Who has not at one time or another experienced those agonizing rheumatic pains in legs, arms, shoulders, head or teeth. The most feared of all is probably that affecting the joints, or articular rheumatism.

People take little trouble to discover the cause of this complaint. "I have caught cold," that is always the story. Indeed, it is astonishing that the inventive spirit of our century has not tried to concoct some kind of weather without the unpleasant property of making young and old catch cold. But there is something more to be said about this catching a cold. Suppose that in cold, wet weather a regiment of soldiers is sent out into the open country, they being picked men of approximately the same age, and, in the popular opinion, of nearly equal health. On their return the effects will show in various ways. Some will complain of coughs and colds in the head, others perhaps of toothache, or some other rheumatic pain; but most of them will be in the best of health, or will even have got rid of some minor disposition, such as headache. Now all this is set down to the weather; and those who assert this would seem to be in the right, for the changes in the systems of the men were, as they themselves felt, occasioned by being always in the open air. The first cause however is sought in the wrong place. There is hardly a more false conclusion in the world than that drawn here; that the same weather can at the same time make one person ill and another well.

And it is a fact that for centuries sick humanity has, indeed, been but little aided by a theory of disease unable to solve such contradictions; on the contrary rheumatic complaints, in particular, have spread very considerably.

Rheumatism frequently affects only one side of the body, or only one leg, one arm, or one shoulder. This circumstance alone, in my opinion, sufficiently proves that the weather is not properly to blame; for it is not at all probable that the rheumatism would then have seized on only one leg or one arm, when both legs and both arms were exposed to the same influences. It likewise often happens that a person sits with his right arm towards a draughty window, but gets rheumatism in his left arm, though the latter was further away and better protected from the draught than the other. If, therefore, we would resist rheu-
matism with better success than hitherto, we must search more carefully after its cause.

Let us first observe what this disease has in common with other disorders.

If we carefully examine a rheumatic patient, we shall find that he also has fever, and that the painful parts are inflamed and swollen, the digestion also being out of order. We find further that inflammation, especially in articular rheumatism, always appears in certain places. The symptoms named at once bring us a step nearer to the cause; for the present we must keep to the three symptoms: fever, inflammation and indigestion, and seek to discover what occasioned them. I have remarked that in rheumatism of the joints the pains always appear in definite parts. Strangely enough in my extended experience it has not once occurred, that in articular rheumatism the principal pain was experienced in any other spot than below the joint, e.g. never above the knee, but always below it. That cannot be accidental, but must have a reason.

As already explained, the spreading of foreign matter in the body often takes place without occasioning fever to expel the matter from the system. The body then generally becomes encumbered to the fullest possible extent. With adults this is, in fact, generally the case, at all events in the temperate and frigid zones. If now a sudden fall in the temperature takes place, the matter will begin to retreat to its source. As we know, all bodies are expanded by heat and contracted by cold. This universal natural law also holds true in the human body. We see the expansion clearly in a case of fever, and on the contrary, the contraction of the limbs within the shoes or gloves with cold. This contraction of the limbs exerts a pressure on the foreign matter accumulated within them, setting it in motion and causing it to retreat towards its source, the abdomen. At the joints, the foreign matter accumulates, the course being obstructed by the continual movement of the joints. By reason of the pressure against the obstruction, inflammation is produced, causing violent pain; and as the matter is on its way back, the inflammation and pain always appear below the joints, that is, below the knee, the shoulder joint, etc.
If we again reflect upon the illustration of the soldiers, the conviction will grow upon us, that the real cause of illness must lie in the body itself, and that all the weather does is to occasion a reaction of the system, i.e., a transformation of the chronic, morbid condition, into an acute, feverish one. The symptoms of disease, therefore, appear only in those parts of the body in which a certain quantity of foreign matter is present.

To us, it is quite clear how articular rheumatism is caused. If we undertake the treatment of a rheumatic patient, an exclusively local treatment of the parts affected is, of course, absurd. To relieve the pain, to render the matter fluid, and to open up channels for it, a local steam-bath may be given; but for a cure, the foreign matter must all be gradually drawn to the natural organs of secretion, and there expelled.

This, of course, is true not only of articular rheumatism, but of rheumatism in general. Whenever it appears: in the shoulders, back, side, neck or joints, it arises from friction; there must be some obstruction or resistance to the foreign matter. Now in the body, the fermenting matter does meet with resistance, since the fermentation cannot, as in the bottle, proceed unhindered. Friction results everywhere, on account of the obstruction offered by organs such as kidneys, stomach, heart, lungs and joints. If there is considerable movement, pain is caused. But it is evident that as the foreign matter comes in contact with, accumulates and settles on the organs, the latter suffer an alteration and become diseased.

All pain, all rheumatism (the specific term is of no consequence) every twinge, burning sensation, every pressure, arises only from friction, and friction comes only from motion.

That is what I would say to you first of all, about the cause of rheumatism.

In proof of this theory, I will now proceed to describe a few of the many cases which so frequently occur in my extensive practice, and in this way explain to you the method of cure.

At the beginning of this year I was called to a woman who, as her husband told me, was suffering greatly from rheumatism, particularly in the right leg, also further up, in the joint, in the back and neck. "What treatment do you intend employing, Mr. Kuhne?" was the question she asked me. Previous treatment, extending over several weeks, had met with no success. To such queries I am accustomed. I explained, in the first place, in what manner the pains were brought about: "According to my experience," I replied, "it would be purposeless for me to undertake any treatment of the legs, neck, back or thighs (wrapping them up in wadding and the like). All the pains of which you complain are symptoms of internal fever. We must not therefore use warmth, but must go to the root of the disorder and diminish the great heat. You will soon come to see the correctness of this method." As the woman was quite helpless, the bath-tub was brought close up to the bed. The united efforts of three persons were required to get the patient, who screamed aloud at every movement, into the water. I instructed a sick-nurse to give the helpless patient a friction sitz-bath. I think it was within scarcely 15 minutes when the patient, who at first constantly moaned and groaned, became quiet. "Well," I said, "you have grown very quiet all at once," to which she replied, "yes, the pains
have subsided." From this you see that the treatment was correct. The pains in the back, thighs and neck arose in the manner I have explained, and could be relieved only by such treatment. In a few days the woman was able to get out of bed unaided and to take the baths by herself, and in a few weeks she could again go about her work.

Here is another case. An elderly man, who for months had been treated unsuccessfully for acute articular rheumatism, had me called in, and asked if I could still help him. I explained, after making a diagnosis according to the Science of Facial Expression, that it was not too late to aid him. It was the left leg which pained him. Treatment was applied, similar to that in the previous case, and two baths enabled the man to go away on foot, though he had come in a cab. Now, why did only the left leg happen to be affected and not the right?

This I will explain by the following examples.

In my explanation of fever, I have explained the one-sided accumulation of foreign matter, by showing like processes in a bottle. It is probably evident to you, without further explanation, that a one-sided illness must come from a one-sided accumulation of foreign matter. Now you will perhaps ask, whence this latter arises, since it would seem probable that the body would distribute the matter as far as possible, in order to make more room. Well, as a matter of fact, the accumulations are, as a rule, not entirely one-sided; but they almost always begin on one side, and remain confined to that side until it becomes overloaded, whereby the matter is forced over more or less to the other side. But the first side has for a long time the larger deposit. The cause of this one-sided accumulation is a purely mechanical one, resulting merely from the fact that matter obeys the law of gravitation. A few simple experiments will make this plain. Suppose we take two glass bottles, fill them, to begin with, with pure water, close them, and leave them so over night. On examining them the next morning we find no alteration, nor can we see on which side the bottles have lain. But if we shake up a little mud with the water in each bottle for the following night, and leave the bottles again in the same position, we perceive a difference next morning. On carefully taking up the bottles, we immediately see in what position they have lain over night; for, on the side upon which they have lain, mud will be deposited, above which the water will be quite clear. If we add to the mud, for the third night, any quick ferment, the appearance next morning will at first be the same; but on opening the bottles and conveying them into a warm place, fermentation begins in the interior, in the muddy sediment. The fermenting mass rises and escapes on that side upon which the bottle has lain. (See Figs. A and B). Thus it is not an accident, that the mass works out of the bottle on one particular side; for it will invariably issue from that side upon which it has collected in the bottle.

The fermentation would have begun in the mud, even without a special ferment, only it would then have depended upon the influence of the weather, and we might have had to wait a long time for it. You will have an illustration still more similar to the human body, if you imagine the fermenting masses in a carefully closed bottle with elastic sides. The fermenting masses need room, and this they obtain, as the bottle is closed, by stretching its sides.
These simple experiments illustrate the processes going on in the body; the matter is deposited on the lower side, and which this is, depends chiefly upon the position which we assume when sleeping.

On looking at a perfectly healthy person, one cannot see upon which side he is in the habit of sleeping. To him, also, it will be quite the same whether he sleeps on the right or left side, for he can lie as comfortably on one as on the other. When, however, the body is encumbered with morbid matter, it is very easy, according to my new method of diagnosis, to remark at once the greater or lesser deposit of matter on one side than on the other. When the accumulation of matter has become excessive, its distribution is more regular, while the condition has grown to be so uncomfortable, that the person affected can no longer lie quietly on either side, but tosses about uneasily.

When one side is especially encumbered, this side will always be affected more easily, or more intensely than the other. Thus you see how it is possible for a person to sit with his right arm, for instance, next to a draughty window, and nevertheless, get the rheumatism in his left arm.

The one-sided deposit, it is true, does not take place so quickly in the human body as in a bottle. But children are often born with a one-sided encumbrance, owing either to the one-sided position in which the mother has been accustomed to sleep during her pregnancy, or to the position taken by the child within the womb.

You will now see plainly why in the case of the patients mentioned above, some of them had the toothache, etc. on one side only; and you will likewise perceive without difficulty, why my patient had the rheumatism only in his left leg: he had for years slept regularly on his left side, hence the one-sided encumbrance.

A short time after treating the last case, I was called to Magdeburg, to be consulted about what was regarded as a very exceptional case of rheumatism. I went accordingly and found that the case was quite of the ordinary kind, but that the symptoms were very severe. The knee and ankle were extremely swollen and painful, and the man could not move his leg. The joints below the knee were highly inflamed, and the part
above the knee was at the same time much swollen, so that the patient could not straighten out his leg. He told me that he had suffered much during his life, the disease had attacked him every year, and had grown worse every time. The man was encumbered with morbid matter from head to foot. New foreign matter was pressing on towards his knee, while the old sought to return. Induration would soon have set in, and then it would have been a case of gout. This was partly due to the fact that the disease had hitherto always been treated locally with warmth. The condition had changed, it is true, under this treatment, and apparent recovery had resulted, but in reality the disease had only been changed to a chronic one; the matter was quiescent, but ready to be set in motion by every fresh fermentation.

The diseased parts were now first softened by a steam-bath, and the cold baths to draw off the morbid matter, very considerably prolonged.

This treatment met with the greatest success in a very few days.

I was consulted once by a woman who suffered greatly from gout in her hands and feet. She said that all remedies hitherto applied had been unavailing. I tried to explain to her, that her ailment was owing simply to imperfect digestion, and that relief was possible only when the latter was got into order and when the bowels and skin performed their functions properly. I advised her to take three friction sitz-baths daily, and to observe a suitable diet, so that no new foreign matter might enter into the system. Some weeks later the joints were no longer so cold as before, but quite hot; at a slight distance the heat could be distinctly felt. The cold baths had, therefore, not induced cold in the body, but warmth; their purpose is to remove the foreign matter and thus produce a better circulation of the blood, so inducing normal warmth. In a short time the heat disappeared from the joints and the body assumed the natural degree of warmth—the patient had recovered.

Another case of gout.

In a family where I had treated the children for some weeks with much success, I was summoned to a little chamber in which, I was told, their grandmother lived. She had often expressed a desire to have a word with me. "I see how successful you are with my grandchildren," she said, "can you not help me, too? I am in great pain, and give a great deal of trouble to all around me; I have been lying in bed for three years." I answered briefly: "It is quite possible, if certain conditions are procured; that is to say, better action of the bowels, kidneys and skin. Your sickness has arisen from defective secretions." "You may be right there, Mr. Kuhne; I have not perspired these many years and am, in fact, very glad of it; formerly I used to perspire much. It is the same thing with the bowels: once every four, five or six days; otherwise my digestion is good." One often hears people saying that their stomach and digestion are excellent, only that they suffer from constipation. It is sad proof how little people understand about a good digestion. "Yes, I replied to the patient, it goes into the body well enough, but does not come out regularly. And what becomes of substances that are introduced into the body? Gout is nothing more or less than a result of imperfect digestion." This seemed reasonable to the old lady, who was in her 70th year, and she requested me to begin the cure in a day or two. I sent my bath-woman to her and
prescribed the manner in which the baths were to be taken. The patient had to take three baths daily, after which she was put to bed, in order to make her perspire if possible. She began perspiring sooner than we expected, and after each bath so freely that her night-dress had to be changed twice during the night. Within a few weeks she was so far restored that she could rise without pain and work about her room.

This patient had the gout. The first cause was that her digestion was out of order, and one of the first effects of her imperfect digestion had been rheumatism. "As long as I had my shop, I always had a great deal of work to do, and did not pay much attention to my rheumatic pains," the patient explained to me one day, "after giving up business, however, I got the gout." In other words, gout came on because the rheumatism had not been attended to.

Sciatica, too, is nothing more than an inflammation of the hip-joint, which comes about in the same manner as rheumatism, and consequently is cured in the same way. Let us hear what a former patient of mine writes in his gratitude:

"Herewith I send you my heartfelt thanks for the cure of my many indescribable sufferings.

"I was attacked in the autumn of 1885 by violent pains combined with stiffness in my left hip, then in the right one, and in the small of the back, developing into general stiffness and rigidity. The physician whom I consulted diagnosed the disease as sciatica. His course of treatment brought on in addition severe photophobia (dread of light), nystagmus (quivering of the eyelids), shooting pains across the face, heaviness in the head, dreadful twinges and aches in the left arm and hand, and complete general debility, so that I could neither draw off my shoes and stockings, nor even get into bed without assistance. My hair turned quite gray in a short time, owing to the fearful pain.

"I was treated unsuccessfully by more than twelve celebrated professors and doctors of this town, and was also exhibited as a remarkable case to the students by some of the University lecturers. A young physician used me as a subject to pass his examination for the State medical diploma. I was often for months at a time, in the Municipal Hospital and the University Clinic. Finally one professor and a doctor of the Leipzig University Polyclinic advised me, in January, 1889, to consult Mr. Louis Kuhne, who just at that time was giving public lectures. I did so on January 23rd, 1889.

"On January 24th, I commenced the baths. At the very first bath, considerable quantities of water were passed, the abdomen grew smaller, the head lighter, and for the first time for years, I was able to walk without the sticks, hitherto constantly used. On the same day, I presented myself to the professors of the University Polyclinic, at their request, to obtain their confirmation of the striking improvement in my condition.

"After conscientiously pursuing the method of cure prescribed by you for three weeks, I was enabled to report to you on February 13th 1889, at a public conference held by you, in the presence of some twenty or thirty students that I was in perfect health, at the same time giving ocular demonstration of my statement by all kinds of movements.

"Since then I have been quite well and able to work; I can carry a hundred-pound weight in each hand, whereas before I could not move,
to say nothing of being able to work or carry weights. From the autumn of 1885 to January 23rd 1889, I had been treated by the leading physicians of Leipzig, my condition steadily growing more wretched and miserable. Between January 23rd and February 13th 1889 you restored me to health and ability to work, by your new method of treatment.

I now come to Distortions.

From my exposition, you have seen that all the forms of disease hitherto described to you, may be traced to one common cause. Still, you will possibly be surprised that I proceed directly from gout and rheumatism to alterations in the form of the body, such as high shoulders, curvature of the spine, twistings, distortions, etc. And nevertheless these latter have, as I shall show you, the same common origin as the diseases already described: namely the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter and the increased accumulation of such in the various parts of the body. These diseases frequently appear together. Should we enquire after the cause of such, you yourself would answer: "The alterations can have been brought about only by accumulation of foreign matter. They are to a certain extent gout on a large scale." And your answer would be correct. But in what way it was deposited, and how it gradually took its course to a special spot, I shall now explain to you with the aid of a few illustrations. Experience shows that it takes a long time before foreign matter is capable of producing great excrescences and changes in the body; years even are required for this. Sometimes, too, the system gains time through an acute disease, expelling so much foreign matter, that the experiences and alterations temporarily disappear, so that years may pass after the first stages, until the deformity is fully developed. Thus the same foreign matter which in one case produces small-pox, in another typhoid fever, in a third diphtheria, etc., is the cause also of these deformities and distortions, when the system no longer has the vital energy to get rid of the matter by means of an acute disease. The foreign matter generally accumulates in certain places, mostly in those in which it is least troublesome to the organism and as far as possible removed from parts where there is constant activity. The disease itself, therefore, when the deposits have collected in a place where no important organs lie, may cause but little discomfort. The external changes, however, gradually attract attention, and all possible explanations are sought. Usually the vocation must bear the blame as involving a one-sided employment, or some special habit, such as not sitting erect. Doubtless, that is particularly so; but such habits only aid in determining the way, and therefore merely exert an influence on the form of the alteration. With perfectly healthy persons, curvature can never be occasioned by sitting crookedly, as long as they rest when tired and give the body time to recover at intervals.

Thus I have often noticed that country people, who work all day in a stooping posture, exhibit a fine, straight figure when they happen to stand upright. Had these people not been healthy, their figures would assuredly have been influenced by foreign matter. In the beginning, most persons attempt to hide their growing deformity from the eyes of others by the aid of tailor and dressmaker, but it is impossible to do so for any length of time.

There is great variety in the kinds of deformity. It is occasioned by the occupation, habits, position during sleep, and in great part by natural disposition. There are scarcely two persons to be found whose
forms are alike; still certain normal forms can be distinguished, which I shall show you in the following illustrations.

Fig. A presents an approximately normally formed man; it will be readily seen that the members are well proportioned. Nothing is too short or too long, nothing too thick and nothing too thin; all the limbs are symmetrical.

Fig. B gives a different view. You will instantly perceive the alterations on the left side: a prolongation of the buttock both above and below. The latter would be the first of the two to show itself, because

the foreign matter starts from the abdomen, and the alteration therefore always begins in this region; it undoubtedly lasted years before the shoulder was raised. Had the relatives noticed the lower prolongation in time and recognized the danger, they assuredly would not have delayed commencing a suitable course of treatment. Of course, I cannot blame anyone in such a case, for the methods of cure up till now pursued, are not in the least capable of remedying such diseases, and for the most part do not even recognize them as diseases. The patient so deformed is called a cripple, and that is the end of the matter. But how this deformity has been brought about, from what causes it has arisen, has probably never been recognized before. My new method of cure, when confronted by such cases, is not so helpless as the earlier methods, and the course of the cures effected by this system has proved its cor-
rectness in the most different cases. The formulation of my theories has always followed my practice.

The foreign matter has accumulated in the body especially on the left side, the expansion being brought about here in just the same way as in the bottle with elastic sides, in which the fermenting mass collected only on the left side. The matter requires more room, and finding no outlet, it swells out the sides by continual pressure. Now, if the fermenting mass lies, as here, only on the left side, it is only this latter which will be unusually distended.

By means of my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, this disease might have been recognized with ease at its very beginning, and a proper course of treatment adopted for ridding the system of the cause of this encumbrance, viz. the foreign matter. For years before any prolongation whatever of the left side of the buttocks appeared, an increased encumbrance of the left side of the neck might have been discovered. And now that we have learned the unity of all diseases, and know that this inequality is caused by the same foreign matter from which typhus, diphtheria, etc. arise in other cases, it is easy both to prevent and to cure such distortions.

Now, you have heard for the first time, how crookedness and deformity of the body come about. I shall now show you, by further illustrations, that all these forms spring from the same cause.
Fig. C shows you a body in which the buttocks are lengthened on both sides. You may, perhaps, at first have only a dim consciousness that the body exhibited here is wanting in true symmetry. But comparison with Fig. A shows immediately that in this case the whole trunk is too long. The lower part is particularly so, for which reason the legs and the neck have become too short, the latter being in part hidden between the shoulders. In this case, not merely a one-sided encumbrance of the buttocks with foreign matter has taken place, but one equally distributed; in consequence, the entire buttocks are equally prolonged on both sides by the matter. In these cases it also happens that the matter presses up through the neck into the head, then causing an abnormal form of the head in addition, as you may often observe. I again remind you of the example of the bottle, over which we drew an india-rubber cap. The alterations in the head are brought about in a way very similar to that in which those in the bottle are caused.

But you may also observe, often enough, just the contrary of these forms, that is, the legs and arms too long and the trunk in comparison far too short. The cause is again the same, only in this case, the foreign matter has at an early period penetrated to the extremities, and therefore the trunk has been for many years unable to keep pace with the distention of the limbs.

Hardly anyone will suppose that by means of our simple method we
can restore full symmetry in all such cases. Certainly a consistent application of my cure for a series of years is usually needful, before the chronic state can be readjusted; and when the organism is too old, and the requisite vitality consequently lacking, it is impossible to effect a complete cure.

Fig. D shows us a form unhappily very common at the present time; the matter deposited has brought about an elevation of the back, which at the same time prevents normal development of the chest, so that the form of the latter is conspicuously flattened. It looks almost as if what has been added to the back has been taken from the chest. The chest immediately expands when the back is freed of its burden. In this case, too, the buttocks have, of course, been encumbered for a long time previously, so that with this form we always find also that the abdomen is either too large or too hard. Sometimes the encumbrance commences in early childhood, or is even present before birth and thus it happens that we see children at the age of only four or five years with rounded back and flattened chest. At this age the evil can be most readily and quickly remedied, for with our cure a youthful body often makes as much progress in a month, as an older one in a year. This is, of course, owing to the greater vital powers of youth. I have already told you, how one can succeed in discovering these deformities in their very beginning: it is possible only by the aid of my Science of Facial Expression.

The foreign matter may also at times take a very irregular course, passing over from one side to the other and back again. We see this exhibited in Fig. E. In this case, we perceive that the matter has been first chiefly deposited on the left side; but that in the middle its free passage has been checked by one of the organs in that region, so that
it has been forced over to the right side, later again passing over to the other side. You perceive distinctly the prolongation of the entire left side both upwards and downwards, and in the middle the deflection to the right. A curvature of the spine has already taken place here. In the first place this is certainly due to an hereditary encumbrance. Should we try to employ shoulder-braces or other mechanical bandages for straightening the body, we should only be torturing the patient, without effecting a cure at all. In fact, the matter requires room, and in my practice it has occurred often enough, that after a crooked back, for instance, had been forcibly pressed in, the foreign matter at once began to collect on the chest. The attempt to remove this matter from behind, had therefore been successful, but only at the expense of its reappear-

Fig. G

Fig. H

ance in front. The room which the matter required, could not be taken away from it; one could merely change the place of deposit.

Fig. F shows a person in whom the foreign matter has taken up its station upon the middle of the back and forced the body into a permanently bent posture. Such an accumulation is rarer, because the matter, as a rule, pushes on to the extremities. To illustrate this case, I will give you further on a striking example from my practice, shown in Figs. G and H.

In this connection, you will all be reminded of poor humpbacks, who are positively disfigured by their deformity. Most often we find a complete curvature of the spine. In the vast majority of these cases hereditary encumbrance is the cause. But before proceeding to the several forms of disease, I must notice a peculiar kind of deformity.

It often occurs that the matter forces itself up through the neck and collects in the head. I have already mentioned how coldness of the head arises from this. In children, it easily leads to an unnatural ex-
pansion of the head. A disproportionately large head is always a sign of serious chronic disease. Such an expansion of the head often occurs before birth, and the first result is difficult parturition. And it is a matter of popular observation, that children with large heads seldom live long. Your attention has been called to the reason for this, which you will hardly have heard from anyone before. The explanation of this encumbrance I have already given you in the example of the bottle with the india-rubber cap.

Proof of the correctness of these statements can be given only through the cures based upon the theories explained. A large number of such cures have actually been effected under my guidance. The treatment has been the same as in the forms of disease previously described; and though it may sound strange that I propose to cure a crooked back by the same treatment used for coughs and colds, how can I act otherwise, when the cause of the disease is the same? The facts themselves have proved that I am right, for all symptoms of disease disappear when the treatment is perseveringly adhered to. The only condition is, that the system still possesses enough vitality, and that the nerve connection is intact throughout, so that the process of healing can take its course. I repeat what I said before: All diseases (or rather, all forms of disease) are curable, but not all individuals.
COLD HANDS AND FEET, HOT HEAD: THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

LET us now consider the origin of cold hands and feet and a hot head. We all know that the head ought to be cool, and the hands and feet warm, yet we very often meet with just the contrary state. Now let us see how these symptoms of disease arise. I said in one of my former lectures, that there is no disease without fever, and no fever without disease. Therefore, according to my assertions, this condition must also be a feverish one. That this is so in the case of a hot head, no one doubts. Cold feet and hands are less likely to be regarded as indications of fever. I maintain, however, that both—the hot head, and cold hands and feet—are caused in one and the same manner. How can that be? Every disease is occasioned by the presence of foreign matter in the system. By fever—fermentation—this matter is transported from the abdomen into the remotest parts of the body. Some is deposited in these remote points, that is, in the head, feet and hands. If the fermentation matter enters the feet and hands, it finds there but very slight resistance. The foreign matter first accumulates in the toes, then in the feet, and thus spreads gradually upwards into the legs, obstructing the circulation and consequently lowering the warmth. It is the same with the hands. With many persons only the finger tips are cold at first; with others; only one foot; later on, in the course of years, they begin to complain also of the legs, which are cold up to the knee. Warm stockings are tried, but they, too, will not help for long. Even fur boots afford but temporary relief; there comes a time, when no warm clothing will suffice. The feet can no longer be warmed. This makes it very evident, that, as is well known, the clothing does not warm the body, but the body the clothing. And if, in the beginning, the warm clothing does protect one against the feeling of coldness, the reason is that there is still a certain amount of warmth in the limbs, which is communicated to the thicker clothes and retained by them. But this protection given by the warmer clothing does not long avail. Whenever the secretion of the skin and the regular circulation of the blood gradually decrease, the warmest clothing becomes useless.

With the head it is quite a different matter. The brain, with its abundant supply of blood, is far more capable of offering resistance to foreign matter pressing upon it than the hands or feet. Hence strong friction results, and as a consequence, warmth. Thus the riddle is solved. Exactly the same thing which makes the hands and feet cold, renders the head hot at first. But even the heat in the head terminates sooner or later. In my practice, I have met with patients enough in whom the head had already grown quite cold. Thus there is a limit here also. When the foreign matter presses on to the head in great abundance, the resistance here also ceases after a while, and the head likewise grows cold. A proof of the correctness of this supposition can
be given only in the cures resulting from a treatment founded upon it. If a patient would be relieved from the chilliness in hands and feet and the burning feeling in the head, he must commence his treatment at the place from which the fermentation started, i.e., the abdomen. The digestion must be regulated, and then the hands and feet will grow warm and the head cool. A cold head will at first grow warm again and then attain its normal coolness. And this has been observed in a thousand cases, fresh instances occurring daily in my practice. Here I will add, that sufferers from cold hands and feet are always especially liable to rheumatic attacks.
SPECIFIC CURES EFFECTED

I will now call your attention to some cures of such cases in my practice. In the year 1889, a Mrs. H. called during consultation hours, bringing with her, in a child's carriage, her son, 13 years of age. He was suffering from a painful curvature of the spine, upon which a considerable protuberance had already formed. The boy could walk only with the greatest difficulty, and with the aid of two sticks, and usually had to be wheeled in the carriage. I asked his mother what treatment had been employed. She informed me that the disorder had been so troublesome for over two years as to occasion her to seek medical advice. A well-known physician, a Leipzig professor, had operated upon the boy and tortured him frightfully with an extension bed, steel splints and other instruments of constraint, but with no success. Medical and surgical aid were of no avail, as Mrs. H had clearly perceived, for which reason she tried household remedies for some time before coming to me. I explained to her that the morbid matter had in this case sought out a place of deposit on the back, and that in order to cure the disease the only way was to remove this matter. She understood my statements, and the treatment began that same day. The boy took three friction sitz-baths daily, each lasting half an hour; the diet was strictly unstimulating and I insisted upon the child being as much as possible in the open air outside the town. In this still youthful body the foreign matter retrogressed with extreme rapidity, so that the result was surprising. After a week, the child no longer needed to be wheeled about, but could walk alone with his two sticks. A fortnight after, the latter also had become superfluous, and the body was far more erect. After two weeks' further treatment, the boy could again go to school, which he had been compelled to give up for a long time. The child followed this treatment for half a year, and was so far restored to health, that he could again carry his body perfectly straight, as Fig. H, page 61, shows.

If I assert that the foreign matter which here produced the disease, was the same as that which produces small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. in other cases, then it would also be expelled from the system, and thus a cure effected, by the same method; and this I proved to these parents in their son's case to be a fact.

The very day on which this boy was brought to me, a woman whose menstruations were attended by an abnormally excessive loss of blood, and a girl 9 years of age, afflicted with a dreadful skin disease (tetters), who had in vain tried every other method of treatment, also sought my advice. Both were treated in the same manner as the boy, due allowance, of course, being made for the individual circumstances, and all three were cured. This, however, could only have been the case if the cause of all three diseases was the same, and this fact the cures proved.
In another case, a man 50 years of age, succeeded after four years' consistent observance of my treatment, in reinstating the correct relation between the trunk and legs. The former was proportionally too long, whilst the neck and legs were too short. The patient, during the cure, observed that he was gradually outgrowing his trousers, whilst his coat became always more loose about the shoulders. Every few months he had consequently to send his clothes to the tailor for alteration, until finally his body very nearly regained its normal form.

Now after all these remarks, I hope that the unity of all diseases, i.e. the uniform cause, has become plain to you. You can daily meet with proofs of this fact in my practice.

Before concluding this subject, I will give you some proofs of the superiority of the Science of Facial Expression over the orthodox system.
THE SCIENCE OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

The circumstance that many of my patients first sought aid from me in the last extremity, so to speak, after trying all other methods of treatment in vain, has afforded me a deeper insight into the diagnoses of the medical profession than many may believe. I was once consulted by a big, tall man—a picture of health, as people would say—who complained that he was quite unable to work. All the physicians (and he had consulted many) had carefully examined him, as far as rapping, feeling and listening would go, and finally pronounced him to be perfectly healthy—that they could find no disease: he merely imagined himself to be ill. The best thing he could do would be to take a trip, so as to divert his mind, and then he would no longer notice any illness. He followed their directions, but received no benefit and therefore came to me. A glance at his neck and head, and an examination of the former when the head was turned to the right or left, showed me plainly that his system was seriously encumbered with foreign matter, the entire body being loaded with it. I prescribed my ordinary treatment; in six weeks he had got rid of so much of the morbid matter that he could send me the welcome news of his ability to work the whole day long. You see which diagnosis was the more practical here. Cases like this, in which the patients are universally declared to be the picture of health, although they themselves feel very ill, occur almost daily in my practice. Such patients are often very reluctant to consult a physician, because former unpleasant experience leads them to expect their disease to be again styled “imaginary.” It is exactly here that I have had such good opportunity of observing how inadequate is the present system of diagnosis.

Take again a case. A girl of 18 came to me, suffering from chlorosis (green sickness). The doctors had said that she was only somewhat chlorotic, but otherwise quite well; she should take iron and would then soon recover her health. Well, she had taken iron, but the quality of her blood had not improved in any way. My knowledge of facial expression told me that she could not be “quite well” and at the same time be chlorotic, for her system was encumbered with much foreign matter. All the minutest blood-vessels, which should convey the blood to the skin, were obstructed. The blood could not reach the outer skin in sufficient quantity, wherefore the latter assumed a pale, sickly appearance. The cause of this ailment was imperfect digestion of many years’ standing, as the patient herself admitted. And here I will observe that most people unfortunately do not know what a really normal digestion is, the full importance of such being therefore seldom recognized. This is a matter of daily experience in my practice. I prescribed the same treatment for this young lady as for the patient last mentioned, and in the course of some months the disorder was removed and the patient’s appearance wholly changed. You see that the diagnosis of medical science was again at fault regarding the true state
of the patient, for the chlorosis was merely an outward symptom of the disease, which was itself produced by the foreign matter; and the latter, again, had been left behind in the system owing to imperfect digestion. Now, I ascertained all this by a glance at the patient's neck and head, whereas the representatives of medical science had missed it altogether.

Another case. I was visited by a woman suffering from most obstinate constipation. No remedies were any longer of use and the doctor had told her that she should make her mind easy, even perfectly healthy persons suffered from constipation and it must get better of its own accord. I ascertained that the woman was heavily encumbered with foreign matter, which produced, especially in the abdomen, a high chronic fever heat, that dried up all the mucous secretions of the intestines and almost burnt up the faecal matter, so that it remained hard and dry in the bowels. I prescribed my treatment, and in a remarkably short time, after the very first baths, the internal heat was drawn to the outside, and the bowels opened. In this case, too, you again plainly see the inadequacy of the usual method of diagnosis. I would almost assert that there is no more mischievous and wide-spread error than this, that a person can be in perfect health and yet suffer from constipation. How far is such an idea of disease removed from the truth! It is really nothing more than what might be held by any child, who sees the mere external symptoms which it cannot account for. Debilitated digestion is, as I maintain, the mother of all diseases.

An able physician once said to me, that in many anatomical examinations of bodies, he had often racked his brains to find out why the diseased had died of this or that disease and not of some other. All parts of the body and the internal organs were in perfect order, and nowhere could a trace of disease be seen. I answered that the difference between his diagnosis and mine consisted in this: That the physicians chiefly endeavor to learn by the dissection of dead bodies, whereas I attend only to the processes going on in living bodies, and study the causes and interruption of such, all observation of corpses being consequently worthless to me. To make my meaning clearer I adduced the following illustration.

A person goes to buy a sewing machine. He sees a great number of first-rate machines standing in the salesrooms and chooses one. He finds no external defect, the workmanship seems perfect, down to the minutest details. A friend now points out to him, that the machine may well look perfect when at rest, since any defect will first become apparent when it is set going. When working, a defect not to be remarked otherwise, will render the whole machine valueless; and therefore he had better test it in operation. The case is similar with the human body. When inactive—which here signifies dead—it is often impossible to say what is the matter. In the living body every regularity is directly apparent. Therefore, whoever would study these irregularities (disease in all forms, and its symptoms) cannot attain his end by the dissection of dead bodies, but solely through the observation of living ones. My Science of Facial Expression is based on such observations.

Having now, as I believe, proved the unity of all forms of disease, I may add that the usual diagnoses of modern medical science for the names and seats of diseases are quite superfluous, and as far as cure is concerned, utterly useless. They may, indeed, easily lead to error. The
only question is, to decide whether a body is healthy or diseased; that is, whether it is free from morbid matter or encumbered with it, and in what way this encumbrance has come about, and how long it has been going on, so that we can approximately estimate the time required for a cure, for as soon as we know that the body is diseased, we also know what steps to take to render it healthy, so that all errors in the treatment of a patient are excluded from the outset.
MY REMEDIAL AGENTS

AFTEr having had a description of a number of illnesses and their cause, it will be necessary to become acquainted with the means of curing the various diseases with which mankind is afflicted.

And here, again, we must expect to find unity of cure, for the very reason that all forms of disease have one common origin.

First of all come steam-baths, of which several forms may be applied. The steam-bath is the most reliable means there is of restoring the skin to regular action. And this is an indispensable condition for all those who desire to maintain their health, as well as for those who wish to become healthy.

The Whole Steam-bath. For a long time I endeavored to find a really simple and practical apparatus suited for general family use, and also for cases of serious illness. I was led finally to construct my own Folding Steam-bathing Apparatus. This appliance, when folded together, takes up no more room than an ordinary chair and can be set up by anyone.

The only things required in using this apparatus are a large blanket, a few pots and one of my hip-baths, or a wash-tub. A particular advantage of this apparatus is, that either the whole body, or only particular parts, can be submitted to the action of the steam, just as desired.

Having set up the apparatus in the manner shown below (see Fig. A), boil some water in three or four pots on an ordinary fire; or, better still, employ my specially constructed steam-pots with alcohol heaters and water-compartments. Three of these steam-pots are required for a full steam-bath. They render all special assistance unnecessary.

If ordinary pots are used, it is better, for the sake of convenience, not to fill them quite full.

As soon as the water boils, let the patient lie down, quite unclothed, upon the apparatus, preferably upon his back at first. He should then cover himself up with a woollen blanket, letting it hang down loosely on either side, far enough to prevent any steam escaping. It is well, at first, to cover up the head, too, with the blanket. Another person, lifting the blanket a little, places the pots under the bench. The heat can be regulated as required, by lifting the covers of the pots more or less, thus allowing more or less steam to escape. In the case of adults, two or three pots should be used; for children one will suffice. One pot should be kept boiling on the fire as a reserve. The first pot—in the case of little children, the only one—should be placed in the front compartment under the small of the back, the second under the feet, and the third, when required, somewhat further up than the first, under the back.

As soon as the supply of steam begins to diminish (after about ten minutes), put the reserve pot from the range in place of the first, and set the latter on the fire. As a rule, the pot under the feet does not
need to be renewed. When my special steam-pots with alcohol heating are used, these directions, of course, do not apply. All changing of the pots is then obviated, as is explained in the full and clearly worded instructions always supplied with the apparatus.

In from ten to fifteen minutes the patient may turn over, in order that the heat may better reach the chest and abdomen. Should perspiration not have broken out already, it will now do so most profusely, the head and feet beginning to perspire simultaneously. In the case of children, a renewal of the pots of water is often unnecessary. Persons who do not perspire readily, should keep the head covered; this will not be found to be so disagreeable as may at first be imagined.

The perspiration may be kept up for a quarter or half an hour, as desired, and the pots renewed or not, at will. Those parts of the body which are especially encumbered with fermenting matter, perspire with difficulty, and the patient himself will experience the desire for greater heat at such places. His request should always be complied with, for this is the very way in which such successful cures are effected by means of these steam-baths.

Weak persons, and such as are seriously ill, more especially nervous patients, should never take steam-baths. For such, the most effective cure is attained by the use of friction sitz and hip-baths, which act derivatively, in conjunction with sun-baths. Persons who naturally perspire easily, can sometimes dispense with steam-baths altogether. More than two steam-baths weekly should be taken only if specially prescribed.

On leaving the steam-bath, a friction hip-bath at from 68° to 81° Fahr. should be taken in order to cool down the body. The manner of taking the friction hip-bath is described in detail on page 75, the apparatus being shown in Fig. D. At the commencement or conclusion of the bath, however, in addition to the abdomen, all the remainder of the body (chest, arms, legs, feet, head and neck) should be very quickly washed over, so that they likewise may be cleansed and cooled down. The warmer the body, the less it feels the cold; on perspiring, there is no excitation, but only the skin becomes thoroughly warm; there is no reason to fear the effects of such a bath. Steel, when brought to white heat in the fire, must be plunged into cold water in order to obtain the the requisite temper. Similarly the human body after the steam-bath, on being cooled down becomes strong and hardy.
After the friction hip-bath, it is necessary that the bather should again be warmed, so as to induce slight perspiration. Strong patients can attain this warmth by exercise in the open air, especially in the sun. Weaker persons (though such must be very careful in taking steam-baths at all) should be well covered up in bed, the window being left open a little.

Steam is produced immediately water reaches 212° Fahr.; that produced in the pots, therefore, is exactly the same as that developed in steam-boilers. The only difference is as regards the amount of steam developed; and one trial will convince anyone that the pots are quite sufficient for the purpose.

Where neither my steam-bathing apparatus, nor a cane-seated bench, which might be used as a substitute, is to be had, an ordinary cane-seated chair can be made to serve the purpose. The patient seats himself upon it and is completely covered up with the blanket. Under the chair is placed, as described above, a pot of boiling water, while the feet are placed over a second pot half full of boiling water, across the top of which two strips of wood have been laid.

My steam-bathing apparatus has the great advantage, however, as already pointed out, that the steam can also be applied only to particular parts of the body, if desired.

Steam-bathing for the Abdomen, which is especially adapted for use in obstinate abdominal complaints and in cases of chlorosis, menstrual disturbances and other female diseases, is shown in Figure B.

The manner of applying it is clear from the illustration. Only one pot need be used at a time, being renewed as the patient may desire.

As the remaining parts of the body also become warmed, the whole abdomen must be cooled down just as after the steam-bath. In fact, the entire procedure in both cases is the same. In many cases, especially in diseases of women, it is well, after the steam-bath, to take a friction sitz-bath. This, or the friction hip-bath, must be continued so long until a feeling of coolness commences to be felt.
When carefully carried out, these steam-baths have a surprising effect.

A Steam-bath for the Neck and Head, is shown by Fig. C. The vessel is set on a board laid upon the bench and the head and neck steamed until they perspire profusely. When perspiration begins, any pain will always cease; this is peculiarly noticeable in the case of toothache. The head and chest, if warm, must be quickly washed over with cold water and a friction hip or sitz-bath then taken at once. Should the pains return after a time, whole steam-baths (particular attention being given to thorough steaming of the abdomen) and neck steam-baths may be taken alternately.

These partial steam-baths are of high importance, and afford remarkably quick relief, *e.* *g.* in troubles of the ears, eyes, nose and throat, and particularly in toothache, and the treatment of boils and carbuncles.

Partial steam-baths can also be given, though not so conveniently, without my special apparatus. The abdominal steam-bath can be taken on an ordinary cane-seated chair; for the head steam-bath, a kitchen-bench may be used, the pot being set upon it and a chair placed in front to serve as a rest for the arms.

The Sun-bath. The method of taking sun-baths, which of course can only be done on *very warm, sunny days*, is as follows. The patient lies down, lightly dressed, on a spot well sheltered from the wind, and preferably on a plaid or mat. Shoes and stockings must be taken off, and women and girls must not wear a corset. Head and face should be protected from the rays of the sun, which is best effected by means of a large green leaf, such as a rhubarb leaf, or by a number of smaller leaves. The naked abdomen must also be protected in the same manner by a leaf, or where not at hand, by a wet-cloth.

A sun-bath should last from ½ to 1½ hours. Patients who do not perspire easily, can lie still longer, provided they do not feel too tired. On very hot days the bath should not be continued too long.

Those who at first get a headache, or feel dizzy, on taking a sun-bath, should let the first baths be of short duration. This particularly applies to patients who either do not perspire at all, or only with the greatest difficulty.

After the sun-bath, a cooling friction hip-bath, or friction sitz-bath, as shown in illustrations, should be taken, to carry off the morbid matter which has been loosened. Patients who do not easily recover their warmth after the cold friction hip or sitz-bath, should sit again in the sun, the head being protected; or they may take a walk in the sun. This applies particularly to patients who are seriously ill, and to delicate persons. Indeed, for such, the sun-bath is frequently altogether too vigorous a remedy and should not be used at the commencement of the cure.

The best time for taking sun-baths is from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. They may, if desired, be taken just after the mid-day meal, but it is better to wait half an hour, or an hour, since digestion demands bodily warmth, and the cooling baths following the sun-baths would cause too great a diminution in the heat of the body.

Partial Sun-baths. I have made use of partial sun-baths with the best results in cases where there is a *deposit of nodules*, for open sores,
induration, tumors and internal growths, painful places of all kinds, etc. The partial sun-bath is taken in the same manner as the whole sun-bath, except that in addition, that particular part of the body which is to receive the partial sun-bath, is bared and protected against the sun by one or more green leaves.

Concerning sun-baths in general, it may be remarked that with water and diet, the sun is the most important remedial agent we have; and there is no other way in which we can attain a like effect. In chronic cases, especially, there is no other such effective and at the same time mild remedial agent as the sun-bath, for exciting and expelling foreign matter. A comparison will make this clear to the reader. It is well known that if soiled linen is laid in the sun, the dirt dries in all the more. But if we put the linen alternately in sun and water, the sun extracts the impurities more or less, and thus renders the wash cleaner: it bleaches it.

The existence of all living beings on the earth, depends upon the alternate action of sun, water, air and earth. Plants and trees can only thrive if they can get sun, water, air and earth; as soon as these factors of life are partly or wholly withdrawn, the plant or tree becomes stunted or fades. It is just the same with all other life, and therefore also with man. Unfortunately most people avoid sun and water far more than is good. The body becomes effeminated and a disposition to disease is the result. A healthy person can bear the heat of the sun without bad effect; a diseased or sickly person, on the contrary, avoids it instinctively, because it causes a feeling of uneasiness. The rapid movement of morbid matter in the body, brought about by the sun, naturally causes headache, giddiness, lassitude and heaviness, if the secretory organs are still too weak. These symptoms, however, are a sure indication that foreign matter is being dispersed. The sun-bath alone, without the subsequent water-bath, would never enable us to attain the desired result; the water has the effect of raising the vitality of the body, to increase which must be our first aim. Plants also, only thrive under the alternate action of sun and water, and soon wither if exposed to the sun alone. When we have once grasped the way in which Nature works, there can be no difficulty in our understanding how, as may occur in chronic diseases, the momentary disturbances (curative crises) called forth by the sun-bath, may be counteracted immediately by cooling water-baths. My water-baths, already described, in connection with sun-baths have a wonderfully curative effect.

One might imagine that the action of the sun upon the naked body would be much more intensive than upon the body when covered over or dressed. This, however, is a great error. A glance at nature suffices to convince us. Look at the vine, for instance: do not the grapes always seek protection under the leaves against the rays of the sun? They ripen best if everywhere guarded by the leaves; those which are exposed to the sun remain sour and small. The same is the case with cherry trees, if when the fruit ripens, the leaves have been all eaten by caterpillars. The fruit does not ripen better than otherwise would have been the case; on the contrary, the cherries wither up without ever attaining their full size. Every fruit requires leaves for its protection when ripening. The examples just cited from nature, show
us most clearly what a difference there is in effect between the direct and indirect influence of the sun.

The action of the sun upon the uncovered head is injurious, all kinds of troubles arising from such exposure. If we keep the body covered with our clothes, the skin opens its pores readily, soon becomes moist and warm and begins to perspire. But the action is greatly increased, if we lay over the naked body a cover containing much water in bound condition. Exactly such a cover is formed by large green, succulent, fresh leaves.

It is well known that through black clothing the sun's rays act quite differently than through white. It is, therefore, not a matter of indifference whether we use clothes, or cloths, or green juicy leaves as protection. Many years of observation in my establishment have convinced me, that by far the best dispersive action is exercised on the morbid humors of the body, if the sun shines through green leaves. Sun-baths, combined with my other remedial agents, will thus be found of extraordinary value, especially in cases of nodular deposits in the abdomen, in green-sickness, anæmia, consumption and gout.

*The Friction Hip-bath.* This is taken as follows: A bath of the shape shown in Fig. D, is filled with water just so far as to reach to the thighs and navel. The water should be at 64° to 68° Fahr., and the bather, half sitting and half reclining should then briskly and without stopping, rub the entire abdomen from the navel downwards and across the body with a coarse moderately wet cloth (jute, coarse linen). This should be continued until the body is well cooled down. At first 5 to 10 minutes will suffice; afterwards the baths may be somewhat prolonged. For very weak persons and children, on the other hand, a few minutes are enough. *It is highly important that the legs, feet, and upper part of the body should not be cooled with the rest, as they usually suffer from want of blood; the former should, therefore, be wrapped in a woolen blanket. After the friction hip-bath, the body must immediately be warmed again, this best effected by exercise in the open air. In the case of patients who are seriously ill, or very delicate, warmth may be restored by their being put to bed, well covered up. Should warmth return too slowly, a body bandage may be used.*

Such friction hip-baths can be taken from once to thrice daily, and the duration and temperature likewise suited to the patient's condition. In many cases, friction sitz-baths should be taken instead, or both baths may be taken.

*The Friction Sitz-bath.* This is of special importance in diseases of women, and is taken in the following manner.

In the same bath as last mentioned, a foot-stool, or a wooden seat as made by me, is set. Water is then poured in, but *only so much, that it*
rises to a level with the upper edge of the seat, leaving the top dry. The bather then sits down upon the dry seat, dips a coarse linen cloth (jute or a rough towel) into the water and begins gently to wash the genitals and abdomen, always bringing up as much water as possible with the cloth. It is important that only the external lips, and never the inner parts of the sexual organs, are washed; and they must not be roughly rubbed backwards and forwards, but only laved with as much water as can be brought up. Then the patient, or nurse, should gently rub the back up and down and crosswise, from the small of the back opposite the navel to the hips. Thus, it will be seen, the legs, feet and upper part of the body remain dry. Care should be taken to restore the warmth of the body again quickly, either by exercise or by additional wraps and cover. The baths should be discontinued during the periods. If, however, there should be abnormal menstruation, they can be continued during this time also; but only if given as specially prescribed by me in each individual case. The periods should not occupy more than from 2 to 3 days, or at most 4; a more prolonged menstrual flow indicates an abnormal and morbid condition.

The water for these friction sitz-baths should be at the temperature at which Nature supplies it (50° to 60° Fahr.), though in special cases, water of a slightly higher temperature (up to about 66° Fahr.) may be used.

The bath may last from 10 minutes to an hour, according to the age and condition of the patient. The room should be kept comfortably warm, especially in winter. The colder the water in these friction sitz-baths, the better the result. But it should never be colder than the bather's hands can bear it. In the tropics and hot countries, it is not possible to get such cold water as here; but it can be taken as cold as it is to be had. There need be no fear as to the working of the bath in such cases, for the relation between the temperature of the water and the temperature of the air in those warm countries, very nearly agrees with such relation here at home; so that the effect of the bath will be the same in both cases. This opinion has been confirmed in every way, by reports which I have received from tropical regions.

Where no hip-bath is to be had, any wash-tub whatever can be employed for the friction sitz-baths. It has only to be large enough for the reception of a stool or some other convenient seat, and contain at least from 5 to 6 gallons of water, reaching up to the edge of the seat. If too little water is taken for these baths, it soon grows warm, thus rendering the bath less effective. Soft water is preferable to fresh spring-water. Where, however, only the latter is obtainable, it is well to let it stand a while, taking care that it does not get too warm.

In almost all better class families, similar baths are taken over a bidet, simply for the sake of cleanliness. Such cold water, however, is not used; nor is the bath taken for the same length of time, nor in the same manner as prescribed by me.

For males, the bath is arranged in the same way, and the extremity, that is, the extreme edge, of the foreskin is washed in the cold water. The bather with the middle and forefinger, or the thumb and forefinger, of the left hand, draws the foreskin as far as possible over the tip of the glans penis, so that the latter is quite covered and protected against the rubbing. He then, without interruption, gently washes the extremity of
the foreskin, thus held between the fingers, with a jute or linen cloth of the size of a handkerchief, held in the water in the right hand. It is very important to exactly follow these directions. Anyone, therefore, who does not feel sure whether he understands the correct manner of proceeding, is strongly advised to apply for special particulars, so as to save himself needless trouble and loss of time, perhaps even positive injury to his health.

In the case of patients suffering from inflamed or gangrenous places in the interior of the body; or where there is a change from chronic, latent disease to acute, the internal inflammation is very soon, frequently after the first bath, attracted downwards, reappearing in the spot rubbed, or in its immediate neighborhood. This is by no means an unfavorable symptom. In Part II, in the chapter on cancer, I shall treat of it more in detail. There need be no anxiety on account of chafing; the baths should be continued as before, a rather softer cloth being used, if desired.

In many cases a still quicker effect will be obtained by letting the water stand three fingers high above the seat. The water in such case should be from 63° to 73° Fahr. The buttocks are then in the water; for the rest, the procedure is the same as before.

It may appear inexplicable to many, that just the particular part of the body mentioned, and no other, should be chosen as the place to apply these baths. But as a matter of fact, there is no other part so suitable for the purpose. In no other spot are there so many important nerve-terminations. These are especially the branches of many spinal nerves, and of the nervus sympathetic, which, owing to their connection with the brain, render it possible in this way to exert an influence upon the nervous system. It is only at the genitals that the entire nervous system can be influenced. Here is, in a sense, the root of the whole tree of life. By washing in cold water, not only is the morbid internal heat diminished, but there is also a marked invigoration of the nerves; that is, the vitality of the whole body, down to the minutest part, is stimulated. Exceptions occur only where the nerve connection has been interrupted, for instance, by surgical operation.

Every reasonable person, not fearing a practical experiment, will admit that the friction sitz-bath, in the form prescribed by me, fulfills all the conditions requisite for the restoration of the proper bodily functions.

It is to be remarked that the friction sitz-bath, which has already brought aid to thousands, is intended only for the sick in health. Everyone who knows to what painful, as well as disagreeable and indecent operations the human body is very often subjected by orthodox medical science, will look upon the simple, yet surely curative, friction sitz-baths with an unprejudiced eye. Least of all is prudery in place where it is a matter of benefiting the suffering. Upon completely healthy persons the friction sitz-bath has no effect, and is moreover not recommended to such. They will find it tiresome, whereas the sick patient will often continue it longer than is required.

Here, it is also necessary to call attention to the continued efforts at equalization met with in nature. These are not limited, as is often falsely imagined, to physical processes. They are also found in the regular change of temperature of the human body in relation to that
of its surroundings. There is a change of temperature from within to without, from without to within, not incorrectly designated as an electric current. And as with the purely physical current, there must here be a certain tension. Now the higher this increases, as, for instance, in the case of the body seized by fever, the more unbearable becomes the condition of the person, and the more intensive is the symptom of disease. Like a storm-cloud with its sultry, uneasy oppression, so acts the encumbrance in the human body. Now what can be more natural and more rational than to bring about equalization? The higher temperature must be equalized with the lower; the surplus reduced to the normal. And the bridge, leading to this end, together with my other remedial agents, the friction sitz-baths, which for the various reasons already explained, must of course only be taken with cold water. Their working is incomparable and in numberless cases most effective. Where the desired result is not attained, it is because the body has lost its vitality.

If the body is loaded internally with morbid matter, so that it may be compared to a rusty machine, the debilitated digestion will no longer be able to procure sufficient vitality from the usual quantity of food to maintain the person in his former condition. Larger quantities of food are required than before, and as a rule particularly stimulating food, in order to keep him in condition to work. But in this case, naturally, the digestive powers will continue to decrease more and more.

If we wish again to raise the vitality of the body, we can only do so by the agency of some means which improves the digestion. The best means known to me are, together with natural diet,* these cooling baths. They improve even the worst digestion (so long as this is capable of improvement at all), within a shorter time than any other remedy, and moreover act in a natural manner. Furthermore, these baths diminish the fever-temperature, caused by the friction of the morbid matter, to the normal, whereby further development of the disease is prevented. If we wished to change the steam rising from boiling water in a room—to take an example from daily life—back to its original form, water, the only way would be to reduce the temperature. It is the same with the morbid matter, that is, with every disease. Disease arises by reason of increased temperature in the body, and can only disappear if the opposite condition is produced, that is, by continued cooling and reduction of the excessive internal heat.

But exactly as a machine can only be properly driven from one point, faster or slower as the case may be, so it is with the human body. The vital power can only be properly influenced from one point—that which I have selected for the application of the friction sitz-baths.

After this explanation, it will be plain to all how it is that I successfully treat diseases of the eyes and ears with the same remedy (adopted, of course, to the circumstances of each individual case) with which I, in other cases, cure scarlet-fever, small-pox, cholera, etc. The vitality of the entire body is raised, and at the same time there is no possibility of one part being more excited than another, unless, as stated above, nerve connections have been interrupted. How heightened vital power manifests itself, is, however, quite unknown to most people, and often pre-

cisely the opposite to that which the patient expected, occurs. For instance, it may happen that smokers after using these baths can no longer continue the use of tobacco and are consequently inclined to think that their stomachs have been weakened, whereas just the contrary is the fact. Previously their stomachs were too debilitated to resist the nicotine, whilst now they have regained the necessary vigor to rebel against the poison. Wherever the nerves are still capable of being strengthened by these baths, the system will always recover the power of expelling, by the natural secretory organs, the foreign matter which has gradually collected in it.

In addition to the friction sitz-baths, earth (clay) bandages round the abdomen, will be found most effective in decreasing the external heat and breaking up the morbid matter. Such bandages are also most beneficial in cases of direct injuries and sores.

No one should suppose, however, that these remedies (adapted to the circumstances of each individual case) will infallibly cure every patient. As I have already remarked, I can cure all diseases but not all patients. For where the bodily vitality and therefore, the digestive power, is already broken down, these remedies will afford relief, such indeed as no other means will, but they cannot in such case effect a complete cure.

There are also severe cases where my baths must only be used with the greatest moderation, where often, indeed, they should be temporarily discontinued. In such serious cases it would appear inadvisable for patients themselves to proceed simply on the basis of these directions, without a more intimate acquaintance with my method. In such cases it is better to apply to me by letter, so that no ill effects may result from the application of the cure.
WHAT SHALL WE EAT? WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? THE DIGESTIVE PROCESS

From the explanations given about the friction sitz-bath and human vitality, we have seen that disease can only arise as a consequence of wrong food. It is only through bad digestion that foreign matter can form and disease develop in the body. Thus the questions: “What shall we eat?—What shall we drink?” are of the greatest importance for us.

As is well known, in order to produce electric power, or a constant electric current, certain definite elements are necessary. It is only with the aid of an acid that we are able through the decomposition or transformation of the zinc and carbon plates, to set free the power which formerly was required to retain the plates in their original structure. This power is then conducted as positive and negative current through wires, to be used as electricity. If, however, in place of these elements (zinc and carbon), we were to substitute others, which resemble them—or consist of similar constituents, or even of the same materials (zinc and carbon), but in another form, for instance, pulverized—we should soon notice a difference. We should, then, either get no generation of electric power at all, or it would be essentially changed, diminished, in spite of the fact that the conditions may otherwise be exactly the same as in the case of the zinc and carbon plates. It is similar with the generation of vital power in the human body. Here, also, the development of more or less vital power, depends upon the right choice of elements, in this instance, of food. This is most clearly to be seen in the case of atmospheric air, our chief food. We have only to take a person for some minutes away from his normal air, and put him into another gaseous atmosphere, and we shall see at once how he dies in a few minutes, the new element not enabling him to maintain his vital power.

The injurious effects of a wrong diet are slower and less striking. The boundary between natural food and deadly poison is very wide. The step from the natural to the unnatural is often so small as to be at first scarcely perceptible. But as we know that foreign matter only forms as the result of wrong food, that is, can only arise in the body as the result of bad digestion, it must be our task to avoid such wrong foods and such bad digestion.

In order to make clear this matter of wrong food and bad digestion, I will here cite a few instances which occur in daily life. We meet stout, corpulent people, who assure us that they eat and drink very little, but complain that they nevertheless are always growing stout and stouter. Such persons suffer from over-nutrition. Others are scraggy, lean, emaciated, although they are consuming unusually freely what, in their opinion, are the most nutritious foods and drinks. Judging by the quantity consumed, such persons should be in quite another condition.
The food passes through the body, but the latter is unable to benefit by it. A large part of the food passes away unused, or at all events insufficiently utilized. This proves that the mere fact of foods and drinks passing through the body, is no proof at all of a normal digestion, as many people, unfortunately, seem to think.

We thus have two opposite classes of people. The one demonstrates to us how, by eating and drinking little, one becomes stouter, the other, how by eating and drinking much, one becomes thinner. In spite of apparent contradiction, the reason for the ailment is in both cases the same; that is, bad digestion and wrong feeding. This premised, and we can readily understand how, for instance a consumptive person can eat what he considers the most strengthening, nutritious food without his body benefiting at all; whilst, on the other hand, we shall no longer wonder about the want of appetite on the part of apparently strong, but nervous people.

After these explanations, and remembering the remarks upon vital power in the last chapter, it is not difficult for us to find the way to avoid over-nutrition. The reflective reader will no doubt already have come to the conviction, that the most nourishing and suitable foods and beverages are not flesh-meat, eggs, extracts, wine, beer, cocoa, coffee, tea, etc., but only such foods as can be quickly and easily digested. The more rapidly our body can digest the food presented to it, the more it will be able to utilize such, and therefore the more vital power it will be able to generate. The degree of the vitality depends, therefore, upon the digestibility of the food consumed.

The more difficult of digestion a food is, the longer the time required by the body to perform the work of digestion. If we consume such foods, then we must at any rate, if we will not injure our system, wait before eating again, until the first meal has been properly digested. Unfortunately, this is very seldom done, especially as our daily habits are antagonistic to such apparent fasting. The true significance of fasting is thus practically unknown to us today.* Man disregards altogether, as a rule, the fasts laid down by nature. On the contrary, we see him in winter, where, generally speaking, he has more time than in summer, eating oftener and more than in the latter season. We find almost everywhere the erroneous opinion prevailing that in winter one should eat well and consume plenty fat, in order to be able to withstand the cold. This, however, is in flat contradiction to all natural laws. How often, very often, have I had occasion to observe the injurious effect of eating and drinking too much during the winter. In nature, we find everywhere a certain period of fasting. We see how snakes fast often for weeks, after having taken a good meal. We see how deer and hares for weeks and months live most sparsely, and yet overcome all the fatigues of a raw, cold winter. Were these animals in the situation to obtain the same amount of food as in summer, they would without doubt become ill and be unable to withstand the winter cold. Cold retards, as we know, every process of fermentation, and therefore the digestion. Thus, a quantity of food which in summer would be easily digested, in winter

is much more difficult to digest. Hence the reason for the fact that our domestic animals, which for the most part are fed in the stall, almost always suffer from over-nutrition, are unable to stand the winter cold in the open; whilst animals in a state of nature, can endure even the fiercest storm, for they possess a power of bodily resistance unfortunately far too little regarded to-day.

These expositions now make it obvious to us, that disease only arises through a kind of over-nutrition. And we come thus naturally to the conviction that it is by no means a matter of indifference what we consume, in which form we consume it, and where we consume it.

To render the matter clearer, I will again introduce some examples.

If we drink boiled water, it tastes flat and disagreeable. How refreshing, on the other hand, is a draught of fresh water, how invigorating an apple! Just so with the air. Oppressive and relaxing, producing in many a headache—such is the effect of the stuffy, used up air of the average room, especially if the chamber be small, and a number of persons have been sitting in it. How one longs in such a case for the fresh, animating outside air.

And of like importance is it, where we consume our food. That which we eat in the open air, is always more easily digested than that consumed in the house; because in chewing, the food is mixed with air, and fresh air acts quite differently upon the digestibility of the food than the bad air of our rooms does.

As already stated, those foods which are most easily digestible, are exactly those which are best suited to nourish the body. Over-nutrition, also, is least liable to occur where the food is easily digested. It is, then, our first point to determine what the most readily digested foods are, that is, those which supply us with most vitality. The answer to this all-important and much debated question is as simple as it is natural.
THE INDIGESTIBILITY OF DENATURED FOOD

Those foods which taste good in their natural state, and tempt us to eat, are always those which are most easy of digestion, and which supply us with the most vitality.

All foods which we have to change by cooking, smoking, spicing, salting, pickling, and putting in vinegar, lose in digestibility, and as regards vitality, are far inferior to food in its natural condition, even though the above-named processes may enable the foods to keep longer.

Of cooked and prepared foods, those are most easy of digestion, which are most simply prepared or cooked, and least salted or spiced.

Foods in fluid form, such as soups, and beverages, as beer, wine, cocoa, etc., are much more difficult to digest than those which in their natural condition are solid, and capable of being chewed. For this reason, continued use of fluid nutriment tends to dilatation of the stomach and disturbances of the digestion.

Those foods which in their natural form create disgust and nausea, are always injurious to the health, however good they may taste when in a prepared and cooked condition. And above all, flesh-meat comes under this class of food. No one would ever think of biting into a living ox, or eating raw sheep's flesh. Our instinct and natural feeling may be misled by seasoning and dressing; but foods repulsive to our true instincts, smell and taste, can never be rendered wholesome by such means.

For a clearer comprehension of the principles of natural diet, the following points must be remarked.

All foods are easier of digestion, and more strengthening, when not fully ripe, i.e., in a not yet fully developed state, than if already overripe. Unfortunately, the general public has got the erroneous idea that unripe food is unhealthy, because it causes diarrhea, flux and dysentery. This is quite a mistake. To be sure, a person who is accustomed chiefly to flesh-foods, and who then, by chance, eats an unripe apple, or other unripe fruit, gets diarrhea. But, on the other hand, we have exactly here an excellent proof of the easy digestibility of unripe fruit. Every easily digestible food is rapidly transformed by the fermentive process of digestion, in a manner such as is not the case with foods which are difficult of digestion. If now in the organs of digestion there are foods which are difficult to digest, or to transform by fermentation, they will be acted upon by the quicker fermentive process of the unripe fruit, in such a way that they also will be set in a state of decomposition and fermentation. In this manner arises the diarrhea which is so much, though wrongly, feared. Such a crisis of diarrhea often rids the body in a surprisingly short time of a great deal of the foreign matter in it, and is according to my experience, of the greatest benefit to the organism.

It will be well known to readers, that dogs, which through the over-attention of their owners become too fat, very frequently eat grass, a
food which is not properly intended for a carnivorous animal. The
reason for this conduct is, that the instinct of the dog teaches him that
the grass, by reason of its easy digestibility, is the best aid for his diges-
tion, overloaded with too rich food.

Thus to persons suffering from affections of the stomach, or troubles
of the digestion, unripe fruit is to be recommended instead of ripe; and
the use of such should be continued until the stomach is so far
strengthened as to be again able to digest the fruit ripe.

As with fruit and other foods, so are grains (likewise of very different
degrees of digestibility, according to their preparation, and the manner
in which we eat them), always most easily digested in their most natural
state, that is, as whole grains. Naturally the grinding of the grain gives
the teeth much work, but it is exactly the chewing and the thorough in-
salivation thus caused, that mainly promotes the digestion. Of course,
only those people who are the fortunate possessors of a good set of teeth
can consume grain in this form; those who have lost their dental organs
to a greater or less extent, will not be able to perform the work. Such
patients must chew the grains previously ground. Where the circum-
stances permit it, ground corn is a very important food for the seriously
ill, and should always be used where wholemeal bread cannot yet be
digested. In such a case, coarse ground meal with unripe fruit is of the
greatest service, and wherever the patient is capable of recovery at all,
improvement will very soon take place. In the form of wholemeal
bread, the grains are not so easily digestible as when eaten raw, as above
mentioned. Of all kinds of bread, however, whole wheatmeal bread is
the easiest to digest. For most breads, only the white, mealy interior of
the grain is used, the outside parts being nearly always utilized for
other purposes. In this way a fine meal is obtained, but the bread made
from it gives the digestion far more work to do, than does wholemeal
bread. It thus leads to constipation, the bran, the most important part
of the grain, having been rejected.

Oats, as everyone knows, are an excellent food for horses. But how
much depends upon the form in which the oats are given, in order that
they may prove a valuable food, every horse-owner will confirm. If we
fodder the horses on oats mixed with chaff, they will be able to digest
them most easily and will be best nourished. If, on the contrary, we give
the animals oats without chaff, we shall soon find that they can no longer
digest the fodder so easily. If, finally, we give as fodder other grains
such as wheat or rye, without the addition of chaff, we shall see still
more clearly than before, from the digestion of the horses, that those
foods alone are too heavy. Still more clearly is the difficulty of diges-
tion seen, if we supply the horses only with oats from which the husk
has been removed. The animals grow fat on them, but on the other
hand become constipated and unfit for work.

The easy digestibility of grain is due chiefly to its shell or husk; the
more shell or husk, the better for the digestion. The oat, is, of all grains,
that which has the greatest amount of shell, and therefore much better
adapted as horse-food than wheat or rye.

Although in the dung, oat-husks and chaff are found apparently un-
changed, it is not therefore to be assumed that these have been worth-
less ballast as far as the horse’s digestion is concerned. That would be
a serious error. This ballast is as necessary to the horse for his normal
digestion, as the interior part of the grain. *Food precisely in the form nature gives it to us,* is always the best for the digestion.

For mankind, likewise, it is of the utmost importance in *what form* we take our food. Often we hear people saying: "I cannot digest the pulses, they give me flatulence." But this depends greatly upon the manner in which they have been prepared. In the form of a puree or soup, as they are generally eaten, they certainly are difficult to digest, so that it is no wonder if they cause trouble. As soup, especially, they are objectionable, for soup reaches the stomach *unchewed,* and therefore in a state unprepared for digestion. If, on the contrary, we boil, for instance, the peas, in only a little water, so that when cooked they have absorbed nearly all the moisture, and appear in their natural round form, we shall scarcely consume one third of the quantity that we swallowed down as soup. Furthermore, we shall notice that this smaller quantity, although eaten with the shell, causes no unpleasantness, and is far more strengthening than soup.

I am reminded of a laborer who, from necessity, was obliged to live for some three months on nothing else than a handful of raw peas daily. With evident delight, this man used to relate to me the episodes of that dreadful time, when he often had for hours to let the peas soak in his mouth, in order to get them soft enough to chew. Yet in spite of this scanty food, he maintained that he felt in the highest degree well, and was, in fact, never better in his life. This instance speaks to the high nutritive value of food in its natural condition. It teaches us further, that also when we are dealing with nutrition, the principle of nature, which we recognize everywhere, is again to be found: to perform the most, with the simplest and smallest means.

My expositions may now have made it clear to my readers, how over-nutrition is to be prevented. Of course, I am not able to state exactly what and how much every person, or every patient should eat, in order to avoid over-nutrition again. There are scarcely two patients whose digestive powers are quite alike, so that the exact quantity, or kind, of food can never be decided offhand. Each must find out for himself what suits him best. It must, therefore, suffice to give the relative digestibility of the various foods.

As regards the digestive process itself, the orthodox school gives us no certain basis to go upon. Even the magnificent discoveries of chemistry, by the aid of retorts, balances, and all kinds of other apparatus, are of little significance for the New Science of Healing.

Digestion itself is a process of fermentation in the body. By it, foods are converted into quite different materials within the human system. The body appropriates for itself as much of them as are suitable, that is, assimilable. All foods, the fermentability of which we alter by artificial preparation, or suppress by means of salt, sugar or cooking, are difficult of digestion; that is, the body can only assimilate them with difficulty. Their fermentability being thus influenced, they require a longer time than ordinarily, before they come into a state suitable for digestion. In other words, in order to reach the required condition, they remain much longer in the digestive canal than they should, whereby a higher condition of fermentation and consequently a higher temperature is caused. The greater development of internal heat caused by this
condition, contributes finally to the firmer consistency and darker coloration of the faeces in the intestines.

Digestion begins, as is well known, in the mouth. The foods then reach the stomach, where they mix with the gastric juice, and are thoroughly acted upon. They thus come into a state of decomposition or fermentation which essentially changes them. In the intestines, the process of fermentation increases in intensity, and the fermenting food is further mixed with the secretions of the pancreas, and other digestive juices.

That which is useless for the body is secreted again through the intestines, kidneys and skin. Sometimes we observe how animals completely digest, in a very short time, such apparently altogether indigestible things as tendons and bones. If now we examine the excrements of such animals, we will find absolutely no undigested pieces of bone. With men, on the contrary, we find that the food often remains a whole week in the digestive canal. This gives rise to an abnormal condition of fermentation. The gases developed by this fermentation, which are not at all concerned in building up the body, are conducted to the skin, and are expelled as perspiration and effluvia, and on the other hand as wind. This wind should never be suppressed, since it is highly injurious to the body.

The digestion is normal when the excrements are light brown, soft and compact, and covered with a mucous coating, clearly showing the slimy nature of the various juices of the body. They should be of sausage form and leave the body absolutely unsoiled. We observe this in the case of all healthy animals; and so it should be in the case of healthy men. The end of the rectum is of such appropriate form, that when the digestion is normal, the excrements are exerted without the parts being in any way dirtied. Closet paper is an acquisition for diseased humanity, as I have already remarked; the healthy country population does not use it. Furthermore, the excrements should never emit an obnoxious, disgusting odor.

If this is the case, we must conclude that the fermentive process of the digestion is here more or less abnormal. This leads to constipation or costiveness. The faeces stick firmly in the dried up intestines and cannot be moved at all. The fermentation nevertheless still goes on within. It compels the hard faeces to change in form, and causes an active evolution of gas, which finally begins to penetrate throughout the body. The internal pressure, and tension caused by this condition of fermentation, tends towards the extremities and skin. If now, the latter no longer performs its functions, so that the gaseous foreign matter finds no exit, more and more of it is deposited under the skin. The latter now becomes still more sluggish and its temperature decreases below the normal. Its fine blood-vessels become so saturated with foreign matter that healthy blood, which alone can warm the skin, is no longer able to circulate to the outside of the body. Hence, the external temperature of the latter falls, and the skin assumes a chlorotic color of one kind or another. Usually, there is a pale, corpse-like appearance (see the remarks on Chlorosis, Part II), but the exact color differs, according to the quality of the foreign matter and of the blood. Large quantities of urine in the blood cause the skin to appear red; in other cases the skin may be yellow, brown or greenish. The external colder temperature, in
opposition to the internal heat, causes the gaseous foreign matter to become still harder; compressed together by the united action of the internal pressure and the low external temperature, it fills the surface of the body. In this way, a change is gradually brought about in the form of the body, which we call encumbrance with foreign matter. The extent of such encumbrance can be ascertained by my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression. It is in this manner that all affections of the head, such as diseases of the eyes, ears and brain, mental debility, headaches, and the like arise. With the recognition of this unassailable fact, we solve at once one of the most puzzling riddles to be met with in the treatment of suffering humanity, and at the same time perceive the utter futility of the teachings of that medical school which will cure disease by a purely local treatment.

It is really remarkable what opinions the public has today concerning normal digestion. We often hear people saying, for instance: "My digestion is capital, I can eat so and so many beef-steaks and drink so and so many glasses of wine, without experiencing any indigestion. Everything agrees with me: I have a first-rate appetite." All this may be granted, yet, such habits are quite as injurious as smoking, say, ten cigars daily. Tobacco is, and ever will be, a poison to the body, and the body which has to occupy itself in the endeavor to expel nicotine, must, as a matter of course, suffer in consequence. It is just the same with eating and drinking. A perfectly healthy stomach will refuse to retain even the smallest quantity of inappropriate food. By such complaints as eructation, heartburn and oppression, it indicates immediately that too much has been exacted. A debilitated stomach, on the other hand, tolerates apparently everything, that is to say, it has not the power to resist either unsuitable or superfluous food. In other words, the natural function, the natural instinct is lost. The food leaves the body insufficiently digested, without the latter having received any benefit from it.

The nutritive value of the various foods, depends, it must be specially mentioned, solely and only upon the digestive power of the stomach, and the capability of the system to assimilate; it is another thing than the percentage of nutritive material which the food may contain. Wholemeal bread, stamina, fresh fruit, vegetables and farinaceous foods, boiled in water, and without the addition of fat, sugar or salt, contain, as is well known, far more assimilable material for the body than the best wine, the most expensive fleshmeat, eggs or cheese. Without doubt, these last named foods, according to chemical analysis, also contain those constituents of which the human body is composed, but this is no proof at all that they therefore afford us the most appropriate nutriment.

The human body is able to extract from the simplest aliments, such as grains of corn, all those constituents which chemistry has pointed to as indispensable for its structure. Grain, such as we find in wholemeal bread, well chewed and insalivated, becomes sour immediately it enters the stomach. Through the process of digestion it is converted into important nutritive material for the body, alcohol, sugar, etc., being formed. Such material is readily assimilated by the body, because it has been formed by it. Those constituents of the grain which cannot be assimilated, are expelled again from the body in a certain definite form and of definite color.
Although the proofs brought forward by me often do not find acknowledgment, the army of continually increasing diseases certainly does not exactly bear favorable witness to the progress of medical science. The public has here a gauge by which to measure the results of the practice of the orthodox medical school. How many have allowed themselves to be led astray by the false teachings of the medical profession; how many have broken Nature’s laws in the good faith that they were acting well and wisely. But every transgression brings its own natural punishment in the form of disease or sickness.

I cannot refrain here from publishing part of a letter received by me from a distant land, from an enthusiastic missionary in Honolulu. He wrote: “The natives here, before the whiteman was known, lived exclusively upon poi (the national dish of Honolulu, consisting of taro root beaten into a paste with water, forming an exceedingly nutritious food), with bananas and other fruits. Their only drink was pure water. They thus lived on a purely natural diet and their stature was gigantic, they were overflowing with health and strength. Then came the white-man and taught the native that only flesh could give strength and only alcohol, particularly gin, produces energy. It did not continue long before the first cattle were imported and gin was spreading its blessing through the land. In the annals of Hawaii, the name is even recorded of the Hawaiian chief who first—on May 18th, 1819—openly changed his former manner of living. Pork has now become the national food and gin the national beverage; but with what results! The majority of the natives (Kanakas) suffer from eruption of the skin, and asthma; sexual diseases are common and there is a great tendency to leprosy, which reaps a rich harvest amongst them.” We see, then, how the natives on the new manner of living, brought to them by our much-lauded civilization, at once became diseased. The fact is another proof of the utter falsity of the theory of dietetics taught by the medical profession. In this case, naturally, the warm tropical climate was most favorable to the propagation of the disease which, in a cold climate like ours, would have been much slower in making its appearance.

Let us now consider the theoretical principles upon which a natural system of diet is based.
THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES THAT DEMAND A RATIONAL, NATURAL SYSTEM OF DIET

We sustain our bodies through two organs: the lungs and the stomach. The reception of substances through inoculation with fluids is contrary to nature, and therefore always accompanied by injurious effects. The body has a sentinel for each: the nose for the former, and the tongue for the latter. Unhappily, as experience teaches us, neither is thoroughly incorruptible. There can hardly be a doubt that the fresh mountain air is the best food for our lungs; and in breathing such, our sense of smell is fully satisfied. He who has always lived in this pure air finds it quite impossible to remain for hours in smoky rooms, for his sense of smell warns him at each breath he draws. But if he often frequents such places, the warning voice gradually grows fainter, until finally silenced; indeed, the sense of smell at last becomes so accustomed to the bad air that this even appears pleasant. The sense has been corrupted and time is required before this morbid appetite can again be cured.

But, as we breathe from 16 to 20 times every minute, the ill effects of the direct absorption of foreign matter rapidly make themselves apparent, and thus it probably is that our understanding soon assumes the guidance, when our sense of smell has deserted us.

It is even worse with the tongue, which is unfortunately corrupted from our childhood, and which can, therefore, hardly be regarded as reliable at all. It is well known, indeed, how the sense of taste can be made to conform to our habits. Nevertheless, it is of prime importance that the body should receive the right kind of nutriment; for all unnatural foods contain substances which are foreign to the body, and thus give rise to disease, as we have already seen.

Let us, then, consider the question: "What diet is the natural one?"

As we can no longer place full reliance on the tongue, we must seek to obtain an answer to this question by the aid of careful observations and conclusions in other directions.

Considered as a whole, the question is a purely scientific one. For its solution, therefore, we must adopt the only method admissible in science, the so-called inductive method, drawing general conclusions from particular cases. We may divide our task into three parts; we must (1.) Collect observations; (2.) Draw conclusions therefrom; (3.) Make experiments.

The field of observation is an extremely wide one, and it is quite impossible for any one person to familiarize himself with every part. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a few excursions, just as one might make, if one desired to acquaint oneself with the flora of a country.

The ground to be traversed, in making a scientific enquiry into the question of diet, is so extensive that we must decide from the very commencement to keep our consideration within the closest bounds.
For, to view the matter more comprehensively, we should have to inquire into the food of every organic being whatever. It will, however, suffice for us, if, in order to draw conclusions and to gain a foundation for systematic experiments, we consider only the higher forms of animals, that is, those nearer akin to ourselves. But to save digressions, I shall assume that you are familiar with all points on which general agreement prevails, and which are evident from observation, or have been proved beyond doubt.

A single glance at life in nature tells us that beings, in order to maintain the transformation of material going on, must, necessarily, obtain nourishment, in the choice of which, however, they are decidedly limited. A plant which grows luxuriously in the saliferous soil of the sea-coasts, dries when transplanted inland; one which flourishes in dry sandy ground, withers in the garden; and cultivated plants accustomed to rich humus, on the contrary, cannot grow in sand.

We observe quite the same thing in the animal kingdom, and in such a marked degree, that we can accurately classify animals according to their food. The classification of animals into those which feed on flesh and those which eat vegetable food only, is known to all; but this division is only a superficial one. On examining the matter closely, we find that we must separate the insect-eaters (insectovora) from the flesh-eaters proper (carnivora); and that the vegetable-eaters may be divided into those which live on herbs, grass and the like (herbivora) and those which live on fruit (frugivora). Besides these, we find some few which live on both kinds of food (omnivora). Our observations must also extend to the organs which aid in nutrition, in the case of each class. These afford us so good a clue to the diet, that we can determine, even from the skeleton, to what class the animal belongs. We will turn our attention chiefly to the teeth, the digestive canal, the organs of sense which guide the animal to its food, and the manner in which it nourishes its young. Thus, there are four excursions which we propose to make into the territory we have marked for observation.

As you are aware, teeth are divided into three classes: Incisors or cutting teeth, canines or dog-teeth, and molars or grinding teeth. The incisors of carnivorous animals are little developed, and hardly used at all, whereas the canines are of striking length. They project far beyond the rest and in the opposite row a special gap is necessary for their reception. They are pointed, smooth, and slightly curved. They are in no way suited for chewing, but especially adapted for seizing and holding the prey. In the case of predatory animals we call these teeth fangs, and can observe how they really are used as such. For dividing the flesh into small pieces, the back teeth are employed, the surface of which is covered with points. These points do not meet, but fit closely side by side, so that in the operation of chewing they only mechanically separate the muscular fibres of the flesh. A lateral motion of the jaw would hinder this process, nor is it possible in the carnivora. It is therefore clear that animals of this class cannot grind their food. We see, for instance, how hard it is for dogs to well masticate pieces of bread, so that they have finally to swallow the food nearly unchewed.

In the herbivorous animals, the incisors are developed for biting off grass and herbs. The canine teeth are usually stunted, the molars are broad, and well adapted for crushing and grinding herbaceous food.
MAN A FRUGIVOROUS ANIMAL

THERE are not many frugivorous animals; for us, the anthropoid (man-like) apes are the most important. It is in the frugivora that we find the teeth most evenly developed. They have nearly all the same height, only the canines projecting a little beyond the others, though not enough to enable them to serve the same purpose as in the carnivora. They are conical, but blunt at the top and not smooth, so that they could not serve for seizing prey. One can see that they are very powerful; indeed, we know that the anthropoid apes can perform astonishing feats with their teeth. The molars of these animals are furnished at the top with fold of enamel, and as the lower jaw admits of ample lateral motion, their action may be compared to that of millstones. The circumstance that not a single niolar is pointed, is of special significance, for thus we see that they have not one tooth intended for chewing flesh. This is the more remarkable, because the omnivora, to which only the bears, properly speaking, belong, have both pointed and broad-topped molars. Of course, bears also have canines, like those of the carnivora, without which they could not seize their prey; the incisors, on the contrary, resembling those of the frugivora.

Now, which of these sets of teeth most resembles that of man? There is no room for doubt, for we can perceive without difficulty that the human teeth are formed almost precisely like those of the frugivorous animals. In man the canines do not grow quite so long as they do in the frugivora, and project very little, or not at all, beyond the others, but this difference is not material. It has often been concluded, from the mere presence of the canine teeth, that the human body is also organized for a flesh diet. This conclusion, however, would be justified only if the canines in man were able to fulfill the same function as the canines of the carnivora; and if, like the bears, we had at least a few corresponding back-teeth for dividing the flesh.

The conclusions which we must draw from our observations are as follows: (1.) Man's teeth do not resemble those of the carnivora, therefore he is not a carnivorous animal; (2.) Man's teeth do not resemble those of the herbivora, therefore he is not an herbivorous animal; (3.) Man's teeth do not resemble those of the omnivora, therefore he is not an omnivorous animal; (4.) Man's teeth almost exactly resemble those of the anthropoid frugivora, therefore it is highly probable that he is a frugivorous animal.

The false deduction mentioned above, is frequently brought forward in another form, as follows: "Judging by his teeth, man is neither a carnivorous, nor an herbivorous animal, but stands in the middle position between the two, therefore he is both." We need scarcely point out, that this conclusion is logically quite untenable. The notion of a middle position is much too general and indefinite to find application where
scientific proof is required; only in mathematics does it admit of a
definite conception.

Let us now enter upon our second excursion through the rich field of
observation, and turn our attention to the digestive canal of the animals.
Predatory animals have a small, almost round stomach, and the intestines
are from 3 to 5 times as long as the body, measuring the latter
from the mouth to the root of the tail. The herbivora, particularly the
ruminants, have a large compound stomach, and the intestines are from
20 to 28 times the length of the body. In the frugivora, the stomach is
somewhat broader than in the carnivora, and in the duodenum they
possess a continuation of it, which may be described as a second stomach.
The length of the intestines is about 10 to 12 times that of the body.
In anatomical works it is often stated that the intestinal canal in man
is from 3 to 5 times as long as the body and consequently more suited
for a flesh diet. This is to accuse Nature of a flat contradiction: as
regards the teeth she has formed man, in the popular opinion, as an
omnivorous animal; as regards his intestines as a carnivorous one. But
this contradiction is only apparent. In the above comparison, the length
of the human body has been measured from crown to sole; whereas to
conform with the other cases, only the distance from the mouth to
the end of the spine ought to be measured. The conclusion drawn,
therefore, is a false one. The length of the human intestines is from
18 to 28 feet, depending upon the height of the individual, and the body
from head to end of spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a division yielding a quotient
of about 10 or 11. Hence, we arrive at the conclusion that MAN IS A
FRUGIVOROUS ANIMAL.

On beginning our third excursion, let us consult the sign posts to our
diet—the senses. It is chiefly by the senses of smell and taste that ani-
mals are directed to their food and at the same time incited to eat.
When a predatory animal finds the scent of game, his eyes begin to
sparkle, he follows the trail with eagerness, springs upon his prey and
greedily laps up the warm blood, all this evidently affording him the
keenest pleasure. The herbivorous animal, on the contrary, passes
quietly by his fellow creatures, and can at most be induced by other
reasons to attack them, his sense of smell would never betray him
into eating flesh; he will even leave his natural food untouched if it is
sprinkled with blood. The senses of smell and sight lead him to grass
and herbs, which also gratify his taste. We notice the same thing in
the case of the frugivora, whose senses direct them to the fruits of the
tree and field.

But how do the human organs of sense act? Do the senses of sight
and smell ever entice us into slaughtering an ox? Would a child, who
had never heard anything of the slaughtering of animals, even if it had
already eaten meat, ever think, on looking at a fatted ox: "That would
be a tid-bit for me"? Only when we can associate in our mind the con-
nection between the living animal and the roast as it comes upon the
table, are we capable of such thoughts; they are not given to us by
Nature.

The very idea of killing is abhorrent to our senses, and raw flesh is
agreeable neither to the eyes nor the nose. Why are slaughter-houses
always being removed further and further from our towns? Why are
there, in many places, laws forbidding the transportation of flesh
uncovered? Can this in point of fact be styled a natural food, when it is so offensive both to eye and nose? Before being eaten, it has, by means of condiments, to be rendered attractive to the senses of smell and taste, unless indeed these have already been abnormally deadened. How delightful, on the other hand, do we find the fragrance of fruit. It is surely no accident that reporters at fruit-shows almost invariably express their feelings in the set phrase: “The sight of the fruit makes one’s mouth water.” I may remark that the various grains also possess an agreeable, if faint, odor, and have also a pleasant taste, even in the raw state. There is nothing repulsive to us in harvesting and in cooking grain; and not without reason has the country-man been called a happy and contented rustic. Thus, for the second time, we must draw the conclusion: “By nature man is decidedly a frugivorous animal.”

In examining, on our third excursion, the arrangements made by Nature for the propagation of the species, the observations are more difficult. All animals, on their entrance into life, are provided with a food which favors their rapid development. For new-born babes, the mother’s milk is undoubtedly the only natural food. And here we observe that a great many mothers are quite incapable of performing their sacred duties, their organism not being in a condition to produce the nutrition for the child. This is especially deplorable, because such children are thus deprived at the very commencement of their life of the natural standard for sensuous impressions, no artificial food resembling the natural one in every respect. Observation shows us that the mothers of the so-called “better classes,” whose chief nourishment is flesh-meat, suffer most in this respect, and are obliged to employ wet-nurses from the country, where very little flesh-meat is eaten. As a rule, such nurses on securing a situation, then live on the same food as the other inmates of the town house, and as a consequence not seldom lose the ability to suckle the child. On voyages, oat-meal gruel is given to nursing mothers; for on the diet usually supplied on board ship, consisting as it does largely of flesh-diet, their breasts would soon dry up.

From these observations we draw the conclusion, that flesh-diet affords little or no aid in the production of the mother’s milk. (We do not mean to say, that on a vegetarian diet every mother could nurse her own child; for this, a certain degree of health is also requisite, which cannot be attained all at once.)

Thus, for the third time, we are forced to the conclusion that man is naturally a frugivorous animal.

If our conclusion be correct, it necessarily follows that the greater part of mankind has wandered more or less from a natural diet. Creatures of Nature have turned aside from their natural food! That sounds monstrous, and needs still further proofs. Is it possible, then, that other creatures can likewise forsake their natural food; and what consequences would this have? This question must be answered before we can proceed.

We are well aware that dogs and cats can be accustomed to vegetable diet; but can we also adduce instances of vegetable feeding animals having become accustomed to flesh diet? I was once enabled to observe an extremely interesting case. A family reared a young deer, which soon made friends with the house-dog. She often saw the latter lapping meat-broth, and soon attempted to take her share at meal-times. At first, she
always turned away with signs of disgust at the mere taste of the broth; but she repeated the attempts, and in a few weeks ate her share with relish. In a few weeks more she could even eat fleshmeat, which she at length preferred to her natural food. But the effects were soon observable; the animal became ill and died before it was a year old. I may add that this deer was not confined, but ran about at will in the garden and woods.

We know, too, that the frugivorous apes can be easily habituated in confinement to a flesh diet, but then as a rule, die of consumption within a year or two. This is usually attributed to the climate, but as the other denizens of the tropics thrive quite well in our zone, we are justified in assuming that it is the unnatural food which is principally to blame. Recent investigations also confirm this view.

It is, therefore, certain that animals may turn from their natural food; and thus the assumption that a great part of mankind has done the same, becomes still more probable. But if this be the case, the consequences must also be perceptible to us—diseases must surely appear, or have already appeared.

Should we ask in sober truth, how many persons have never required a physician, I believe we would find very few indeed. And how many are there who really die of old age? The cases are so rare that the newspapers usually record them. There are extremely few persons to be found who are not encumbered with foreign matter. In general, the more frugivorous country-folk, though not living strictly in accordance with Nature, are more fortunate in that respect; and though fresh air may play its part, food is here the prime factor. Although it is certain, that the unsatisfactory condition of our health is partly the result of other causes, we can ascertain by a comparison with the animal kingdom, that food is the most important cause. For instance, animals kept in the stable live in the most unfavorable hygienic conditions imaginable; they are forced to breathe continually the gases issuing from their excrements, and are almost wholly deprived of free exercise. They must naturally become diseased in consequence, and one can take it for granted, that such cattle are never quite healthy. But despite these unfavorably hygienic conditions, there are not so many diseases prevalent amongst these animals as amongst men, who in all these respects can and do take much better care of themselves. The blame, therefore, must be laid chiefly on the food consumed.
PROOF OF THE BENEFICIAL VALUE OF VEGETABLE DIET

W e have now proceeded far enough to take a last step, and prove by experiment the tenableness or untenableness of our conclusions. Two objections, often raised, we can examine at the same time. The first is that man, in consequence of higher organization, is not subject to the same conditions as creatures standing on a lower level. And the second objection is, that through long observance of a flesh diet, the human system has perhaps adjusted itself to the new diet in accordance with the Darwinian theory of adaption. This second objection is again divided into two parts: first that the whole human race has undergone this process of adaption; and secondly, that adults, at least, could not without danger abandon the diet to which they have become accustomed.

All these questions can be finally settled only by experiments, undertaken both with children and adults. And many such experiments have already been made, the results of which I shall here briefly sum up. In a number of families children have been brought up from birth without flesh-meat, and I have made a special point of watching their development. I can confidently assert, that the experiments have resulted in favor of a natural diet, i.e., a diet from which flesh is excluded. The children develop admirably both physically and mentally, whether as regards understanding, will or temper.

This leads me to a few special remarks on education as regards morality. This question has become a burning one, lamentations over the immorality of youth being a matter of every-day discussion. Now, what is the worst enemy of morality? Ask the clergy of all religions, ask philosophers and teachers of ethics, and you will always get the same answer: "The sensual passions." Extraordinary trouble has been taken to suppress the passions, but for the most part by means of unnatural remedies, such as excessive fasting, scourging, monastic confinement, etc., of course, therefore without much effect. But just as a general can conquer the enemy most quickly and surely, by preventing him from drawing up his army in order of battle, so it is with the educator. If he can succeed in preventing the development of the sensual passions, the arch-enemy of morality is overcome; one chief means to this end is the nourishment of children on an unstimulating, natural diet. Experiments have proved the correctness of these statements, and the fact is of such high importance, that it cannot be sufficiently emphasized.

Freedom from sensual passions, and the peace of mind thereby obtained, likewise form a sure foundation for an excellent intellectual training. Every psychologist knows, that a state of contentment is by far the most favorable to mental activity, to clear thinking and sound judgment; and this can hardly be attained in any way so successfully as by a vegetarian diet.
Though I would willingly pursue this theme further, I regret that I must break off here for fear of trespassing too long on your attention. We must, however, still just consider the many experiments which have been made with grown persons, we advocates of the natural system of living standing before you as examples. What results we have attained, can be most readily gathered from the fact that we have become, and remain, faithful adherents of this mode of living. I would here remark that you must not forget that most vegetarians have been driven to adopt their diet by serious illness. While they themselves, therefore, are glad that they have been able to regain tolerable health by this means, one cannot, of course, expect all of them to be strong and ruddy complexioned; many attain to such health, others do not. For instance, take the case of Theodor Hahn, who at the age of 29 was on the verge of the grave, and his recovery held to be impossible by the doctors. By the aid of a natural diet he attained fair health, and was enabled to live 30 years longer. The experiment assuredly resulted in favor of the fleshless diet, so that it really seems strange that our opponents should cry out triumphantly: "You see he only lived to be 59 years of age!"

The New Science of Healing without Drugs and without Operations has proved the unstimulating diet to be the natural one, and absolutely essential for any thorough cure. Experience, too, has proved that the cure always goes on more rapidly if a strictly unstimulating diet is followed. Those who cannot make up their minds to forsake the fleshpots and give up spirituous drinks, greatly retard their recovery; since they are continually conveying new foreign matter into their systems, which has to be again expelled. The disposition to disease is therefore never gotten rid of.

Persons who are tolerably well, are better in a position to tax their bodies with such additional work, although it is always to their own disadvantage. He who would regain health, however, requires all his physical energy for expelling the morbid matter; and this strength, as experience shows, is only to be obtained from an unstimulating system of diet. The prevailing mixed diet is sufficient to explain to us why sickness and sickness are to be met at every turn.
WHAT SHALL WE EAT AND DRINK?

YOU will now ask for details as to exactly what to eat and drink. With reference to beverages, I must return once more to our field of observation. Except man, we find no animal that naturally chooses any fluid other than water to allay its thirst. It is noted that animals nearly always seek flowing water, and prefer to drink from rivers or brooks, rather than from springs gushing from the rocks; which accords with the proved fact that water which has been exposed to the rays of the sun, and flowed over gravel, is preferable to fresh spring-water. Animals which feed on succulent food, drink very little, and man himself is seldom thirsty if he does not neglect juicy fruits in his diet. But when he does need drink, water is for him, too, the only natural beverage. Even fruit-juices mingled with the water, may easily occasion him to drink more copiously than necessary, at least when they contain a large admixture of sugar. If we would be cured of disease, we must keep strictly to the beverage intended for us by Nature, and must quench our thirst with water only.

But what are we to eat? Nature points to fruits; and a fruit diet is, therefore, the best. All fruits and grains, all berries, and roots which are attractive to the senses of sight, smell and taste, may serve us for food. We find such in abundance in all regions and zones of the earth, except perhaps in the coldest. The latter are, therefore, not suited to be the home of man, and we find their inhabitants physically stunted and mentally but little developed.

As far as possible, the gifts of Nature should be consumed in their natural form. This, of course, is often practicable, on account of our degenerated condition of health, especially as regards the teeth. As a rule, however, we do well to avoid, whenever possible, all artificial condiments and extracts, all concentrated food being unnatural. Nature never offers us such. The addition of sharp spices, and if possible, of sugar and salt, is also to be avoided.

Food is now-a-days often cooked very improperly; for instance, the water used in boiling, which absorbs a great deal of nutritious matter, is usually poured away, and the washed out vegetables then brought to the table. This is altogether wrong. All vegetables ought to be cooked in as little water as possible, or in a steamer and the water left on them. Regarding the manner of preparing the various dishes, I must beg you to consult some of the many vegetarian cookery-books.*

But it would be a mistake to suppose that every dish there described is to be recommended for sick persons. One cannot perform one's regular work with an injured arm, neither can a debilitated stomach

digest in a normal manner. It speaks best itself as to what it can digest. As soon as eructations, or pain in the stomach, or wind, or a sour taste, or any other irregularity is experienced, it is a proof that we have either eaten too much, or have eaten something unsuitable. The patient will soon find out what is good for him, if he observes carefully. The best thing in most cases at first will be wholesome bread, if carefully and thoroughly chewed. If this cannot be digested, unbolted wheatmeal can be eaten with good results, for this admits of being swallowed only when thoroughly insalivated, so that the patient runs no great risk of eating too much. Great moderation in eating, as well as the choice of suitable food, is of the utmost importance to the patient. Even the most suitable sick-diet is injurious if the patient eats too freely.

For the sick, oatmeal gruel is a most suitable food. It should be made thick with no addition, unless a little salt and fresh unboiled milk. Milk should never be taken other than cold and unboiled. First see, however, whether it is unpleasant to the smell, or taste, in which case it is unsuited for food. Do not imagine that it can be improved by boiling; boiled milk is much more difficult to digest, because it ferments more slowly and the unhealthy constituents are not expelled by the boiling, but still remain in the milk. It has consequently little nutritive value, and at most tends to render the body stout, without strengthening it. Fresh fruit may be eaten at meal times. In order to afford some variety, although this is not exactly essential, we may mention further rice, barley, etc., to which a relish can best be given by adding green vegetables, e.g. cauliflower and asparagus or stewed fruit. A great abundance of food is at the command of all healthy, or comparatively healthy, persons. A glance at one of the vegetarian cookery-books will convince anyone that he will not have to suffer from want of food.

To prevent all misunderstanding, I would again call attention to the fact, that a person seriously ill, in particular one suffering from severe indigestion, should eat only the very simplest food, and only such as must be thoroughly chewed. The best diet for such a patient is whole wheatmeal bread and fruit; no attention being paid to the palate until improvement has set in.

But does it taste good? I hear some ask. Whence comes pleasure in eating? It is called forth by the stimulus exerted by the food on the gustatory nerves. This stimulus is compared with others to which we are accustomed, and it pleases us in the measure it corresponds with them. By way of exception it may be somewhat enhanced, and then affords us super-pleasure. But should this be oft repeated, we grow used to it, and are then no longer able to experience the increased degree of satisfaction. Thus, as soon as we become accustomed to exquisite pleasures, they afford us as much, but no more enjoyment than the earlier ones, which were less refined and costly; and these latter have the advantage of there being no need to overstimulate the nerves, in order to obtain a pleasing sensation.

And shall I again remind you of the consequences alluded to at the beginning? It was unnatural food which encumbered man with foreign matter; a natural diet does not convey such into the system, or at least only in those cases where it cannot be properly digested; or where moderation in eating is neglected. If we are able to get rid of the morbid matter, a natural diet affords us a guarantee that we can remain
healthy, provided we do not altogether neglect the other conditions of health.

May the many blessings, then, which a natural manner of living confer upon the individual, the family, the entire nation, soon become known everywhere, throughout the land!

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING GOOD WHOLEMEAL BREAD

As adopted by Louis Kuhne

Put 3 lbs. of unbolted wheatmeal, or of unbolted flour of any other grain (in tropical regions, maize with wheatmeal or rice, etc.), in a dish, pour over it about 1 1/2 pints of cold water and mix thoroughly. Cold water is to be preferred to warm, as experience shows that warm water sets the bread in fermentation more readily than cold, and though this may render the bread somewhat lighter, it will be less nutritious and pleasant to the taste.

Now divide the dough into two equal parts, forming each into a long shaped loaf; lay them upon dry tiles (not bricks) sprinkled with wholemeal, wet the loaves well on the top with water, and place each with its tile upon an empty flower-pot in a quick oven.

No other articles, or dishes, should stand in the oven at the same time.

The heat in the oven must be kept up by a steady fire.

After half an hour, during which the oven must not be opened, turn the front side of the loaves to the back.

After another quarter of an hour, see whether the upper crust is well and firmly baked, and then turn the loaves over, as they are usually still soft on the bottom.

The loaves must now bake until they sound quite hollow when tapped in the middle with the finger; this usually takes half an hour longer. One may then feel sure that the bread is well baked and the crust not too hard.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING WHOLEMEAL GRUEL

For one plate of gruel, stir a heaped tablespoonful of wholemeal into a thin paste with a little water. Pour this into boiling water, and let it boil some minutes, stirring continually. Salt and butter should be added very sparingly, or not at all. This gruel also tastes very good, when sprinkled over with currants.

HINTS FOR THE PROPER SELECTION OF A NATURAL DIET

Breakfast: Wholemeal bread and fruit; or wholemeal gruel with bread; or oatmeal porridge with fruit and bread. Milk only unboiled.

Dinner: If soup, it should be thick; or cereals, served as thick porridges such as rice, barley, groats, oatmeal, made only with water and a little butter, or perhaps with the addition of a little fruit; or pulse, such as peas, beans, lentils, boiled thick with water only, and not mashed, seasoned with marjoram or pepper-wort if liked; or any vegetable that the region affords, and that is in season; or stewed or fresh fruit, with wholemeal bread.

Supper: Wholemeal bread and fruit (fresh or stewed); or a gruel of flour or wholemeal, boiled thick, with bread or fruit.
SOME SIMPLE RECIPES

Red Cabbage and Apples. A large head of red cabbage is cut into
shreds and steamed with about half a cupful of water until half soft.
Then add 4 to 6 sour apples, cut into thin slices, with a little salt and
butter, and steam until all the moisture is absorbed. (Also tastes very
good without the salt and butter.) For three persons.

White Cabbage and Tomatoes. A head of white cabbage is cut and
steamed as above, then add about half a cupful of tomato-extract—or
from 4 to 10 (according to size) fresh tomatoes passed through a sieve—
with a little salt and butter; lay 6 to 8 raw, peeled potatoes, simply cut in
half, on the top, and without stirring, steam well the whole. (Also tastes
very good without the salt and butter.) Pepper-wort may be used in-
stead of tomatoes. For three persons.

Spinach and Potatoes. Spinach after being gathered should be twice
washed, chopped (in the raw state) and steamed soft with very little
water, a small quantity of salt and butter and some raw potatoes. Should
any liquid remain, add a tablespoonful of wholemeal.

Cabbage and Groats. The cabbage is pulled into small pieces, washed
and boiled with about 2 cupfuls of water. When pretty soft, add a little
salt and butter and half a cupful of groats; stir and boil until the groats
are soft.

Carrots and Potatoes. Cut 5 to 8 carrots (according to size) into long
strips, and steam in about a cupful of water. Then lay on the top 6 to 8
raw, peeled potatoes, cut in half, and cook, with a little salt and butter.
(Also tastes good without the salt and butter.) For three persons.

Turnips and Potatoes. Slice some large turnips, and steam in 1 to 1 1/2
cupfuls of water until half soft; add a little salt and butter and 6 to 8
raw, peeled potatoes and steam thoroughly. Also tastes very good with-
out the salt and butter.) For three persons. This and the last dish may
be cooked together; they taste excellent so.

Rice and Apples. 1/2 lb. rice, and 4 to 8 apples cut in slices, with 4
cupfuls of water, boil slowly to a stiff porridge. Very tasty. A little
salt and butter may be added, but it is not necessary. For three persons.

Simple Rice Pudding. To the above rice porridge, add 1/4 lb. currants
and bake in a dish buttered and dusted over with bread crumbs.

Haricots and Tomatoes. 1/2 lb. haricots are placed the evening before
in cold water, and then in the morning boiled with sufficient water added
to cover them. When soft, add about half a cupful of tomato-extract, or
5 to 10 fresh tomatoes passed through a sieve, add a little salt and butter,
if desired. It is best after adding the tomato sauce, to keep the dish
standing warm for 1 to 2 hours. If there should be liquid remaining,
then add a spoonful of wholemeal to thicken it. Pepper-wort or mar-
joram may be used in place of tomatoes. Quite sufficient for two per-
sons.

Green Beans and Apples. Cut the threads off the beans and break
each bean into pieces; put in boiling water and then add sour or unripe
apples cut in slices, chopped parsley or onions, and a little salt and butter
then added. When the beans are soft, a little wholemeal should be
added as thickening.
Lentils and Prunes. Soak ½ lb. lentils the evening before, and then boil soft over a slow fire, with about 30 prunes and sufficient water to cover them. A little salt and butter may be added if desired. For three persons.

Mushrooms and Potatoes. The mushrooms are well washed, and steamed soft with chopped parsley or onions. A little salt and butter is then added, and the liquid thickened to a sauce with two tablespoonfuls of wholemeal. Potatoes boiled in their skins, are then peeled, cut in pieces, and added to mushrooms in the sauce. The whole is then boiled and finally kept standing warm for some time.

Beetroot salad. The beetroot is washed and baked soft on a tile in the oven, then peeled, cut in slices, and served with diluted lemon juice.

Lettuce. Wash the lettuce and prepare with a little oil, lemon juice (not essence), and a little sugar.

Potato and Apple-Salad. Potatoes well boiled in their skins are peeled and cut in slices. A few sour apples are likewise sliced, and both stirred together with a little oil and lemon juice.

Peas and Lentils in the most digestible form. Unshelled dried peas or lentils are soaked the evening before in cold, and, if possible, soft water. The next morning put in a pot with only enough water to cover them. A little salt (very little), pepper-wort and marjoram may be added. Boil the pulse well, but so that when done, all, or nearly all, the water is absorbed. The peas or lentils thus keep their original form and are more nutritious and easier of digestion than when mashed up or served with butter.

Potato dumplings. (For two persons). Boil well a quart of mealy potatoes. Then peel and cool, and rub through a grater. Cut some bread into dice and fry in butter. Mix these well with an egg, the grated potatoes and a little wholemeal or flour, and with the hand form them into balls about the size of an apple. Then roll them in wholemeal or flour, and put in boiling water for about 10 minutes. Care must be taken that they do not become sodden. They may be eaten with any fruit, onion, or butter sauce.
PART TWO

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.
SLEEPELESSNESS

THE doctrine of the unity of diseases applies also to nervous and mental disorders. The nineteenth century has rightly been called the century of nervous diseases, for they are now to be found everywhere in a myriad forms. Infinite pains are taken to give correct names to all the new diseases, and to determine their nature and cause, with a view to deciding upon some, at all events approximate, system of treating them.

Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Neuralgia, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Insanity, Imbecility and Paralysis are diseases known everywhere, not to mention other similar disorders having the same cause.

With the increase of these serious nervous complaints, new external forms are always making their appearance. But such external forms offer no definite clue to a right understanding of the nature of the diseases. If, however, we examine the condition of nervous patients we always find signs of some internal disquiet or uneasiness. The patient has always a certain unconscious, indefinable feeling of disease, without knowing the cause, and without confessing to the disorder itself.

We find one person excessively talkative, while another is quiet and taciturn. Many suffer much from sleeplessness, others exhibit restless activity, and others again are remarkable for their unconquerable laziness. One will go about with the idea of suicide, because he thinks himself superfluous, and is dissatisfied with the world. There we see a millionaire daily tormented by groundless fears for the future that never desert him. Others are always trembling all over. Some lose the use of, it may be a limb, one side, or the whole body. And then there are the most diverse and often contradictory symptoms of insanity, one of the worst of which is paralysis. We see, moreover, that these diseases prevent people, more or less, from exercising their faculties. One loses the mastery over his limbs, another is no longer master of his thoughts, his will, or his words. Were we to observe thousands of nervous patients, we should find scarcely two in whom the outward symptoms were exactly alike, so various are the form that these diseases take. No one need be surprised, therefore, that amid so many conflicting symptoms, the medical profession has found no sufficient basis to go upon as regards clear understanding, nomenclature and cure of nervous diseases. Drugs have produced neither improvement nor cure in these nervous cases, even if temporary paralyzing of the nerves is sometimes attained.
It is quite an error to imagine that the drugs themselves ever effect any result. It is really wholly and solely the system, which seeks to get rid of the injurious matter either with increased or diminished activity.

In one case there are clear signs of increased activity of the system, with a view to forcible expulsion of the poison. This occurs when the medicine is given in such small doses, that it cannot have a paralyzing effect on the system. In the case of larger (allopathic) doses of poisonous drugs, traces of paralysis are clearly to be observed. At the same time, the efforts of the body to regain health (acute diseases) and the outward symptoms of the chronic complaint are likewise paralyzed. This circumstance explains the temporary disappearance and regular recurrence of symptoms under allopathic treatment. At first they are suppressed by the nerves being paralysed; but when the body recovers a little they reappear. Strong medicinal poisons in large doses paralyse the body to such an extent that death ensues. In the case of lesser doses, this paralysis may not cause death, but at any rate it injures the entire system.

It may confidently be asserted that many nervous disorders are really caused by the employment of drugs, which have at first been administered to cure some less serious complaint. In very small doses, the effect on the body is apparently just the contrary to paralysis, for instead of being paralysed, the body makes redoubled efforts to free itself of the poison. The increased activity, however, is only a preparatory stage to paralysis, and can never be anything else.

As for the cure of nervous diseases, it cannot be denied that the much lauded medical profession stands utterly helpless. Indeed, its representatives have frequently confessed their total inability to aid in such cases. Change of air, diversion by travel, and similar beneficial measures of relief are recommended. But even if temporary relief is thus attained, we still plainly see by such advice, how little medical men know of the cause and nature of nervous diseases. That which is impossible for the orthodox medical school, that which has puzzled the brains of its representatives, has been effected and clearly explained by the New Science of Healing. My reports of cures, and the accompanying letters of thanks and testimonials from a small number of my many patients, speak more plainly and convincingly than all scientific and theoretical expositions. I may be permitted, therefore, to limit myself here to some of the chief points of importance in connection with these disorders.

As is well known, we possess two kinds of nerves: nerves which are controlled by the will, and those which regulate the functions of breathing, digestion and circulation. But when I assert that all diseases arising from the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, are also nervous diseases, many may at first be surprised. The matter is easily explained. We first become conscious of a disease when it interferes with the normal functions of the body, or occasions pain. This implies, naturally a more or less advanced stage of the disease, which nevertheless the Science of Facial Expression enables us to accurately diagnose. We know, also, that disease without the presence of foreign matter in the body is impossible. Every encumbrance of the system with foreign matter not only exercises a disturbing influence on the individual organs, but disturbs equally the nerves which are in connection with these organs or parts of the body, or which regulate their functions. And it
is not until the nerve-connections are also affected, that we become aware of the disease. The superficial observer regards merely those nerves which are under the control of the will, and those diseases which affect organs under the regular control of these voluntary nerves.

Those disorders which interfere with the breathing, circulation and digestion, make their appearance much more gradually. Here again, the nerves likewise become affected and make us aware of the disorder. These nerves are not under the direct control of the will, but upon their normal activity depends that of the organs which are not controlled by the will, such as the lungs, heart, stomach, kidneys, intestines and bladder. We can never become aware of any digestive trouble, or of any disease of the kidneys, bladder, heart, lungs or stomach before the nerves associated with them are likewise so encumbered by foreign matter that their activity is no longer normal. Each of the above named diseases, therefore, always implies simultaneous nervous disorder; thus one can never suffer from a disordered digestion, without, at the same time, suffering from a disordered condition of the nerves regulating the process.

As I have already stated, a normal digestion is the first condition to obtain a healthy body. For all foreign matter not hereditary, is first brought into the system by imperfect digestion. Every disease, and consequently all nervous diseases, therefore, either result from a disordered digestion, or are inherited. This is the common cause of all diseases whatever. When the system still has sufficient vital power left, it makes an effort to expel the foreign matter by an acute disease (curative crisis). When, however, the requisite vital power fails, those chronic (latent) cases of disease appear. Such diseases never cease, they at most change their form, and finally reach their highest development in those sad nervous and mental disorders. Nervous diseases are simply chronic (latent) physical disorders, whatever their symptoms may be.

In nervous diseases, as in all diseases, we notice as a particular symptom, either a feeling of chilliness or of increased warmth (heat), which are both the results of a feverish state of the body.

We thus arrive at a conclusion of great importance: that nervous diseases, also, simply indicate chronic (latent) fever. If I thus assert, that nervous disorders have the same cause as small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, syphilis and so on, it follows that the same remedy with which these diseases can be successfully treated, must also cure nervous diseases. And this is a fact which I have proved in my practice in hundreds and thousands of cases, as the testimonials at the end of this work show.

From these elucidations, we thus gain a definite idea concerning the nature, origin, and cure of all nervous diseases. No longer helplessly looking on, like the orthodox practitioners, having learned the cause, we know exactly how to render effectual aid.

Whoever now surveys the great army of diseases from my point of view, will readily perceive that only he who comprehends the true nature of symptoms will be in a position to give practical advice as to a cure. It is just as with an army, which can only be properly led by a general thoroughly acquainted with the troops composing it. The leader who is ignorant of the forces of which his army is made up, will inevitably suffer defeat. Similarly it is, with latter-day specialism.
Specialism in medical science must necessarily lead to the ruin of the science and to an ever-growing contempt for it. For how can a specialist serve science, if he neglects the natural laws governing the human organism, and treats a part without regarding the whole?

All specialism in medical science appears to us to be a step backwards, a superfluity, a factor isolated from the whole, and serving only to obscure our vision. Only he who has a true comprehension of the whole, only he who regards Nature as a grand indivisible unity, is in a position to rightly interpret all the phenomena he sees, and profit by the laws which control them. How often Nature exhibits to us the same material in the most various and dissimilar forms, all being controlled simply by temperature. I need only remind you again of water, which we see in various forms: as fluid, as mist, as steam, as cloud. Temperature alone conditions this; the material is one and the same in each case.

As for the diagnosis of nervous diseases, medical science is quite as much at a loss here as at is concerning their cure. In many cases the doctors even fail altogether to recognize nervous diseases at all. How many nervous patients have consulted me after having tried everywhere else. All such persons are living proofs of the incompetence of the medical profession in this direction. Many of these patients had been declared perfectly healthy by orthodox physicians, who pronounced their disease to be merely imaginary, whilst I, by means of my Science of Facial Expression, could immediately ascertain the serious encumbrance of the patient with foreign matter. All my nervous patients have remarked the astonishingly rapid improvement in their condition effected by my treatment, and how this change for the better was always in proportion to the amount of morbid matter secreted. Whoever has once taken note of these secretions, and experienced the steady improvement of his condition, can no longer doubt for an instant the accuracy of my system of diagnosis and success of my method of cure.

My system of diagnosis assures the representatives of my method, once and for all, a favored position as practitioners of the art of healing. By its means alone is it possible to diagnose with certainty every nervous disorder, to observe even the gradual development of such disorders, years before the patient himself has any idea whatever of their existence. Encumbrance of the back, in particular, is a sign of a nervous disorder, as is explained in my handbook of the Science of Facial Expression.*

Mental Diseases. The same obtains in the case of all mental diseases. Their true nature is likewise wholly misunderstood by medical men. It is not the causes usually described that lead to a bewilderment of the brain, but simply and solely the encumbrance of the system with morbid matter, which has been accumulating for years. In mental disease and so-called progressive paralysis, the final and often incurable stage is reached. These slowly accumulating latent encumbrances are caused, as I have said before, by a very gradual debilitation of the digestive powers, in consequence of an unnatural mode of life. Naturally, since all persons do not live equally unnatural lives, everyone is not found to suffer from mental disorder. It depends upon the degree and development of the encumbrance. Mental disease occurs only where the body is

seriously encumbered, and then only when with back encumbrance the head is attacked. Advancing civilization is to blame for the increase in mental diseases only in so far as it brings with it the necessity for men to break Nature's rules, and to act in opposition to her immutable laws. The chief blame lies with the orthodox medical school, whose rules of health and views generally, are absolutely contradictory to what Nature teaches. Water is avoided as injurious to health, and beer, wine and other alcoholic drinks, or mineral waters are drunk instead. Men smoke so constantly that they might be chimneys, and drink so much that they might be taken for beer-barrels. Physical debility and languor is the natural consequence. No wonder, if the weakened nerves have always to be strengthened by stimulants. Stuffy rooms and over-crowded factories also play havoc with the health.

In the country, where the population still lives more or less closely in accordance with Nature, and works regularly in the open air, and where the rules of health laid down by the modern school of medicine have not yet found general introduction, mental disease is as good as unknown. If met with, it is only in the children of habitual drunkards. Such a child suffers from hereditary encumbrance, which leads to mental disorder or some other serious disease, children always being faithful copies of their parents' physical constitution.

Alcoholic drinks impose such a digestive task upon the system, that no strength remains for any other activity. This explains the excessive weariness and often preternatural sleepiness experienced by drunkards, since their stomachs have to undertake an abnormal digestive work. The pressure on the brain, exercised by the gases developed during the progress of this digestive fermentation causes the mental disorders of heavy drinkers. A child begotten while the father is in a state of intoxication, or even semi-intoxication, will nearly always be found to incline to insanity, if it does not, indeed, die before it has time to reach such a state.

Any mental disorder, whether resulting from an inherited or an acquired encumbrance of foreign matter, is always caused by an abnormal digestion; and therefore originates, like all other diseases in the abdomen.

The more simply and naturally man lives, the healthier and happier will he be. This explains why the negroes, when slavery still existed and they were consequently forced to live frugally and industriously, were exempt from mental disease; whereas now, as free men, with the advantage of a higher standard of living, they are subject to all the results ensuing from imbibing the poison of civilization.

It is well known that mental disease is much less common amongst females than amongst males. The reason for this is doubtless the fact that women, in general, live more moderately than men, especially as regards the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. In those cases where we find a woman suffering from insanity, the disease can nearly always be traced back to an inherited encumbrance.

It is observed in many cases of mental disorder, that the disease is preceded, or accompanied, by increased physical and mental activity, a circumstance which our orthodox specialists are altogether unable to explain. The gradual encumbrance of the body, and of the brain in particular, with morbid matter, exerts a steadily increasing pressure on the brain, and thus on the nerve centres, culminating, in the course of years,
in abnormally increased activity of these organs. This manifests itself very variously, as already pointed out in the case of nervous diseases. Body and mind hasten from one work to another without rest, never able anywhere to find peace or contentment. This abnormal condition frequently appears as a special talent during childhood, the change to the other extreme not occurring until manhood. Infant prodigies seldom show marked abilities in later life.

One cause of mental disorders is a back encumbrance by which the chief nerves of the abdomen, the special cord and the \textit{nervus sympathetic}, are seriously affected, unless the system can expel the morbid matter by means of an acute illness. Through the latent fever, a chronically diseased condition may be brought about, which reaches its climax in a disorder of the mind. In acute diseases, mental disorders often suddenly appear and disappear, according to the amount of pressure exerted internally by the morbid matter. On the other hand, in many cases of insanity, more or less extended periods of complete mental lucidity have been observed, the pressure of the morbid matter having relaxed for the time being. As soon, however, as the pressure of the morbid matter becomes more intense again, the temporary state of mental clearness disappears.

\textit{Progressive Paralysis} is nothing but an advanced stage of mental disease. When we hear the medical profession assuring us that those who fall victims to progressive paralysis are frequently the healthiest and strongest persons, it simply proves how little orthodox medical men know of real health. \textit{We know better than this; we know that a serious disease like progressive paralysis cannot come on so suddenly, but that its preliminary stages are observable long before to an expert in the Science of Facial Expression. We, therefore, know that it is absurd to assert that the healthiest men can all at once become mentally diseased.}

Mental diseases can only be cured by expelling the morbid matter which is the cause of them. In my practice, numerous cases of insanity have been cured by this method, ample proof being thus afforded of the correctness of my assertions. I will here mention one such case.

A girl of 23, who had been afflicted for several years with total insanity, was brought to me by her parents, to whom she was a constant source of anxiety. The position of the encumbrance being favorable, I could with a good conscience advise the parents at all events to make an attempt with my method. The condition of the patient was such that she could not even bathe herself, her mother having to do it for her. In four weeks, however, she was so far improved that she could take the baths herself, and was no longer uncleanly in her habits. Within half a year she could again be reckoned among the healthy members of the family.

This surprisingly rapid cure was possible only because the position of the encumbrance was fairly favorably situated, in consequence of which the digestion could be improved comparatively quickly. The cure was the easier, also, as the patient did not rave, but was, on the contrary, apathetic and given to brooding.

In those cases, however, where the position of the encumbrance is less favorable, or where the patient's condition renders treatment according to my method impossible, the disease can hardly be regarded as curable.
at all. For instance, I have often seen cases where the patient could in no way be induced to take a bath. Mental disorder is, generally speaking, like consumption, a final stage of disease, so that the principal hope lies in attacking the disorder as long as there is yet time. Formerly this was impossible, the correct way to proceed being unknown, and the disease being first discovered when it was already too late to effect a cure. Today, however, in my Science of Facial Expression, we possess an infallible means of observing the advance of mental disease years beforehand, so that we are in a position to combat it with certain success.

Most mental diseases are held to be incurable to-day, but the opinion is altogether contrary to fact. In proof of this, I will here report the following cure.

The case was one of severe progressive paralysis, following upon syphilis. The patient had for many years been suffering from a weak digestion, which in consequence of mental excitement, due to business anxieties, became always worse and worse, in spite of every manner of treatment. In July, 1897, the sufferer, at the advice of several physicians, visited a spa to drink the mineral waters. These had such a bad effect that his condition grew still more serious. His speech became affected, and he no longer understood what he was talking about. Four of the most eminent physicians were sent for, and after a long consultation advised anointing with mercury (which, however, was only twice applied). The patient's condition finally became so bad that when the physician put a question to him, he could only repeat it but not give an answer. All hope of recovery in this way being given up, the patient was next taken to Vienna, in order to consult a famous specialist there. The diagnosis showed that the patient was suffering from atrophia cerebrī (atrophy of the brain) of luetic origin, paralysis progressiva, and would have to be confined in a lunatic asylum before long. An improvement, in this physician's opinion, was no longer to be hoped for, nevertheless he prescribed potions of iodine (which advice was not followed). At the recommendation of a friend, the relatives now travelled with the patient direct to Leipzig, in order to make, as a "last attempt," a trial of my method. At the commencement of the cure the patient did not speak a word; he was quite apathetical and paid no attention to the questions put to him. Moreover, he was no longer able to satisfy his natural needs like a human being, for the body was wholly without volition. As a result of the cooling baths and simple natural diet, an improvement was soon noticeable, and in three days the digestion had improved. In a week the patient had recovered the use of his lost sense and could conserve again. Improvement now went on regularly, so that in 8 weeks he was completely cured, every trace of progressive paralysis having vanished.

These two cases again afford a striking proof of the doctrine of the unity of disease. Did not mental disorders have the same origin as the other diseases already dealt with, it would not be possible to cure them, as here was the case by the same means that proved so successful in the case of the other diseases.
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS. INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. TUBERCULOSIS. PLEURISY. LUPUS.

A NOther disease which sadly puzzles the medical profession, defying all the attempted cures, is pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. This is the great destroying angel of the present, which terrifies all mankind, demanding its victims irrespective of age and occupation.

Probably no other disease is so widely spread as pulmonary consumption in all its various forms and stages. The external symptoms of this dreaded disease vary so greatly that they are seldom the same in any two patients. One complains of difficulty in breathing, asthma; another of headache; a third of bad digestion; a fourth notices nothing at all until, a fortnight before his death, he is suddenly seized with inflammation of the lungs. A fifth also notices nothing, until he is all at once attacked by galloping consumption, and dies within a few days. A sixth suffers, as he believes, from caries, whilst in reality his complaint is tuberculosis. Many persons whose lungs are affected get pains in the shoulders, while others suffer from a disease of the eyes or ears, which conceals the real cause. Often it is disease of the throat, pharyngeal catarrh, bronchial catarrh, chronic nasal catarrh, etc., which are traceable to consumption. Others again have a chronic foot disease, open sores on the feet and legs; while we find also lupus and herpes, which likewise deceive anyone not proficient in my Science of Facial Expression as to the true seat of the illness.

It is characteristic of nearly all consumptive persons that they keep their mouths more or less open not only by day, but also at night when asleep, for the purpose of quicker respiration. The reason for this is excessive internal bodily heat, which demands a more rapid supply of cool air from outside.

It is the function of the lungs constantly to purify the blood circulating in the body, by the agency of fresh air. When they cannot properly perform this function, in consequence of their being encumbered with foreign matter, all the waste material which would otherwise have been expelled, remains in the system, continually increasing in quantity, and augmenting the amount of morbid matter already there. The lungs are the organs chiefly here concerned and they therefore suffer most. The consequence is, that the condition of the blood becomes altogether abnormal, causing a dry, devouring heat in the interior of the body. As a result of this high internal temperature, the lungs become chronically inflamed and gangrenous. Such gangrenous parts then become so-called dead tissue, which is often expelled as phlegm in coughing.

Today all consumptive diseases are rightly regarded with terror. The orthodox school of medicine, as cannot be disputed, is wholly unable to diagnose them with certainty, by means of percussion and ausculta-
tion, until they have reached such an advanced stage that cure is generally impossible. It is sad to think that notwithstanding the fact that the earlier stages of consumptive diseases may be ascertained years in advance, yet the medical profession, with its inexact system of diagnosis, is wholly unable to recognize them.

It is just as impossible to cure a diseased lung by means of the famous (?) tuberculin, as it is to operate surgically upon it, as in the recent attempts at excision of the lung cavities. There is, as a matter of fact, no remedy which is able fully to neutralize the process of destruction of the lungs. But there is a means by which we can cause the destructive process to retrogress on the same path by which it has been gradually—often for years—advancing. By my method I succeed in bringing about this retrogression of the process of disease. The most important matter in the treatment of all pulmonary complaints, is the timely recognition of their preliminary stages, which are to be diagnosed with the aid of my Science of Facial Expression for many years in advance, often in early childhood. For this reason, my method of diagnosis is of incalculable value to the consumptive. In point of fact, to the orthodox doctor this timely recognition of the disease is pretty much a matter of indifference, since orthodox medical science is not in a position to cure tuberculosis, whether it be in its earlier or later stages. The first stages are such that the patient himself generally has not the remotest idea of disease, wherefore it is often very difficult to convince the patient of his having a consumptive tendency. Thus animated by the best intentions, I once informed a domestic servant of mine, an apparently strong, healthy girl, that she was suffering from pronounced consumption and would do well to commence a cure on my system, as otherwise the disease must certainly prove fatal within a year. The girl indignantly assured me that she was perfectly well, and had no need to undertake a cure. I said nothing, but four months before her death I repeated the warning, unfortunately with the same result as at first. Three months later she took to her bed, and within four weeks fell a victim to galloping consumption.

I will now proceed to discuss the cause of pulmonary diseases. All affections of the lungs are final stages of some other preceding, not fully cured disease, which is generally driven inwardly by treatment with drugs. Sexual diseases lie at the root of most pulmonary affections, this indirectly being also the case with children, who inherit the predisposition to such. The foreign matter is accumulated in the system in a chronic state, but at procreation reappears in the child, which becomes scrofulous or consumptive. The seminal fluid is in reality a quintessence containing all the characteristics of the parent and transferring them to the child. I have observed that scrofulous persons without exception become consumptive in later years, so that the first disease is but a preliminary stage of the latter. It can thus be seen that at first, i. e. in the scrofulous condition, the system still has vigor enough to expel the morbid matter outwards, and so preserve vital organs. It gradually loses this power, however, and is finally, i. e. when the state becomes consumptive, no longer able to prevent the destruction of the internal organs by foreign matter. It is quite impossible that persons who are really healthy can be suddenly attacked by any kind of tuberculosis in case of temporary encumbrance with foreign matter, however many
tubercle bacilli they may inhale. For the development of tuberculosis there must be a high destructive internal temperature, tubercle bacilli only being capable of development at such abnormal temperatures. Such high, abnormal temperatures of the body are possible, however, only under certain conditions of encumbrance, inherited through several generations, or where the patient by an unnatural mode of life has completely ruined his constitution.

The main thing is clearly to perceive that all lung diseases, like all other diseases, have their source in the abdomen, that is, in a much debilitated digestion. For even though in most cases the disease may be inherited, we must not regard the case as one of direct permutation of the lungs with foreign matter. The fact is, that in comparison with the other organs, the lungs have not properly developed but remain weak and delicate; and because thus capable of less resistance, the lungs then naturally become the seat of the largest accumulations of morbid matter. The foreign matter collecting in the system, in consequence of imperfect digestion, guided by the internal tension, is chiefly deposited where it finds least resistance. It is, therefore, of high importance for all having hereditary predisposition to lung diseases, to prevent any further encumbrance of the system with foreign matter.

The same cause which in our zoological gardens occasions the rapid death from consumption of the tropical apes, viz., debilitated digestion through change in food, is also the reason why they are so soon attacked by consumption at all. The sole blame has hitherto been laid upon the colder climate. This, however, is only right in so far that a cooler temperature always renders the process of fermentation in digestion slower and more sluggish. This is more especially the case when the animals cannot even have the food designed for them by Nature, there then being two conditions militating against them. I have had frequent opportunities of watching the various stages of health in apes after their being removed from their tropical home, and I have been able by means of my diagnosis to ascertain exactly that at the commencement only the digestion was abnormal, until then other disorders set in. With human beings it is just the same, except that the conditions are usually more favorable, since we are acclimatized. We have, therefore, practically only to regard our diet and mode of living.

In the case of consumptive patients, I have frequently noticed that the system is not in a condition to nourish itself even on the most carefully selected food, being quite dried up on account of the excessive internal heat. Alimentation does not depend upon the artificial composition of foods, or on their concentration; it depends solely upon the digestive capacity of the organism. But how much the digestive capacity varies, is well known to everyone who has had much to do with the sick. If the system is already heavily encumbered with foreign matter, the lungs will be especially endangered, on account of their large extent, because the foreign matter pressing up toward the head is often obliged to take its way through the lungs. When, now, the latter themselves are in this way once more encumbered, they frequently become the chief place of deposit for foreign matter, which then no longer presses upwards towards the head as before.

When decomposition commences in the lungs, it is the apexes which are usually first destroyed. This happens because the foreign matter
in the system, on its transformation or fermentation, always presses upwards. The apexes of the lungs terminate in the shoulders; when the state of fermentation sets in, the fermenting matter presses up to the extreme points, and as it can go no further, the shoulders opposing a barrier to its progress, these points must necessarily suffer most. This is the cause of the pricking pain in the shoulders, so often experienced by consumptives before the lungs are destroyed.
THE CAUSE AND CURE OF NODULES

I NOW come to the explanation of the origin of tubercular nodules. Tubercular nodules are formed quite in the same way as hemorrhoids, cancer nodules, and, in fact, all other nodules down to the smallest pimple. It will be necessary, for a clear description, to explain here somewhat fully. I have already mentioned that a healthy body has always a moist skin; that the skin of a chronic patient, on the contrary, is generally dry and inactive. In the former case, the body has still the full vital power, enabling it to expel all injurious matter; in the latter, this is no longer so, wherefore much morbid matter which should properly be expelled, remains in the body, there being consequently a predisposition to disease. You will often have observed that many people suffer periodically from boils, especially on the buttocks, on the neck, or on the arms. The patient will have been afflicted with a certain heavy feeling over the body, which only passes away when the boils break. When the crisis has thus passed, he feels as though regenerated, or at all events much lighter and fresher. Let us examine further, especially as regards the origin of such boils. We observe where the boil is about to form that for some days, or it may be weeks before, that the spot is hard and begins to look red. It increases in size, and swells, until a thick firm nodule forms under the skin, painful and inflamed. The skin draws, and the pain on moving is often very acute. When the boil has reached its crisis, it becomes gradually softer, until finally the contents force an outlet through the skin and discharge. In this manner the morbid matter which formed the boil is directly expelled from the body. The process is nothing more or less than the critical expulsion of morbid matter, effected by the body itself. It may be asked why it is that we do not observe such a process with everyone. I have already stated that it is the same with the perspiration: some persons perspire, others do not. It depends upon the degree of vitality. Where the body still possesses a large store of vital energy, and all the morbid matter cannot be expelled by means of the natural secretory organs, it secretes it in the form of boils. If, however, the body has no longer the required degree of vitality to produce such crises, e. g. if weakened by drugs, or during the crises, or through unnatural living, the morbid matter accumulates and there is contraction, just as in the case of the boil, but the system cannot draw them to the skin to form a boil. Hard places form, causing no pain; but the process remains there, and instead of a boil we have a nodule. This, therefore, is nothing but an undeveloped boil, or a quantity of foreign matter drawn together, which in many cases remains shut up in the body. If the body still possesses enough energy, the nodules will be brought up to the skin. We can often clearly feel and see such in numbers in the neck and many other parts. When the vital energy is no longer sufficient, the nodules are formed on the interior of the body, and are known as hemorrhoids,
tubercular or cancer nodules. If we succeed by some means in raising
the vital energy of the body, we shall at once see an alteration in these
nodules. It has long been observed in the hydropathic treatment, that
numerous boils form. The body, by this method of cure, as still used
to-day by the older school is able to continue the process which has
stopped, and boils are formed. Where we can still further augment the
bodily vitality than has been possible by the means hitherto adopted by
hydropaths, we can even directly resolve and disperse these nodules.
If, then, we can produce a rapid enough derivative action, such as by
means of my baths, so as to conduct the morbid matter thus dispersed
to the natural organs of secretion, at the same time being careful not to
introduce new morbid matter through food, the troublesome boils never
form on the skin at all, for the nodules are resolved in the interior of the
body in the same way as they were formed. The older hydropathic
system also succeeded in dispersing the nodules, but was not able to
draw off the foreign matter, so that where the body still possessed the
necessary vitality boils and pimples formed, which with my method
rarely occur. I succeed in drawing off the foreign matter in a more
natural and rapid manner. We see then that tubercular nodules are
nothing more than undeveloped boils arising from the same cause as
all other nodular growths in the body. The fact that the nodules form
in different parts of the body in different persons, depends solely upon
the difference in the encumbrances.

Having now learned the cause and true nature of all nodules, and
therefore also of tubercular nodules, the manner of curing them is also
clear to us. We see at once that to cut the nodules, as is taught by ortho-
dox medical science, is the worst means possible of trying to cure the
disease. We thus get rid of the symptoms, but never of the cause. The
nodules can only be cured by increasing the vitality, whereby the body
is brought into the condition to expel the morbid matter. By reason of
the peculiarity of the vital powers and of the conditions of existence, such
nodules, even in a calcareous state, may be dispersed by being caused to
retrogress upon their former course. In this way, they may be com-
pletely expelled from the system, a process, however, which often re-
quires the continuance of my treatment for years.

The directions taken by the masses of foreign matter arising from the
process of fermentation, are not always the same; it therefore occurs
that in one case the apexes of the lungs are first affected, whilst in
another, the fermenting masses rise more in the middle, or in the front,
causing asthma, catarrh, or inflammation in the air passages. In fact,
most consumptive patients suffer from an inflammation of the air-pas-
sages, even if often in a latent stage.

The different chronic, latent states of encumbrance in the lungs also
lead to acute inflammatory diseases such as

Inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy. These are feverish curative
cri ses brought on by the system in an attempt to reject foreign matter,
and apt to terminate fatally, when their treatment is not understood.
These acute feverish diseases are generally devoid of all danger, how-
ever, if immediately combatted by my method of cure. In the cooling
baths we have the means of fully mastering the disease, so that it can
scarcely be said to endanger the organism, and the cure of all these acute
cries is generally surprisingly rapid.
Explanatory of the above, I may here reproduce some reports of cases I have met with in my practice. I was once called in to a family, where a girl of nine was prostrate with severe inflammation of the lungs. The family doctor, an allopath, had already been treating the patient with creosote for a couple of months without success, and had so impaired the digestion with this poison, that the parents had given up all hopes of saving their daughter. This was the state of things as I was sent for in the last moment. I told the parents that if they would disregard the family doctor's directions and follow mine strictly, improvement would probably ensue in a short time. And so it did. Already on the second day, a turn for the better was observed, and within a week all danger was past. In a few weeks the girl could again run about out of doors. Had my treatment been adopted from the outset, in this serious case, instead of two months' unnatural treatment with creosote, the cure would have been effected in a few days as completely as then in a few weeks.

In all pulmonary diseases, in the interior of the lungs we find a very high temperature. During inspiration and expiration there always takes place within the lungs a very rapid process of decomposition of the atmospheric air. At the moment in which we respire, our lungs decompose this air into its constituent elements (oxygen and nitrogen). The oxygen remains partly in the body, while the nitrogen is again expired with the gaseous impurities of the body. There is thus an uninterrupted process of decomposition (burning) going on in the lungs, a matter which long engaged the attention of chemists, before the fact was discovered. This process in itself causes a high temperature, which increases and becomes still more abnormal, wherever the foreign matter accumulates, or ferments, in the lungs.

As I have explained before, the bacilli are merely products of the fermentation of foreign matter in the system, and their capability of development always depends, according to their variety, on certain temperatures. Tuberculosis being invariably attended by a very high degree of temperature, we have here the condition for the development of the tubercle bacillus. This medical science likewise knows, but unfortunately is not aware how to turn its knowledge to account. It only seeks for unnatural remedies against the bacilli, whilst ignoring their nature.

The medical profession endeavors to explain each disease by supposing the presence of a certain kind of bacillus in each case. It is forgotten that just as one and the same plant varies in different climates; and just as the plumage of one and the same species of bird varies in different climates; so all bacilli, as regards size and form, must be dependent on the temperature (climate).

To anyone who has rightly comprehended my remarks, it will be easy to find the way to cure consumptive diseases. The abnormal internal temperature must be regulated, and at the same time the vital powers strengthened, until there is complete retrogression of the abnormal conditions in the system. To attain this end, together with observance of dietetic and other regulations, the use of my baths is absolutely necessary. The most difficult matter is to apply the baths in right succession. The abnormal degree of temperature in the body does not admit of a diminution for a considerable time, so that not only the length of time but also the succession of the baths, must be regulated in exact accord-
ance with the state of the patient. This can be learned only under the
guidance of some one familiar with my method, the more so, as there is
much general misunderstanding about this point. The patient must also
be much in fresh, sunny air; this is of great importance in effecting a
cure and must never be overlooked. Especially for consumptives sun-
baths have a most beneficial effect.
TUBERCULIN INOCULATION CONDEMNED CURES BY THE NATURAL METHOD DESCRIBED

As to inoculation with tuberculin, I condemn it altogether. Its "efficacy" is easily explained. The poisonous matter with which the tuberculous patients are inoculated operates on the foreign matter, under certain conditions, like yeast in-dough, producing fermentation (fever). In consequence, a change may take place in the original state of fermentation of the foreign matter, causing a corresponding change in temperature. The result is that the tubercle bacillus, capable of development only in the former temperature, passes into another stage, which is generally termed "extinction." But the foreign matter is never really expelled, nor the cause of the disease really wholly removed. Inoculation is, and ever will be merely a pseudo-remedy, the ruinous effects on the health of which will surely come to light sooner or later. After only a few months, the outburst of joy called forth by the tuberculin process has given way to intense disappointment. On all sides we now hear, even from independent thinkers within the ranks of the orthodox physicians, nothing but condemnation of the system. Today the matter of inoculation with tuberculin has hardly even an historical interest. Here again we have a proof of the fact that vaccination, or inoculation of any kind, is the greatest quackery which there is.

A real cure of advanced consumption can be effected by aid of my system, carefully practiced for years, even though in very advanced cases it may be difficult. In any event the condition of the patient can be rendered bearable till the very last moment. The cure of a consumptive depends solely upon his vitality, and whether the digestion is capable of improvement. If we succeed in improving the latter permanently, and rendering it normal, the patient will begin to recover in a surprisingly short time; if we are unsuccessful, cure is impossible. I have had many consumptive patients under treatment who were cured in an incredibly short space of time, because their digestion was open to rapid improvement. On the other hand, in the case of patients with hard purulent tubercules in the lungs, I have observed that the retrogression of these tubercules occupied years, and that every time one was dispersed a violent crisis was brought about, which although not dangerous was often very painful. My method enables us to regulate the internal temperature, whereby, if properly managed, the foreign matter is caused to retrogress, so that a cure is gradually effected.

If the body is strong enough, friction sitz-baths are the best means for expelling foreign matter from lungs and abdomen. Steam-baths, which in summer are better replaced by sun-baths, are also often to be recommended. Careful diet and plenty of fresh air are naturally also indispensable.
In cases where the disease is already very far advanced, these baths will be too exciting, and mild friction hip-baths are then advisable. The water may be at a temperature of about 81° to 86° Fahr. and must reach to the shoulders. The patient may remain at first five minutes, and afterwards longer, in the bath, according to his condition. The bath should be repeated several times a day. If the body afterwards becomes stronger, friction sitz-baths can be taken. Frequently however, the vitality and the capacity for bodily reaction will not be sufficient to effect a cure; but in any case the baths will always alleviate the condition. Wherever the digestion is capable of improvement, there is still hope of some cures.

I will conclude with an account of some cures.

Tuberculosis (Advanced). A woman of thirty, who was suffering from advanced tuberculosis, put herself under my treatment. She nearly always breathed through the mouth, particularly when sleeping. Her mother had died of consumption at the age of 45, the predisposition to which disease her children had inherited. In childhood, both her patient, her brothers and sisters had been very scrofulous. As a girl of 20, her face had been round and full, and the cheeks unhealthily red, turning quite blue in winter. Before she was thirty she had gradually lost her corpulence, and the color of the cheeks, as well as the condition of the whole body, became more normal. But towards the end of the twenties predisposition to consumption became more and more apparent. The digestion grew irregular, constipation alternated with diarrhea, and the color and smell of the excrements plainly showed how abnormal was the digestive process. Besides frequent headache and toothache, she felt shooting pains, especially in the chest and shoulders. Such pains are felt only during the process of destruction of the lungs. As soon as parts of the lungs have been actually destroyed the pains cease. The patient's menstruation also was always painful and irregular, often ceasing for months and then appearing too frequently. All this was attended by general lassitude, great anxiety and discontent. Anyone unacquainted with my Science of Facial Expression would have considered this woman, when she began my treatment, a picture of perfect health. A fine ruddy complexion and a full figure deceived the uninitiated as to the really dangerous state of this patient. The lady began my treatment fully aware of her serious condition. I prescribed her cooling baths, steam-baths, an altogether unstimulating diet and prolonged stay in the open air. By this means her general health was so far improved within half a year, that going upstairs, and long walks which had formerly completely exhausted her, cost her no exertion whatever. A satisfactory digestion and a much more contented humor had been attained, while the headaches quite disappeared. It could plainly be seen, that the encumbrance had begun to retrogress back to the abdomen. Twice during the first year of treatment violent crises occurred, when tubercules in the lungs were dispersed. During these crises, which lasted two or three weeks, the patient frequently experienced a passing feeling of weakness, a curative crisis, which considering her chronic condition was not remarkable.

During the second year of treatment, the patient's condition showed decided improvement. Only two crises occurred, and thus after about two years her severe affection of the lungs was cured.
Tuberculosis. Another case worth mentioning is the following. The patient was a gentleman aged about forty, who, in the opinion of several celebrated physicians, was consumptive, and had been accordingly advised to reside permanently in the south of Italy. I examined the patient by the aid of my Science of Facial Expression and found that the disease was a very chronic one, so that a stay in a warm climate could not possibly have prolonged his life for more than a year. I began with my cure at once. After only four weeks' treatment, his general health steadily improving, a catarrh of the bladder and intestines appeared, from which, nine years before, he had suffered severely for a long time. The disease this time, however, appeared in much milder form and was cured within a fortnight. The vitality of the body being raised by my method, these chronic and formerly suppressed disorders made their appearance again in acute form. The patient also suffered from gonorrhœa, to which he had likewise been a victim several times when in the twenties, but which had always been suppressed by medical injections. This was quite cured in two weeks. The lung complaint had now assumed an entirely different appearance, so that the patient considered himself quite well. By my advice, however, he continued the treatment for some time longer, and in a year and a half was completely cured.

Tuberculosis of the Bone and Caries. Very many patients afflicted with the above have undergone my treatment with the best results. In nearly all these cases the sufferers had in childhood had the rickets — in a certain sense only a preliminary stage to the later disease. From infancy their bones had been unsound, carious and easily fractured — in the most cases this could be ascertained with certainty. At puberty, or even earlier, caries appeared, the bones of the legs or arms suppurating and swelling like a sponge, the joints also becoming greatly enlarged. In the case of some, the leg or arm had been amputated, and the majority of the patients had been declared incurable before coming to me for treatment. On my system, retrogression of the disease began immediately, but amputated limbs cannot be replaced. According to my view, surgical operation in any disease whatever is the most unsuitable means possible to adopt as a cure. I maintain that no such unnatural procedure has ever yet really cured such a disease, or got rid of the cause. Only when we understand how to cause disease to retrogress on the same road on which it came can we cure it.

I recollect the case of a boy who came for treatment, both of whose shins from knee to ankle were open and suppurating. The doctors had proposed to amputate both legs, whereupon the parents brought the boy to me. The cooling baths and unstimulating diet were commenced and after only four weeks the bared bones began to be covered from within outward, the skin growing over the sores, which were quite eight inches long, just as on a tree the bark grows over an injured spot. In six months, both legs were quite healed, excepting two small trifling scabby places, which likewise disappeared within two months more. Moreover, the boy's general health was completely changed, and instead of his former melancholy disposition there was true childish mirthfulness.

In another case, a boy of ten had a tuberculous knee which was likewise to have been amputated. This time it lasted over three-quarters of
a year before the morbid matter was all drawn up from the knee-joint to the seat of the disease, the abdomen, where it was expelled at a sore on the thighbone suppurating uninterruptedly for three months. It was more than three months longer before he could walk and run like other children.

Asthma. A lady, 65 years of age was so asthmatic that the physician in attendance, whose creosote pills and powders had only made her whole condition, and especially her digestion, much worse, prescribed as a last resource a stay in the South, there being no remedy which could be of any aid in such an advanced stage of asthma. The patient could scarcely take 10 consecutive paces so great was her difficulty in drawing breath. Anyone who knows the remedies of orthodox medical science, is aware that sending the patient to a warmer climate is only equivalent to saying: "Nothing is to be done for you. We for our part give you up. Now try whether Mother Nature can aid you!" This patient also took it in this sense and therefore, at a friend's recommendation, put herself under my treatment, declaring to her doctor that she would rather die here than in a strange country. At the beginning of December, in bad, foggy weather, she placed herself in my hands. The upward pressure of the foreign matter in her body was very strong. She followed my instructions most conscientiously and it was not long before the upward pressure grew less, her digestion improving in a most satisfactory manner. The secretions of foreign matter, in the form of perspirations, were abundant. The patient, according to my instructions, took cooling baths daily and often a steam-bath. Thus in a few months the retrogression of the disease was over. All the symptoms which had appeared from time to time during the progress of the disease, now reappeared, though the retrogression proceeded about twelve times as fast as the disease itself had done. Each month of treatment removed an encumbrance which had been about twelve months accumulating, so that within three months she was completely cured of asthma.

Another interesting case of asthma may here be mentioned—that of a gentleman of about sixty, who had been suffering from asthma for several years and given up by his doctors. In consequence of the medicines he took for years, he was in an extremely weak state. The very first baths brought the patient relief, but as this feeling was only experienced during the bath, or for a short time after it, the patient bathed oftener than I had recommended. Even during the night he not infrequently took a bath, the tormenting cough not admitting him of sleep. Each time, after bathing for half an hour he could sleep quietly for an hour, until with the increasing fever the cough became so violent as to prevent further slumber. During each bath his system gathered so much vital power, that he could cough up a large amount of suppurating matter, this always bringing relief. From month to month, the patient, who had been little better than a living corpse, grew more vigorous and lively. After having applied the cure for a little over a year, he had so far regained health also in other respects, that to the astonishment of all his friends, his head, hitherto almost bald, became covered with a considerable aftergrowth of gray hair.

Lupus. The innumerable successful cures effected by my method, also in the case of lupus, proves that in this disease, as in all others, my
doctrine of the unity of disease holds true. I will here cite a case of lupus, of general interest.

The patient was a lady, 41 years of age, and had been perfectly healthy until vaccinated in her second year; from that time dated her misery. After the vaccination, obstinate eruption of the skin broke out, which in her tenth year developed into lupus of the face. For over thirty years this lady had suffered from this painfully disfiguring disease, without finding assistance anywhere, notwithstanding that she consulted many famous physicians. Her face was horrible to look at; in fact she could go nowhere without people turning their gaze from her with aversion. In this helpless condition she came to me, all the doctors having pronounced her disease incurable. My diagnosis showed an extremely favorable position of the encumbrance, so that I could assure her of good prospects of a rapid cure. This opinion was confirmed. After only a fortnight the disfiguring lupoid places on the face had undergone considerable change and were no longer quite so repulsive. Her digestion, in particular, which had till now never received any attention, had also improved quite remarkably. The result was abnormal evacuations, whereby the morbid humors were expelled. In seven weeks the patient's skin assumed the normal color.

The rapid cure in this case was due solely to the fact that the encumbrance was a front one. Readers of my work on my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, will know how to explain this.

I have had lupus cases also which, though not nearly so deep-seated, took a much longer time to cure. The most wearying cases are, as experience shows, those in which the encumbrance is in the back, or left side. Many such patients have stopped the treatment after only a few weeks, because they could remark no particular change in their condition, or at most improved digestion. Unfortunately they did not possess the perseverance to continue for the time required to effect a cure of their disease.

My system proved very successful in the case of a lady in Stettin. The patient had suffered from lupus of the face for nineteen years, and could no longer show herself to anyone. She always wore a thick veil, in order to conceal her disfigured face. All the remedies at the command of modern medical science had been tried unsuccessfully for nineteen years by this lady before she came under my treatment. Improvement at once began, and a cure was soon effected. The lady wrote me the following unsolicited letter of thanks:

"Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel it my duty to express my warmest thanks to you for the good effects of your method in my serious case. I employ it with the greatest success and now feel strong and well again, and am again able to attend to my duties without difficulty. I feel all the happier, because all the doctors whom I have consulted within the last nineteen years have been unable to help me or even afford relief.

For this reason I recommend this method to all sufferers from whatever cause, in the firm conviction that it will aid them, and beg, Sir, that you will publish this for the benefit of the cause, and of all sufferers.

With sincere gratitude, I remain, Yours faithfully,

A. S."
SEXUAL DISEASES

A WAY with prudery, away with false shame, which are but the veil to mischievously blind; the veil behind which, concealed to view, there sprouts and flourishes in all its hideous corruption, the evil which in the light of knowledge and common sense must fade and die. If we would speak of the hidden ills of mankind, of secret diseases, it must be openly and without reserve. So widespread and so great is the mischief which sexual diseases cause to mankind, that it would be nothing short of sin, were I to remain silent, when my system of cure has given me such a complete mastery over these complaints. An immense amount of misery is caused to mankind simply by the general ignorance which prevails concerning the nature of these diseases, and more especially as regards their treatment with medicaments. For this reason alone, it appears absolutely necessary to speak openly on the matter. The fact that to-day sexual diseases are more common than ever before, cannot be disputed. Syphilis, in particular, which claims hundreds of thousands of victims annually, brings with it the most unspeakable misery.

The methods employed, except that of the Nature School, are powerless against syphilis; at the most they succeed, the body being smeared with mercury or the like, in bringing about a temporary latent state of the disease, a standstill for the time being, which unfortunately is often called a cure and regarded by the patient as such. But exactly for this reason, unspeakable mischief has been wrought. For many patients, on the strength of the doctor's assurance that they are cured, have married: only too soon to find out from the sad results of the marriage, how greatly they have been deceived. The health and life of the wife are placed in the greatest jeopardy by cohabitation with a man in whose system there is latent syphilis. The nature of sexual intercourse is such, that there is, in a certain degree, mutual compensation between the two bodies. Thus if the woman is not very healthy, latent syphilis is soon transmitted to her; having as a result that she falls a victim to one disease or another. The children of such marriages are always unfit, never being properly developed. For this reason, I maintain that the latent stage of syphilis is far more dangerous than the acute one; for in the latter, the person affected bears a sign that plainly shows the true state of affairs.

The medical profession acknowledges a latent stage of syphilis, though only able positively to ascertain its existence, when acute syphilis again breaks out after a continued period of latency. Then when quite unable to deny the fact, it confesses that the disease has been latent in the system all the while. But if the facts did not speak so plainly, modern science even here would certainly never admit the existence of a latent state of disease.

By the aid of the Science of Facial Expression, the latent stage of
Syphilis cannot remain concealed, even in cases where such acute relapses have not yet occurred. And by its means we are likewise enabled to ascertain, long in advance, any predisposition to sexual disease, so that the ill can be obviated. I need not enter into details concerning the sexual diseases: the whites, gonorrhea, chancre, bubo, syphilis, pollutions, etc. The name of each particular sexual disease is quite indifferent to us, since we know that all have one common cause. The difference in their form, we know, depends simply upon the difference in the predisposition, that is in the encumbrance of the particular person with foreign matter.

It is by no mere chance that Nature has partly combined the sexual and secretory organs. The system strives to direct the products of secretion toward these outlets, for which reason the largest accumulations of foreign matter are found here. This is most distinctly observable in women, and is therefore of importance in sexual intercourse. It is unavoidable that these sharp secretions should be transmitted to the body like an ointment, by reason of capacity of the skin for absorption. Thus the most morbid matter present in the woman, is transmitted to the man, and vice versa. If the man is more heavily encumbered than the woman, the semen, composed of the fluids of his body, will be incorporated in the woman's system and make her more diseased than before.

There is another circumstance which must be explained somewhat fully. Sexual impulse itself is a fact which, although universal, has not been satisfactorily explained, and remains more or less obscure. Orthodox medicine has little to say about its nature, still less as to when it is normal, and least of all upon the causes rendering it abnormal. Nevertheless one finds in the text-books that next to the instinct of self-preservation, the instinct of propagation is the strongest there is in the body. It is therefore inconceivable, why the factor only second in importance to life, should now-a-days be so despised as to be considered, in a measure, as something unnatural, as extremely unesthetic and indecent. Sexual impulse, like all other impulses, has a normal state and an abnormal one, resulting from the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter. In the state of the sexual impulse, one has a very accurate thermometer for the condition of one's health; especially for any latent, chronic stage of disease, and for the effect of the mode of living on the organism. The latter is only brought from its normal condition by reason of increased pressure of foreign matter towards the natural secretory organs, and consequent increased excitation of the nerves. This pressure also affects the sexual apparatus, and causes an increased sexual impulse, accompanied by gradually decreasing potency. Normal sexual impulse leaves man quite free from any disturbing lust of sense or thought. The impulse is normal only in healthy individuals, and can only be kept normal by a wholly unstimulating diet and natural mode of living. It becomes abnormal whenever there is an encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, or when a chronic, latent condition of disease begins.

It is only a person whose body is already encumbered with morbid matter, who can get a disease of the sexual organs. Thus it can be explained why the transmission of the poison of gonorrhea, chancre and syphilis should infect one person and not another. I know of cases in
which, of two men exposed to the same danger of infection, one remained quite well, while the other was infected.

I also know another case in which a woman had intercourse with but one man for a length of time, his intercourse being similarly only with her. On his removal to another place, his successor followed him in the possession of this woman. Now although neither of the men was ill, nor had any intercourse with other women, the second man was attacked by syphilis in a short time, whereas the woman remained quite unaffected by it.

As already observed, the foreign matter accumulated in the sexual organs of the one person is directly transmitted by sexual intercourse, and operates on the foreign matter in the other person like yeast in dough, creating fermentation, especially when there is a tranquillizing and strengthening effect on the system, brought about by the mutual equalization. By this action, the system gains so much in vitality, that it is stimulated to an attempt to expel the foreign matter which it contains, by a curative crisis, like gonorrhea, chancre or syphilis. These facts also throw light on those frequent cases in which a husband, for instance, after living for years in regular sexual intercourse with his wife, is infected with syphilis through chance intercourse with another presumably healthy woman. The intercourse between the married couple did not have this effect, the systems of the two persons having mutually compensated each other; whereas the new intercourse required an entirely different equalization, causing disease.

I mention these cases only to show in what manner sexual diseases arise, and what part the direct transmission of the contagious matter plays in the case. It is far from my intention to support illicit sexual intercourse in any way whatever. But here I have only to do with disease, its nature, cause and cure, and must, therefore, also adduce examples such as the above, which, unfortunately, are only too common.
SEXUAL DISEASES ONLY CURATIVE CRISSES

We come, then, to see that sexual diseases are nothing more than curative crises of the system, by means of which the latter endeavors to expel the foreign matter burdening it. Thus, to effect a cure, we must get rid of the cause of the disease, the foreign matter encumbering the body, when all ills resulting from such cause will gradually disappear. The error of the orthodox medical school is a most mischievous one. By means of injections, medicaments (most dangerous poisons), such as mercury in various forms, iodine, iodide of potassium, iodoform, etc.,* the orthodox doctor thinks to cure disease, whereas, in reality, he is simply suppressing the curative action of the body. This naturally can only be at the cost of bodily vitality, which otherwise would have been able to bring about a curative crisis. On the introduction of the poison, all the vital power is required to render uninjurious, so that the organism may be maintained. It is thus wholly diverted from its curative action.

What the orthodox medical school calls a cure, thus discovers itself to be a far more serious injury to the system than was the natural state of disease. Its true character is hidden, however, for it is clad in the tempting and deceitful garb of a painless and delusive, but chronic latency. Thus, no longer exhibiting the acute symptoms of the earlier sexual disease, it is unhappily mistaken by the many as a true cure. Supported by irrefutable proofs, I am justified in thus reproaching the much lauded medical profession with making such grave errors. Some of these proofs I will here produce.

As we have seen, the suppression of sexual diseases by means of drugs indicates no improvement at all, but only a pseudo-cure, a mischievous aggravation of the condition. Should we sooner or later—though it may take years—succeed in restoring the vital power of a person whose organism has been thus weakened by drugs, it may happen that all those symptoms which have been suppressed, reappear temporarily in milder form. This has been proved in a most striking manner innumerable times in my practice. The derivative action of my baths enable us to hold these diseases in such complete check, that they altogether lose their dreadful appearance. No one need fear these harmless curative crises. They are a natural result of the dispersion of the morbid matter in the system, and of the drugs which have been applied.

With my method, all sexual diseases, even the much dreaded syphilis, loose their frightful guise. I am not exaggerating when I assert this disease which is incurable by medical treatment, can be radically cured by my system like any other disease, without any injurious effects whatever on the patient's future offspring having to be feared. At the same time

*The author, had he lived until the discovery of salvarsan, and neo-salvarsan, would certainly have included such pseudo remedies in his list.
time, I am far from saying that every syphilis patient is curable, but only those whose digestion is capable of improvement. Even where the treatment may last very long, there is always the clear possibility of a cure, in proportion to the vitality and the nature of the encumbrance of the patient.

The appearance of a sexual disease, as already stated, is merely a sure sign of a heavy encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, or, in other words, of a latent disease. If not cured, however, such disease becomes the preliminary stage of other chronic and usually worse disease, such as asthma, pulmonary affections, tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, dropsy, gout, etc. And even if these do not always appear in the patient himself, the results of the false drug-treatment unfortunately only too often make themselves seen in the offspring. Many an innocent mother is at a loss to imagine the reason for the appearance of some such disease as affection of the lungs, tuberculosis, scrofula, rickets in her children, because she is ignorant of the true cause of these complaints, and cannot throw the blame upon herself. Of the husband's secret sexual diseases and of the effects on the offspring, she knows nothing. Here we see again, the sins of the parents against the children. The sick, weakly offspring is a mirror from which, equipped with my new teachings, the physical condition of the parents at the time of procreation may be learned exactly.

On examining the course of the most common sexual diseases, such as the whites and gonorrhea, we obtain fresh confirmation of my theories touching morbid matter. Attended by local inflammation, the system ejects the morbid or foreign matter (pus) from the body. Through this fermenting, feverish process, the inner organs may also be simultaneously attacked and inflamed, when one does not know how to render the process wholly harmless to the organism. In such case, the process would be a curative crisis in the true sense of the word. The larger the amount of the morbid matter expelled, the greater is the cleansing effect on the system. The chief point is to render this process of secretion as painless and little disturbing to the body as possible, yet at the same time in no way to interfere with its thorough working. By means of my baths, suited to the particular circumstances of each case, we attain the desired result in the most satisfactory manner. The duration of the cure, naturally, depends upon the exact extent of the encumbrance.

Consider for a moment the "remedies" applied by orthodox medical science in sexual diseases: corrosive injections, with solutions of lead, mercury, zinc and iodoform into the urethra or vagina, with the object of forcibly suppressing the excretive efforts of beneficent nature. The very character of the drug is sufficient to show the utter perversity of such attempts. It is surprising that no one has yet asked himself where the pus goes to after the suppression of suppuration with medicaments. Nature never does anything without a definite reason. Natural processes can only be assisted by natural means, not by unnatural remedies running counter to all the conditions of life.

It is through this gross mistake of medical orthodoxy that we find everywhere lunatic asylums, hospitals, clinics and sanatoriums springing up like mushrooms. If the remedies of the medical profession were
really beneficial, one would, on the contrary expect to find a decrease in the number of these institutions.

In closing this part of the present chapter, I will cite two cases from my practice. Some years ago a man, about fifty years of age, consulted me concerning a serious disease of the heart. After I had given him the requisite advice, and he had followed my cure for a fortnight, there appeared a former affection of the kidney, and after this was cured, just a fortnight later, an attack of gonorrhea, from which he had suffered eighteen years before. Both disorders appeared in a far milder form than when he first had them. Within a week, the gonorrhea was also healed, and the patient's general health improved surprisingly, whilst his heart disease had vanished completely. During the course of treatment, the patient related to me that he had formerly first suffered from gonorrhea, and had consulted two of the most celebrated professors, whose remedies had had the desired effect: the disappearance of the gonorrheal symptoms. Some years afterwards, the gonorrhea returned, but a second time he quickly got rid of the complaint by using medicaments. Two years later he was attacked by the kidney disease, which had given him much trouble. This, after consulting eight well known physicians, he at all events so far suppressed by medicaments that the alarming symptoms disappeared. Not long after, the heart disease began, which had refused to yield to any remedy, threatening finally to pass over into dropsy. I explained to him that the gonorrhea had not been cured, but simply forced back into the system, and thus formed a preliminary stage of his subsequent kidney disorder, which on suppression became, in turn, the cause of the heart disease, which, without my treatment, would have ended in dropsy. Of the connection between these various symptoms, he was fully convinced by the cure.

I may now mention a case of syphilis.

Baron v. E., aged 47, consulted me some years ago for syphilis, from which he had suffered for ten years. He related how he had four times undergone the allopathic treatment by mercurial inunction, at the hands of eminent doctors. He had likewise been dosed with potassium iodide; but in spite of all this the syphilitic symptoms always returned, and open sores in the mouth and on the feet made their appearance. As a consequence, he lost all faith in allopathy, the more so as his general health after the mercurial treatment was no longer nearly so good as formerly. More recently he had suffered from a feeling of oppression in the head, and he had lost his clear memory. By means of my Science of Facial Expression, I ascertained that my patient was suffering from a serious encumbrance, besides which there were distinct signs of medicinal poisoning. It was quite clear that the syphilis had only been rendered latent by the mercurial treatment. I ordered two or three baths daily, and simple, natural diet. The result was favorable, for in half a year the condition of the patient had quite changed; his digestion, above all, had greatly improved, and his appearance was fresh and healthy. With the removal of the cause, the syphilis also entirely disappeared; nor will it ever return. Further reports of cures will be found in Part IV.

Impotence. There is no more striking proof of the degenerate condition of the present generation than the so common disease impotence. Medical science has, up till now, been able to find no cure for this illness.
It stands absolutely powerless against it, because it is not acquainted with its nature. Medical orthodoxy does not know, that every diseased condition of a patient is caused only by the body becoming encumbered with morbid or foreign matter. Every case of impotence may be healed, if we can but free the body of its encumbrance. To-day, armed with experience and the results of my system of cure, we are in the happy position of being able to attain this end. With a quiet conscience I can say, that in very many cases a cure has already been effected, and that such cures will continue to be effected, if my method is intelligently used and the treatment persevered in with an iron will. All irregularities in the functional power of the sexual organs can be cured by abolishing the cause. In the same way also the sexual impulse can be normalized, so that the person thus cured is in a position to live quite naturally as regards the sexual condition. How often do we find that the firmest moral principles are powerless to guard against the most unnatural sexual excesses, such as, for instance, onanism. I find comforting assurance in the many warm words of gratitude which I have earned from earnest youths and men of true moral character, who through my methods have been freed from these fatal habits. (See reports of cures, Part IV.)

Impotence in women we know as sterility. It occurs not only as the result of malformation or abnormality of the inner sexual organs; there may also be complete insensibility of these organs. I have dealt with this matter more in detail in the chapter on Diseases of Women, Part III.

Sexual impulse in men is quite different from that in women, and impotence, therefore, also takes another form in males. We may remark perfectly definite symptoms years before it actually occurs; abnormally increased and nervous sexual desire, the result of chronic disease. In the case of children and youths, there is great irritability, resulting from chronic inflammation of the sex organs, whence proceeds that so much spread evil of to-day, masturbation. In adults we find the irritability taking the form of unnaturally increased sexual desire; and simultaneoulsy the mind is more or less captivated with wholly unnatural erotic thoughts. In youth there arises a growing shyness in the presence of the female sex, which in many cases amounts to absolute fear and is nearly always accompanied by impotence. If to-day we find so many well situated men unmarried, the real cause of the fact lies in a certain shyness before women, arising from impotence. How many young men in the best years are already quite unable to normally perform the sex act, having become impotent as the result of onanism. How many suicides, or attempted suicides, are not to be ascribed to this cause?

The following interesting case may be cited here.

Some years since, a young man, aged about 23, the heir to a large estate, consulted me. He had practised onanism since his twelfth year, and now intended to try my method of cure, which had been warmly recommended to him, in order to gain mastery over his vice. Day and night he was haunted by his trouble; he was already quite incapable of learning anything. Powerless, as he said, he was compelled to resign himself to this self-abuse, although he strove with all his might against it. A remedy, he had looked for in vain; nor did his will prove strong enough to resist the impulse. Sometimes, it is true, with the greatest
determination, he had succeeded in banishing the vice for some months; then, overcome by an irresistible impulse, he had given himself all the more to the indulgence of his passion. He was possessed with the deepest feeling of inward dissatisfaction, felt himself useless in the world and went about with the thought of committing suicide. Now, his parents wished him to marry; but he felt an absolute aversion to it, being altogether impotent. He set his last hopes in my method; if that did not succeed, he would refuse entering into matrimony.

An examination of his condition by means of my Science of Facial Expression showed that the cause of his impotence was chronic dyspepsia, to get rid of which was naturally the first task. His body—on account of his early manhood—would react most favorably for the cure, so I could assure him of the best prospects. Conscientiously and energetically, he followed my system, and after only a few months his condition was greatly improved. My theory had here again found a brilliant testimony to its truth. The baths, which went right to the root of the disease, proved most effectual, assisted by a natural, unstimulating diet.

After thirteen months' treatment the impotence and onanism were cured quite in the same way as so many other cases have been successfully treated.
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS. DIABETES. URAEMIA. BED-WETTING. LIVER COMPLAINTS. GALL-STONES. JAUNDICE. INTESTINAL DISEASES. SWEATING FEET. HERPES.

It may appear very unsystematical, and altogether unmethodical, to thus class together a number of morbid conditions, which at first sight to the layman seem to have nothing in common. In the eye of the medical profession they are, it is true, all quite separate diseases, each accordingly having its own special treatment. Under the powerful lens of my new science of healing, however, we are able to discover their common origin and intimate relation.

The origin of all is again to be readily explained by accumulations of foreign matter; and here we have especially to do with the accumulations affecting the normal function of those organs so important for the secretion of waste matter from the body: the kidneys and skin. Here belongs, too, a consideration of the cause of the gases which arise in the stomach during digestion—so-called flatulence.

These gases through their expansion in the digestive canal, together with the vermicular movement of the intestines, contribute on the one hand to carry forward the food; on the other hand, in volatile state, likewise by reason of their expansive power, they pass directly through the walls of the digestive canal into the whole body and the blood. To make this clear, I will give you an illustration. The water upon the earth is limited to definitely bounded seas, lakes and rivers, so that the earth possesses a system of water-veins, resembling the blood-vessels in the human body. In addition to this, however, in gaseous form the water also fills the whole air and all parts of the earth. It is similar with the food and drink conveyed into the body; they are apparently limited to well-defined passages and organs, and yet they permeate the whole body, partly in a gaseous state. Hence alcohol (beer, wine, brandy) is felt soon after drinking, throughout the entire body, especially in the head, even though the gases are expelled partly as perspiration and exhalations, if the skin performs its function normally. They are expelled both without perspiration and as perspiration. This perspiration smells differently in the case of almost every person. Whenever it becomes abnormally saturated with old foreign matter, it smells disagreeably. Normal perspiration, on the contrary, hardly affects our sense of smell unpleasantly. Inside the body a secretion of these gases also occurs through the ureters into the bladder. Perspiration and urine are, therefore, two nearly equivalent and similar products of secretion. As soon as the bladder is sufficiently full, a desire to pass water is felt, and must be immediately gratified, if the system is not to suffer serious injury.
This point is too important to be lightly passed over. Unfortunately, prudery and present day customs often prevent our acting as we should in this respect, so that it is little wonder that we find matter retained in the bladder and kidneys, which should have been expelled. Parents and teachers cannot be sufficiently admonished to explain to children the evils arising from retention of the urine and faeces. In no case should children (in whom the transformation of matter goes on much more rapidly than in adults, and whose vitality is also far higher) ever be kept from satisfying their needs in this respect, if we would save them from injurious, perhaps dangerous, consequences. Should the urine in the bladder not be expelled at the right time, like everything else in the human body it is subject to a further constant alteration, fermentation taking place. The temperature of the bladder is raised, and as a natural consequence, there is evaporation of the fluid part of the urine, the salts remaining behind. By this process the subsequent secretions of the kidneys are prevented from entering the bladder and likewise undergo changes. If the desire to empty the bladder or bowels is not gratified at the right time, it often passes and then it is difficult to recall it when we will. But what, then, becomes of the urine? It has decreased in the bladder and must therefore have in some way reentered the body. Part of the urine, we know, in consequence of its constant process of decomposition, has again passed into a gaseous state, and has reentered the entire system and the blood, just as in the digestive process. In this process of vaporization, the salts and other insoluble matter remain in the form of minute yellow crystals in the bladder and kidneys and are afterwards, though not always wholly, expelled. If the sediment in the chamber vessel is examined under the microscope, magnified two hundred times, we shall find that it consists of minute, yellow crystals, which look yellow singly, but reddish when seen all together. This process, when the bladder is particularly heavily encumbered, leads to the common disorder called Stone, the treatment of which is described more in detail on the following page.

Stones form only under abnormal bodily conditions, or as the result of an unnatural diet. They arise in the same way as does the incrustation in steam-boilers, which forms only at a high temperature, when hard water has been used, being much less with soft rain-water. The urine retained in kidneys evaporates, and the little crystals unite. As long as they are very small, they pass through the ureters with the urine into the bladder, without causing disturbance; but when they grow larger, they cause, during their passage through the ureters, the pains known as nephritic colic, their sharp, crystalline surfaces irritating and injuring the membrane of the ureters. In the bladder itself the same process takes place. Should the urinal outlets, by reason of heavy encumbrance of the abdomen, become narrowed (strictures), it may easily happen that the stones can no longer be expelled with the urine, and then form the basis of a larger crystalline mass in the bladder. By the continual motion of the stone in the bladder it assumes a rounded appearance, but it always retains a crystalline fracture.

That stones will always form if urine is retained does not follow. The character of the urine may be such that the whole of it is transformed and is deposited as foreign matter in the body. In this case, it may lead to most various diseases, such as nodular formations, as described
on pages 111 to 114. Some years ago, I had a boy under my treat-
ment, whose whole body was covered with nodules, about the size of a
pea. These arose when, in consequence of a cold, he could pass no water
for several days. I explained that the nodules would soon vanish if they
were only a result of the retention of urine; our task would be to trans-
form them into urine again. The boy thus commenced my cure, and in
a few days copious quantities of water were passed, which continued
for several days. To the astonishment of the mother, the nodules dis-
appeared all of a sudden, as it were. In this case the foreign matter
arising from the transformation of the urine, had formed the nodules,
which the body, having a high vitality, was able to secrete again.

Diarrhea and Constipation, as I have already shown, arise from one
and the same cause: the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter.
It is just the same with urination, only that here the obstruction is not
directly; but only indirectly perceptible, through abnormal color of the
skin, abnormal redness, herpes, headache, tumors, stone, etc. In a sense,
we have here only a preliminary stage of other diseases.

Diabetes, a disease resembling dysentery, is, on the contrary, directly
perceptible. The inflammation caused by the internal fever, to which
also, the tormenting thirst of diabetic patients is due, does not in this
case occasion constipation and the fermentation of stone and tumors,
but a too rapid removal of matter, accompanied by decomposition of
the juices. The urine thus issues from the body in a morbid, fermented,
sweetish state. Stone and diabetes are identical in character, differing
only in external symptoms. To patients suffering from these diseases,
my baths are of the greatest value; they diminish the internal fever,
thus relieving the great thirst.

Both stone and diabetes have been cured by my treatment in one and
the same manner, by getting rid of the cause. The stone disintegrates
into granular particles, in which form it is usually expelled with the
urine. In treating sufferers from stone, it is surprising what large quan-
tities of water they are obliged to pass when taking the baths. The pa-
tients always wonder where all the water comes from, though the ex-
planation is very simple. The urine which formerly had evaporated
and accumulated as foreign matter in all parts of the body, is now
brought back along its old paths, finally leaving the body as urine. I
have had patients who for some time could pass water properly only
during the baths. The normal condition of the bladder returned
gradually, step by step with the disappearance of the cause of the
disease.

In the case of Emperor William I, we see how old one may become
despite stone, for although he suffered from a large stone in the bladder,
he attained the age of 90. This was solely due to the favorable position
of the encumbrance of the deceased monarch. The disorder, however,
showed itself much earlier and in a far worse form in the case of his
son, the late Emperor Frederick.

Uraemia, a condition in which urea is found in the blood and entire
system, generally accompanies disease of the bladder and stone. For
experts in my Science of Facial Expression, this derangement does not
remain hidden, even in the very first stages, when the patients them-
selves do not yet have any idea of it. There is no remedy which so
quickly cleanses the blood, and the whole system, of this foreign matter, as the baths recommended by me.

**Bed-wetting** is that unpleasant state in which the patients cannot retain their water, is likewise to be traced solely to the encumbrance of the abdomen with foreign matter. A fistula has usually formed in the bladder, through which the urine escapes. This condition is almost invariably due to other previous, uncured diseases, forced back into the system by medicaments and unnatural treatment. (See Reports of Cures, Part IV).

Both this form of disease and **Intestinal Fistula** have often been radically cured in my practice in a very short time, frequently in a few days or weeks. A longer cure is only necessary when the disorder has already become chronic, and the patient has been injured by the drug treatment.

**Catarrh of the Bladder** is to a certain extent only an acute preliminary stage of a serious bladder disease and stone, a critical, inflammatory state of the bladder and urinary passages attended by painful urination. Like all acute forms of fever, it can be very quickly cured by my method, its cause being the same as that of all other diseases.

I was called upon one occasion to a patient who had been suffering from catarrh of the bladder for already a fortnight. The *prostate* was much swollen and the patient could only urinate with the greatest pain. Every ten minutes, also, there were extremely severe *spasms of the bladder*. As the urination was becoming more difficult and painful every day, the doctor in attendance, on the evening of the fourteenth day, proposed to use a catheter—altogether impossible considering the swollen condition of the prostate. The physician said he would have to chloroform the patient, which the latter would not allow, sending for me the same night. The first friction bath caused the spasms, which otherwise had come on every ten minutes, to cease; and after half an hour’s bath, the patient could pass water without pain. Having taken the bath for three quarters of an hour he got into bed again. During the night very copious perspiration broke out, and he passed large quantities of urine, without any pain at all. In a few days, in this way, the catarrh was completely cured.

**Liver-complaint, Gallstones, Jaundice** principally occur in cases where there is an encumbrance of foreign matter on the right side of the body. The secretion of the liver, the bile, which as we know is emptied from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, exercises an influence on the digestive process, diminishing fermentation. Whenever the liver is affected by an encumbrance of the right side, and its normal secretive function is thus obstructed, I have noticed that an entirely different amount of perspiration exudes from the body, than when the encumbrance is on the left side. Thus arise, according to the nature of the encumbrance, gallstones, and induration of the liver. All such patients suffer from slight, often morbid and ill-smelling perspiration, and particularly from *sweating feet*. The evaporation, decomposition and fermentation of the bile shows itself very plainly in a dark color of the skin the familiar *liver-spots*, and leads in many cases to *jaundice*. (Compare Reports of Cures, Part IV). In treating such diseases I have observed that with my treatment a remarkably rapid cure is effected.

**Sweating Feet.** As seen from the above, this complaint is very closely
connected with disorder of the liver. It only occurs as I have often observed, when accompanied by the latter, so that excessive perspiration of the feet points years in advance to the fact that an encumbrance of the right side is developing. The perspiration usually ceases in advanced stages of diseases of the liver and gall-bladder. The patient's condition then steadily grows worse, because the morbid, fetid secretions of the feet remain in the system, causing other and much worse states of disease, such as herpes, cancer, etc., which are in turn considerably more difficult to cure, and require far more time. The forcible suppression of the excessive perspiration of the feet, by means of medicaments like chromic acid, inflicts serious injury on the health of the patient. The injurious consequences of medical treatment are generally not observed for a long time, even for years, when some far worse disease makes its appearance. The artificial suppression of the morbid perspiration by drugs is just like stopping up the main sewer of a great city, into which all the branch sewers lead, because at the outlet there is an obnoxious smell. Undoubtedly the stench would be suppressed at the outlet of the main sewer, but this would bring about an infinitely worse state of affairs in the city, which would everywhere be filled with pestilential odors.

It is much to be regretted that our Army Administration, following the instructions of modern medical science, which is quite in the dark regarding the nature of these diseases, recommends soldiers to use chromic and salicylic acid, etc., to cure sweating feet. I urgently warn all against this mischievous remedy. With my treatment, the annoying perspiration soon disappears of itself, for the good reason that the cause is removed.

*Herpes and Skin Diseases.* These so frequent diseases have also one common origin, no matter what particular form the eruption may take. I have treated very many patients suffering from these complaints, with the best results, and have nearly always found confirmation of the fact that these diseases are a more advanced stage of suppressed perspiration of the feet or skin. They signify a chronic condition, resulting from the suppression of another illness, and therefore the treatment they require must be longer and most conscientiously carried out.

Herpes may be dry or attended by a serious exudation. The former is usually more tedious to cure. Children often get herpes, which may always be traced back to hereditary encumbrance, or suppressed children's diseases, often to vaccination.

For the sake of clearer explanation, I may here introduce two cases taken from a large number of such.

The patient in the first of these cases, had suffered from *eruption of the skin* from the date of his being vaccinated a second time, and the disease had spread itself all over his body. He had to put on gloves at night and had his hands tied in order that he might not scratch himself. His trousers, and even the pockets of his overcoat, he regularly scratched through in a short time. He was unable to join his playmates in their games and endeavored to pass the time in reading, which only increased his depressed condition. The older he grew the worse became the disease, he was quite broken down in spirits and could think of an early death awaiting him.

Accidentally he heard of the older Nature Cure System, and soon after
of my method, through coming across my text-book on the New Science of Healing. Acting on my advice, he took two baths daily, adopted a moderate, unstimulating diet and soon to his joy remarked an improvement in his general condition, followed by a gradual healing up of the eruption. After some time the herpes, the fruits of vaccination, was completely cured.

The other case was one of eczema. A young man 24 years of age was suffering from this dreadful disease. The head and neck were the parts chiefly attacked. Ointments and drugs had proved anything but beneficial, so that he had lost all faith in the medical profession. He came to me and commenced a cure according to my special advice. I was able to assure this patient also that there was the prospect of a successful result; the diagnosis showed a front encumbrance. In a few days his bad digestion was better, and simultaneously the eczema improved visibly. On the third day the exudation ceased, and in 16 days there was no longer a trace of the eruption. During this period, too, the neck of the patient, which had been far too thick, decreased by nearly an inch and a half. The morbid matter, which had been the cause of the enlarged neck and of the eczema, was carried off in the copious excretions from intestines and kidneys. Further reports of cures, including one of syphosis (eruption about the chin), will be found in Part IV.
HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY

THERE is a long list of heart-diseases from which humanity suffers, which the medical profession treats in very different ways, according to the particular symptoms in each case. The disorders are divided into organic diseases of the heart and cardiac valves, and cardiac symptoms, which have their origin in more temporary causes. But, if we inquire without prejudice into the cause of diseases of the heart, and seek their explanation in natural processes, we shall here also certainly come to the conclusion that the source of all heart diseases is the encumbrance of the heart with foreign matter. To divide these affections into various kinds is, therefore, wholly purposeless. It is only on the disposition of the heart itself, on its more or less developed capability to resist injurious influences, that the seriousness of any individual case depends. For instance, if there is an encumbrance of the left side, there is much more probability of the disease developing, than if the accumulations are on the right side. A weakly organized heart, perhaps caused by hereditary predisposition, naturally cannot resist encumbrance.

In a case of encumbrance of the heart, we find also the general symptoms of encumbrance. Not only do the surrounding parts show an increased encumbrance with foreign matter, often in the form of fat, but the heart muscles are frequently so permeated and swollen with the morbid matter that they are quite unable to perform their normal functions. Nor is it necessary in every case that the size of the heart muscles should increase; the encumbrance of the muscular tissues is often shown only in their becoming harder, denser or more tense. In this condition the functional capacity of the muscles is lowered. Everyone knows how, where there is any swelling of the skin, the tension interferes with the working of the entire body. With the heart also, this encumbrance of the muscles exhibits itself in irregular activity. Now, whenever increased exertion is required of the heart—for instance, when we get a shock, or when anything unexpected or exciting occurs or through severe bodily exercise—that is, where an unusual quantity of blood flows to the heart, we feel very clearly that this organ is not fully equal to the work. There may be palpitation, anxiety, stagnation of the blood, paralysis, difficulty in breathing, etc. This is not usually attended by much pain, but a dull pressing feeling, constant or temporary only, is experienced as though some foreign object were pressing against the heart.

Disorders in the function of the valves of the heart are caused in the same way. When encumbered to a certain extent, these valves can no longer properly perform their function of closing, their surfaces being so deformed by the deposits of foreign matter, as no longer to fit the openings of the ventricles. A defect of the heart may also be brought about by a deformation of the contact surfaces of the ventricles. In either case the cause is the same.
Nervous disorders of the heart are really a most original "invention." As I have already stated in the chapter on nervous diseases, no individual organ can be diseased without its nerves being likewise disordered. It shows a complete misconception of nature and natural laws, to imagine that the nerves can be perfectly healthy and only this or that organ diseased; or that the whole body can be quite healthy, except the nerves. For me this idea is a thing of the past. We know to-day, for certain, that the various diseases of the heart with their hundred different appearances, and their different external symptoms, all have but one common cause: the encumbrance of the body with foreign matter.

But if the cause of the disease of the heart is not got rid of, or if more foreign or poisonous matter is introduced into the body by means of drugs, a worse condition will soon arise: *dropsy* will make its appearance. Dropsy is always simply the final stage of other uncured diseases which have preceded it. The water found in the body in dropsy is here wholly a foreign product. It is clear from this that the body is no longer in the condition either to produce normal blood, or to sufficiently purify that which is already there. What is the result? The juices which should produce blood, under the influence of the foreign matter ferment, and thus change form and figure. In no other disease can we so plainly trace the process of the origination and decomposition of matter in the body, and of the changes of form arising therefrom. Some time ago I was consulted by a dropsical patient, whose body was so full of water that it looked just like an expanded rubber tube. The internal pressure of the water was so great that it continually oozed through the skin of the legs, so that everywhere where the patient seated himself he left wet marks. The most remarkable thing about the case was this. The patient was a butter-dealer and had to sample a large number of butters every day. Now the water excreted through the legs smelt so strongly of butter, that there could be no doubt as to its origin. In the course of time, his stomach had become incapable of sufficiently digesting the quantity of butter which he had, in sampling, to eat every day, without bread or the like. The butter was gradually left less and less digested, finally becoming foreign matter in the body. The man was accustomed to sleeping on the left side, and here the butter accumulated, quantities of fat being deposited in and about the heart, and more or less over the whole body. The first result was a disorder of the heart, continuing for years. Finally, the foreign matter passed over into a further state of decomposition, and then showed itself as water.

The heart disorder had passed through all stages. At first it was called *palpitation*; then *nervous affection of the heart*; then *fatty degeneration*, soon attended by a *defect of the cardiac valves*. Then *pericardial dropsy* set in, ending with general *dropsy*. The patient had tried all the various methods of cure, and finally, when it was unfortunately far too late, came to me for relief; but he was already incapable of carrying out my prescriptions with full success. He had been treated with all kinds of medicines and poisons, each stage of his disease receiving some new name and likewise some new remedy!

The cause of water accumulating in the body is a certain gangrenous state of the abdomen, which in most cases is not remarked, because it proceeds so slowly. Only when the water causes the breathing to be labored and sets up oppression of the heart, is the trouble noticed at all.
When the body, however, commences to react against the disease and the patient is able to rally his vital power sufficiently, the chronic disease appears as an acute gangrenous condition. If the disease of the patient is already far progressed, this hot gangrenous state renders him so weak that complete cure is no longer possible, he is internally consumed. If, on the other hand, there is still sufficient vitality in order to enable the system to get the upper hand, it will be able to expel the inflammation from the body. I will illustrate this by citing two cases treated in my institute.

I once had a visit from a gentleman from abroad, who had been suffering already for years from dropsy and had got no help from allopathic treatment. The legs were swollen up with water to twice the normal size, and the body also. In spite of this, the patient only complained of difficulty in breathing and heaviness in the legs; he could still walk quite well. I explained to him that his condition was too far progressed in order to admit of a cure, so that I thought it better he should not commence with my treatment at all. The patient, however, insisted upon it, and so he began, filled with hope, despite any attempt at dissuasion.

In the first weeks, all went on far better than one could have expected. Profuse sweats and abundant evacuations rapidly diminished the amount of water, so that the patient felt very happy. So far, his body had only expelled the product of the disease, namely the water; it now began with the work of getting rid of the cause of the accumulation of water. This was the internal gangrene, which had scarcely been remarked. The cure could only be effected by the body in one way: the chronic gangrene must be changed into a hot, acute state. If the body still possessed the necessary vitality, it would expel the foreign matter which had brought about the morbid condition, and a cure would be complete. In the contrary case, the body would be consumed by the internal heat. With my patient, matters took the latter course, as I had foreseen. In the third week the change of the chronic gangrene commenced in the right leg. This became more and more inflamed, until at length, from the toes to the middle of the shin-bone, there was an open sore, which already on the second day had become quite black. The gangrene which had formerly been hidden within, was now expelled to the outside, naturally causing the patient much pain. During the fourth week the black matter separated from the sore like a thick skin, and the sore began to heal again. Now, however, the internal heat of the patient, who was still corpulent, increased daily, a certain sign that transformation of the internal gangrene was still going on. The first result was extreme thirst. In spite of the derivative action of the treatment, however, it did not succeed in mastering the gangrene and overcoming the great heat, as was clearly to be seen from the increasing weakness of the patient. Soon there was no longer the strength necessary for taking the baths, and on the 29th day the patient became unconscious, death taking place on the 30th. This patient died slowly in consequence of the intense internal heat, as I had informed him from the first would be the case.

I may now mention a case where there was an altogether satisfactory result. The patient here had been dropical for a long time; his condition was serious, but fortunately, in consequence of having been treated homopathically, he had taken but little medicine. Within three weeks,
on my treatment, he lost the water, whereupon in the fourth week an intense internal heat was felt, accompanied by remarkable symptoms. On the second day of the fourth week, for instance, there were frequent evacuations of most abnormally-smelling, yet black faeces, of choleraic or dysenteric character. This continued for three days. None of the family could explain this, as the patient had only been taking very little food. His wife came to me in the greatest anxiety about it, when I explained to her that her husband was now saved, just because of this crisis. The body had thereby not only been enabled to expel the internal gangrene, but also its cause: that is, the foreign matter which had for years been accumulating in the body. The patient, as a consequence of the crisis, was very exhausted and extremely thin, but soon began to recover, improving daily. To-day he is as healthy as he was twenty years ago, and not a trace of water has again shown itself. In this case, the body had fortunately been able to endure the change of the gangrene from the chronic state into an acute one.

*Dropsy* is really curable only when the patient, while strictly observing my treatment, can perspire freely and unaided at the parts affected by the dropsy. It is then possible that the water and other foreign matter can be excreted, and a more normal digestion restored. Dropsy is no longer curable when the bodily vitality is so low, that it is unable to expel the foreign matter; it is then, above all, impossible to permanently improve the digestion.

I would here call attention once more to my new method of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, which offers us a certain means of observing the approach of dropsy many years in advance. Equipped with this new science, we are not obliged to wait until diseases are so far progressed as to be incurable; we can begin a radical treatment at a period when the stage of the disease still admits of a thorough and easy cure.

Proofs of the correctness of the foregoing can be given only by practical demonstration; I therefore submit below an interesting case of serious heart disease combined with dropsy and leprosy.

A gentleman from Batavia, Java, had for 24 years conducted an export business at that place, and had enjoyed during the time, as he said, satisfactory health, suffering occasionally, however, from fever, inflamed eyes, and sores on the legs. These symptoms suffice to inform us that the system was not healthy, but heavily encumbered with foreign matter. This morbid matter accumulated first in one part of the body and owing to the tropical climate, was more readily set in fermentation than it would have been in our temperate zone. An acute state of disease was thus brought about. For the correctness of these assertions, the further course of this highly interesting case gives us most striking proof. In November 1879 the patient was troubled with a large swelling at the back of the head, near the left ear. This was suppressed by medicinal poisons and forced back into the system; whereupon, after some time, it made its appearance in another form, one of his fingers swelling up and suppurating abundantly, so that even a piece of the bone festered out.

The finger was hardly healed, when there was an abnormal loss of blood through the bowels, a sure sign that a clump of *piles* had burst. Shortly after this, an open sore appeared on the left foot, which remained open and suppurating for a long time.
The patient suffered further from cold hands and feet, cold sweats and frequent feverish attacks, all showing the presence of some deep-seated disease. In February 1882, a higher fever than usual set in, which continued several days with undiminished violence, so much, that the family physician, who took the case for one of leprosy, strongly advised a journey to Europe. On April 13th 1882, the patient therefore left Batavia; on arriving in Europe he consulted Professor J., of Basle, who diagnosed inflammation of the blood and sent him to Bad Krankenheil near Tölz, in Upper Bavaria, recommending him to the care of Dr. H. During this treatment a red spot appeared on the patient’s right forearm, which remained, in spite of rubbing with corrosive sublimate. On ending the course of treatment, the patient felt somewhat more vigorous; but in the autumn more red spots appeared on his body. The chronic feverish condition thus increased. In April 1883, he set out on his return to Java, where, in the hot tropical climate, the red spots soon disappeared with the profuse perspiration. On arriving in Batavia in May, a derangement of the heart made itself felt, attended by such high fever, that he again sought medical advice, and finally in May 1885, was once more obliged to go to Europe for treatment for a considerable time.

From the above it is quite evident, that the cause of the disease had by no means been removed from the system by the treatment in Bad Krankenheil. The fact of the new outbreak of the disease, upon his return to Java, was sufficient proof of this. Through the sojourn in the cooler climate of Europe, the disease had passed into a chronic, or more latent stage. The patient was thus less sensible of the presence of disease, acute outbreaks being now more seldom. The return to the tropics, however, at once caused it to pass into the acute condition again. His physician, nevertheless, had regarded this apparent improvement in health, caused by change of climate, as a sufficient cure under the circumstances.

On his return to Europe, the patient settled in Freiburg, in Baden, devoting himself wholly to the task of getting well, under the advice of the family physician and Dr. N., Physician to the Court. In autumn, the red spots again appeared all over the body, and far worse than in 1882; a sure sign that the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter had still further increased. The doctors, not in the least understanding the nature of the red spots and other symptoms, informed their patient that the cure must be left to nature. A visit to Soolbad Rheinfelden in the year 1886, at their recommendation, had the worst results, however. The disease now gradually became more and more chronic, and the advance of his physical disorder was naturally attended by corresponding depression of spirits. He had reached that condition of chronic misery into which everyone gets, who vainly seeks everywhere for health, manipulated as depression, melancholy, despondency, nervous prostration, lack of courage, and utter weariness of life. It is no wonder, then, that the patient, who, during the end of 1888, had been treated by celebrated doctors without success, became deeply despondent. From hopeful manhood, he had passed into premature old age, weary, soured, broken down.

Urgent business now forced him to journey back to Java on Jan. 19th 1889. His disease had by this time grown so chronic, that his skin, which had scarcely perspired at all for three years, even under the tropical
sun, only incompletely performed its function. On reaching Batavia, the disease took an acute turn. The earlier affection of the heart reappeared with increased violence. The fever accompanying it, visibly diminished the patient's strength, and water already showed itself in the legs. Moreover, the Batavian doctors pronounced his disease to be leprosy, and were the more convinced of this, since during the patient's last stay in Europe, the most famous European specialist for leprous diseases had discovered large numbers of lepra bacilli in his blood. On account of the great dread of infection from lepers prevailing there, the doctors at Batavia advised their patient's immediate departure, unless he wished to be excluded from all communication with the outer world. On December 19th, 1889, therefore, the patient once more set sail for Europe. His travelling companions thought it hardly possible that he could reach Genoa alive. However, the cooling sea-air stimulated his vital power, and he arrived safely in Europe, where his condition again passed over from the acute state into the more chronic one. His medical attendants at Freiburg gave up the case as absolutely hopeless.

![Fig. 1](image1.png) ![Fig. 2](image2.png)

Whilst in this deplorable condition, the patient had his attention drawn to my method of healing, by an old friend of his in Leipzig, who had formerly known him for years in Java. On March 20th 1890, the patient travelled to Leipzig and four days later, though almost without hope, he commenced my cure.

This case offers a most striking proof of the correctness of my system of treatment, and convincing confirmation of the truth of my Science of Facial Expression. Fortunately, I had this gentleman photographed at the commencement of the cure, and also subsequently, Figs. 1 and 2 being reproductions from the originals. His body was wholly altered by the foreign matter. There was but little of the neck, on which a goitre had formed, to be seen, it being sunk, as it were, into the trunk, with no proper boundary between the two. Upon the forehead was a large swelling nearly an inch high. The parts around the eyes were swollen up, as also the whole head, which showed a most abnormal accumulation of foreign matter. The calf of the right leg was gangrenous; and there was water both in the foot and ankle, and also above the gangrenous part, so that the patient could only use the leg with difficulty. The accumulations of foreign matter in the trunk were in
proportion to those in the head and neck. The digestion was wholly abnormal. Neither bowels nor kidneys properly performed their functions. The heart disorder allowed no rest day or night, and gave rise to a feeling of uneasiness and oppression. The patient's hands and feet were icy cold, and of dark bluish color.

Satisfactory results were obtained almost immediately after commencing with my treatment. The digestion soon improved; the bowels, which formerly had only been moved by enemas, and the kidneys, operated regularly from the third day. The urine, previously light and clear, now became cloudy and turbid, evidently containing a quantity of foreign matter. Even on the second day the patient felt himself relieved and fresher, though with a certain sensation of weariness, caused by the energy required to expel the foreign matter from the organism. Profuse perspiration also materially assisted in the cure. A perceptible alteration in the external form of the body was very soon brought about, the more so as the excretion of foreign matter went on most rapidly in his case.

It was interesting to watch how the gangrenous band around the calf disappeared. This was at first dark brown, then bluish red, and was quite four inches broad. It dissolved in the form of water, the leg simultaneously increasing greatly in circumference. The right leg ultimately became enormously thick. This process was remarkable as showing the capability of foreign matter to ferment and change.

The crisis which the patient was now going through was a severe one, but his great vital power stood him in good stead. Although not able to move about much, my baths always made him perspire freely at the dropsical parts, a proof of the power of his body to react. Within four weeks, all the water was expelled from his system. After this, the cure went on extremely rapid. The patient felt younger and fresher every day, and after four months' treatment, attended by some curative crises, was so changed in appearance (see Fig. 2) as to be hardly recognizable. The heart disease and dropsy had quite disappeared, and were really cured, while despondency had given place to a cheerful and quite different mood, with buoyant spirits.

In Batavia, they could not credit this happy result, but wrote that the patient would not be permitted to land in Java, until proved to be quite free from lepra-bacilli. For this reason he again submitted himself to the inspection of the same celebrated specialist for leprosy, now staying in Hamburg, who had formerly examined and treated him. After this examination, which lasted nearly four weeks, the patient received the assurance that he was entirely free from lepra-bacilli. This gentleman, who returned to Java in 1892, is still living, and in the best of health. None of his former troubles have shown themselves again.

This case affords us another excellent proof of the worthlessness of orthodox medical science, its diagnosis and its system of treatment. Here, again, was a patient given up by the most competent authorities, yet, by my method of cure, he was saved from death and restored to his family and friends.
DISEASE OF THE SPINAL CORD. CONSUMPTION
OF THE SPINAL CORD. HEMORRHOIDAL
AFFECTIONS.

THERE is always a long period of chronic sickliness before one of the
dreadful diseases of the spinal cord breaks out. By means of the
Science of Facial Expression we can, however, determine the re-
sult years in advance, can recognize predisposition to the diseases,
and point to the causes contributing to morbid encumbrance of the
nerves. As regards the latter, pollutions especially, frequently appear,
whether the patient is married or single. But these emissions always
denote chronic inflammation of the nerves, particularly of the spinal
marrow, and of the nervus sympathetic, caused by severe encum-
brance of the back with foreign matter. The inflammation always in-
creasing, the nerves become less capable of resistance, until the patient
is no longer master of his limbs, the legs being the first over which he
generally loses control. Together with the pollutions, other morbid
symptoms also make their appearance. With many there is a peculiar
feeling of constriction about the waist, varying very much, according to
the nature of the encumbrance. There is also frequently a slight sense
of chill just at this internal girdle or band, as it were. In a more ad-
vanced state of the disease there is often, also shooting, or sometimes
continual neuralgic pains, and lumbago which may be extremely
troublesome and painful.

Diseases of the spinal cord are very various in form. With uniform
encumbrance, as is the case in these disorders, many other diseases also
occur, such for instance as St. Vitus' dance.

In a very advanced (the so-called final) stage, it is scarcely longer
possible to cure diseases of the spinal marrow. In such cases, the most
that can be done is, at all events to remove all pain from the patient.
This can usually be effected in a short time, if the digestion is capable of
improvement, so that there is internal quiet, sleep and appetite.

Fortunately, by means of my Science of Facial Expression, as al-
ready remarked, it is no longer necessary to await this final stage of the
disease. We can commence long before to prevent this, an advantage
which cannot be too highly valued. These disorders of the spinal cord
in their first stages are as easy to cure as many other insignificant dis-
ases. If, on the other hand, the disease is in an advanced stage, and
particularly if it has been treated with drugs, a cure is much more diffi-
cult. A house upon which the flames have taken a firm hold, can also
not be saved, if once the fire has spread too far.

I have had numerous patients suffering from spinal cord diseases in
my treatment, but I have not been able to cure all. Many have had to be
content with an improvement, with an alleviation, of their sad condition.
The latter have been exclusively such as through long use of medicines,
had so far paralyzed their body as to render it incapable of being fully
cured, even by the most careful treatment. To elucidate what has been said, I will again produce here some reports of cases which I have treated in my establishment.

The first case was that of a young man who suffered severely from disease of the spinal cord, and was completely paralyzed in both legs. For over a year he had been consulting specialists, without getting any benefit from the treatment. He was unable to make the least movement with the legs, nor could he stand; though only 24 years of age, he was obliged to lie helplessly in bed, or be wheeled about in an invalid chair. His digestion was the worst possible. The bowels never moved unless with artificial aid, the urine passed off without the patient being conscious of it. When he was placed in his chair, his legs had always to be put into the right position for him.

On coming into my care, he had at first to take four cooling baths daily, and eat only dry, natural food. If during the first month, owing to the debilitated digestion, there was but little improvement, in the second month one could observe decided progress. After a further period of two months, the patient was again able to retain the urine, and his legs were so far improved that he could move them a little, and without the help of his attendant could stand for a short time. Nine months of the treatment had brought him so far, that he could walk about the room a little without aid; and in two months more he had regained complete mastery over his legs. His disease of the spinal cord, which had occasioned these complaints, in consequence of the great internal heat produced by the accumulation of foreign matter, was cured, exactly in the same manner as so many other diseases have been overcome.

This case also shows clearly how difficult it is to cure an advanced encumbrance of the back. I scarcely imagined myself, at the beginning of the cure, that the patient's condition could be improved, to say nothing of cured, because the digestion was so deplorably bad, and in the commencement showed no signs of improvement. Only to his extraordinary perseverance, was the subsequent cure due. Had the patient commenced my treatment earlier, such absolute loss of control over the legs would never have occurred, and cure would have been much easier.

Another case which I will now give, is equally instructive. A gentleman in his 47th year had been suffering for several years from consumption of the spinal cord, without being able to get any relief. His encumbrance was very considerable, and he could only walk with much trouble. Frequently, he was attacked by lumbago and other shooting pains. He could not get sufficient sleep, often obtaining no rest at all for days together. The digestion was abnormal, and the general condition bad. The very first months of the treatment had a good effect, the sleeplessness being cured and the various pains likewise disappearing. The digestion also improved, although the legs still remained very weak. For this reason the patient scarcely hoped for cure. He had looked upon the pains and sleeplessness only as special disorders for themselves, and always held the opinion that they had no connection with his spinal cord disease. As he found it extremely difficult to follow my dietetic rules, he gave up the treatment after ten months. His condition then soon became worse and altogether hopeless.

This patient should have regarded it as a great success, not only that his disorder became no worse during the cure, but that the troublesome
accompanying symptoms so soon disappeared. With perseverance the other troubles would also gradually have been overcome.

For a further case of consumption of the spinal cord, see Part IV (Reports of Cures.)

_Hemorrhoidal Affections._ Hemorrhoidal affections generally accompany disease of the spinal cord and the severe encumbrance of the back connected with it. They point to a serious chronic condition of disease, which like all others has as its cause a highly inflamed condition of the abdomen. As a matter of course, the digestion of such patients must also be irregular.

The fermentation of tumors in the abdomen, a symptom necessarily implying severe encumbrances, is a proof that the vital and curative power of the body must be very low.

I will illustrate this, also, by an example taken from my practice.

A young man in his seventeenth year, who from his earliest youth had suffered from troubles of digestion, came to consult me. As he related to me, since his eleventh year he had been troubled with piles, hemorrhoidal affection and intestinal hemorrhage, which had caused him much pain. In his fifteenth year, he gradually lost the piles and hemorrhoidal affections; but, as he further related, he then became a victim to the most dreadful headaches, against which no remedy had any effect. Finally, on the back of his head, hard nodules, the size of a hazelnut could be seen and felt. His whole head, at the same time, began to change in form and increase in size, the relation between the head and body clearly altering. It was obvious to everyone who saw the youth, that there must be some matter encumbering the head, which ought not to be there, and which was not there before. But no one had any idea that the clump of piles in the body, in a now much harder and compressed form, had affected the head, appearing as tubercular nodules. To any one familiar with the Science of Facial Expression, these symptoms were naturally easy to be understood. The unbearable headaches alone, were sufficient proof of the presence of a deep cause. Unfortunately no one recognized this. The poor mother saw in her still youthful son, the same dread disease which had carried off the boy's father in his 39th year. None of the methods of cure tried provided any remedy against the disorder. The disease slowly but surely got the upper hand, and the young man, in consequence of the headaches, finally became quite unfit for work, and often had fainting-fits. In this deplorable condition he was brought to me by his mother. As there was a back encumbrance, an outbreak of inflammation of the brain was any day to be expected. My prescriptions were strict diet, cooling friction baths, and plenty of exercise, and they were closely followed out with good results. Already in the first week, the headaches disappeared. Only during dispersion of the tubercular nodules in the head, did the pains temporarily return again. The digestion and appetite likewise improved in a most satisfactory manner. A decrease in the nodules, which were to be clearly felt on the head, was noticeable towards the end of the cure. The nodules in the interior of the head decreased simultaneously, and the head itself became relatively smaller than before. In another two months the nodules had still further decreased, and in half a year there was no trace of them left.

Suddenly a change, apparently for the worse, set in. As his mother
informed me, her son felt unwell since the day preceding, the hemorrhoidal affection, which had vanished years ago, having again made its appearance as bad as ever. I explained to the anxious mother that this was unavoidable. The tubercular nodules in the head had, by the derivative action of the treatment, been conducted from there into the body and had again taken the form of a clump of piles, which, indeed, had been the cause of the nodules in the head appearing at all. Her son had been cured of consumption of the brain by this curative crisis, and in the same way it was now only necessary to free him from the hemorrhoidal affection, which was but a preliminary stage to the tuberculosis of the brain. This explanation cleared up the woman's doubts, and the cure was continued with the most happy results. After a year, the hemorrhoidal affection had also been perfectly cured, and the young man was again healthy.

Further reports of cures will be found in Part IV.
POVERTY OF THE BLOOD. CHLOROSIS.

FROM all classes of society to-day we hear the complaint about poverty of the blood and chlorosis. Neither poor nor rich, neither young nor old are free from these disorders, although there is a whole host of remedies in the field. It is the upper classes, supplied with ample medical advice, who use these remedies most, and especially in the form of what is called nutritious diet: eggs, flesh-meat, bouillon, wine and beer, etc.

Modern medical science boasts of the great progress it has made; chemistry and physiology claim to have ascertained exactly the nutritive value of all articles of food, and their effect on the human organism; yet in spite of all this scientific knowledge, the disorders are not in the least diminished, but spread more and more. They produce weakness, debility and nervousness, and lead to abnormal sexual impulse. They prevent a proper supply of milk in mothers, and, in short, they render people mentally and physically unfit, incapable to think or to act. They cause over-sensitiveness, weariness, heaviness in the feet, pains in the muscles. There is loss of appetite, and the bowels no longer act regularly.

What is the position which the medical profession takes up in regard to these diseases? Supported by chemical analysis, the doctors recommend the use of flesh-extracts, said to contain all the constituents necessary for eruption, quiet prevails for a time, until new tension is caused by the processes of combustion, decomposition and re-formation within the earth. The process is similar in epileptic fits. An encumbrance of foreign matter forms within the abdomen, causing slow, yet constant fermentation, attended by the development of gas and tension. The seat of encumbrance here being limited in space by the foreign matter, there is a constant increase in tension, assisted by the continual fermentation. Finally there is an eruption, which brings on the fits, and through pressure on the brain, suspends the functions of the latter. When the process of fermentation and the attendant pressure subside, consciousness returns, although the entire body remains more or less exhausted after such a violent attack.

It is much to be regretted that the medical profession is unable to cure epilepsy, and still more so that it does not up till to-day even know its character. Not seldom, it regards this disease merely as a nervous disorder. Little does it think that all these, as it considers them, incurable and mysterious disorders are chiefly its own work: the fruit of misled science, wrong advice as to the care of the health, and the use of injurious remedies, such as potassium bromide, etc.

The course of cure in epilepsy differs much, according to the encumbrance of the patient. With some the attacks gradually decrease very soon after beginning treatment; with others they at first appear oftener. Owing to the changes going on in the system, such temporary symptoms
occur frequently; but as soon as the encumbrance is expelled, they gradually, or even suddenly, disappear. They become weaker and weaker, until there are merely swoons or giddiness, which quite disappear on continuation of the cure. In advising patients, it is therefore well to call their attention to the probable course of the cure. And here again my Science of Facial Expression serves as an excellent means to foresee those curative crises which may be unavoidable, especially in the case of serious encumbrances.

We thus come to see, that the curability of epilepsy depends solely upon the state of the encumbrance of the patient. In nearly all cases, a cure has been effected by my method. Some cases may have been tedious, or even incurable, when the patient’s condition was already too chronic; and when the body, particularly the digestion, had been too seriously injured by the customary medicaments, such as bromine. In such patients the nerve-connections, and the brain, have been too seriously distributed to admit of retrogression. In my establishment I have had some obstinate cases, which have required most careful treatment on my system for years, before the attacks ceased. Cessation of the fits must not be looked upon as always signifying that the patient’s encumbrance has been gotten rid of. For the complete removal of such, a still longer time is often required.

According to the report of the National Medical Commission, for the year 1889, the number of epileptic school-children in Saxony was, at the end of that year, 795, or 13.6 in every 10,000 children. It is, therefore, much to be wished, in the interest of suffering humanity that the successful cures of the New Science of Healing should also become better known in influential and authoritative circles.

I cannot refrain from introducing here, also, an actual case which I have treated, for the purpose of elucidating the subject.

A girl of nineteen had suffered for six years from severe epileptic fits. Every week she had at least two attacks. Her digestion was the worst possible, and her menstruation likewise altogether irregular. Not once since puberty had she had normal periods; sometimes they remained away altogether, at other times appeared too frequently.

By means of my Science of Facial Expression, I found that she was also highly chlorotic, with a disposition to consumption. Her head was abnormally large. The state of the encumbrance was, however, favorable, so that I could assure her of a good prospect of success. In order that she might not mistake the course of the cure, I called her attention to the fact that the attacks might possibly, during the first fortnight, be more frequent than before, but then would gradually diminish, and finally cease entirely. My natural remedial agents did not desert me in this case either. Steam-baths, however, as in most epileptic cases, had to be avoided. In three weeks the patient was free of all fits.

The cure took the exact course, which I had foreseen. In the first days there were two, three or even more attacks. After sixteen days these gradually passed into swoons, and giddiness, and finally ceased entirely. Such speedy success was only possible on account of the patient’s digestion having fortunately improved with surprising rapidity and the menstruation having soon become normal. In many cases, so rapid a cure is not to be effected. The quick cure here, was to be attributed solely to the very favorable position of the encumbrance of the pa-
tient. Other epileptic cases which I have treated, have required two, three, or more times, as long to cure (see Reports of Cures, Part IV).

Agoraphobia is a condition in which the persons afflicted are unable to go across a broad, open space. This disease, also, is simply the result of encumbrance with foreign matter. The condition is due to the inner tension of the body being no longer able to offer sufficient counter-pressure to that exerted by the atmosphere; or, it may be, it exerts too high a pressure on certain internal organs. The rarer and purer the air, the more is the oppression felt by such persons. I have had patients under treatment, who could only walk close to the houses, without falling down. This comes from the fact that the air there is always a little more dense than in the middle of the street; and though the difference is very slight, it is still sufficient to be felt by the patient. Wherever the air grows purer and rarer, the patients feel oppressed and disquieted in the highest degree. The inner pressure deprives them of all support.

This disorder, like tuberculosis and cancer, is always a final stage of other preceding diseases, whether it appears directly or indirectly through being inherited. Whether a patient will recover depends altogether upon his condition and the encumbrance. A radical cure, in any case, can only be effected by my method, which removes the cause. The cure, it is true, often requires a long time.
EPILEPTIC FITS. AGORAPHOBIA.

THAT sudden, malignant complaint which attacks the human organism, those morbid paroxysms commonly known as epilepsy, which overcome the body—they are but the conclusion of a series of preceding diseases which have been suppressed, or are the result of inherited disorders, too often to be traced to the youthful folly of the father. In the latter, the treatment of sexual disease with drugs has driven back the foreign matter into the body, with the natural result that accumulations of such morbid matter have formed in the parents. The transference of this matter to the body of the child is the foundation of the disease which we call fits.

In the course of my practice, I have treated numerous cases of epilepsy with striking success. How often have I seen that sudden epileptic attacks are nothing more than sudden ebullitions of fermenting foreign matter, which has first developed in the abdomen. In many cases these ebullitions of fermentation first pass down into the legs, only afterwards pressing upwards. By the outbreak of fermentation, many persons are first whirled round, as it were, several times, before falling; others, again, as soon as the fermentation rises towards the head, lose consciousness and fall to the ground.

These processes in the body may be compared to the outbreak of a volcano, when the expanding gases and masses, accumulated within the earth, suddenly rush forth. For the building up and maintaining of the human body, they advise a liberal diet; they prescribe pills and powders, quinine and iron in various forms. And what is the result of this treatment? In general, just the contrary of that which was to be attained. The blood becomes still poorer, the patient becomes more chlorotic, and other troubles may set in in addition, the sole cause of which is the unnatural medical treatment. Astonishing though it may sound, it is a fact that to-day we can even find new-born babes suffering from poverty of blood.

These observations bring us to the conclusion, that the modern treatment and diet in these cases cannot be the right one. It must also be admitted, that chemistry is not sufficient to prevent errors when dealing with the processes going on in the living body. According to our experience, artificial extracts of all sorts, and artificial preparations used for the purpose of "feeding up" the patient, are most difficult of digestion, and are often, indeed, not to be digested at all. Foods in the natural form, unchanged by cooking and seasoning, are always the easiest of digestion.

My New Science of Healing teaches an entirely different treatment of these diseases. The external symptoms of anæmia and chlorosis give us no clear idea of their nature. We know that a normal skin never has the pallid color of an anæmic patient; nor is ever too red, yellow or brown, but always feels moist and warm. Healthy blood is bright red.
and thin, even in the veins; blood loaded with morbid matter, on the contrary, is darker, nearly black, thick and half coagulated. In addition, where the encumbrance is very great, the blood vessels are partly expanded, and sacs are formed to contain the largest masses of blood. This expansion sets in gradually, in consequence of the continual tension and inner pressure accompanying the encumbered state. In all chlorotic and anaemic persons, we therefore notice, besides the pallid skin, conspicuously dark veins. Normal veins, filled with easily flowing, healthy blood, shine but faintly through the skin, at all events never exhibit the blue color and distention seen in the case of persons suffering from chlorosis. Further, we see in the case of such persons, a pale, withered inactive skin, which often appears wax-like, and of a greenish yellow color. In other anaemia patients, again, the face is red and the complexion fresh, but notwithstanding this there is complete incapability, debility and deficient chylification. This condition, owing to the apparent health, is often set down by the medical profession as an "imaginary disease."

In anaemia and chlorosis there is always too great internal heat, with an external sensation of cold. And here we have the explanation of these diseases, which like all other chronic diseases, point to internal latent fever.

Imperfect digestion in conjunction with insufficient activity of the skin and lungs, i.e. want of good food and air—are the sole causes of these diseases. In consequence of the imperfect digestion, masses of foreign or morbid matter accumulate, causing tension and increased heat in the unhealthy body. In a state of gaseous fermentation, they pass through the whole body and are deposited especially in the extremities, that is directly under, or in the skin. The finest blood-vessels of the skin thus gradually become obstructed, the blood is no longer able to reach them, so that there is not the warm feeling which a healthy skin presents. The skin, on the contrary, appears pallid and withered.

Thus it is imperfect digestion which is chiefly to blame for anaemia and chlorosis. Inactivity of the lungs, with its consequences, is another cause, due in turn, to the want of fresh, healthy air. Unfortunately the fear, fostered by physicians, of taking cold, keeps many people from properly ventilating their rooms and so admits of the injurious influences of bad air proving all the more effective. The orthodox medical school well knows, that it is the lungs which by the respiration of fresh air renew the blood; nevertheless, in cases of sickness, the mistake is made of keeping the patient confined to his chamber, and advising him to avoid all contact with the fresh air. But this also, so clearly characterizing the imperfection of the orthodox medical system, is to be explained.

Allopathy, which does not recognize the real cause of disease, makes no endeavor to remove the morbid matter from the body, but only to suppress the symptoms of the disease. It transforms every illness into a chronic state, not observed by the uninitiated, and calls this a "cure." But as we shall see, such a cure is only apparent, not real. Hitherto, unfortunately, no one has possessed a certain and infallible method of discovering these pseudo-cures. Now, however, we have my Science of Facial Expression, which enables every student of the system to recognize whether the cure is real or not.
When unnatural medicaments are employed for the purpose of curing bloodlessness and chlorosis, the stomach is burdened with still more indigestible matter and the condition rendered worse. These diseases can be cured only by expelling the foreign matter from the system, but never by medicaments. By drugs—including that favorite remedy for anaemia: iron—the stomach soon becomes so weakened, that the patient has no appetite except for strongly seasoned, piquant dishes. Such, however, we are convinced, are as good as altogether indigestible, and operate solely to stimulate the system, until there is finally no longer any normal appetite at all. Then the doctor will recommend a highly nutritious diet, "nourishing" wines, flesh-meat, eggs, aided by still stronger medicines than before. Then the patient, finding ultimately that his physicians do him no good at all, begins to despair, and only then, unfortunately, when in this sad condition, generally seeks my advice. The first week under my treatment usually suffices to open the eyes of my patients as to the mistakes of the orthodox medical school, and the successful result of the cure converts them finally into enthusiastic disciples of my New Science of Healing.

As soon as the foreign matter obstructing the pores and impeding the circulation, is removed, the blood again circulates to the surface of the body, renews its warmth and restores to it its normal color and moist condition.

The easily digestible, unstimulating foods, which I advise, are particularly suited for anaemical and chlorotic patients.

I repeat, that fresh, natural air as found outside, or in our rooms when the windows are open, possesses, like water, the power of aiding in a natural manner the curative crisis which Nature causes to take place in our bodies. Unfortunately our orthodox physicians, on the plea of avoiding the danger of colds, forbid the use of these two important factors, fresh air and cold water—a proof of how little they understand of the nature of colds. Unable, without serious injury to the organism, to effectually combat chills, they endeavor before all things to prevent such appearing, and to this end use the means most suitable for suppressing the reactionary power of the body.

But to anyone who has studied my theory of disease as previously outlined, a cold is a quite harmless symptom: it is, indeed, to be welcomed. A really healthy person cannot catch a cold, because there is no foreign matter in his body. Again, a person who is encumbered with such matter, but who lives in a natural way, knows that by a suitable use of cold water, with fresh air and an unstimulating diet, he will be enabled to recover his health. He will thereby attain a hardness and inner bodily purity, which he did not before possess. He knows, too, that colds, caused especially by sudden changes of temperature, can only be brought about by the fresh air so strengthening the vitality of the body, as to enable it to produce a curative crisis, which appears in the form of a cold. By means of this crisis the body will be enabled to expel a quantity of the foreign matter. Such a crisis, therefore, so far from doing injury, assists the body to return to better health.

The treatment of anaemical and chlorotic patients must be adapted to the particular individual, being mild or energetic, as the case may require. Advice exactly applicable to every patient, cannot be given. From the following report, however, the chief general principles may be learned.
A girl of nineteen had been under allopathic treatment for chlorosis since her fifteenth year. Her physician had at first prescribed iron in the form of pills, then as a mixture with pepsin and other medicines. He had further advised her to take only the most "nutritious" food: flesh-meat and bouillon, ham and eggs every day, with one or two glasses of Hungarian wine; instead of tea or coffee, he recommended good boiled milk. Water, he said, might contain many dangerous miasmata, so he advised her to rather drink some "strengthening" beer. His directions were conscientiously followed for months and years, but without success. The girl's condition at first was bad enough, by the treatment it was made far worse. Her digestion became much weaker, despite the strengthening diet she was literally starved; she gradually grew weaker, paler and more discontented in mind. She plainly felt that the doctor's prescriptions did her no good, yet she laid the blame not on them, but on her own system, believing that she was incapable of regaining health. The strengthening food which she ate, passed through her body, it is true, in spite of constipation, but afforded no nourishment for the system, since the stomach was altogether debilitated. From puberty, her menstruation had never been normal, being always irregular. Thus, after four years of allopathic treatment, her condition was wholly miserable. Melancholy and weary of life, languid, distrustful, and haunted by thoughts of suicide, excessively nervous, a burden to others and herself, this poor mistreated girl came under my hands. I immediately changed her diet, giving her entirely unstimulating, easily digestible vegetarian food, prescribing as a beverage only pure water, and recommending besides, abundant exercise in the open air. Further instructions were to sleep with the windows open, and to take three friction baths daily and two steam-baths weekly. In a week the patient's frame of mind was already completely transformed. Her pessimistic and morbid mood had changed to one of joy and delight in life. Within four months both digestion and menstruation had become fairly normal, and the girl was, so to say, regenerated. Her skin which before could not be brought to perspire, now became normally warm and moist. In six months more the girl developed in a truly astonishing manner, and within a year she was completely cured.

Further cases from my practice may be read in Part IV.
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR

Both of those important organs of sense, the eye and the ear, are subject to serious diseases. Generally, indeed almost always, these diseases are attributed to influences directly affecting the organs named, without any inquiry to see whether there is a deeper cause. My method of cure, and the experience I have gained in the application of it, leave no manner of doubt, that all diseases of the eye and ear, no matter by what name they may be called, arise from internal chronic disorders. They are either to be traced to such cases where suppressed disease, such as diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, has left a new exciter of disease, or they may arise from vaccination. My Science of Facial Expression fully confirms this. By its help it can be proved that every ophthalmic or aural disease is accompanied by a corresponding general encumbrance of the body. That is to say, it can be shown that there is an accumulation of foreign matter in the body, having a direct relation to the diseases which make their appearance in the eye or ear.

It is quite impossible, that a person suffering from a disease of the eye or ear, can be healthy in other respects. There must have been foreign matter which made its way to the parts afflicted, before such disease could arise. Such process can be remarked years in advance by the aid of the Science of Facial Expression. Let us first consider diseases of the ear.

When the foreign matter has passed to the ears, the first result is obstruction of the fine auditory canals. The tympanic membrane is frequently ruptured, or grows relaxed and incapable of vibration, i.e. unable to transmit the sound waves in a normal manner. In this way arises catarrh of the middle ear, indicating accumulation of the foreign matter there. It frequently happens with such accumulations, that if the pressure from below is strong, an acute state sets in. Suppuration than often takes place in the internal ear, fermenting foreign matter being constantly discharged outwards, thus causing the well known disease otorrhea or running from the ear. If this acute condition is not cured in time in the natural way, still heavier encumbrance, and often even destruction of the organ of hearing is the consequence. This is always worse, the more the disease has been forced back into the system by treatment with drugs.

To anyone who has followed my former explanations, it will be clear that running from the ear, and cold in the head, on the one hand, and gonorrhea and the whites, on the other, must have a common cause. I maintain that all these various diseases arise simply from foreign matter, which is lying accumulated in the body in a latent condition, passing over into an acute fermentive state, thus forming pus or mucus. The fermenting condition causes an inflammation of the mucous membrane and parts of the body concerned; and this inflammation, in a serious case, may result in open, suppurring sores, or small ulcers.
This inflammatory state may be chiefly observed in the inner parts of the body, which have no direct communication with the open air. It is of high importance for us, because it is the surest sign of a severe internal encumbrance of the body; and further, a proof that there is still sufficient bodily vitality to expel the foreign matter by means of a curative crisis.

In diseases of the eye, the case is quite similar. The foreign matter fills the crystalline humor in the interior, disturbs it, and thus weakens the power of vision. This is the cause of myopia or near-sightedness. In other cases, the foreign matter passes into the inner ocular membranes, whence it may come that the yellow spot in the eye, and its nerves, are displaced or covered over, causing the disease known as black cataract (amaurosis).

Gray cataract is caused in a similar manner. Over the crystalline lens an opaque film forms, which is nothing but foreign matter that has entered the eye and the crystalline lens. These are conditions which are brought about generally only by very long continued encumbrance, and therefore usually occur only in persons well advanced in years.

Green cataract (glaucoma), extreme tension of the eyeball, is caused simply by the fermentation of the foreign matter in the eye. The representatives of the orthodox medical school, in seeking to cure this disease by cutting out a piece of the iris, only divert the bodily vitality from the necessary task of healing. They mutilate the eye, and yet leave the original disease unchanged. An alteration in the condition of the eye may, however, be brought about by this operation.

When we consider all this, it becomes apparent how purposeless all these eye-operations are, which are directed only to the external symptoms, but never to eradicating the cause of the disease. As long as no new encumbrance of the eye sets in, the operation is regarded as successful. But whenever the foreign matter, as can hardly fail to be the case, undergoes changes in position or condition, the former, or it may be fresh, symptoms of disease reappear immediately, proving the uselessness of the "successful" operation.

Egyptian eye disease. This disease, so common in childhood particularly, is nothing more than the fermentation of morbid matter, generally inherited, by some chance cause coming into a state of violent agitation, producing inflammation. As a consequence, the cure is also a very slow one, requiring the greatest patience. In many such cases, my method has met with the greatest success. The following interesting reports of cures may serve as illustrations.

A little boy of eight took ill of Egyptian eye disease, and was treated by instillation of atropia, and operation for four years in various clinics and private hospitals, but without success. The physicians at last decided that the boy was suffering from hydrocephalus (water on the brain) and that nothing more could be done for him. His mother therefore brought him to me. By means of my Science of Facial Expression, I ascertained that the abnormally large head, and the inflammation of the eyeball, were really the result of previous, uncured disease. I further explained to the mother, that in this case a cure could only be effected with great perseverance, since the encumbrance was in the back. Every day three to four cooling baths had to be taken and an unstimulating diet observed. Already by the end of a week, the in-
flammation had subsided considerably, and the boy could now open his eyes a little, which before had been quite impossible. The digestion also was now nearly normal, and the bowels were well open. After a fort-
night the eyes were no longer irritated by light. During the fourth week, the child took scarlet fever again, the body having now regained so much vitality, that it could continue the crisis of scarlet fever, which had commenced in the boy's fourth year, but had been suppressed. When the fever passed over, the inflammation of the eyes and water on the brain were also found to be cured.

Double vision is caused by a deposit of foreign matter between the lens and the yellow spot, or directly in or upon the lens or pupil. In curing it by my method, it often happens, that in consequence of the retrogression of morbid matter, and the changes which thus take place in the body, not only double vision, but also a temporary clearness of vision, alternates with temporary partial or complete dimness of sight.

Squinting arises by reason of encumbrance of the rotator muscles of the eyeball. The foreign matter collects, or is stopped in its course, in one of these muscles, thus rendering it firmer, tenser, thicker, and often quite incapable of performing its function. It is robbed of its elasticity, and through the tension ensuing, the muscle grows shorter than the other muscles which lie around the eyeball, the whole eye is gradually drawn aside by the encumbered muscle, and so loses its natural position. The orthodox surgeon in such a case severs this little muscle, thus again proving how little the medical profession understands of the nature of the disease in these cases. Squinting can only be cured in the proper and natural way, by expelling the foreign matter from the muscle of the eye.

As is well known, the optic nerves run together in a bunch and cross each other within the head, so that the left optic nerve passes over to the right side of the head, and the right nerve to the left. It may thus happen that with encumbrance of the left side, the right eye becomes diseased, its nerve being affected by the encumbrance of the left side, and vice versa.

I will not enter into details concerning all the different diseases of the eye, so carefully distinguished by the modern specialist. They have all only one cause: more or less encumbrance of the part in question with foreign matter. One thing, however, I would point out. The state of the encumbrance of the eye in almost every case being different, it follows that the symptoms will vary. Moreover, by reason of the gradually increasing encumbrance of the human race with foreign matter, new diseases will always be arising. This is why the doctors are never finished with their classification; for new diseases are always making their appearance, each requiring, of course, a new name, and generally speaking, a new remedy.

For us, the difference in the symptoms in the various ophthalmic and aural diseases, is a matter of no significance. We know that for the cure of each of these diseases, there is only one remedy which will remove the cause, that is, expel the foreign matter. The remedy is that which has so often been proved to be successful: all the foreign matter must be caused to retrogress on its path, to be expelled from the body through the natural organs of secretion. For this purpose my cooling baths and an unstimulating natural diet must be used. Often, also, my
local steam-baths may be taken with good results, in the manner already described under the caption, "My Remedial Agents."

As regards the cure of eye and ear disorders by my treatment, where there has been no destruction of the organs, acute conditions attended by inflammation can be most rapidly cured—often even in a few days. The pain, at any rate, will vanish in this time, and simultaneously the danger of permanent disorder, so that a complete cure will follow generally in some days or weeks. Even when there has been partial destruction of the organs of sight or hearing, an improvement (though not cure) in the condition may be effected in the injured organs, which may thus be retained for life, at all events in a partially serviceable condition.

On the other hand, to cure chronic diseases of the eye and ear, which are generally attended by other serious disorders, more time and often great perseverance is required. Such cases are usually traceable to diseases which have been suppressed when the patients were children. The time necessary for the cure of these chronic cases may be months or years, according to the encumbrance. It is thus to be explained, why in two apparently quite similar cases, with the same treatment, one takes two or three times as long as the other to cure. The reason lies solely in the difference in the encumbrance.

I will again introduce some cases from my practice. Further reports of cures will be found in Part IV.

Eye disease. The patient in the first case, was the son of a business-man in Leipzig, and had suffered from syphilis since his ninth year. The left eye especially was affected, and was threatened with destruction from severe inflammation. The boy was heavily encumbered with foreign matter, as the abnormally large head plainly indicated. This heavy encumbrance was what brought on syphilis, with the accompanying acute eye disease. In the hospital, the disciples of medical orthodoxy had treated the diseased eye with copious quantities of atropia (a very poisonous remedy obtained from the juice of the poisonous stramonium and equally poisonous belladonna), against the use of which I would most earnestly warn everybody. The eye only grew worse under this treatment, new foreign matter being conveyed into it from without, which in itself was enough to weaken the eye. What was the result of the treatment? After six weeks of doctoring with atropia, the eye became totally blind. This caused the father to bring the boy to me. I undertook no local treatment of the eye at all, but simply stimulated the abdominal organs of secretion by means of cooling baths; unstimulating diet being, of course, also necessary. Within a week, a decided improvement was to be remarked, and in six weeks not only the syphilis, but the eye disorder as well, had completely disappeared. No one was able to tell of which eye the boy had been blind. His sight was perfectly restored and his general health had become better than ever before.

Gray cataract. A lady of sixty had had the left eye operated upon for gray cataract, and since this operation, which had, of course, been "very successful" was quite blind of this eye. For the right eye the same operation was proposed, as soon as the cataract in that eye should be ripe for operation. This case again affords a striking proof of the crude state of medical science, its false teachings, its wrong diagnosis; especially characteristic is the deferring of the second operation until the cataract should ripen—waiting till the whole house is in flames! To
extinguish the fire at the first, when it is small and can easily be put out—that is a thing which medical science has not yet learned. This patient also, however, after the first operation, had lost all confidence in the orthodox method of treatment, and therefore came to me for cure. Her visual faculty was so far weakened, that she could perceive nothing but shadows, and could not tell even whether a person standing close before her, was a man or a woman. Her encumbrance was very deep-seated, and traceable only to the quinsy in childhood, which had not been cured, but simply suppressed. Since that time she had always suffered from near-sightedness, cataract being the final result. After following my treatment for a month, she was so far recovered, that she could read large print. Her general health had improved wonderfully at the same time. Her depressed and melancholy frame of mind had changed to hopefulness and cheerfulness; she was, so to say, rejuvenated. Within the first few days her digestion had become much better. The treatment being continued, the eye grew clearer, brighter and stronger from week to week, a thorough cure being effected within half a year.

This surprisingly rapid cure was due to the fact that there was evident a front encumbrance, the back remaining comparatively free. If the encumbrance had been at the back, the cure would have probably required as many years as it here took months. Alas! that the operated eye, blighted by the surgeon’s knife, must remain for ever blind.

**Left-sided blindness, Discharge from the ear, Ringing in the ears.** My patient was a gentleman, 37 years of age, who for many years had suffered from a troublesome discharge from the ear, and for the past six months was quite deaf in the left ear. The medicaments he had used had been of no use at all, wherefore he put himself under my care. By means of the Science of Facial Expression, I found that the disease was simply the result of bad digestion. I ordered the patient two or three friction hip and sitz-baths daily, and natural diet; in addition, he was to induce perspiration, either by exercise, or by being well covered in bed, and was to sleep with the windows open. The result was as follows. In seventeen days the running from the ear and left-sided deafness had disappeared, the digestion having greatly improved, even on the first day of the treatment. In another fortnight every trace of the ringing in the ears had vanished; so that the patient had been cured in 31 days.

**General difficulty of hearing.** A gentleman, twenty-four years old, had had the measles as a child, which, in consequence of medical treatment, had not been cured. The morbid matter had been driven inwards again, and was the cause, that a chronic state of illness had by degrees set in, including rheumatism, general debility, etc. Finally, owing to the pressure of morbid matter to the head, the patient had also become partially deaf. All manner of remedies had been tried by the patient, always in vain.

On the recommendation of numerous acquaintances, he finally decided to try my system. Unstimulating diet, friction hip and sitz-baths and my other remedial agents, including frequent local steam-baths, were the means in this case too, by which the desired result was obtained in an unexpectedly short time. This was all the more remarkable, as the many false remedies tried had done much to injure the curative power
of the system. On the other hand, the cure was aided by the youth of the patient, and the favorable season during which it was made. As the patient has written to me, not only has his hearing again become normal, but his hair, which had been getting very thin, has now become much thicker; the colds from which he suffered whenever there was a change in the weather, trouble him no more. Notwithstanding his not being always able to follow the prescribed diet exactly, and the fact that he has grown somewhat thin, he feels perfectly fresh and equal to work, both physical and mental; his sleeplessness has quite left him.

And all this, again—the underlying cause being the same in all diseases—was brought about in the usual way, without drugs, without operations, without any medical treatment whatever.
DISEASES OF THE TEETH. COLD IN THE HEAD.
INFLUENZA. DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
GOITRE.

DISEASES OF THE TEETH. I have already several times referred to the causes which give rise to all these diseases. Hollow teeth and toothache, of all kinds, are certain signs of a heavy encumbrance with foreign matter. They all arise through foreign matter passing to the head, and generally only with a definite kind of encumbrance, i.e. that in which the foreign matter rises from the front and the sides. Neither enamel, nor bone, is hard enough to permanently resist the continual pressure; they soften gradually and moulder just like a rotten branch. The pain then frequently felt, is caused simply by the excessive heat and friction during this process of fermentation. Toothache is sometimes directly provoked by my treatment. It may happen that persons who have never had toothache before, suffer from temporary attacks during my treatment, because with the retrogression of the foreign matter, the teeth are also affected. We find the same thing in rheumatism. To have the teeth extracted is very foolish, and is simply mutilating the body, but never removing the cause of the toothache. My method enables us to cure toothache just like any other disease, as innumerable successful cases prove. Besides the friction baths, frequent local steam-baths for the head, always followed directly by friction hip-baths, will be found most effective. To re-warm the body, a good walk should be taken, if possible in the sun. In most cases one such local steam-bath, followed by friction baths, suffices to banish the toothache; if not, the baths must be repeated. Anyone continuing my treatment for some length of time, will be troubled by toothache only until the foreign matter has been drawn down from the teeth and expelled from the system.

One point I must not pass over without mention; and that is the matter of cleaning the teeth. A yellowish mucus is constantly being deposited on the teeth, which even takes a hard form, known as tartar. It is only sick, or encumbered, persons, however, as I maintain who need to clean their teeth. Healthy persons require this just as little as healthy animals. We find that the latter have dazzling white, healthy teeth, without a trace of slime or tartar. But where the body is encumbered, that is, in other words, where the digestion is no longer fully normal, there we shall assuredly find mucus and tartar on the teeth, both these being the products of abnormal digestion. The mucus and tartar are simply foreign matter which has risen upward from the abdomen and collected upon the teeth.

The cure of this, and all other diseases of the teeth, can therefore be effected only when foreign matter ceases to form in the system. When teeth are already hollow and decayed, i.e. destroyed, they cannot, of
course, be renewed; but it is always well to have such stumps in the jaw. Nature is far more skillful than human aid in rendering such a tooth harmless to the system. Teeth which can still be saved, ought to be stopped, so that they may remain serviceable for mastication, as long as possible. At the most, only loose teeth, which are a hindrance in chewing, should be extracted, and if possible replaced by artificial ones. That it is precisely the teeth which soonest decay and ache, is a striking proof of the correctness of my theory of fermentation. The teeth are the only bones which project from the body and are not covered with muscular tissue. When, now, we remember the peculiar fermentive process which foreign matter undergoes, it is obvious that these projecting bones in particular will be attacked by this process of fermentation. It is always in the extreme parts, that any fermentive process begins most energetically, and the teeth form precisely such extremities. Were they covered with flesh, the morbid matter would first exert an influence upon this.

Cold in the head. This is a slight inflammation of the air passages, and is generally attributed to "catching cold." On former pages, I have already given some explanation of this matter. "Catching cold" can only cause illness in persons who are encumbered with foreign matter; never in healthy people. A cold in the head, just like toothache, points to a previous encumbrance of the organs concerned, generally following upon an encumbrance of the lungs. It is, therefore, in a sense, a cleansing process of these latter organs.

By following my treatment, including prolonged stay in the fresh air and sleeping with the window open, colds soon lose their disagreeable character. They take their course quietly, quickly disappearing altogether. The same is also true of influenza.

Influenza. The great influenza epidemic of 1890 will still be fresh in the memory of all readers. With a good conscience, I can assert, that the numerous influenza patients who put themselves under my treatment, experienced the best results, whether in serious or slight attacks. The effective working of friction hip and sitz-baths, and of whole and local steam-baths was again thoroughly proved. Naturally a suitable unstimulating diet had likewise to be observed. Bad digestion was the regular attendant of this disease also. It was the true cause, as in other diseases, and was brought about by the accumulation of morbid matter in the abdomen. In this way, too, we obtain an explanation of the fever which accompanies influenza. After the cooling baths, an astonishingly rapid improvement took place, the foreign matter, brought into a stage of fermentation through the change in the weather, being quickly excreted from the system. So rapid were the cures, that they often were made even in one day, without any of the dreaded consequent diseases, which follow upon the use of drugs. (See Reports of Cures, Part IV.)

Throat diseases. How rapidly diseases of the throat have increased during the last few years, I have occasion to remark, by the great numbers of patients who come to me to be treated for such complaints. The medical profession always attempts to cure these diseases by local treatment. This causes the disorder to become chronic, since it can never be aided by driving the morbid matter inwards.
Diseases of the throat indicate an *internal* encumbrance, wherefore it is chiefly pulmonary affections which are accompanied by them. Often, the throat disease may be due to an inherited encumbrance.

The morbid matter in these diseases in fermenting, rises from below, and as the neck is in a sense a narrow pass between the trunk and head, it offers much resistance, so that in affections of the head, the neck must necessarily be the first to suffer. For this reason the character of the neck is of especial significance for the Science of Facial Expression.

The cure of throat affections, whether *hoarseness, inflammation* of the throat, of the larynx, or of the pharynx, or whatever they may be called, depends entirely upon the nature of the encumbrance. The process of cure may last for months, or even years, in chronic hereditary cases. My treatment, however, has met with remarkable success. (See Reports of Cures, Part IV.)

**Goitre.** It is a fact, that goitre is most common in mountainous neighborhoods, and, moreover, generally in particular districts. This remarkable disease is usually attributed to the extremely heavy loads which the inhabitants in mountainous parts are accustomed to carry. It is true, that external pressure on the body—the repeated loading of it with heavy objects—can give rise to goitrous diseases; nevertheless, this complaint has quite other causes. Often, for instance, water exercises an injurious effect—fresh and apparently pure, clear mountain water. In running through masses of earth and stone, it frequently takes up mineral matter (lead, copper, etc.) which, even though scarcely to be observed, is nevertheless capable of causing disturbances in the human body, particularly when the water is regularly consumed. This can be explained by a simple observation. If the apparently clear water is allowed to stand in the sun for some time, a sediment will gradually form. This foreign matter if deposited in the body, accumulates in a definite part and favors the formation of goitre.

Naturally, those persons remain free from the disease in whom, by reason of their general individual bodily disposition, the secretion of foreign matter, especially as perspiration, goes on regularly. Where, however, this is not the case, where there is a wrong system of living, or a bad digestion, there the natural excretion of the morbid matter ceases. The indigestible substances in the water cause fermentive disturbances, the foreign matter presses upwards, and accumulates in the neck, causing the malformation known as *goitre* or *Derbyshire neck.* When the goitre forms outwardly, causing the so-called "thick neck," there is no pain, and but little inconvenience from the swelling in front and at the side. The danger in such a case is very small. If, however, the function of the respiratory organs is disturbed by the swelling, the matter is serious. Whilst the action of water containing many injurious substances favors the formation of these swellings, in the case of people simply living and quietly, it causes nervousness in those subject to mental excitement.

It is an error to suppose that fresh, icy cold water is conducive to the health. The hardness of the water is sufficient to indicate its indigestible character. Observation has taught, and still teaches us, that running water, warmed by the sun, and rain-water, are the most suitable and beneficial for man's consumption. No tender plants, nor flowers, flourish in hard, fresh water. Such water can only be purified of its in-
jurious, indigestible foreign matter, and thus rendered fit for man's use, by the chemical action of the sun.

Moreover, man is not by nature compelled to drink. A simple, natural diet never creates thirst. Where such, however, arises, fresh, juicy fruits should be preferred to water.

In conclusion, I would supplement the above by mentioning the following case, which I once treated.

The patient, a woman, had had an affection of the stomach for many years. Finally a goitre began to form, which gradually resulted in great difficulty in breathing. On the application of my method of treatment, particularly the use of the friction sitz-baths, the breathing became much less labored, and in a week retrogression had commenced, the swelling of the skin being considerably softer and diminished in size. In another week there was no longer any trace whatever of the goitre.
HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, CONSUMPTION OF THE BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN

At first sight, it may seem absurd to here set together a number of disorders, between which the medical profession is most careful to distinguish.

I have already stated that people are accustomed always to seek for the cause of the disease, only where the pain is felt. In the case of affections of the head especially, however, this is a gross error, for such always have their cause in the abdomen. They only make themselves felt in the head, years after, having risen from the abdomen. Those expert in my Science of Facial Expression are in a position to watch the development and approach of such affections long before they actually appear. Predisposition to migraine in the right or left side, can be ascertained in the same way years in advance, and similarly with inflammation and consumption of the brain. As experience has sufficiently shown, migraine arises with right- or left-sided encumbrance of the body with foreign matter, when the latter pressing towards the brain, reaches the head. The most serious head affections, however, such as find natural expression in inflammation and consumption of the brain, arise from a back encumbrance. We always find in the case of persons suffering from affections of the head, that often for years before, there has been an abnormal digestion, generally expressing itself as costiveness or consumption. Very often we then find hemorrhoidal affections, piles, and the deposit of nodules of all kinds in the abdomen. To-day, we even find children in this condition. Sometimes the tumors in the abdomen suddenly disappear, and the person will then immediately suffer from affections of the head. The attentive observer will remark in such cases quite definite changes taking place in the head. The tumors which were formerly to be found in the abdomen, now appear in the head, and are much smaller and consequently harder. In many patients these nodules can be seen and felt externally, at the back of the head, on both sides.

The body is not always able to drive the foreign matter in these nodules to the head. If the fermentation is not strong enough, the morbid matter remains at the neck, under the arms, or on the chest, forming nodules in these parts. It must not be supposed, however, that the matter travels from the abdomen through the body in the form of round, firm nodules. On the contrary, the body renders the morbid matter gaseous, volatile and capable of moving from one part to another. According to the laws of fermentation in the body, the foreign matter of the tumors presses towards the extremities, and hence towards the head, without being stopped by any organ in the interior of the body. If now the matter again collects and forms tubercles in the head, we get that state known by the doctors as consumption of the brain. Whilst formerly there were only hemorrhoidal or other tumors to be found in the abdominal region
and particularly in the groins, we now find tubercles in the brain. The method by which a cure is effected, proves at the same time the truth of my statements. If the tubercles in the brain are dispersed and brought into a state of retrogression by means of the derivative action of my baths, we first remark a disappearance of these tubercles from the head. We next find them as piles or other tumors in the abdominal region—that is, in their original form again. And only when these latter have been completely dispersed and secreted, do we find that the affection of the head has been cured. Naturally it must not be assumed from the above, that every patient suffering from piles must have a disposition to headaches, or that every hemorrhoidal affection must necessarily cause headache. Sometimes I have had patients suffering from piles, who never had had a headache in their life, a circumstance which is wholly due to difference in the encumbrance.

With a front or side encumbrance, the tumors do not so readily travel to the head. If this should occur, however, they will mostly form as nodules and tubercules on the neck and lungs. Such cases are generally more easily cured than where the deposits are caused by a back encumbrance. By means of my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, we are now able, long in advance, to find the path which the tumors or foreign matter will probably take to the head. If, now, there is no obstruction met with and the tubercles once form in the brain, the predisposition to inflammation of the brain is there. When then, by any chance cause, a sudden disturbance (fermentation), or dispersions of the foreign matter takes place, a high fever will be the natural result. In such a case, the learned physicians confirm inflammation of the brain, but stand by quite helpless as far as cure is concerned. Readers will now clearly understand the connection between affections of the head and of the abdomen. And I maintain that not only consumption and inflammation of the brain have their origin in the abdomen, but all those minor cephalic affections, down to the slightest headache. The only difference is that in the latter case the abdominal affection is less serious, consisting often only in slight digestive troubles. The headache thus soon passes.

It is particularly in affections of the head, migraine, headache, consumption, and inflammation of the brain, that the success of my system of cure may be so clearly observed. All these diseases it is therefore clear, have one common cause, traceable to the abdomen. It is otherwise impossible that they could at once begin to disappear, when treated by means of my friction baths and diet, without any local application whatever. It is wholly and solely because my method goes to the root of the evil, that such successful cures are made, especially in cases of affections of the head.

How often have I had occasion to observe, that headache and migraine have been cured after one single friction bath, somewhat prolonged. Many ladies, in whom I saw the encumbrance was favorable, have laughed when I have told them that they could expect such a rapid cure. After the bath they were able to understand what before they could not comprehend at all.

Old affections of the head, which have continued for years and have been caused by a severe encumbrance, cannot, of course, be cured so quickly. The foreign matter has to retrogress, during which process the
patient may also have to endure many of the old headaches again. Indeed, not infrequently headache arises as a consequence of the baths, since the morbid matter in retrogressing presses upon the cranial nerves.

As conclusion to the above, I may here be allowed to mention a case confirmatory of what I have said.

A man was suffering, as the physician stated, from consumption of the brain. He had tried the most various cures, but instead of obtaining relief, his state was, if anything, worse. At first he had had severe headaches, which had been suppressed by drugs; and his condition had now become unbearable, consumption of the brain having developed.

In this miserable condition he came under my treatment. Naturally his digestion was completely out of order, but soon improved in the course of the treatment. I prescribed several baths daily, the usual natural diet and promotion of the perspiration. Temporary curative crises were in his state naturally not to be avoided, and occurred frequently, particularly when tumors were dispersed. After such crises, the patient always felt extremely well; and finally, after two months' treatment, he was completely cured of his serious affection.
TYPHUS. DYSENTERY. CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA

TYPHUS. Nervous fever, or typhus, generally attacks persons in their best years, strong, robust people especially falling victims to it. It is one of the most severe fevers, and, therefore, at the same time, most vigorous curative crisis which there is. It is a universally dreaded disease and with the usual treatment very many persons die of it. The New Science of Healing, however, entirely robs it of its terrible character. It is only when the encumbrance is too great, that it is uncertain whether the system can endure the curative process. But if we succeed, on my method, in making the patient perspire in a natural manner, after the cooling baths, all danger is over. It has frequently occurred in serious cases of typhus which I have treated, that patients who would have had to undergo a medical treatment for weeks or even months, could, after the very first days of application of my cure, take exercise regularly in the open air.

As experience has proved, in all acute diseases such as typhus, influenza, etc., my steam-baths are of the greatest service. They must however, be adapted to the condition of the patient, neither being taken too often, nor for too long a time. The friction hip and sitz-baths must naturally be taken concurrently. Typhus, we thus see, resting on the same basis, as regards essentials, requires the same treatment as all other diseases, naturally with due individualization.

An old adherent of my method once wrote to me that she had treated two serious cases of typhus and small-pox with one steam-bath and three prolonged friction hip and sitz-baths so successfully, that the patients could leave their beds and go out. Within six days all traces of disease had vanished, without leaving a single mark.

The course taken by many typhus cases treated by me has been equally favorable. Where the system had been too much weakened and injured beforehand by the use of medicaments, the cure was naturally much more difficult.

Cholera. Dysentery. The same successful results have also been obtained in dysentery and cholera. Both are diseases which cause great disturbances in the digestion, attended by high internal fever. In Cholera, as I have often observed, this fever is so high, that the body is internally burned quite black, as may be plainly seen in the discoloration of the lips, nose and eyes of patients who have died of the disease.

Cholera and dysentery only attack those persons whose system is heavily encumbered. It is not, therefore, mere chance that one person catches the disease and another not. I have dealt in detail with cholera and its related diseases in a separate pamphlet, to which I may here call attention.

As experience sufficiently proves, all who take ill of cholera, have long been troubled by an abnormal digestion, generally by constipation.
Thus in cases of dysentery and cholera, there is generally also, before the outbreak of the illness, even before there is anything to be remarked a certain feeling of uneasiness and heaviness in the body. This marks the commencement of active fermentation. In my judgment, cholera is the most vigorous cleansing crisis which we have. The foreign matter, set in fermentation by some external cause, such as change of weather, chill, fright, excitement, etc., begins a forcible retrogression towards its former starting point, the abdomen, especially as the skin is usually inactive. If the vitality is still vigorous enough, the severe crisis may be overcome, and the patient will become one of the healthiest of men. If, on the contrary, through doctoring with drugs, at one time or another, the curative power of the system has been weakened, the curative crisis cannot be endured by the body. During the feverish process, whether in the case of cholera, or the usually less fatal dysentery, a remarkable process goes on, such as we do not elsewhere find in the same form. The internal fever heat is nevertheless here usually concentrated only in the digestive organs, so that there is internally a devouring heat and externally a feeling of chill.

In treating these diseases, the first thing is to diminish the excessive internal heat; and further, by natural means, to make the patient perspire. When the system still possesses sufficient vital power to quickly enough overcome the burning and dangerous internal heat, the cure will be comparatively rapid. On account of the excessive internal fever, many patients scarcely feel the external cold. Such patients are most in danger. In the years 1849 and 1866, during the ravages of the cholera in Leipzig, I watched various cases. I remember exactly the course they took, and am to-day able to explain it. Those patients whose systems brought out the fever to the outside, mostly got over the cholera; whereas all who exhibited but little fever externally, died. For instance, I saw a woman quietly walking up and down the court-yard with her child at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; at 2 o'clock in the afternoon her corpse was carried out of the house. In her case the system had not shown the slightest attempt at reaction against the cholera fermentation. The woman was naturally heavily encumbered. The black coloration of the lips, eyes and tip of the nose, showed that the abdomen must have been in a dangerously gangrenous condition.

My friction sitz-baths are the best means known of rapidly—and that is here the chief point—curing such severe cases. They also simultaneously greatly increase the vitality. Abdominal steam-baths likewise often prove most effective; they must always be followed by a friction sitz or hip-bath. If possible, a sun-bath should be taken to again warm the body till it again perspires. Where sun-baths cannot be taken, the patient must be well covered up in bed in order to induce perspiration. In most cases a few cooling baths are sufficient to bring the patient out of danger. Naturally an absolutely unstimulating diet must be observed.

In cases of dysentery, my baths, in conjunction with my other remedial means, likewise act most effectively. Often only a few friction sitz and hip-baths, and a single steam-bath, are sufficient to cure diarrhea.

If, however, this is not sufficient, the following means should be used; indeed, in severe cases it is better to adopt it at once. Heat a brick, wrap it in a woollen cloth and lay it under the anus. It is surprising how quickly the evacuations are stopped in this manner. After some
hours, a friction sitz-bath should be taken and then the hot brick again applied.

It is the universal experience of all those who have recovered from cholera, that they feel as though they had been freed from an oppressive burden—for the whole of the former load of foreign matter has been gotten rid of. The Science of Facial Expression shows us the striking decrease in the encumbrance; it is, indeed, often quite remarkable how, in so few days, the condition of the body may quite change.

But since cholera is always a dangerous curative crisis, one will always do well in paying the chief attention to avoiding catching the disease. Unfortunately hitherto it has not been known what step to take in this respect. Only through my discovery is it now possible to determine every encumbrance, even the most dangerous and unfavorable disposition, which under certain circumstances may occasion curative crises such as cholera.

From British India and Further India, I have received most favorable reports during the last years, as to the success of my method in cholera cases. In conjunction with my baths, in order to guard against such disease in tropical countries, an unstimulating diet is of special significance. It has a remarkable effect on acute fevers, such as cholera, dysentery, etc. Persons living in those countries, therefore, need have no fear about introducing such a diet, if it is not, indeed, already being followed. Let it only be tried! (Concerning dysentery, see Reports of Cures, Part IV.)

Diarrhea is, ordinarily, only dysentery and cholera on a less extended nothing more nor less than cholera. It is generally only those children who have been brought up with the bottle, and therefore burdened with foreign matter, who suffer from it. The treatment should be the same as in cholera; only the child will be caused to perspire easier by being taken into the father's or mother's bed.

Diarrhea is, ordinarily, only dysentery and cholera on a less extended scale. I have for years remarked that vigorous persons often have periodical attacks of diarrhea.

Diarrhea, no matter how slight, is nothing other than a more active attempt of the system to effect a cure, and is thus always a favorable sign. It must, therefore, be looked upon as a fortunate occurrence, provided it does not continue too long. Such crises are probably actively supported by the recently discovered power of the electric tension of the air. Everyone who experiences such crises feels afterwards actually rejuvenated. We thus see how the body of itself periodically seeks to rid itself of its encumbrance.

Although diarrhea and constipation appear as opposite extremes, no reader must wonder if I describe them both as simple disturbances of the digestion, called forth by abnormal internal heat, caused by over-nutrition. Just as the same cause may make one person stout and corpulent, another thin and lean, so it may cause in one case diarrhea and in another constipation.

If obstinate constipation does not give way to the friction baths, one should try to evacuate the bowels in the open air, especially in a wood. It is surprising how the fresh air acts upon the body, so that what was impossible in the dark closet, is easy in the fresh air.
CLIMATIC AND TROPICAL FEVERS, MALARIA, BILIOUS FEVER, YELLOW FEVER AND AGUE

WHATEVER name these fevers may bear, and under whatever form we may meet them, the reason for their outbreak and development is always the same, the fermentation of foreign matter. When we remember the climatic conditions in the tropics and the enormous differences of temperature day and night, we can understand at once the reason for the severity of tropical fevers, the intensity of which increases proportionately to the more rapid and powerful fermentive processes. It is in hot climates that we find all the most favorable conditions for causing an outbreak of severe fever, even in those cases where the body contains comparatively little foreign matter. In the temperate zones this is never seen in like degree. Naturally, tropical fever occurs in various forms. Yellow fever is that most feared. It owes its name to the yellow color which the skin gradually assumes in course of the illness—often, perhaps, only as a consequence of the drugs employed. The first symptoms are: Weariness, headache, griping pains, thirst, and dryness of the skin. Afterwards the faeces become black, and the patient vomits black masses; the whites of the eyes become yellow, and then the skin assumes the same color, often, however, only after death.

The main point is to prevent the disease ever making its appearance. We have the means always at hand. First, a very moderate, wholly unstimulating non-flesh diet, selected from the products of the country in question; secondly, a thoroughly natural manner of living, together with the use of my friction baths. Even though in the tropics one cannot obtain water for these baths so cold as one can in the temperate zones, the relation of the temperature of the water to that of the air is pretty nearly the same. Moreover, the same heat which has given rise to the fermentation (disease), likewise favors the process of cure, since in those lands the re-warming and perspiring after the baths, ensues more rapidly than in temperate zones. It will never be possible for medical science, by means of quinine, antipyrin or other means for paralyzing the nerves, to really cure any fever whatever. When a weak dose of the remedy has done its work, a stronger one will have to be given; and finally the repeated paralyzing of the nerves will cause the most severe diseases—serious nervous complaints, which are then all the more difficult to cure.

In all tropical countries, my treatment has been tried with the best success in such fever cases, according to the rules laid down in the present hand-book. A Mr. R. of Batavia, writing to me from Genoa, remarked among other things:

"I have just learned that my wife and my book-keeper in Batavia (Dutch East Indies) to whom I sent your book, have also employed your
treatment with extraordinary success against the climatic fever pre-
vailing there.”

The Rev. Mr. M., of P. L. (Brazil), wrote to me under date of December 16th, 1890, as follows:

“As for myself, I can gratefully inform you that by the employment of the baths prescribed by you, the climatic fever and my digestion have in a very short time decidedly improved. We have some trouble with the diet in this land of coffee, where instead of wheatmeal, we have to be content with maize bread; instead of German vegetables, our beans and rice, manioc, etc.; instead of pears, apples, and plums, our bananas, sweet potatoes, melons, oranges, figs, dates, chestnuts, and the like.”

The following is extracted from a letter, written in 1891, from one of my disciples on the Gold Coast and in Cameroon, Mr. J. S., a missionary, of B., Accra, Gold Coast:

“As far as possible, guided by the publications sent us, we have tried to apply your treatment in fevers, especially in bilious fever. We are happy to be able to report, that your method greatly mitigates the attacks of fever that occur so frequently.”

From a letter which I received from Mr. M. H., I extract the following:

Stann Creek, near Belize, British Honduras, Central America, July 3rd, 1890. Having received your handbook, “The New Science of Healing,” I beg to thank you for your kind letter of advice, which I have followed as far as existing conditions permit. Every year I have had to fight our tropical fevers, ague, and other disorders—this year I have remained free from all these troubles, by the employment of your method of treatment.

In a long letter to me from Otjimbingue (Hereroland), South-west Africa, Mr. F. M., after describing the serious illness of his wife, which was held to be incurable, wrote: “None of the remedies which I had tried during 30 years could check the progress of the disease. The digestion was also utterly prostrate. Then came your letter, and opened my eyes. Now my wife takes friction baths. The malaria fever, which had recently been added to her other complaints, has already disappeared, the swelling of the feet is subsiding, and the fingers are growing thinner and suppler.”

Mr. G., a missionary at Dar-es-Salaam (East Africa), who had followed my method of treatment in his own case according to my handbook, reports in the “Nachrichten aus den ostafrikanischen Missionen,” Berlin, September 1890, concerning the good effects of the treatment in his nephew’s illness:

“Sunday, June 22, 1890. Last week, my nephew, Daniel E., was ill for five days with violent malarial fever; neither quinine, antifebrin, antipyrin, nor peppermint tea; nor yet compresses according to the old Nature Cure method, afforded any relief. The fever remained at the same height, or even rose a few degrees. Yesterday noon, after all our exertions, our resources were at an end. Only one thing could save the patient—change of place and air—but how? In this extremity we be-thought of the new Nature Cure method of Louis Kuhne of Leipzig, whose book, “The New Science of Healing,” I had just sent out. We placed the patient, glowing with fever heat, and unable to perspire, into water, i. e. administered a friction hip-bath lasting three minutes. As soon as the thermometer rose above 102° Fahr., the bath was repeated,
and we soon observed that the fever was beginning to abate. Overnight improvement set in, and in the morning, perspiration came quite naturally. Thus he was saved in a few hours by this simple curative process.

Had the friction baths been continued for 20 minutes, instead of only for 3 minutes, improvement would have taken place still more quickly and surely. The longer and more frequently the baths are given in such cases, the better and more advantageous they are for the patient.

On his own case, Mr. G., of Dar-es-Salaam, writes as follows:

"Not to repeat what I already wrote you respecting my cure of various climatic fevers through your method, I will mention briefly that your water cures have had most surprising results in my case. I now employ them with the natives (naturally, with a great deal of trouble and sacrifice of time), and the results have always been good.

"Since last June, I have used no medicines either for myself or my family; nothing but water, according to your instructions. We are in the best health possible in tropical regions well known for their unhealthy character. Would not this water-cure method of yours be a good remedy for yellow fever in West Africa?"

Mr. G. has apparently not fully grasped the idea of the unity of disease—of the uniform interrelation of all diseases, otherwise he could hardly have put this question.

Mr. A., a missionary at Kwala Rongan, Borneo, wrote to me under date of January 20th, 1892:

"Dear Mr. Kuhne:

"I possess two copies of your hand-book, 'The New Science of Healing,' and cannot refrain from expressing my thanks to you for the good results of the New Science, which I have experienced in my own case, and in that of others, here on the island of Borneo. It will soon be a year since I first heard of the New Science of Healing, here in Borneo. Shortly afterwards, as I was one day at a friend's I had a severe attack of Indian fever, which rendered me quite incapable. Thereupon, I tried your new method. First I took a steam-bath on a cane-seated chair, and then a friction hip-bath, according to the directions contained in your hand-book. The effect was astounding: after the bath I was even able to leave my bed, which before had been impossible. My friend and his wife were equally astonished at the rapid success. Since that day I have been a strong adherent of your system. I have also seen the best results from the New Science of Healing in the Dyaks here. The Dyaks, who have no physicians, have made use of steam-baths from the most primitive ages, they are not acquainted with the friction baths, however.

"Were I to relate to you about all the patients whom I have cured by means of the New Science of Healing, I should have to write too much. Your book, dear Mr. Kuhne, is the book for a missionary in the wilderness, and it never leaves one in the lurch. The other doctor-books which I have, always direct one to call in a physician. But how is this going to be done in the wilderness! I am too thankful to possess your text-book of the New Science of Healing. About three weeks ago, I was called to a woman whose hut in a rice-field burnt down in the night, and she had not waked up until the fire had reached her body. The woman presented a dreadful sight, particularly the face and arms. I immediately ordered
wet packs from morning to evening; and in the evening I applied them as directed in your book. The next day I again applied the packs, and in a week she was quite well again; with the orthodox treatment by inunction, I believe it would have lasted weeks, maybe months.

"Some weeks ago an eruption broke out on my left hand. Here they call it 'Kihis'; it is a very obstinate rash and forms in rings round the body. Formerly I have always driven it off by ointments, but it has always returned again. One time it would be on the feet, next on the face, then on the back, and next time on the hands. Now when I saw the eruption appear this time, a few weeks ago, on the left hand, I said to myself: well, this time I'll drive you off by means of the New Science of Healing. I therefore first took a steam-bath, followed by a friction hip-bath; the next day, only two friction sitz-baths. On the third day of the cure, I remarked that the eruption looked wrinkled, so that it was evidently about to disappear. Also I have steamed the hand alone, and then taken a friction sitz-bath on each occasion. Now, on the left hand, on the affected part, two little ulcers have formed, so that I believe the foreign matter is drawing together here. When they are healed, the dreadful itching will be gone.

This is the way to get rid of the dreaded Kihis.

I shall always use the New Method of Healing, for till to-day I have found nothing like it. I endeavor to get my friends to give their attention to the New Science."

From West Africa, Australia, Hither India, The Cape, West Indies, etc., I have received numerous similar letters, relating the successful cures made by means of my method—many accompanied by warm expressions of thanks.
LEPROSY

Of leprosy, that scourge of the tropics, we can in our temperate climate form but little conception. Those afflicted have always been doomed to death, there being no known remedy against the disease. Shut off from all communication with the rest of mankind, generally confined on an island or in a special hospital, they were left to await their dreadful end. For fear of infection, all lepers are taken from their families, banished from their homes, and left almost to themselves in some remote place. At the most, food is brought to them from time to time, but otherwise all contact with them is avoided.

In temperate climates leprosy is seldom found. The same causes which in the tropics induce leprosy, in the temperate zones bring on especially gout and dropsy. Just as the date-palm flourishes only in the tropics and the oak in a temperate climate, although there is the same sun, the same water, the same earth, so also is leprosy a product of a hot climate.

We distinguish between wet, running leprosy, and dry leprosy. In the former, there is a gradual decomposition of the body going on, often for years, accompanied by dreadful torment. The disease progresses uninterruptedly until, when it has gone too far, death comes as a release.

In dry leprosy, as in the former kind, there is an increasing disturbance of the digestion accompanied by the gradual formation of dark gangrenous spots at the extremities, especially on the hands and feet—a certain sign of a very high internal fever. The flesh begins to disappear, at first at the finger joints and then on the remaining parts of the body, until only the bare bones and joints are left. The body dries up precisely like a tree, and resembles a mummy. The bones and joints often appear more or less enlarged. The flesh continues disappearing, until the unfortunate sufferers resemble mere skeletons, and die of exhaustion.

The cause of leprosy is, of course, the same as that of all other diseases: the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter. It may be inherited; or, it may be acquired through an unnatural mode of life. The true seat of the disease is in the abdomen, or in the organs of digestion, which are in an abnormal condition. The great heat in the tropics, which aids all processes of fermentation, naturally causes most rapid decomposition of the foreign matter in the system. This foreign matter is forced with great energy to the extremities, where it accumulates in firm masses on account of the internal pressure. By such excessive accumulations, the nerves—the transmitters of life—leading to these extremities are quite obstructed, so that they no longer perform their function. This accounts for the insensibility of the limbs in lepers. Such patients suffer from a high internal fever heat, whilst externally there is a certain feeling of chilliness. In dry leprosy, the extremities are literally dried up by this excessive inner heat, since owing to the weak digestion, in spite of the usual so-called nutritious food, it is impossible
for the patient to be really nourished. The food, it is true, goes through the body, but the patient starves in spite of all that he eats. Here, again, we plainly see that it is not what one eats, nor that which contains, according to modern views, all the substances of which chemical analysis shows the human frame to be composed, which nourishes and sustains the body, but only such food as the system can still really digest. In wet leprosy there is decomposition similar to that in dropsy. For here likewise, as experience shows, the formation of water is preceded by an internal gangrenous condition which often lasts for years. The decomposition, therefore, may in a sense be regarded as the final stage of the processes going on in the living body. Furthermore, there is in wet lep-

![Fig. I. (15 years of age.)](image)

rosy also a watery decomposition, though differing in form from that in dropsy. The course of disease in the case of a patient from Batavia, who was, as already mentioned, affected with heart disease, dropsy and leprosy, simultaneously, is therefore very interesting, as most clearly exhibiting all these morbid processes. Although leprosy does not occur with us in the same form as in the tropics, we can, nevertheless, sometimes observe cases very similar. Consumption in particular, is much like it in character; only in this latter, the system does not always, especially in colder regions, force the foreign matter into the extremities with such intensity as in the case of leprosy in a hot climate. The foreign matter begins already in the interior of the body to ferment and destroy the lungs or other internal organs.

As regards the cure of leprosy, medical science candidly confesses that it knows no cure. It does not know the nature of fever, and does not re-
ward leprosy as a febrile disease. Leprosy can only be really cured when the fever is attacked and the foreign matter driven from the body. When this is not possible, a complete recovery is not to be expected—an improvement in the condition is the most that we can attain.

The drug treatment only occasions still greater injury to the system than the disease itself. There can be no more striking proof of the correctness of this statement, than the report of the cure of the Batavian patient referred to on former pages. We here see that the inactive lepra bacilli in this patient, the presence of which was ascertained beyond doubt by a specialist, could in no way be got rid of by the remedies he employed, neither by poisonous medicines, nor by any other means.

Fig. II. (13 years of age.)

Compare with this the brilliant success attained by means of my system, which absolutely eradicated, as confirmed by the same physician, all the leprous bacilli. Cure can be attained in this disease only by means of unstimulating diet and my friction baths. Naturally, however, patients can be cured only where the digestion and activity of the skin are capable of improvement and where vitality is sufficient.

With my method, it has also been clearly shown that all danger of contagion by lepers is excluded. This is of the highest importance, particularly for those who dread infection. It is only necessary to follow a natural mode of living, and strengthen and invigorate the whole body by means of my system of baths, which cleanse the system from within of all foreign matter. They will then not only be safe from all danger of infection, but will promote their general health, and physical and mental capacity in every way.
How little the medical profession knows to value natural curative means, is seen from the way in which the doctors so carefully confine their patients in sick-rooms with closed windows, taking the greatest pains to keep away all fresh air, particularly at night. It is thus naturally unavoidable, that the air in sick-rooms becomes permeated with the exhalations of the lepers, and with fermenting morbid matter, so that it is no wonder if leprosy proves contagious in such cases.

Before I proceed to cases of cure of lepers, I will here briefly describe the manner in which everyone can surely protect himself against leprosy, and all other diseases (malarial and climatic fevers), so that in the worst case, the course of the disease will be attended by no danger at all and with but little derangement. As said before, it is only such persons as are predisposed to these diseases, that is, who are heavily encumbered with foreign matter, who can be attacked by them. Any exciting cause acting upon the accumulation of foreign matter, causes re-
newed fermentation (curative crises) and endangers life. The predisposition to such disease can be recognized years beforehand by the aid of my Science of Facial Expression. But even those who have not studied this science, are able to experience this predisposition to a certain extent. Our all-wise mother Nature, has provided us with a sure means for this purpose—of which, however, most people, unhappily, do not understand the use—our instinct. Natural instinct instills into all who are encumbered, provided they still stand in harmony with nature at all, an involuntary dread, a secret horror of infection from such diseases.

After these general remarks, I will now describe the course of leprosy in the cases of three boys, who after having been given up by the medical authorities in Berlin and other cities, came under my treatment.

The treatment of these boys (aged 9, 13 and 15 respectively) afforded me an opportunity of proving the superiority of my method, the more so as the orthodox physicians had confessed their inability to cure. As these cases might excite public attention, I had seven photographs of the boys taken, which are here reproduced.

![Fig. VI. (Foot to Fig. I.)](image)

The state of the poor children, when I began their treatment, was deplorable in the extreme. On the hands, the tips and even the second joints of some fingers were much rotted off. The remaining stumps of the fingers were much swollen and nearly ready to fall off, as Figs. IV and V show. The forefinger of the right hand of the youngest child was already rotting away. The feet of the two elder brothers were in a still more horrible state. (See Figs. VI and VII.) They were mere shapeless masses, surcharged with foreign matter. In several places corrosion had already taken place, and from the sores, which went right down to the bone, there was a discharge of pus. The hands and feet, arms and legs, as far up as the elbows and knees respectively, had already lost all sense of feeling. One of the Berlin physicians, in order to ascertain the degree of insensibility of the members, had with a long needle pierced the hand and up the arm to the place where pain could be felt. This was found to be at the elbow. A truly remarkable achievement! The boys' condition was so wretched, that photographs could not be taken until after three
weeks' treatment, when their state had already essentially improved. It was quite impossible to illustrate the worst stage of the disease.

The cure consisted of two or three friction sitz-baths daily, with frequent friction hip-baths, natural diet, plenty of exercise in the open air, and the promotion of perspiration. The effect in this case also was remarkable. Although at the commencement of the cure the exhalations of the children were horrible enough, during the treatment they were absolutely unendurable, smelling strongly of decomposition. For the bad matter in the body being set in motion, strove to find an exit. This was notably the case during the baths.

Breakfast consisted of dry wholemeal bread with a few apples; and dinner, of farinaceous foods, vegetables and pulse, boiled only in water, with but little butter and salt. All flesh-meat, bouillon and the like were naturally prohibited. The food was boiled as thick as possible and always eaten together with wholemeal bread. Fresh water was the only beverage.

Within a fortnight the running from the open sores on the feet ceased, and began to heal from within outward. In the case of the two elder boys, each had still a large sore which did not heal over till during the course of the following month. The hands also underwent a remarkable change during the cure, especially the fingers, which began to get thinner even during the second month of the treatment, as might be plainly seen by the folds formed in the skin. The foreign matter now commenced retrogression towards the abdomen, in just the same manner in which it had formerly forced its way into the extremities. This, the patients felt distinctly by the drawing pains in the hands, arms, feet, and legs, and especially in the joints.

When beginning my treatment, the oldest boy could not even wear the shoes which had been specially made for him. After four weeks treatment, however, he was able to wear ordinary leather shoes. The normal sense of feeling, finally returned into the previously insensible
members. Naturally this result was only possible owing to the digestion having improved.

On coming to me, the boys had scarcely any appetite at all, but within a week after commencing my treatment, they could hardly get enough to eat. Their digestion was, as it were, revivified.

Thus the condition of these three boys was already such as was not to be compared with their former one. The miserable children, doomed to certain death, were now happy and cheerful.

At any rate, these cases show that leprosy, though commonly believed to be incurable, can be cured by my method of treatment, as has also been proved by the recovery of the patient from Java, referred to on previous pages.

Without hesitation, I can positively assert, supported by the successful results obtained, that leprosy also has the same common cause as all other diseases. Only those lepers cannot be helped, whose disease is already too far progressed, i.e. where vital organs have been destroyed. To such unfortunate creatures, however, my treatment will at all events bring relief, and admit of a peaceful and easy death.
SCABIES, WORMS, TAPEWORM, PARASITES, INTESTINAL HERNIA

HERE again we have classed together a number of diseases which, however much they may differ as regards external symptoms, have still the same common cause. This assertion I make, supported by incontrovertible proofs, viz: the cures attained in such cases during my long practice. When we set about the cure of scabies and the related parasitic diseases, we have first to get a clear idea of how the itch-tick breeds and what is its nature.

It is a well-known fact that a single warm day in spring—that season of the year where nature develops the greatest vitality—is sufficient to bring forth a myriad caterpillars on the young leaves of the trees. And much as we are concerned at seeing the beautiful, fresh leaves eaten up before our eyes, we are powerless to prevent it. Then follows a cold night and all the parasites have vanished entirely, as suddenly as they appeared. In a single night, by a fall in temperature Nature has done that which for us it was impossible to bring about. And all parasites are subject to the same natural laws.

From these observations we must draw the conclusion that the itch-tick, worms, lice and other parasites can only exist where they find a suitable nutritive medium. Such, however, can only be found in the body which is diseased, that is, encumbered with foreign matter. Furthermore, the capability of existence of such animal life is dependent upon a definite high degree of temperature, which, as experience everywhere shows, is only to be found in organisms which are encumbered with morbid matter. Should we succeed in reducing the abnormal temperature again to the average one, and at the same time in expelling the morbid juices from the system, the possibility of the parasites existing longer is at once cut off and they accordingly rapidly vanish.

It will be clear to anyone who has attentively followed my explanations, that the only way to diminish the internal temperature is by means of my cooling baths, an unstimulating diet and my other now well-known prescriptions. Of course, according to the extent of the encumbrance, these must be adapted to meet each individual case. Thus from the stand-point of my New Science of Healing, since these peculiar diseases have the same common origin as all diseases in general, the same uniform cure must here apply, which has never yet failed in other disorders either. Treatment with medicines only brings further injury to the organism.

I may here be permitted, again, to illustrate these dry facts by some interesting examples.

The first case is that of a gentleman who was suffering from intestinal worms of various kinds. Naturally this disorder was accompanied by nervous and digestive troubles, which had brought him to the brink of the grave. Internally he was being, so to say, consumed; and his ex-
ements were infested with little worms. Yet my method brought him relief. In the second month, already, the cause was removed and hence the worms disappeared. As the patient continued the cure, his state was soon changed from that of chronic disease to one of vigorous health.

Only by diminishing the internal temperature by friction hip and sitz-baths, perspiration and uncooked food, and thus expelling the morbid matter, was it possible here to stop the internal fermentive process, which had caused the worms.

Another case, one of scabies, may be here mentioned, as characteristic of the orthodox medical treatment. On account of the disease mentioned, the patient, 17 years of age, had been treated without success in various clinics and hospitals. Finally, one of the professors ironically advised him to go to me, as he had no remedy. In his sore need the patient took the advice, no doubt seeing that nothing was to be experienced from the drug treatment. His hands and arms looked horrible. By means of my Science of Facial Expression, I ascertained that this patient had been suffering for years from a chronic abdominal disease, brought about by weak digestion. The morbid juices and impure blood thus produced, naturally formed an excellent nutritive medium for the scabies. The itch-tick may very well be compared to a bacillus, which thrives wherever there is decomposition. Without an appropriate nutritive medium it cannot exist at all.

Here again, friction hip and sitz-baths, natural diet and frequent steam-baths proved an excellent remedy. The digestion soon improved, the itch decreasing simultaneously, being deprived of its nutritive medium. Microscopic examination clearly showed that the itch-ticks were being destroyed. Within three weeks only a few isolated ticks were to be seen, and in the fourth week not a trace of them was left. The patient's features had quite changed; one could hardly recognize him again, so greatly was he altered. The patient's nature had of itself done that which all the art of the state-diplomaed doctors could not do. And this was all effected by the same process as before, without the application of medicaments and without surgical operation.

Intestinal Hernia. The cause of intestinal hernia is a morbid internal encumbrance of the abdomen, accompanied by extreme tension. At those places on the peritoneum, where the slightest obstruction is offered, the intestines, in consequence of the great internal pressure, tear the peritoneum and protrude. The exact place where this rupture occurs is very different in various cases, but the cause is always the same. It is therefore an error to seek such cause in a blow, a fall, or the like. They may certainly be the immediate means of producing a rupture, but can never be the true underlying cause. By applying my method and thus expelling the morbid matter from the body, such ruptures are again cured. Wearing a truss, which is quite insufficient to remedy the complaint, is then wholly unnecessary.

In the case of this trouble, too, my method of treatment has met with the greatest success; my doctrine of the unity of disease, it is again seen, never leaves us helpless. Within what time a cure may be effected, depends, of course, upon the degree of encumbrance, and whether the rupture is already an old one, or not. Moreover, the cure in the case of an old person where bodily vitality is already low, will not be so complete as when the patient is still in youth.
CANCER, PROUD-FLESH

Cancer, that terrible and so universally dreaded disorder, cannot with right be attributed to external influences and the disorders which they cause. The origin must be sought in quite other processes, taking place in the organism itself and then forming the immediate cause of this all-destroying disease. Like dropsy and tuberculosis, cancer is the last of a number of other suppressed, but uncured, diseases which have preceded it. Cancer always follows upon some former diseases, especially sexual diseases, such as syphilis. Whether such have arisen directly or indirectly is of no import. The main point is the presence of foreign matter, which chooses some path through the body, along which then form, as a final stage of the disease, those proliferations, tumors and gangrenous places, which are the horror of mankind. The predisposition to cancer may be ascertained years in advance by the aid of my Science of Facial Expression. For long before the actual cancer appears, nodules and swellings are always to be found on the neck, which point to the formation of growths over the whole body, and in particular to extensive hemorrhoidal tumors in the abdomen. These hemorrhoidal tumors may attain to such a size, that they obstruct the digestive canal, so that the faeces can no longer be expelled in the natural way. In various serious cases of cancer, which I have treated, I have observed that the digestion has always been completely obstructed. Without purgatives and enemas it was impossible for the patients to evacuate the bowels. I have likewise observed that after a long use of purgatives, especially pills, an internal gangrenous state is always brought about, leading to tuberculosis and particularly to cancer. For years the system can tolerate the use of such purgatives, and the irritation of the digestive and abdominal nerves caused by them. Gradually, however, the nerves become so excited that they are incapable of operating without ever-increasing stimulation, whereby such dreadful disorders, as cancer are brought on. Just as in tuberculosis and dropsy, and all the various final stages of other preceding diseases, the cause of cancer is usually an unnatural mode of living, pampering, over-feeding, and especially an over-excitement of the nerves through stimulants, or by medicaments. The allopathic school is just as powerless here, as it is against all other final stages of disease. It is sad to see how the doctors strive to cure cancer solely by operating on the proliferations and new growths with caustics, or the knife, such as was the case with the Emperor Frederick. They forget to enquire whence these new formations arise. The nature of the disease evidently remains quite unknown to them, otherwise they would not, in this disease, select as the object of treatment merely the last symptom, the gangrenous form, as it were, of the foreign matter—the new growths. They would then necessarily have seen that there must also be a cause for these growths, and that on the removal of this cause the attention must be concentrated.
As an accompaniment of a gangrenous condition—and therefore also of cancer—there are often most unbearable pains and unpleasant sensations. To bring relief to the sufferer, the orthodox physician injects morphia. Hereby the desired result is attained temporarily, but only at the expense of the whole body and nervous system, which experiences the greatest injury from the after-effects. Medical science proceeds here just like a bear, which in order to kill a fly on its master's nose, flings stones, with the result not only the fly, but the master too, is killed.

Why shall we use poisons, when in my system of baths we have a natural means at hand, which alleviates and removes pain far more effectively than morphia, and at the same time steels and strengthens the organs? Morphinism then disappears of itself. There is here a continual demand for a narcotic, just as in dipsomania, which is also due to an inflamed or gangrenous condition of the body. It is only by natural treatment that the ever-increasing condition craving can be gotten over.

In Part III, in the chapter on the Treatment of Wounds, under “Open sores” will be found full explanation concerning the cause and nature of cancer. Here I would only say a few words on the prospects of cure in such cases. In the first place, it is quite a matter of indifference in what form and in what place the disease appears; it is of quite secondary importance whether it is cancer of the tongue, of the breast, of the uterus, or of the stomach. The chance of cure is in no way influenced by the particular form in which the disease appears, for all the various forms have but one cause. According to the encumbrance of the afflicted person, there is a displacement of the mass of morbid matter in the body, influenced to some extent by the course of fermentation, and the greater or less pressure arising in consequence.

Cancer can be cured by the use of my method. A certain cure can nevertheless only be expected by such persons as have a tolerably good digestion, and sufficient vitality to overcome the severe crises, which are unavoidable. It is only those thoroughly acquainted with my method who will be able to cure cancer, this being like tuberculosis and dropsy, a most dangerous disease.

A gentleman, about 50 years of age, was suffering from cancer of the nose, and had consulted the most celebrated physicians of the orthodox school. They were able to tell him that he had cancer of the nose, but they could not cure it, not knowing its nature and cause. These physicians had one and all applied sharp and poisonous medicaments to the nose, in order to get rid of the local symptoms of cancer. But just as a tree is not decayed only where there is a rotten branch, so in cancer, the external gangrenous ulcerating new growth is not the disease itself, but only the place where it is most advanced. That the rottenness of the bough is no local disease of the tree, we at once see when the tree is felled. On dissecting a body, too, the physician can ascertain (if able to recognize the fact) that the whole system of the cancer-patient was diseased. But it is certainly to the advantage of the patient if this can be recognized beforehand!

My patient had been suffering for years from most severe indigestion. Curiously enough this had quite escaped the attention of the modern scientists, who occupied themselves exclusively with the patient's nose. Had they had the slightest notion of my Science of Facial Expression, the gangrenous condition of the nose would have afforded them positive
information concerning similar internal conditions in the patient’s abdomen. The patient fortunately now recognized the uselessness of all the local treatment, and being of an optimistic nature, full of hope, came to me. The nose and upper lip were completely eaten away, the tip of the nose on the point of disappearing, and the color of the skin of the nose showed gangrene. There was obstinate constipation and irregular urination, often attended by frightful pain, which however, happily did not permanently affect the patient’s spirits.

His constitution responded very readily to my treatment, his vitality being still considerable. His digestion in particular, and consequently his entire condition, improved rapidly. From week to week the cancerous inflammation of the nose abated without any local treatment. First it became flaming red, the normal color of the skin being restored after about four months. The nose itself, together with the upper lip, healed during this time from within, without leaving any scars whatever.

The means here employed were wholly unstimulating, dry diet, especially suited to the patient’s condition and digestion, my friction hip and sitz-baths, and once or twice in the week a steam-bath for the whole body, or only for the head, when the pain and inflammation were no longer to be borne, the baths were necessary every two hours. During these baths the pains always decreased, so that the patient felt most relieved when thus bathing. Already on the second day the internal gangrenous inflammation began to travel downward, becoming apparent by the sore at the part rubbed during the friction sitz-bath. This caused the patient great anxiety, the condition being naturally attended by severe pain. I explained to him, however, the cause of this, remarking that he must choose between quietly going through this derivative process, and certain death. I also called his attention to the fact that in the same degree in which the inflammation had appeared at the point of friction, it had disappeared from the nose; this he perceived, and decided to follow my further directions. His only way to freely get over this painful condition was by frequent bathing, and he soon had the satisfaction of attaining his purpose.

During the treatment the patient suffered at first from a temporary return of an old kidney complaint, and then from a sexual disorder, but both in a far milder form than previously. These diseases had not, as had been imagined, been healed at their first appearance, but only forced back into the body by the drugs used. They were the preliminary stage to cancer of the nose, but only gave direct rise to it when thus treated with medicaments. The secretions during the treatment for cancer of the nose left no doubt of this. The pus secreted smelt at times exactly like the drugs which he had taken for the kidney and sexual disorders. As already observed, this is because the body envelops poisonous medicines in mucus, these mucus-covered lumps remaining in the system, under the influence of the inner heat, gradually begin to chondrify and dry up. Under proper hydropathic treatment, these firm and hardened masses of mucus dissolve again, and if the vitality is raised, are secreted from the system. In my practice I have seen confirmation in many thousands of cases, and have likewise observed how seriously the use of drugs delays the real cure of the disease by my method. It is, moreover, the excretion of drugs from the system which causes the sufferer most pain. This my patient also experienced. But his steady improve-
ment encouraged him to continue my treatment until he had become perfectly free from his serious disorder.

It must not be supposed that the place where the friction is applied during the friction sitz-bath will in the case of every patient, become sore, through the gentle rubbing with cold water. Sores arising from the friction during the sitz-baths, which are especially observed in chronic diseases such as cancer, only occur in special cases and in definite forms. If there is no inner latent inflammation, or if the foreign matter is easily expelled in another way, there will never be a sore at the point of friction. I have had patients who bathed from an hour and a half to two hours daily for two years, yet were never troubled with soreness. Others were only temporarily affected, during the transformation of their chronic, latent, diseased state into an acute one, i.e. during the critical period; and then only for such time as the inner acute inflammation was in course of being drawn downwards. The soreness then disappeared during the bath, exactly as it had come. In many cases open suppurating sores of greater or less extent often form at some distance from the point of friction, which continually throw off pus, i.e. foreign matter in an acute form, a state of fermentation. This pus does not come, as many foolishly suppose, from the friction, but simply and solely from the condition of the patient's body. It is originated wholly by the inner latent or acute inflammation, which is brought about by the foreign matter being in a state of fermentation. This pus, therefore, is nothing more nor less than the cause of the crisis. It is thus quite a mistake, if patients employing my method for themselves at home, grow anxious at the appearance of such sores. It is just this participation of the body in the cure, and the expulsion of the foreign matter, which proves most conclusively, that under the influence of the baths recovery is taking place. Naturally the sores at the place of friction and the formation of pus, are worst when the internal inflammation has already a gangrenous condition, such as is the case in cancer. The patient, when not bathing, must then apply a wet linen cloth in several folds wrapped a number of times around the sore, and keep it as wet as possible.

Another case of cancer may here be mentioned, as being of general interest. A woman in the beginning of the fifties was suffering from cancer of the breast. Her left breast had been operated upon, in Berlin, by the same eminent surgeons who attended the late Emperor Frederick. Soon after, the right breast was also attacked by cancer. The "very successful" operation, therefore proved quite useless; indeed, the patient's general condition was decidedly worse than before. She then presented herself a second time to the above-mentioned surgeons, to consult them about the re-appearance of the cancer. After a long examination, she was told that in order to effect a cure, the right breast would also have to be operated, but that her body was too weak to bear this, so that she could not survive the operation. There was no other means of cure, however. In her perplexity, thus given up by the "first physicians" of Germany, she came to me. The right breast was gangrenous, and several hard tumors, some as large as an egg, dark colored and gangrenous, had formed, extending from the breast to the armpit. The abdomen, too, was covered with tumors and abnormally large and hard. The digestion was bad, the bowels moving but once every third or fourth day, and then only by means of enemas. Hard balls of faecal matter,
rendered black by the internal heat, formed the entire evacuation. The urine also was scanty. Low vitality gave rise to great anxiety, especially as excessive headaches diminished it from day to day. This woman took up my treatment with great perseverance. The headaches soon abated. The digestion also began to improve slowly from week to week. The number of baths daily had to be most carefully regulated, according to the patient's condition and strength. The treatment itself was somewhat painful during the first six weeks. During its course, the effect of the so "successful" operation in Berlin, was very plainly manifested. In place of the old, deep scar on the left breast, there formed, during the very first week of treatment, an open gangrenous sore, which constantly grew in size and depth in the course of the first four weeks, until it was about fifteen square inches in extent. The gangrene of the right breast decreased in like measure as that of the left increased. By operating the left breast, the cause of the cancer had by no means been removed, but merely the extreme seat of the fermentation. The system was thus forced to divert the progress of cancerous fermentation, until at length it was transferred to the right breast, after hard tumors had formed from the right breast and up to the arm-pit. By my treatment the disease was compelled to retrogress, so that there was nothing surprising in the reappearance in the left breast of the morbid matter, in the same acute condition in which it was at the time of the operation. Here again, a striking proof that Nature does not submit to the violence which the medical profession is so ready to commit. Every operation affords a fresh proof of the inadequacy of the modern medical school, and of its absolute poverty as regards all real curatives. Operations are still more unnatural than the use of medicaments. My readers will now understand why on the title page I describe my Science of Healing not only as "without medicines," but also as "without operations."

But to return to the case. By bathing regularly, the pain which the patient had to bear, in consequence of the changes taking place in the body, became more endurable after the baths. Nor was it long before open suppurating sores appeared at the place of friction—a certain proof that the great internal gangrenous inflammation was being drawn off. Soon the other tumors under the arm-pit likewise softened, and gradually dispersed, being always drawn down more and more towards the abdomen. During the first two months the patient had lived solely on wholemeal bread and fruit. On this diet it was possible for her, by taking the friction baths diligently for three months, to so far recover, that the open sores in the left breast were as good as healed and she could journey home.

I have treated many other cases of cancer. Amongst them was one of the tongue and another of the throat, both common enough diseases to-day. My treatment here also proved successful.

The hard cancer nodules in the throat became soft in a few weeks and excreted pus. The patient was then able to swallow without pain.

In the case of cancer of the tongue, after the application of each friction bath, a brown coating disappeared from the tongue. The tumors there vanished much sooner than those in the lower part of the body, so that the tongue was soon smooth and normal.

The most dangerous matter in all these cases is the immense hemorr-
hoidal tumors in the abdomen. In cases where the patients are no longer able to take solid food, it is at all events possible to banish the unbearable pains, and so obviate morphinism and starvation. In this way, too, we can dissolve the tumors and cure the sleeplessness. Nevertheless, there can be no real cure for the patient, since the continual liquid food does not produce normal evacuations of the bowels.

The effects of the friction sitz-baths were most striking in attacks of suffocation, such as frequently occur in severe diseases. With patients I have treated, who often had several attacks daily, the danger of suffocation was over only a few minutes after the commencement of the bath. Whenever a tumor in the throat dissolved, and poured its pus into the wind-pipe, or threatened to suffocate the patient by swelling up before dissolving, these attacks of suffocation occurred. They were always instantly averted by the friction baths. These processes, for the prevention of which tracheotomy has hitherto been the only means tried, are of the greatest significance. In these dangerous crises my friction baths perform the same invaluable service as they do in suffocative attacks occurring in diphtheria, to cure which, physicians unfortunately know no other remedy to try than surgical operations. Injections of serum, as the reports of the hospitals show, have in no way diminished the number of operations. We see by this of what small worth these injections are.

Proud flesh. Those proliferations and new growths which take place on injured parts of the body, commonly known as "proud flesh," are far less dangerous than cancer. They can also be much more rapidly healed, inasmuch as, in the rule, the proud flesh can be transformed into pus more quickly. In this way, the expulsion of foreign matter from the body occupies less time. This has been amply confirmed by actual cases in my practice, one of which I here cite.

The patient was a woman of thirty, whose right forefinger had been in a bad state for some time. The tip, in consequence of an injury sustained, had become inflamed, and got rapidly worse, until finally a large growth of proud flesh took place at the injured spot. The physician who was treating the case immediately cut this away, cauterizing with lunar caustic and similar corrosives. This was without success, for in spite of repeated operations, the proud flesh always appeared again. The finger finally became gangrenous, when the physician declared that the disease had reached the bone, and that an operation was absolutely necessary to prevent it spreading further. The patient, however, not being able to reconcile herself to an operation, came to me. I explained to her that amputation, such as the doctor had advised, was not only wholly unnecessary, but absolutely prejudicial to the health. The diseased finger, I further explained, resulted from a definite cause, and only when this latter was removed, could the finger be cured. I prescribed three to four friction sitz-baths daily, each of half-an-hour's duration. She was to live on an unstimulating, natural diet, and during the first three or four days take a local steam-bath for the finger before the friction sitz-bath. The woman meanwhile was lying in, and therefore had some scruples about taking friction sitz-baths. When I told her, however, that I knew no better advice, she decided at once to follow it, for otherwise there was nothing but amputation. The cure was most rapid. Already after the first bath, further growth of proud flesh
had ceased. On the third day the flesh began to be transformed into pus, thus indicating a great improvement. The gangrenous condition had ceased, and consequently all danger as regards the bones and fingers was over. Within fourteen days the diseased finger was completely healed, nor was a trace of a scar to be seen.
PART THREE

TREATMENT AND CURE OF WOUNDS WITHOUT DRUGS AND OPERATIONS

It is no easy matter to overcome the deep-rooted prejudice in favor of creating wounds according to the principles laid down by surgery. The current belief is that all kinds of injuries, whether internal or external, as well as wounds, can only be healed by surgical and antiseptic treatment. How erroneous this idea is, is proved by the brilliant success which my method has met with. It is, in fact, precisely in such cases that the remarkable healing power of hydropathy can be so strikingly demonstrated. And there is no more powerful means of propaganda for the treatment of wounds by water and other natural agents than my system of cure.

Apart from its painless character, my system enables us to heal nearly every injury, in scarcely one-third the time required by medical, so-called antiseptic, treatment. This statement is proved by the large number of patients whose injuries have been healed. There has not been one single unsuccessful case. Another great advantage of my method is that not only are the disfiguring scars, which surgical operations necessitate, obviated, but the wounds themselves leave practically no marks behind.

Whenever an external injury is received—a cut, stab, contusion, burn, frost-bite—it will be at once remarked that the system sets about healing it. The irritation of the nerves, caused by the injury, calls forth an increased flow of blood and other substitute-matter to the wounded part. There is then increased warmth and swelling produced by the friction of the matter collecting, a process which in the case of burns and contusions especially, is attended with much pain.

If, now, we assist the body in the right manner in its effort to repair the ill, an extremely rapid and painless cure will result.

The pains mentioned above usually commence only when the body begins the work of healing. They are nothing more or less than a local traumatic fever—a local fever resulting from the wound. And if we remember that, just as in other diseases, so also in the case of wounds, we have to do with fever, even though of a different form, it will not be difficult to find the way to cure.

As we have already learned, our first attention must be devoted to subduing the fever, especially where the injury is extensive, so that the local feverish condition may be prevented from becoming general.

The pain will at once be taken away if we succeed in stopping the
fever. Nowhere can we more clearly observe how fever is nothing more than a curative and compensatory effort of the system. Unfortunately, it is a matter of too common occurrence today that the traumatic fever spreads over the whole body, the wounds healing much more slowly in consequence. There is a deep reason for this. The wounds of a healthy person heal very quickly and easily; not so those of a person whose system is encumbered with morbid matter, and who therefore is already suffering from an internal fever. Here, the injury and the accompanying nervous irritation, can very easily form the exciting cause of a still more extended process of fermentation. But even where this is not the case, the cure is retarded. The system drives an increased quantity of blood to the injured parts, in consequence of which more foreign matter is carried there. At such a part, therefore, an accumulation of morbid matter readily gathers; or it may develop into an excretory channel, in the form of an open wound.

I have often observed that in the case of animals left quite to themselves, without any aid whatever, wounds heal in an incredibly short time. In studying such quite natural occurrences, I have always been struck by the immense difference observable between these cures and those of human beings. Nothing has more stimulated me to reflect, and to investigate the secrets of nature. Once I shared the general opinion, that in event of injury the poor animals were far worse off than human beings, commanding all the resources of science, and enjoying the affectionate care of friends. Experience has shown me, however, that a cure takes place much faster in the case of animals than in the case of patients in the hospital. My observations led me to the conclusion that there could be no mere chance in this matter, but that there must be deep underlying reasons. I will produce some elucidatory examples.

A cat had been caught in a steel trap, which had broken the animal’s right leg an inch or more above the hough, just where the thick flesh begins. In her endeavors to get free, the cat had dragged the trap about, twisting the leg several times around, and getting the wounded parts covered with dust and chaff. On letting the animal out of the trap, she rushed off with the broken leg dangling in the air. Nothing was seen of her for some days, so that it was thought that she had died.

It might have been a week afterwards that a sick cat was found in a neighboring barn, and it turned out to be the one which had been caught in the trap. The hind leg had meanwhile fully healed, in an astonishing manner, a considerable swelling, however, still remaining at the place of fracture. It was evident from the animal’s emaciated appearance that she had eaten nothing the whole week. Notwithstanding this, she absolutely refused even the daintiest bits, nor would she touch water. The injured leg she kept carefully stretched out, always in the same position, and every now and then she licked the wound all over. This apparently eased the pain, for she continued to lick the part most perseveringly. There was a significant reason for the cat’s fasting. As we know, the process of digestion is one of fermentation, and is inconceivable without the production of heat. Now, as the animal had no water to cool the wound, she dispensed with food altogether, so that no greater heat might be generated in the body. Her instinct told her exactly what to do.
After a few days the animal, now reduced almost to a skeleton, appeared again, and after receiving some milk, soon became quite lively. After a month the cat was in a fully normal condition, the only sign of the injury being a hard lump at the place of fracture, which, however, in no way impeded her motion.

Now, suppose a similar accident had happened to a human being; what course would the cure have taken with antiseptic treatment? An amputation would have probably been unavoidable, and the affair would have lasted for months, until the patient was so far cured as to be able to live for the rest of his life as a cripple. Even in the best case, supposing amputation to have been avoided, the leg would under medical treatment always have remained stiff.

I may here mention another case, also from the animal kingdom, well adapted to explain my treatment of wounds. A dog had been severely, but not fatally wounded by a charge of shot. Several pellets had passed through the fore and hind legs, while two had penetrated the neck from the right side, lying embedded in the skin on the left side. The windpipe, the esophagus, and the main arteries were fortunately uninjured. Whenever the wounds grew painful, the dog sought out a damp and shady spot, and cooled his body, especially the wounded parts, on the fresh earth, which he always scratched up afresh as soon as it became warm. He incessantly licked the wounds and refused all food. Twice a day he went down to a pond near by to drink water, which was his sole nourishment. Here also, the cure was a rapid one. In five days the injuries in his legs, which he would lick continually, might be regarded as healed, if still somewhat swollen. The neck, which the dog was unable to lick, on the contrary, healed more slowly, although not so badly wounded as the legs. The animal did not take any food until about a week after the accident. Meanwhile the wounds on the neck had also quite healed. The pellets were now lying embedded between the skin and muscles.

A third case will also interest readers. A large Newfoundland dog had had his right paw run over and much crushed by a coal cart. The skin was stripped off and the bone splintered. The animal was unable to walk, and had to be conveyed home. Here he crept to a shady place, and licked his paw continually. Not until the fourth day would the dog touch food, the wound then being sufficiently healed to allow him to go about on three legs. In twenty days the animal was again quite well.

From these examples we can gather many useful hints regarding the treatment of wounds in the case of man. Cooling with water and abstinence from food, or at all events from all heating food, are the natural remedies in this case also.

The surgical method as practised in modern hospitals, according to which the most "nutritious" foods such as flesh-meat, beef-tea, eggs, milk, wine, are prescribed to raise the patient's vitality is a perfectly false one. This is the worst thing that can be done and is quite contrary to the laws of nature. In my opinion, it is best during the first stage of wound treatment, not to burden the body with any work whatever, as this only hinders the curative efforts of the system. In treating wounds in the antiseptic manner with carbolic acid, iodine, corrosive sublimate, cocaine, etc., the medical profession shows how little it understands even to-day, of the nature and significance of the processes which
go on in the human body. Surgeons, knowing nothing of the remarkable cures of hydropathy, deviate ever further and further from the right path. The natural way of curing is a thing unknown to them.

I will now proceed from these introductory remarks to a consideration of the various kinds of wounds, relating some actual cases by way of example.

Incised, punctured, contused and lacerated wounds. When the body receives a wound through a cut, stab, bruise, or laceration, the larger and smaller blood-vessels thus opened, empty their blood outwards, by reason of the inner pressure, until this latter is concentrated by external counter-pressure. As this process plays an important part in the treatment of wounds, it will be well to consider it in detail. As is well known, we live under an atmospheric pressure of about 15 lbs. per sq. inch. Our bodies could never sustain and bear this pressure, did they not exert from within a high counter-pressure. In ascending mountains many readers have no doubt observed the difference in pressure. On very high mountains, or during balloon-voyages, the atmospheric pressure is so low, that sometimes blood issues from mouth, nose, eyes and ears, being forced out by the excessive inner pressure. As soon as the inner pressure is again counteracted by an equal one from without, the bleeding instantly ceases. When the body receives a wound, it is deprived of the walls which confine the inner pressure of the blood within natural limits, and thus bleeding ensues as the immediate result of a wound. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to staunch the bleeding. The pressure of the blood is greater or smaller, according to the size and depth of the wound, and according as larger or smaller blood-vessels have been injured. Whenever possible, all tying of blood-vessels must be avoided, since by ligatures we impede the normal circulation and treat the organism in a manner which cannot be regarded as natural. There are other more effectual remedies which quite obviate ligation. Only when an injury of large blood-vessels renders such a loss of blood probable as would endanger life, and the necessary compresses are not at hand, can the application of ligatures to arteries, or to limbs, be regarded as justifiable.

With the hemorrhage, pain generally arises, which must be stopped simultaneously with the bleeding.

There is no more suitable means to this end, than to well bandage the wound with a wet linen cloth folded several times, so that the inner pressure of the blood, and with it the hemorrhage, is counteracted. If practicable, the wounded part should afterwards be held in cold water, until the pain is allayed, which may take several hours. If not feasible, the part must be cooled by letting cold water drop, either continuously, or at short intervals, upon the compress, so that the latter is kept well cool.

How thick, that is, in how many folds, the coarse linen compress should be made, depends on the nature of the injury, i. e., on the internal pressure of the blood. For smaller wounds, the cloth may be folded 2, 4, or 6 times; for larger wounds 10, 15, 20 or even 30 times. If the compress laid on a large wound were too thin, it would neither prevent bleeding, nor heal so quickly. On the other hand, the compress should not be too thick; cuts on the fingers, for instance, heal far more slowly under a thick
water compress of say 20 folds, than under a thinner one folded say two to four times.

The linen compress must be so folded as not to project more than an inch or so beyond the edges of the wound all around. In this way, the circulation of the blood in the adjacent parts will not be hindered during healing of a wound—a matter of the utmost importance. Over the water compress only a woollen bandage must be wrapped round one or more times. In this way the compress is held in place and the pressure can be regulated; the proper degree of bodily warmth is at the same time thus attained. Before applying the compresses, they should be dipped in clear cold, if possible, soft water, and lightly wrung out. As long as they cool the body, no severe pains will arise. Whenever the compress becomes warm, it must be dipped in fresh cold water again. If pain is felt, it shows that it is time to apply a colder compress, and this must be done very frequently at first.

It is, however, in some cases not advisable to apply the compresses too frequently. It is then better to lay a compress of clay or loam on the wound. To do this, put some well cleaned clay or loam in a pot, and stir it with cold water into a thick paste. Spread this paste thickly on a piece of linen, and then lay it directly upon the wound, with the earthy side in contact with the flesh. This compress can be renewed after some hours. The same process may be followed for proud flesh or gangrenous ulcers.

Without any real knowledge of hydropathy, the representatives of the orthodox medical school, it may be here remarked, have some time ago invented a brilliant "medico-surgical" improvement in water compresses. They introduce a sheet of india-rubber between the compress and the woollen cloth. Water compresses of this kind are of little use, since the rubber prevents the evaporation of the water in the compress and the free perspiration of the body. This kind of hydropathy is simply illusory. Such a compress can never have the desired result: I must distinctly warn all against using such.

As already seen, an unstimulating diet exercises a most beneficial influence on the healing of wounds. The less food consumed, and the less stimulating the nourishment, the better the process of healing goes on. Wholemeal bread, fruit and water, without any addition, form the best diet. The easiest and most quickly digested foods are the best, since they engender the least heat in the body. This is a point of great importance in the treatment of wounds.

There is another remedy, which, where it can be applied, much promotes the healing process, and this remedy is my friction and hip-baths. By their use the fever at the wound is absolutely prevented, or if local fever has already set in, they will act derivatively. At the same time, the vital powers of the entire organism will be stimulated so as to greatly accelerate the process of healing. These baths are especially necessary for all who are much encumbered with foreign matter. I will illustrate what has been said, by some examples.

In a factory, a man of forty-five had had his left hand injured by a circular-saw, which had torn the fleshy cushion between the forefinger and thumb apart, the flesh remaining hanging upon the saw. The bone was fortunately uninjured. A few minutes after the accident, the wounded man fell into a swoon, from which he did not awake for
about half an hour. Meantime, a linen shirt had been folded several times, and so firmly bound together around the injured hand, that the bleeding as good as ceased. Thus bound, the hand was held in a basin of cold water. Through this procedure the pain abated considerably within an hour, and in the course of a day quite disappeared. The cooling process had to be kept up day and night at first, but on the fourth day it was possible to lessen the size of compress, so that parts of the hand could be left free. A compress, folded about twenty times was now laid upon the wound and pressed firmly against it with a woollen cloth bound round the entire hand. The woollen cloth soon warmed the rest of the hand, thus promoting a proper circulation of the blood. The compress had at first to be wetted with cold water every half hour, and then at longer intervals; and in about a fortnight, the wound was so far healed, that direct treatment of it was no longer necessary. In four weeks the man could again work with his hand. It should be added that from the second day of the treatment, the patient also took my friction baths twice daily, which essentially accelerated the process of healing. The patient's state of health, it may be remarked, was far from being good.

With the antiseptic treatment, in all probability healing would have been a long and painful process. The doctor would certainly have sewn the wound, when stiffness and insensibility of the thumb would undoubtedly have been the result.

With my treatment, apart from the rapidity, the wound healed so as not to leave the least trace of a scar. Although at the beginning the wound was a very wide one, the body healed it from within, the edges of the wound falling off in time of their own accord. Several important nerve-connections having been destroyed by the injury, half of the thumb for the time being lost the sense of touch, so that the patient was unable for months to grasp and hold small objects with his thumb. After applying my friction sitz-baths daily for some length of time, the nerve-connections were restored, so that the normal sensibility returned to the finger.

Bruises, contusions, and internal injuries. The above treatment is also suitable for bruises. It often happens in the case of bruises, contusions and internal injuries that blood-tumors and blood-cysts form internally and exercise a disturbing influence on the entire organism. In those cases which cannot be reached from outside, my friction baths will effect remarkable cures. They cool the system internally, strengthening the nerves at the same time in the highest degree. In individual cases where my baths may not quickly enough disperse internal accumulations of coagulated blood, or other products of fermentation, local steam-baths may be used with excellent results, but must always be followed by friction baths. By means of the steam baths all morbid matter is rendered easier of excretion.

A girl who had crushed and punctured the forefinger of her right hand in a knitting-machine, once consulted me. During the first week she had been treated by an orthodox physician, who had exhausted the resources of antiseptic practice without having succeeded in healing the wound. He had employed iodoform and carbolic and salicylic acid, and had not hesitated to tell the girl that amputation of the finger or hand might be necessary. The girl suffered dreadful pain and the finger
swelled more and more until it was quite blue. In the third week, the whole hand was swollen and had assumed the same color. Finally, the doctor asked her if she had courage to have the hand amputated. The thought so frightened the girl that she came to me. I immediately applied cold water compresses, and ordered two local steam-baths daily, followed by friction sitz-baths. After only two hours treatment, the pain had almost completely disappeared. Nor did it recur during the entire course of treatment. The excessive swelling of the hand and finger abated hourly, so that in two days they had both regained their natural form and color. In from three to four weeks, the girl could work again, even though unable to use the hand quite freely.

In this way an interesting scientific operation was no doubt prevented, but on the other hand the girl was saved from being a cripple for life.

In a similar case, force of necessity compelled a carpenter to consult me. He had crushed and wounded his left hand, both on the palm and back. The man had no confidence in the antiseptic treatment, by reason of former sad experience. The whole arm up to the shoulder was already so badly swollen that he could not move it. In less than three hours of my treatment, the pain was subdued, and after 18 hours, the swelling had completely subsided. In a fortnight, the man was able to return to his work.

The two following reports of cures sufficiently prove the fact that the antiseptic treatment effects no real cure, but simply produces an interim state.

Two girls working on the same machine were injured in the same manner on the forefinger. The bone, from the tip of the first joint, was fractured and comminuted, the remainder of the finger being uninjured, however. The age and constitution of the girls were likewise the same. One girl went to a physician, who soon applied the antiseptic treatment; whilst the other was treated by me. The doctor at once removed the splinters of bone and applied iodoform liberally during the operation. The girl had much pain to endure, still in a week the finger was so far healed, that she could work again, if absolutely necessary. The first joint, however, through the operation was completely crippled and the whole finger disfigured. With every change of weather the girl for years experienced great pain in the old wound, caused by nothing else than the wrong treatment, whereby foreign matter (iodoform) had been directly introduced. The finger also remained with feeling.

The other patient who used my method, attained much better results. My first endeavor was to stop the pain, and I succeeded in the course of the very first day. For this purpose I prescribed the already familiar means: wet linen compresses and friction baths—the latter, because the girl was much encumbered in other respects also. Without any further application, the splinters of bone festered out of themselves on the third day, without the patient suffering any particular pain. On the sixth day the second largest piece of bone followed; in a month the girl could return to work again. In six weeks the finger was perfectly healed, without any loss of feeling, any crippling, or any scar. Nor have, up till this day any pains set in on changes taking place in the weather. Who then was the better surgeon here, Nature or Antisepsis?

Another not less interesting case was that of a man, who in 1879 had
suffered extensive rupture of the tendinous ligament and muscle bundle in the left ankle. The patient had to keep his bed for two months, and was treated with ointment. After the foot had healed, it was still weak, and remained swollen. This was especially noticeable in walking, the foot frequently turning over and causing much pain. As the man was in poor health, he commenced with my system, in March 1889, and as he found the treatment did him good, he continued it for a considerable time. At the beginning of 1890, the feet became inflamed again at those places where he had suffered years before. The inflammation was accompanied by pains which lasted three days. By the aid of my cure these disappeared on the fourth day, and at the same time the former general debility and weakness of the ankle disappeared. From this case we see how the injury received eleven years before, and not yet properly healed, was absolutely cured by my method.

Burns. Also for burns, cold water forms are excellent means for quieting the pain which is always experienced. Often, to get rid of the pain, the wound must be held under water for several hours. If only held in cold water for a short time, the pain even increases; one must put up with it until it has disappeared. When the burning pain has abated, compresses should be applied as in the case of wounds. River or rain-water is preferable to spring-water, as the latter often contains substances which hinder the process of healing and increase the pain. It is astonishing how quickly even severe pains are healed by this means; it is certain that many who have found their death through burning and scalding, could have been saved by this method.

When burns only heal slowly with this treatment, it may be confidently assumed that the patient's body is heavily encumbered with foreign matter, in other words, chronically diseased. In such cases a general treatment of the whole body by means of my friction baths, in conjunction with unstimulating diet is to be recommended. But even should the cure take its wanted course, the curative process will be greatly assisted by these baths, whenever the patient is equal to them.

A man had received three very considerable burns, two on the neck being as large as a five-shilling piece; the third, the largest and deepest, was on the foot. The patient was at first under antiseptic treatment, but on account of the excessive pain, could not bear it longer than a day. He then began self-treatment according to the old Nature Cure system. This, however, likewise not affording sufficient relief, after a week, he consulted me. My first aim was naturally to subdue the pain, which I succeeded in doing with cold compresses within two hours, after having well cleansed the wounds of oil and pus. After two days of this treatment the wounds presented an entirely different appearance. The smallest burn on the neck was already as good as healed, and the others were healing rapidly. The deep wound on the foot had likewise decreased by half in depth. In five days more the patient could again return to the factory. The burns on the neck were fully healed, and that on the foot so far improved, that the man could at any rate walk.

Gun-shot wounds. The treatment of these is exactly similar to that of incised and punctured wounds. Nevertheless, on account of their importance in war, it is well to submit them to a special consideration. For every soldier is of great importance to know precisely what to do as a first aid to the wounded. When the wounded must lie for hours before
any help whatever comes, it is no wonder that with many injuries—especially in case of antiseptic treatment—gangrene supervenes, usually necessitating amputation, if, indeed, death does not ensue. Amid the general helplessness and ignorance of the nature of life and its conditions, and of the manner in which the healing of wounds is effected through the organism itself, there is no other resource to be had than to amputation. But amputation never heals wounds, it only inflicts far deeper ones and thus often turns the patient into a cripple for life.

The popular and medical belief is that the ball or fragment of the projectile, if it still remains in the body, must without fail be extracted to avoid injury to the system. This is a gross error, which has already cost many thousands of lives. For owing to the weight of such shot, etc., it is often most difficult to remove them from the body without injuring it still more. The inner parts of the body are, as is well known, so coated with mucus, that the projectiles easily force their way past them, and whenever they happen to penetrate them, make the smallest aperture possible, which permits of their passing. This is owing to the fact that by the pressure which the shot exerts upon the tissues, the latter expand somewhat on account of their elasticity. It is exactly as with india-rubber penetrated by a shot. We find that a hole is produced, through which the ball cannot repass, except by stretching out the rubber.

What is it, then, that we observe when the injured parts begin to swell? Generally the swelling very soon ceases, and the former elasticity is also lost. The injured parts are now surcharged with blood and other curative matter and are therefore rigid. If, now, we attempt to extract the ball through the same channel that it entered (as is the usual practice, if there appears to be any chance) we shall find it impossible. For the entrance to the wound and the whole passage is swollen, and moreover the tissues have lost their elasticity. Hence the extraction of the ball would involve further laceration and injury. What a disastrous effect this would have on the organism may be easily imagined. The ball itself is far less dangerous to the body than its forcible extraction. The system soon renders the great mass of foreign matter quite uninjurious, first surrounding it by a watery accumulation, changing in time to a firm capsule enveloping the projectile. Sooner or later, when not robbed of its full vital power by the poisonous antiseptic treatment, the system will expel the foreign body, in the manner most suitable for the organism. Thus it has often happened, for instance, that a ball which had remained in the shoulder, festered out after months or years at the hip or thigh.

The attention, therefore, must not be devoted to extracting the shot, but to preventing heat in the wound, and to stopping the bleeding. I have already explained how this is to be done. It would, therefore, be well if every soldier were to be furnished with some linen and woollen bandages, in order to aid himself instantly in case of need. In most cases, too, water is readily to be procured—easier, at all events, than any other remedy. Where none is to be had, the soldier may take any other cooling medium, such as grass, clay, moist earth, or the like. These also may be used in need to allay the heat, as soon as the wound is firmly bandaged. In this manner many wounded soldiers, who are still able to move, can apply the first aid to themselves; without losing time—so precious in such cases—in waiting until other assistance
arrives. It is, therefore, a matter of prime importance, that every soldier should be thoroughly instructed in this method of the natural treatment of wounds without medicaments and operations. He is then in a position to act promptly and usefully, and not lie helplessly groaning until a surgeon appears. The soldiers who are slightly wounded, would also be in a position instantly to aid their more severely wounded comrades.

From the time of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, I have had ample opportunity of gathering experience of the injurious effects of the antiseptic treatment. I will here report a striking case. In the year 1883 a gentleman came to me, who had received a shot through the abdomen in the war of 1870. The ball had come out at the back, close to the spine. In spite of all the antiseptic treatment, the wound had not fully healed up in these thirteen years, but was continually suppurating. At times it had closed together, but only to break out afresh at the first opportunity. The patient's condition became worse and worse and he was now unable to walk at all. By means of my Science of Facial Expression, I immediately perceived that the cause of this difficult cure was simply the patient's heavy encumbrance with foreign matter, and the accompanying chronic state of fever. I did not apply any local treatment to the wound at all, but sought in the first place to subdue the chronic fever by the aid of my friction and steam-baths and a suitable diet. Within a week the wound was healed and has never broken open since. In a fortnight the man, delighted at the rapidity of the cure, was able to walk again. At my advice, he continued the treatment for some time longer, until finally the encumbrance was completely removed.

A similar happy result was that attained in the case of a soldier who had had his knee-cap shattered in the war. The wound, despite the use of all imaginable remedies, had not been healed. The leg, although not altogether stiff, was much impeded in its freedom of motion. This case is the more remarkable, as the patient had been treated for twenty years according to the principles of the old Nature Cure, without the desired result being obtained. Twenty years after the accident, the man commenced with my system of treatment, not on account of his knee, but in order to test its value in general. He was not a little astonished, when, after some time, inflammation of the knee-cap set in—a proof that the injury had not really been properly healed before. After continuing my cure for a further period, however, this inflammation soon disappeared. His astonishment was still greater now, to find that all stiffness had disappeared from the joint, so that he could use his leg as well as ever.

Fractures. Amongst diseases which arise through external injuries are fractures, the healing of which goes on more or less slowly. The orthodox doctor generally applies a plaster of Paris dressing, whilst I make use of wholly other and much more certain effective curative means. Above all things, my process exercises an immediate cooling effect, which will continue until the swelling which follows upon a fracture, and the accompanying pain, have fully disappeared. The use of friction baths must also not be overlooked, as they essentially promote the healing. Anyone who discards the natural water-treatment in favor of plaster dressings, is simply denying the truth of definite natural laws. If, for purely local reasons, that is, in those cases where the in-
jured limb cannot be kept in the necessary position by means of water compresses, a rigid support is necessary, such can be made of wood, pasteboard, bark or other such material. But a plaster dressing should never be used.

Those who follow my advice here, will find how surprisingly quick fractures heal, and how the pains are reduced to a minimum.

A gentleman, thirty years of age, had broken his right upper-arm close to the elbow. Being an adherent of the Nature Cure method, he immediately applied cold water compresses and arm-baths. The physician consulted wished to apply a plaster bandage, at the same time remarking that the arm would probably always remain stiff. This being no very pleasing prospect for the patient, he came to consult me. I advised him to put the arm in a wire gauze and pasteboard splint, and to cool the fracture with compresses according to my method. My friction baths, and a simple unstimulating diet in great moderation, were likewise necessary conditions. The result was astonishing. In twenty-four hours the pain and swelling were completely subdued. In a week, the patient was already able to write a little. In another week, he could lift a chair without difficulty and in three weeks the fracture was completely healed.

Open sores. The gash, the stab, received in war, wounds received in honorable fight, these, the result of sudden external injury, are easily and quickly healed. It is quite otherwise with those disgusting open sores of various kinds, which invade all parts of the body. The medical profession may call the suppurating foul secretions what it will—syphilitic, cancerous, or tuberculous—the fact remains that they are all one and the same thing, and indicate a condition of decomposition in the living body. Allopathy has not yet succeeded in really healing such open sores, even if by the aid of medicaments, it succeeds in preventing the process of decomposition from showing itself; or in transforming it into the body again. To cure this evil, however, allopathy is not able. It has neither the power nor the means to effectively oppose the disease. Thus it is that we see the wounds apparently healed, break out again in another part of the body—in other words, how the secretion of morbid matter in the body always continues. Such open wounds without external injury, it is true, are not usually painful like acute injuries; but, on the other hand, their cure—if such is, indeed, possible—is much more tedious. They always stand in intimate relation to some deep-lying chronic disease. How many of the suicides daily committed are not to be traced to such a diseased condition? Here we see how systematic is man's opposition to our all-wise mother Nature, in his daily actions and mode of life. What is the cause of such sores? I reply that they arise simply from the encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, and are invariably an advanced stage of earlier stages of disease which have not been cured, but merely suppressed. In most cases these final stages have been brought about by the saturation with so-called medicinal "remedies," such as mercury, iodine, iodide of potassium, bromine, salicylic acid, digitalis, quinine, etc., which are always powerful poisons for the system. Vaccination is another system of introducing poison into the body, much to be regretted, for through it the human race becomes ever more degenerated. Vaccination has the effect of greatly weakening the vitality; hence it is, that the morbid matter,
which has gradually accumulated in the body, no longer makes itself known through small-pox epidemics, but through much more horrible, lingering, often incurable diseases, such as tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis, epilepsy and insanity. Unfortunately, the orthodox school has not sufficiently grasped the nature of vitality. Were it otherwise, the injurious influences of the poisons contained in the medicaments which are introduced into the patients, whether by inoculation or inunction, would not remain hidden to its disciples—even though such influences may often only appear after many years.

Such medicaments, regarding the whereabouts and action of which in the human system, medical science is often in doubt, lay the germs—often years in advance—leading to saturation of the body with foreign matter, which is the ultimate cause of the open sores.

It is a well-known fact that medical science is ever on the search for new medicines, new disinfectants, new antiseptics. The remedies increase in strength—the one more poisonous than the other; and it must be so. At the first appearance of a disease (curative crisis), the attempt is made to so diminish the vitality, e. g. by antifebrin, that it is not able to continue the crisis, that is, the disease. The latter now disappears as regards outward symptoms, but the cause of the disease is not removed. Nevertheless, allopathy will call this a "cure." If, now, after some time the vitality being in some measure restored, the same disease, or it may be some other, should again make its appearance, the antifebrin will no longer be able to react: a stronger, more virulent means is necessary to produce the first effect. The greater the vitality of the body, the weaker need the medicine be, which will suffice to prevent a curative crisis; the lower the vital power, on the contrary, the stronger must be the drug to be capable of suppressing the crisis. Every medicine is a poison—virulent matter foreign to the body. The greater the vitality of the human organism, the more intensively and more rapidly will it act to render such foreign matter harmless. The poison becomes enveloped in a covering of mucus. If, on the other hand, the vitality is weakened, a small dose, a weak poison, is insufficient to rouse it. It is more or less insensible, and will only react, when absolutely compelled. Moreover, this process of rendering the person uninjurious, will go on much more slowly.

An example from my practice may serve to illustrate what has been said. A physician believed he had discovered an admirable remedy for open sores on the legs, and won great celebrity. The drug operated so effectively, that the sores usually healed up in a very short time, the morbid matter being simply forced back into the system. Thus one gentleman who had deep corroding sores all along the shin-bone, was very rapidly cured by this remedy. But as after two years the old sores broke out again, the patient went once more to the same physician. Alas! the famous remedy failed altogether this time. The doctor in his perplexity explained that the wounds were now of another character: this was not the original disease, and his remedy was not able to cure the new one; there was nothing to do but amputate the limb. Pitiable science! Unlike the undiplomaed practitioner of the Nature Cure system the privileged medical man knows no better way to aid, than to try and protect against disease by vaccination with pus, such as in the case of small-pox, and to cut off limbs, the abnormal condition of which he does not understand.
In the case of open, corroding wounds, we find the same uniform cause underlying all: the encumbrance of the body with foreign matter. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the pus, which is continually being secreted, contains foreign matter. We have here always to do with a far advanced stage, depending upon an abnormal internal temperature. This high abnormal temperature—fever, as I regard it—first creates a condition of fermentation, or decomposition of the foreign matter, which greatly assists the development of the bacilli. The foreign matter then changes its form according to the degree of temperature.

If we bear this in mind, the way which we may alter the condition and kill the dreaded bacilli, becomes quite clear to us. The abnormally high temperature must be regulated. My friction and steam-baths, and an unstimulating diet, are the best possible means of regulating the temperature, just as my Science of Facial Expression affords the most reliable thermometer.

I have had innumerable patients under my care, suffering from sores of various kinds: cancerous, tuberculous, syphilitic. In most cases where the vitality was not absolutely too low, and the body not supercharged with drugs, the sores healed in a surprisingly short time. Of these many successful cases I will describe just one, a particularly severe one, where the cure took from three to six times as long as in the average case.

A gentleman, fifty years of age, suffered from open, suppurating sores on the feet and legs, up to the knee. There was a mass of wounds, one beside the other, some thirty or forty in number, the largest being fully four inches square. Watery, evil-smelling pus was being continuously discharged. They had already been temporarily healed, but the places then began to itch so violently, that the patient could not bear it, and through the scratching the wounds opened again. This itching was caused simply by the active internal fermentation of the foreign matter confined beneath the skin, and the excessive heat thus occasioned in the leg. As soon as the sores broke out anew, the itching ceased. The whole of the lower part of the leg assumed a dark brown color, a proof that it was already gangrenous. Some of the sores went right to the bone. All the methods of cure which the patient had tried proved fruitless. There remained but the choice of amputation, or dying through the gangrene spreading further; and in his desperation he came to me, though far from being really a believer in my system.

By means of the Science of Facial Expression, I at once discovered that the digestion was altogether out of order. The stomach was unable to properly digest even the lightest foods, the body consequently not being in a position to produce normal blood. The lungs also were irregular in their action. It will thus be easy to understand that there was an enormous, and ever-increasing accumulation of foreign matter in the body. The condition of the stomach and lungs was such as to add to the amount daily. The patient had no idea that he was suffering from this chronic encumbrance, which was the cause of the diseased legs. Hence it was, that he could not comprehend why I should lay so much stress on treating the whole body, instead of only the legs. For the sores on the latter, I had simply prescribed light wet linen compresses, covered with a woollen cloth. I laid most weight upon the patient using a pure, unstimulating natural diet, getting plenty of fresh air, taking four friction sitz-baths and daily promoting perspiration by
natural means. The patient, however, from the beginning gave much more attention to the application of the compresses to the legs, than to following my instructions as to diet and baths, the purpose of which he did not understand. The consequence was, that for half a year things did not improve much. He was finally persuaded to follow my directions exactly, and not his own notions. The next six months led to most happy results. The sores had already decreased and many of the lesser ones were completely healed; the troublesome itching had also ceased, while the suppuration had almost entirely stopped. The general condition and the digestion were now far better than before, and the affection of the lungs had ceased to advance. Encouraged by these favorable signs, the patient now vigorously pursued my course of treatment. In the second year the sores changed their place from below the knee to above it, those below healing and breaking out anew higher up. The disease was thus nearer the abdomen—a most favorable sign. Below, the state of the leg grew more and more normal. When the first open sore broke out above the knee, where one had never appeared before, the patient believed my cure also was of no use, as the sores were now coming nearer the body. I explained to him that this was, on the contrary, a great improvement, for the foreign matter was now in process of retrogression, toward the abdomen whence it had come. He saw the truth of this, and continued the regular course of treatment. It lasted three full years, however, before his digestion and lungs were so far strengthened and improved, that the sores healed permanently. The normal color returned to the skin simultaneously. In this way my method had cured a severe semi-tuberculous, semi-cancerous disease which celebrated physicians had pronounced to be incurable. Nor has there, up till to-day, been the least symptom of the sores returning.

Stings of poisonous insects, bites of mad dogs and of snakes. Blood poisoning. The corpuscles of human blood are of the greatest sensibility. The blood reacts vigorously on coming in contact with foreign matter, the result being one similar to the process of fermentation. The bite of a poisonous snake will produce symptoms of fever, nearly identical with fermentation, in the blood of even the truly healthy man, notwithstanding the sound condition of his body.

When the system is already encumbered with foreign matter, the poison, of course, acts much more virulently. This is evident. The foreign matter, in itself a ready producer of fermentation, is greatly increased if poison enters the blood—whether through the bite of an insect or reptile, dog-slaver, pus or other product of decomposition. Large accumulations of foreign matter thus form and actively ferment in the organism, so materially increasing the danger. Now the more foreign matter that is in the body, the more active is the fermentation brought about by such blood poisoning. Hence it is that the stings of a bee in one case may cause an immense swelling, whereas it would hardly affect another person more than a mosquito bite. I have also seen how one person has got hydrophobia through being bitten by a rabid dog, whereas another person, attacked by the same animal, suffered no ill effects worth speaking of. Snake poison, too, will cause death in one case, and merely fever in another. The danger does not always lie in the bite, but in the state of the person bitten. It is the same thing with so-called blood-poisoning, which is of such frequent occurrence after "extremely successful" operations.
My theory of fermentation likewise affords an explanation of the peculiar effects of the bites of mad dogs, where the poison of the saliva first induces a latent, preliminary stage of disease, the acute symptoms only appearing later. The poison first of all influences the abdominal nerves and organs, these effects not being transmitted to the head and brain until after some weeks. It is only then that the convulsive symptoms of so-called hydrophobia make their appearance. The digestion and appetite of rabid dogs, as I have frequently had opportunity to observe, will always be found to be quite abnormal.

The effect of a snake-bite will be learned from the following case.

A boy was bitten on the head by an adder, while lying in a wood. The result was a convulsed condition of the abdomen, which prevented the boy from urinating for fifteen hours. His life was in great danger. My system was now applied, and by means of whole and local steam-baths, the boy was soon brought to perspire profusely. At the same time the cooling baths and a strictly unstimulating diet was necessary. In a short time all danger was over, and the lad had passed a copious quantity of urine.

If we now take a review of all the various kinds of blood-poisonings, of whatever origin, we always find that they begin with a swelling of the injured part. There is great heat experienced and high fever, even though at first only locally. To subdue the latter must be the first task, a local cooling of the part being of the greatest service. In the case of serious poisoning, it is frequently necessary to cool the wound directly, by putting it—as far as the part admits—directly in water, if possible running water. If it is not practicable to hold the part into cold water, cold water compresses of linen must be continually applied. At the same time, my friction hip and sitz-baths must be used alternately.

Slighter injuries, such as bee-stings, cause a swelling, which remains for a time, and then disappears without leaving further consequences behind. It is here to be remarked that insects generally attack the parts of the body, where there are the largest accumulations of foreign matter. Linen compresses of the kind mentioned, will in such cases be found amply sufficient to heal the part. Such compresses assist the body in its curative efforts to expel the poison, or to render the matter uninjurious by covering it with mucus.

When the swelling spreads and threatens neighboring parts of the body, danger is imminent, and there is no time to lose. The part affected must be put in cold water, or should this not be possible, wrapped in wet compresses. When circumstances admit, my steam-baths (previously explained), followed by friction sitz or hip-baths will bring instant relief. The friction baths must also be used separately, and if there is danger, repeated every two or three hours. By thus leading off the fever heat a great step is made towards a cure. It is well to fast, or in any case to eat only a little wholemeal bread and fruit. To drink water is not injurious. To get warm after the cooling baths, it is good to sit in the sun, and if possible take exercise out of doors. Should the injured parts also have become hard, partial steam-baths are particularly to be recommended always followed by a cooling friction bath. The steam-bath promotes perspiration, which carries off large quantities of foreign matter.

From all this we gather that these injuries also induce a condition of fever; and it is to subdue this fever, that must be our first endeavor.
A young man, hardly twenty years of age, while in the fields, was stung in the left hand by a poisonous insect. The sting was not so painful, and the part but little swollen, so no further attention was paid to it. After some hours, however, rigors set in, and the entire hand began to swell. Soon the whole arm was swollen up, and the physicians called in, declared it to be a case of blood-poisoning and stated that amputation of the arm appeared unavoidable. As it happened, someone acquainted with my method, was present, and so my system was applied, especially as amputation was not a very inviting operation for the sufferer. Local steam-baths were taken, followed by friction hip-baths, and also the hip-baths sometimes alone. This did not fail to bring aid and prevent the swelling from increasing. Between the baths, cold-water compresses were applied. The patient also had to take plenty of exercise in the open air, and especially in the sun, in order to promote perspiration. In this simple manner every trace of the sting soon disappeared, and the general health of the patient was greatly benefitted at the same time.
DISEASES OF WOMEN

Owing to the complicated structure of the female body, women are subject to a large number of complaints connected with the sexual organs. These ailments are frequently of an extremely distressing character.

Apart from irregularities attending the natural processes of menstruation, pregnancy, accouchement, as also during childbirth and suckling, there are also certain other complaints often experienced. These are the direct consequence of the errors of the present age, with its voluptuousness, its pampering, its perversion; and these it is that lay the foundation of most injurious, chronic derangements of the female organism. They are the cause of a whole series of abnormal conditions, with the cure of which the medical profession for the most part struggles in vain.

Now, whence arises this host of diseases, these troubles peculiar to the female sex? They are to be traced to woman's wrong manner of living, to neglect of bodily health, to the want of regular exercise in the open air, to inattention to the natural and prompt satisfaction of the bodily needs, to an exaggerated quest after pleasure and to numerous other more or less important deviations from the path of nature.

All these influences, in their many combinations, readily affect the wonderfully delicate organism of woman, so that it is not surprising that it loses its power of endurance and is afflicted by numberless ailments.

How can it be otherwise? A comparison between the hardy woman—even though not always living quite in harmony with nature—and the fashionable town-bred lady, is sufficient to prove the truth of my statement.

If then, the female organism is so frequently the seat of innumerable diseases, partly inherited, partly due to individual error, of so much the more importance is my system of healing, which is able to successfully combat all these various complaints.

And it is a matter of congratulation, that it is precisely amongst women and girls, that my method has found such ready acceptance, not the less on account of its simple and inexpensive character. Restored health has offered them the surest guarantee for the reliability of my system. Without long discussion of the why and wherefore of the matter, it has convinced them of the marvellous effects of this treatment, based upon natural assumptions, and they have at once become most enthusiastic disciples.

At the same time, my new system of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression, has won a large circle of friends. It must the more readily win the sympathy of women, since it entirely obviates all examination of the organs of generation, so disagreeable for every female patient, whilst, nevertheless, enabling the precise condition of the body to be determined with surprising exactness.

To discover the cause of the complaint, and to discern any deep-seated
disease, is of special importance with the female sex. Serious illnesses are not infrequently neglected, solely because women and girls hesitate to submit themselves to a medical examination.

And how thankful have women shown themselves, that my method, as already stated, precludes once and for all, those unpleasant manipulations of the sexual organs with instruments.

My method of treatment, by reason of its practical effects so readily accepted by women, has met with greatest success. Thus it is, as mentioned above, that amongst women and girls especially, my system has found the fullest acceptance—an adequate proof of its efficiency. Whatever the disease by which she is tortured, my method of healing is able to bring to the patient the long wished for relief.

Disturbance in Menstruation. Menstruation signifies a continual state of readiness to propagate. As long as there is no conception, the menstrual blood continues to flow, without its purpose having been fulfilled. In the healthy person, however, this process should be accompanied neither by pain, nor other unpleasantness. If such occurs, it may be concluded with certainty that there is an encumbrance of the body with morbid matter.

The natural process, as here observed in the female organism, is connected, as long years of experience have shown me, with the phases of the moon. In a woman in full health, the period, I assert, should appear at every full-moon, last 3 to 4 days, and reappear exactly at the end of 29 days. Women, who do not have the menses at, or about, this time, may be assured that they are suffering from an encumbrance of the abdominal organs, which is the greater, the further removed the time of menstruation is from the date of full-moon. Still more chronic will be the encumbrance, if the menses return at intervals of only a fortnight or three weeks, or if the menstrual flow continues for some fourteen days—both symptoms being, unfortunately, of extremely common occurrence to-day.

Everything in nature is subject to a perpetual change; and so also we find by the menstrual process, a continual rise and fall, a constant increase and decrease. The times of the menses are of far greater significance for women and girls than is commonly supposed. Quietness and avoidance of all excitement during menstruation, is strongly to be recommended to every woman who wishes to avoid disagreeable, or even serious, results, as I have frequently had the occasion to observe. This is particularly the case, too, with pregnant women. All their thoughts, all their actions, greatly influence the development of the foetus. The illnesses which occur during this period are usually, as experience has shown me, accompanied by most serious results.

To the attentive observer, these natural processes going on in the female organism, bring other noteworthy facts to light. They supply a striking proof of the wonderful unity of the fundamental laws of nature. Upon this point, I have dwelt in detail in my hand-book of the Science of Facial Expression, to which I would refer all who are interested in the subject.

As I have pointed out above, if the menses are too abundant or too scanty, if the menstruation remains away, or is irregular, this all forms an unmistakable proof of the presence of an encumbrance of morbid matter. How is this diseased condition to be cured? The New Science of Healing does not fail us here either. Imperfect digestion, caused by
the accumulation of foreign matter in the abdomen must have preceded menstrual trouble; it is the constant and natural attendant of such. If we improve the digestion, see to regular evacuation of the bowels, and reduce of the abnormally high temperature in the abdomen, the disagreeable results of such will disappear of themselves.

My cooling baths, individualized according to the degree of encumbrance, an unstimulating diet, and my other well-known curative means prove most effective in disturbances of the menstruation, as has been amply proved by the cures attained.

The menstrual blood, as I am convinced, represents a superfluity of the humors of the body. Upon conception taking place, it is used for nourishing the embryo. And it is a fact, that the most critical days for the development of the embryo, are always those about the time of full-moon, that is, the days during which in healthy, not pregnant, women, the menses would appear.

Equally convinced am I, that those diseases which are connected with the uterus, become worse whilst the moon is crescent, and, on the other hand, grow better as the moon wanes. These processes again prove most clearly, how intimately man is bound up with nature.

It may not be uninteresting to my readers to hear particulars of some cases I have met with, showing the importance of the times referred to.

The first is that of a woman with child, who had an indescribable dread of mice. One day a mouse ran over her bare arm, exactly at the time where in other circumstances she would have been having her period.

How great was the woman’s terror, may be judged by the fact that she could not dismiss the matter from her mind; it even entered into her dreams at night. When the child was born six months later, it had a mouse on its arm, that is, a place of exactly the size and form of a mouse, including a regular mouse’s tail, covered with fine hair. The whole spot, however, was on a level with the rest of the arm, but covered with peculiar gray hair, just like that of a mouse.

In another case, a woman was pregnant with her sixth child. She herself, as well as her husband and five children all had dark hair. During her present pregnancy, a girl, to whom she was very much attached, was daily with her. This child had luxuriant, bright red, wavy curling hair—a growth extremely rarely met with. The woman tenderly loved this girl, and cherished the ardent hope that her own child might have similar hair. The wish became most pronounced at those times at which she usually had her period, and frequently she dreamt about the matter. In five months she was delivered of a child, a girl. As regards its features, it resembled its parents, but it had precisely the same striking growth of red hair as the child above mentioned.

A third case, and not less remarkable, is the following. A lady was taking a carriage-drive with her little lap-dog. Suddenly, the animal, attracted by some passing object sprang from the vehicle and fell so unfortunately that the wheel passed over its head. The lady was so shocked at the accident, that she could not forget the sight of the dog’s crushed head. She was just a few months advanced in pregnancy; and when the child arrived six months later, it was still-born, the head having a perfectly crushed appearance.

I may cite still a fourth case. A woman bore a child having its mouth reaching from ear to ear. It died soon after birth. The cause of this malformation was a fright which the mother suffered from the sudden
sight of a mummer's mask with an immense mouth. She had been so frightened, that she had been unable to sleep for several nights. This had doubtless occurred during the time of the menstrual flow, otherwise the effect would not have been so pronounced.

My readers will thus understand how the different characters and dispositions of children are often dependent upon the spirits and circumstances generally, in which the mothers are during pregnancy at those periods where the menses would appear. Should they be sad and pessimistic, this mood will make itself apparent in the children sooner or later. Anger, timidity, courage, kleptomania, deceit, avarice and all other good and evil traits, may be traced to the same cause.

Hence we must draw the conclusion, that all those external influences which operate on our senses, that is affect the mental organs, do not exert their chief power there, but by transmission through the nerves, operate upon the abdomen and abdominal organs. If the reader has carefully followed my theory of fever, he will see that I regard the abdomen as the starting point of the causes of all diseases. My theory, which always points to the abdomen as the principal organ of the human body, receives its best and surest support from the above facts, and my system of healing affords at the same time the most incontrovertible proofs.

Falling of the womb, Use of the pessary. This disorder arises from the same uniform cause, the encumbrance of the uterus with foreign matter. The morbid matter here, also, causes internal heat and pressure, whereby the uterus, in consequence of its small power of resistance, is pushed outwards. The case is similar to that of intestinal hernia.

The real cause of the evil is unfortunately unknown to orthodox practitioners. They rarely go to the root of the matter, but simply insert a rubber ring or other pessary into the vagina, thus holding back the womb. How very many patients I have had were wearing these pessaries; such may be temporary means of relief, but they can never remove the cause.

By using my system of treatment, the internal pressure, which caused the relapse, is soon diminished; the morbid matter removed, and thus the use of the pessary rendered superfluous, whilst the possibility of a renewal of the prolapse is, at the same time, prevented.

Uterine flexion. This is caused in a quite similar manner by the high internal tension in the abdomen. The latter becomes encumbered with morbid matter to such an extent, that the womb is bent from its natural position, that is, experiences a flexion. This disorder demands the same manner of cure. That this is the correct treatment, is proved by the successful results obtained by means of my method of healing. Surgical operations or manipulations, as experience shows, only result in lasting injury to the organs concerned.

Sterility. It is lamentable, the number of women who come to consult me, opening their heart and pouring forth their grief at their marriage having been unblessed by children. Often they think, too, that they are so healthy, notwithstanding. This is a gross error, of course for sterility always signifies the presence of a serious encumbrance, particularly of the sexual parts—the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, uterus, etc. In some cases—according to the extent of the encumbrance—conception may take place; the inflammation in the abdomen, however, caused by the
accumulation of foreign matter, is then so great, that the consequent tension, or pressure, causes a miscarriage or premature birth. Generally miscarriage takes place within the first four months of pregnancy, and is assisted by any such chance cause, as emotion of any kind, by a fright or blow, all of which tend to bring the morbid matter into more active fermentation. Tight lacing is another factor, favoring abortion.

In the country, where women live far more hygienically than in towns, miscarriages are scarcely known. I have known women who up to the seventh month of pregnancy, took an active part in dances, without suffering the least inconvenience afterwards.

Miscarriages can only be prevented by removing their cause, that is, the encumbrance of the sexual parts. Operations, injections and other medical manipulations, which so outrage female modesty, can never secure the desired end. They may, indeed, so paralyze the innate curative power of the body, that even by my method a cure is no longer possible.

And here I would mention a fact too important to be passed over. It is, as experience shows, no matter of indifference at what time coition takes place. As everywhere in nature, so also in the case of human beings, the vitality is highest in the morning; the morning, therefore, is the time most favorable for fecundation. Coition, at any other time, for instance at night, not only excites, and thus weakens the nerves of both husband and wife, but should conception take place at all, the embryo will not develop with the same vitality as otherwise.

If the encumbrance is not too great and the body still has a certain amount of vital power, sterility can be cured. I have often been able by my method of cure, to put women in the position to gratify their inmost wish.

A lady who had already been married for eight years, had the strongest desire to become a mother, and yet had found no aid even from the first specialists. Finally she came to consult me. I explained to her, that her barren condition had its origin in a serious encumbrance of the abdomen, and that the first thing would be to remove this morbid matter. Only in this way could she attain fulfilment of her wish.

My prescription was, two to three friction baths daily, unstimulating diet and a natural manner of living. By this means her encumbrance was gradually diminished, and after a few months, she could make to me the happy announcement that she had conceived. An easy birth and a healthy child were the further convincing proofs of the efficiency of my system of healing.

Sore breasts and absence of milk. The best, because the most natural, source of food for the child is the mother's breast. This is a most important organ, the functions of which, unfortunately, are to-day far too often ignorantly underrated. This leads to neglect of one of the most precious means for rearing a healthy race. How many mothers do we find, who are wholly or partly unable to suckle their children. In the full sense of the word, such mothers are not really capable of propagating the species. Is such a thing ever to be seen in the case of animals? Do we ever find one that cannot give suck to its young, or, by so doing ever get sore dugs? Such is never the case. There must then be very definite reasons which produce this state of affairs in the case of human beings. One such reason is the abnormally full breasts before concep-
tion and suckling. It is well known that many women whose breasts are thus highly developed are wholly unable to suckle a child, or are troubled with sore nipples during suckling. Such a fully developed bosom during maidenhood is never normal. On the contrary, it is a sure sign that the body is considerably encumbered with morbid matter.

In the country, especially, we frequently have occasion to see how women bring children into the world without trouble, and suckle them likewise without any pain, although neither before their pregnancy, nor during the period of suckling do they have large, full breasts. Want of milk can also occur when a woman is unduly thin, a condition pointing to a still more deep-rooted chronic encumbrance. In such cases, especially when the mother is living upon what to-day is considered a good, nutritious diet, i. e. flesh-meat, wine, beer, eggs, milk, etc., I have noticed that women, because of “want of milk,” are no longer able to suckle at all. On the other hand, I have frequently made the experience that an appropriate, unstimulating diet, and the use of my friction-baths and steam-baths, will remove the inability to give suck, and likewise cure sore breasts.

A woman was delivered of her third child; she had been unable to suckle either of the two previous ones, although she was most anxious to do so. On the present occasion for some time before her confinement she had used my cure, and her wish was fulfilled, there being an ample supply of milk for the child.

Many such cases have occurred in my practice.

A case concerning the cure of sore breasts, selected from many others, may here be reproduced.

Some weeks after her confinement, a young woman was troubled by serious swelling of the breasts. The family doctor, as a last resource, proposed slitting them on the following day. The patient, however, could not make up her mind to undergo the operation and sent for me late the same evening. I explained to her, that in my opinion an operation would not only be useless, but even very dangerous, and that I believed myself to be able to assist her in another way within a very short time. She gladly followed my instructions, taking four friction-sitz-baths during the night, each half an hour in duration, in water at a temperature of 55° Fahr. Next day her condition was very much improved. In a few days more, all the pains had disappeared; and after some weeks’ cure, her condition was wholly normal, the cause of the disease, the foreign matter, having been expelled from the abdomen.

These cures speak more plainly than all the scientific disquisitions of medical men, and afford undeniable proof of the value of my method in cases of this kind also.

Puerperal fever. Thousands of happy mothers annually fall victims to this dread disease, pitiless and unsparing in its character; feared the more, since human aid has hitherto proved powerless to cope with it.

Its appearance is a certain sign that the organism is heavily encumbered with foreign matter. This dangerous fever can only occur when such morbid matter is present in the body and commences to ferment. Only that woman, therefore, can be attacked by puerperal fever, in whose system, after the birth, sufficient foreign matter has remained to serve as exciter of disease. It is in no way necessary, for instance, that blood which has remained in the womb or cutaneous tissue first passes
into decomposition (fermentation), and then in turn acts upon the foreign matter present to set up fermentation. If, then, we wish to cure puerperal fever, we must expel its cause, the foreign matter, from the body; and thus may most readily be effected by friction sitz-baths.

On the day after her safe delivery, a lady was seriously attacked by puerperal fever. The midwife had applied warm compresses, of course, without effect. She was ignorant of the great internal heat which had been created in the body by the fermentation of foreign matter—heat which could naturally only be got rid of by cooling. I informed the patient, that I could certainly help her, but that I feared she would not carry out my instructions. "Prescribe whatever you will," was the reply, "I will do anything." I therefore ordered her to take three or four friction sitz-baths daily, each lasting from 15 to 30 minutes, with water at 64° Fahr.

As it was troublesome for her, however, to warm the water to the temperature mentioned, the patient took the water just as it came from the tap (at a temperature of about 50° Fahr. only). In other respects, my instructions were implicitly followed. Nor was the cooler water a disadvantage, on the contrary, it accelerated the cure, though the warmer water would have been more agreeable at first. Where the curative power of the body is not too low, however, cold water is always more effective. In eighteen hours the fever had abated, and the patient was out of danger. In a week she was able to attend again to her customary duties. Here again was a proof of the astonishingly rapid effect of the friction sitz-baths. The foreign matter was drawn to the natural organs of secretion, whereby its further fermentation, as in any other case of fever, was prevented. After continuing the baths for some time longer, the patient finally became far healthier than she had ever been before. It will be seen that my treatment in this case ran directly counter to that which the orthodox practitioner would have prescribed. The medical men, as I have frequently found, order that the head be cooled with ice-bags, and the abdomen on the contrary kept warm, whereby they simply increase that which they wish to remove. It has always been a mystery to me, why the ice-bag should always be applied to the head—the very way to draw all the blood to this part. And yet everyone knows that the head is not destined to expel the foreign matter; that can only be done by the natural secretory organs. Hence the ice not merely cools, but renders the brain torpid. The organism at once attempts to compensate for this cooling action, by producing normal bodily warmth by means of an increased supply of blood. This flow of blood to the brain, will, however, naturally cause a rise in temperature; we thus have externally a state of torpor, whilst internally there is burning heat. Unless now these two states are able quickly enough to compensate each other, death will rapidly take place.

One more case. I was called one day to a lady who, on the day after her delivery had been attacked by puerperal fever. The physicians who had treated her, professors and high authorities in the profession, had not been able to cure the fever, which had now changed from the acute state into a chronic one. Finally, after about a week's treatment, the brain became affected, and the patient became delirious, so that the medical attendants feared the worst. Such was the sorrowful plight in which I found the patient, as, in response to a telegram, I arrived to take
up the case. The first work was evidently to cure the latent, chronic fever, which I was soon able to do. A few friction sitz-baths, each of one hour's duration, were sufficient to subdue the heat in the abdomen, and bring the patient into a normal mental condition.

In this short space of time, the body naturally had not been freed from the morbid matter, causing the fever, still the lady was now out of danger. She continued my baths and dietetic prescriptions for some time longer, and has since been in the best of health, as I have often had occasion to learn, from the relatives residing in Leipzig.
HOW TO BRING ABOUT EASY AND SAFE PARTURITION

IN the kingdom of nature, in the great world of ceaseless activity, governed by eternal and incontroveterible laws, the exact conditions under which each individual creature may exist are clearly set down.

Let us, then, observe the circumstances under which those animals that have not been degenerated by contact with man, bring forth their young.

If we contemplate a dog, a hare, a cat or other animal in a free state we find that such a creature never requires any assistance in parturition; and that this proceeding is never painful, nor of long duration. Nowhere do we see such animals exhibiting any kind of fear, or uneasiness, at the approaching birth. That so often dangerous act, in the case of human beings, in the animal kingdom passes by without trouble, causing no derangement whatever in the health of the animals.

Not rarely have I carefully observed such creatures, and I have always found, that almost immediately after bringing forth the young they returned to their usual manner of living, as though nothing whatever had happened, except that they displayed the greatest possible care for their offspring. I have never remarked that Nature, as seen in the healthy animal world, ever varied from this course. I remember the case of a doe-hare, which had just brought forth two young and was disturbed in the act by a sportsman. She rushed off, as though in a normal bodily condition, but was shot. Upon examining her, it was seen that she was with young, and upon being cut open, the young animal was removed from the body in a living state. The other two, which had just been born, were found upon a search being made.

With women, on the contrary, easy parturitions are of most seldom occurrence. When we see such difficult, painful births, miscarriages, and all kinds of disorders during pregnancy happening daily, we surely have reason to view the matter gravely. Parturition without the aid of a midwife is a thing scarcely to be imagined to-day; the act of birth is, in fact, more an artificial, than a natural proceeding. Moreover, in order to avoid disastrous consequences, the woman is obliged to keep her bed for a longer or shorter time after the delivery.

All these deviations from the immutable law of nature, must necessarily have a deep-lying reason; they must arise from conditions which run altogether counter to natural laws. Nature never causes such disturbances herself, her procedure is unchanging. Man alone interferes with the natural organism, controlled by definite laws, and in his ignorance disturbs the work of nature. It is, then, not Nature and her laws, which have become insufficient for man's well-being; it is man himself who is always approaching nearer towards imperfection.

It is no matter of wonder, then, that this rejection of natural laws is avenged by the human race being brought ever nearer and nearer to the
brink of physical ruin. Only when mankind began to deviate from the course of nature did it become gradually diseased and encumbered with foreign matter. It has soon discovered in what a fatal way this transgression of the laws laid down by nature, has reacted upon the propagation of the human species. Paradise has been lost—that earthly happiness, revealed in the consciousness of perfect health, which is only attainable where man lives in the closest harmony with nature and in obedience to her laws.

Summarizing all that has been said above, we arrive at the following: "Really healthy mothers will always have an easy time when pregnant, causing safe births, and healthy children." The word "healthy," however, must here be understood in the sense already explained in this book, that is, the state of absolute freedom from morbid matter.

The child will only be truly healthy, however, when the father is free from all encumbrance. Nature always endeavors to form the embryo developing in the womb, of the best elements of the parents. A direct inheritance of germs of disease, consists, in many cases, simply in certain organs of the father or mother, which have been diseased or encumbered at the time of procreation, being defectively developed in the child; the offspring thus enters the world in an imperfectly proportioned state. If, now, there is an encumbrance of foreign matter in the child, as is practically unavoidable to-day, with vaccination and artificial food, this morbid matter will always tend to accumulate and force its way, where there is least resistance offered. Thus it is precisely in the relatively weakly-developed organs, where the largest accumulation of foreign matter will take place. In the child, therefore, we find the same disease as in the parents. By means of natural treatment and careful observance of natural laws, we are, however, enabled to expel all such foreign matter, and thus gradually strengthen and keep healthy those organs which are weaker than is normal, or which are especially exposed to encumbrances. In this manner, it is possible in time to create a healthier and hardier race.

Frequently, it may be seen how, where the parents are heavily encumbered, the children also enter the world in the same state. "By their fruits we shall know them," may here be said with truth. The unnatural manner of living imposed upon the children has brought it about, that the human race becomes more and more degenerated from generation to generation.

But there are other circumstances which cause serious injury to the health.

Nowhere in nature do we ever find that an animal becomes weaker, uglier or even deformed through bearing young. How different is it with the human race. It is almost the rule that a woman, even after the first confinement, begins to age or become altered in form, for instance by an abnormally large abdomen. The blame is always attributed to the pregnancy, the parturition and suckling of the child. After successive delivery, the majority of women, lose more and more in beauty, although living under quite healthy conditions as regards occupation and diet.

I will here point directly to one cause of this. Never in nature, except in the case of mankind, do we see the female, after having once conceived, courting a further copulation; on the contrary she will abso-
lutely refuse to allow it. This is in accordance with the law of nature. Copulation is for the purpose of conception, and not merely for pleasure. During the act, there is an increased flow of blood towards the sexual organs, which, if the female has already conceived, always acts injuriously upon the embryo in course of development. In particular, also, the female herself suffers, since nature always endeavors to keep the womb free from everything injurious to the embryo. Disobedience to this natural law expresses itself in women, through the speedy decline of the bodily vitality and in the numerous troublesome diseases of women.

Those troublesome accompaniments of pregnancy, are frequently the direct results of this transgression of Nature's laws. Thus we have morning vomiting, nausea, toothache, change of complexion, feverishness alternating with chilliness, inclination to melancholy and tears, great nervous irritability, disgust at accustomed foods, abnormal appetite. In some cases, of course, these symptoms may be due to an inherited encumbrance. The healthy instinct of every woman forbids her, as experience shows, to have further coition after she has once conceived. It is our present-day customs, and the morbidly increased sexual desire of men, caused by encumbrance of the system with foreign matter, that bring about this unnatural practice.

It is an old and well-known fact to farmers, that an unnaturally increased sexual impulse amongst cattle, is a sure sign of a disease having broken out. And it is the same with man, as anyone can observe who will look about him. I need only mention here the abnormal sexual excitement on the part of consumptives.

Sexual impulse in healthy man is something altogether different from that unbridled lust which we see so often to-day. Free from all erotic thoughts, free from all unnatural passion, the sexual impulse is there in man also only for the purpose of maintaining the species. Never must it become a necessity, which when not satisfied for a period causes discomfort. Naturally it is only he who is healthy and keeps his body pure by unstimulating, and natural diet, that is able to judge correctly of this condition. Whoever, then, would not have his will in conflict with that of Nature; whoever would control his body, so that his sexual impulse is kept within proper bounds, so that which under other circumstances would be the severest constraint, is to him a benefit—let such a man return to nature. If he follows the rules of health laid down by me, and thus frees his system of the foreign matter encumbering it, he will attain that which will render him content and happy.

Everywhere to-day we see unnatural births of various kinds. First we have miscarriages and premature births. Here a breech-birth, and here the child reaches the vagina in a side position. Then again we find children with unnaturally large heads, whilst the generative passage of the mother is so narrow, that birth without artificial aid is impossible. In other cases again, the activity of the labor pains is far too feeble. In short, a number of unnatural occurrences happen which can all be explained by the encumbrance, of one kind or another, of the mother with foreign matter, and the inherited encumbrance of the child.

A wrong position of the child in the womb is always caused either by the encumbrance of the mother, or through inappropriate work or oc-
occupation, especially during the first half of the period of pregnancy. The child is simply pushed out of the correct position by such accumulations of morbid matter, or as the result of some unsuitable occupation, whereby the abdomen is stretched and strained. When the generative passage of the woman is narrowed by the accumulation of foreign matter, a difficult birth must certainly result. The child itself may also be so heavily encumbered (supposing the parents were also in such condition), that it is of abnormal size, at birth, especially as regards the head. This also naturally causes difficulty in parturition. An encumbrance of the generative passage consists in all the muscles, sinews and ligaments being so permeated with foreign matter, that they appear swollen, and lose considerably in elasticity. An easy birth on the other hand, demands that the whole system be in a perfect condition of health in the true sense of the word.

Every muscle which is encumbered, suffers considerably as regards its functional ability; and if, as is the case with the labor pains, it is convulsively contracted and more exerted than its encumbered state admits of, great pain will be caused. Thus, severe pain at birth always results from an encumbrance with foreign matter, or a disease, in another sense. Adhesion of the after-birth is due to the same cause.

Can we, then, wonder that all women who are encumbered, have the greatest fear of child-bearing? Such fear, however, is by no means natural, and is simply the result of the encumbrance. A really healthy woman knows nothing of this oppressive feeling. Anxiety is the voice of instinct, which, though often suppressed, yet in such crises as child-birth, clearly shows us that we have made wrong use of the body and health which Nature has given us. But who is able to-day to interpret this voice aright? If there is anyone who still objects that there are, nevertheless doubtless many cases where operation or manipulation is a necessity in child-birth, let such read the following.

A woman, aged 36, who was about to give birth to her second child, had already passed two days and two nights in labor and yet the child never moved in the womb. The midwife was of opinion that medical aid was necessary, or the birth would be impossible. A very skilled physician, well-known as an accoucher, was therefore called in. For four hours he operated with all kinds of instruments, and finally decided that owing to the wrong position of the child, it was impossible for it to be born without danger to the mother. The poor woman would, as she said, rather die than endure the tortures of this obstetric assistance any longer. Without having accomplished anything, the physician took leave, declaring that the woman would die, since the child could not be got out. But Nature had decided otherwise than this obstetrician. After 24 hours of continued labor pains, the child was born, without the operation of any physician, but only with the assistance of the midwife. Who had here been of more use, the famous physician or—simple nature? The unnatural surgical operations, however, were not without their unhappy results: the woman after the delivery had to lie nine weeks ill and her life was even despaired of. The instrumental manipulations had nearly lamed her and it was only her strong constitution that ultimately brought about her recovery.

Owing to the general chronic degeneration of the human race, complications, I admit, may occur at parturition, which neither physician,
nor obstetrician, are able to get over. As the result of my experience, I am of the opinion that in such cases it is best to quietly leave to nature. No one can help better than she. To aid the inactivity of the labor pains, however, I know of no better means, than the friction sitz-baths. Earth bandages round the abdomen have proved to be also a remedial and palliative agent. Humid clay or loam is spread not too thinly upon a linen cloth and this with the earthy side upon the abdomen, a woollen cloth bound over the top. The clay may be renewed every hour or two.

Through over-hastily undertaking operations at births, thousands of women have been sent to an early grave. How happy would so many tortured mothers be, and how much misery would many families be spared, if instead of to the obstetrician with his mania for operating, everything at the bedside were left to our all-caring mother Nature. It is always the fault of the woman, if she comes in a situation, where a birth appears impossible without the use of instruments. She had long enough the means of preparing for a safe birth, since she soon saw she was pregnant. Certainly she must also understand how to use the means offered, and to make the best use of them at the right time. Anyone knowing my method, understands what is to be done in order to procure easy births. During the last few years, a large number of further cases have occurred which most clearly confirm my teachings. Never in one of such cases have my friction sitz-baths and dietetic regulations failed in their operation. Everywhere, where my treatment was applied in right time, astonishingly easy births followed.

In the letters of thanks addressed to me, unreserved acknowledgment of the efficiency of my friction sitz-baths is everywhere to be found. After all, it must be evident, that it is much easier to obviate a painful birth in right time, than to get aid only in the moment of parturition. The continually increasing need of artificial aid at births, speaks only too clearly and earnestly of the serious and steady spread of chronic disease.

Those who would have safe deliveries and healthy children, must, before all, see that their own body is free from foreign matter, that is, healthy, at the time of coition. And one can only be healthy, if all foreign matter has been expelled from the body, and a renewed encumbrance obviated by following the advice laid down in my volume.

I had a woman under my treatment, who had been suffering from articular rheumatism for a considerable time. She was pretty heavily encumbered with foreign matter, especially in the abdomen. She had already had five children, the circumstances of birth in each case being most distressing. The delivery had always occupied from two to three days, the activity of the labor pains being insufficient. Each time, therefore, the woman had to undergo the most horrible pain, until the accoucher was able to procure the parturition by the aid of his forceps. During the period of pregnancy with her sixth child, she had followed my advice and taken two or three friction sitz-baths daily. The result was, that the sixth birth, which in other circumstances would certainly have been the most difficult, was the easiest. The act of parturition itself lasted scarcely an hour; the labor pains from the first followed in proper series and were practically painless. (See further Reports of Cures, Part IV.)

This result was altogether incomprehensible to the woman. When I
had told her before the birth, that I expected such a result, she scep-
tically remarked that I would not be able to invent painless deliveries. Afterwards she lamented to me that her age was such, that she could scarcely count upon another conception. And yet, now that she knew how to bear without pain, she would so like to have more children. She was also much surprised at being able to give the child the breast, a pleasure she had never been able to enjoy before.

And all this had a quite natural cause: the woman since hearing of my system lived strictly in accordance with Nature and used my baths regularly. Her body, formerly heavily encumbered, became, in consequence, tolerably free from the foreign matter; an increased physical and mental capacity was the direct result.

Similar happy results were obtained by another lady, who upon my advice used my system during her pregnancy. After following the treat-
ment for seven months, the delivery took place and was likewise prac-
tically painless, lasting about half an hour, no midwife being present.

A like satisfactory case was that of a lady, who in consequence wrote me the following letter of thanks in September 1890:

"I am 28 years of age, and was suffering from disorder of the bladder and kidneys since my 15th year. At first, I was for eight weeks in the T—Institute of this town, with the only result that my catarrh of the bladder during this time became more unbearable. I could only keep in a lying posture, for to stand or walk was impossible on account of the most horrible pain.

This went on for four weeks, so I went to the clinic in L—street, where after a considerable stay I secured a temporary alleviation of my painful malady. As, however, no one had ever attacked the root of my complaint, it returned again in the course of a year with renewed vigor. At the time, I was staying in Chemnitz and had to go to the hospital there, where I remained for over three months, I was treated, without the least success, with salicylic acid and lunar caustic, with compresses and electricity. In April 1880, therefore, I went to Leipzig and had at once to go to the hospital again. Here for four weeks I was treated for a uterine complaint, likewise without any success. Often I scarcely knew how to get from the hospital to my house, so great was the pain.

I left the hospital, because I saw no chance of recovery there, and for four years sought aid at the hands of Dr. M.— of Leipzig. He likewise cured me of the catarrh of the bladder and inflammation of the womb, and sent me for three years consecutively to Franzensbad, where I took mud and chalybeate baths and drank the waters. But it was all without permanent result. At my last stay in Franzensbad I was even sent back here by the physician, because in his opinion, an operation was abso-
lutely necessary. Dr. L— of Leipzig, therefore, operated me, and my condition for the time became bearable. Nevertheless, I still always felt the presence of my old complaint and clearly remarked how it had been suppressed, by the operative treatment, but in no way radically removed from the body. From time to time I was obliged to apply compresses and the like to get relief, until finally I was compelled again to seek medical aid. I went to Dr. Z— of Leipzig, but after a year's treatment felt no better. Dr. Z— declared, at last, that I was suffering from a floating kidney, and that there was nothing further to be done; in any case, however, he would advise me to consult Professor S— of the same
city. This gentleman examined me daily for a whole week, at the end of which he likewise said that aid was no longer possible and sent me away.

Thus, bereft of hope, in July two years ago I came under your care. The very first two days of the treatment were sufficient to rid me of my unbearable pains, and in four weeks I could again work. I have, by your method, been able to keep health and strength up till the present time.

Even during the first year of the cure, I felt so physically refreshed and strengthened, that I married, despite dissuasion on all sides, and the opinion of physicians that I would not come through child-birth with safety. Your advice and my own experience taught me better, and everything has happened just as you foretold. I married, followed your instructions conscientiously during my pregnancy and to general surprise had a remarkably easy and safe delivery without a midwife. All this I owe to your simple system of healing.

Leipzig.  
(Mrs.) Louise B—.
CONDUCT AFTER BIRTH

For the really healthy woman, advice as to how to manage after the confinement would, of course, be superfluous. Not only the animals, but also the women amongst many uncivilized races are able to rise and go about their customary duties almost immediately after the birth. It is very seldom, however, that we find the women of civilized nations able to do this; on the contrary, it is the custom to keep them in bed for a considerable time after delivery. Formerly nine days was the usual time; now many physicians order twelve days. It is less the want of strength on the part of the mother, that necessitates this, than the abnormal slowness with which the generative organs assume their former position. But this long period of lying in bed is undoubtedly in many ways very injurious to the health. The process of assimilation becomes weaker, for the digestion suffers from the inactivity of the body—a fact which is proved by the obstinate constipation which nearly always occurs at this period. Nevertheless, to rise before the generative organs have returned again to their usual position is also injurious, causing an abnormally large abdomen, such as is so frequently observed in women who have borne several children.

I have reflected much upon the best manner in which to get over this evil, without keeping the woman so long in bed, and I have found an extremely simple means, and one which has proved extraordinarily successful.

As soon as the delivery has taken place, the woman should rest as long as she feels it necessary, and it is very beneficial if she can take a short sleep. Then she should thoroughly wash herself, which is best done by taking a friction sitz-bath. The water may have a temperature of about 73°—77° Fahr., and stand from one to three inches above the seat-board. After the bath, a bandage should be tied firmly around the abdomen. It should be of porous linen and be provided with strings to tie. The method of applying such a bandage will be seen from the illustration. The strings are first tied to the door-handle: the other end of the bandage is then wrapped round the abdomen and held firmly, whilst the woman then turns herself round and round until the whole length of the bandage lies tightly around her, when the strings can be tied. By this means the internal organs receive the firm support which they require, and the woman can then safely leave her bed, provided she feels otherwise strong enough. If, however, she feels anxious, the bandage need not be applied till the third or fourth day. It should be worn for some three or four weeks altogether. If everything has gone off well, nothing further than the bandage is required. If, however, there should be feverishness, the baths as mentioned above, should be continued, alternately with earth bandages. In this way, the body will soon be caused to perspire, so that the fever will abate, and the necessary compensatory action take place.
If possible, the mother should give the child the breast. The supply of milk cannot be forced by means of immoderate eating and drinking or the like; on the contrary, this will probably diminish the flow. The natural precept must be observed here, as elsewhere, only to eat and drink, when there is hunger and thirst. As a matter of course, the mother must keep to a natural diet. In mothers who are in any way healthy, this diet will produce an ample supply of milk of the best quality.
TREATMENT OF THE INFANT DURING THE FIRST MONTHS. BRINGING-UP OF CHILDREN

If we attentively follow the course of nature, and observe the relation of the mother and child, we at once recognize that for a long time to come there must exist a close connection between the two. Especially during the first years, the relation of the infant to the mother is a most intimate one, necessary, to begin with, through the need of warmth. It is a great mistake to remove the infant from its mother, and thus withdraw from it the warmth so beneficial for its health. Unfortunately far too many mothers entirely overlook this extremely important point.

I remember being once called to a family, where the youngest child, an infant of three weeks, would no longer lie quiet in its cradle. The mother was consequently very anxious, the more so as the baby's digestion was also altogether out of order. The natural warmth of the mother, and three daily friction baths, secured the infant rest and brought it into a normal condition of health again.

Rearing of children. As already remarked, most mothers nowadays are wholly unable to give suck to their children, or have only a limited supply of milk. Hence it is we find so many poorly developed children. The best substitute for the mother's milk is that of a nurse. But unfortunately this by no means affords a certain guarantee for the health of the child, for if the nurse is not healthy the child becomes still further encumbered with foreign matter, in addition to that which it has inherited. We can, of course, judge of the condition of the nurse by means of the Science of Facial Expression; but a really healthy nurse is most difficult to find. In most cases the child is fed artificially, but generally the food is neither properly selected, nor properly prepared. If cow's milk is given, this should only be warmed, but not boiled, for boiled milk is far more difficult to digest. To kill injurious organisms is here a matter of no importance, and proof of this is very easy to adduce.

The most nourishing foods are naturally those which are most easy to digest. As long as the digestion is in order, the digestive juice has quite sufficient power to destroy and expel all that is injurious to the system. Whilst unboiled milk is extremely easy to digest, boiled milk remains much longer in the digestive tract, and consequently occasions far more intense fermentation, than would be the case with normal nourishment.

This is, without the least doubt, the explanation of the many infant diseases and ever-increasing infant mortality. Infant-foods and extracts are simply a means of increasing digestive disorders; they distend the child's stomach, disturb the digestion and cause extreme restlessness. Milk boiled according to the instructions of Professor Soxhlet, and the sterilized, preserved milk, frequently recommended by parish authorities of late, are quite as injurious for children as milk boiled over the fire. For it is precisely that which the learned professors try to kill by boiling, that renders the milk easier of digestion. As soon as the milk
reaches the digestive canal it should commence to ferment. In nature, of course, we never find the milk first coming in contact with the air before being sucked by the child. Milk is nothing else than a nutritive juice, and should pass directly from the mother's breast into the body of the child, without ever coming into contact with the air. As soon as the latter occurs, a change takes place, which acts injuriously upon the digestion of the child. Where the milk, however, is fresh, the change is of little significance. But in any case caution should be used, since the cow also will probably be far from free of morbid matter. It is quite a mistake to imagine, that a fat, well-fed cow, kept summer and winter in the stall, will give the best milk. On the contrary, such a cow's body is morbidly swollen out, and the milk correspondingly deleteriously affected.

The world is, in fact, condemned to drink a product saturated with morbid matter, for healthy cows are scarcely to be found at all in civilized countries. The best substitute for cow's milk is oatmeal gruel. This should be made of good, coarse, undried and not bitter oatmeal, and passed through a sieve. Neither salt, butter, nor sugar should be added. Oatmeal is everywhere more or less dried, in order that it may keep better, before coming upon the market. This, however, causes the meal to lose in digestibility, so that it is no longer fit for feeding infants. The oatmeal should be altogether undried. Where such cannot be had, it is best to buy hulled oats and boil these to get a gruel. If these also are not to be bought, whole oats may be taken and crushed in mortar, or ground in a mill or any similar implement, and then boiled to obtain the gruel. This latter gruel is the best of all for children, but there is the trouble of grinding the oats. Nevertheless, this should not discourage anyone, as after a few trials, it will be found comparatively easy. I have dwelt fully on this subject, as also on the bringing up of children in general in my little pamphlet, already mentioned, "The Rearing of Children."

It is most regrettable that so many parents find it such a troublesome thing to bring up their children. The boys will not learn, but have always their thoughts upon something else: are ill-mannered, passionate, irritable; and yet the parents and teachers take the greatest pains with them. It is regarded as inexplicable, that the education should be so difficult, and as no reason can be found, it is finally set down to the spirit of the age, without any thought of there being quite another cause. Wherever the youthful body is encumbered with foreign matter, the function of the brain and of the whole body will be unnaturally influenced and changed. If, on the other hand, the encumbrance is got rid of, the full, natural condition of health will be then restored. I have frequently observed in my practice, that the worst brought up children were changed by means of my cure, into the quietest and best mannered children possible. Boys who could learn positively nothing, who sat for hours over the simplest task without doing anything, were completely changed upon the foreign matter being expelled from the body. They were again able to learn and quickly comprehend, were no longer languid and tired, and were in every way again the joy of their parents. Anyone who knows what a pleasure it is to bring up healthy children, and how little care and trouble it involves, will certainly not neglect to procure for his own the first conditions for such happiness. It is a
sacred duty of all parents to learn my system of cure and especially, my method of diagnosis, the Science of Facial Expression. In the latter they have the means of perceiving immediately and with infallible certainty, any encumbrance of their children with foreign matter.

There is another point which is far too important to be omitted on any account whatever. I refer to the increasing sexual desire in youth, and its natural result, onanism. It is a sad fact, that the origin of this youthful sin has never yet been properly recognized; on the contrary, misled by foolish prudery, people suppress all reference to such matters. The evil will never be got rid of in that way. He who will improve the world, must speak openly of its errors. In the country, where nature and practice still go hand in hand, it has long been recognized, as already stated, that undue sexual desire on the part of animals is a certain sign of a morbid condition. Now man is subject to precisely the same laws, whatever some people may say about his occupying an exceptional place in nature, and hence being under exceptional natural laws. Just as in the case of animals a morbid condition (i.e. an encumbrance of the body with foreign matter), as has been proved, produces an unnatural sexual impulse, so also in man. Self-masturbation is always a clear sign, that the sexual organs are encumbered with foreign matter. If this morbid matter is gradually expelled from the body, the unnatural desire will disappear of itself. Whipping the children, as many parents do, for tampering with the sexual parts, is useless. The only way to cure the continual irritation is to remove the cause, that is, expel the foreign matter. Even if by strengthening the will of the children, we may get them to stop the vice, nevertheless, the inward compulsion to it still remains, and can never be got rid of until the cause has vanished. My long experience in the treatment of masturbators has brought me to the conviction, that there is no more appropriate means of cure than my friction baths, together with unstimulating diet and a natural manner of living. Thus my system is an excellent means of promoting a higher degree of morality amongst our children. And this is a matter of such immense importance, that everyone should look upon it as his bounden duty to convince himself of its truth.
PART FOUR
REPORTS OF CURES AND LETTERS OF THANKS

In order by actual facts to show those readers who may be resident in more distant places, what extraordinarily successful results have been attained by means of my method, I here print over 100 true reports of cures and letters of thanks concerning all kinds of diseases. The testimonials have for the most part been absolutely unsolicited. May they contribute their share in spreading the truths of the New Science of Healing, to the benefit of suffering humanity!

No. 1. Nervous debility, Sleeplessness, Chronic inflammation of the bowels, Gallstone

Mrs. R. was suffering from chronic inflammation of the bowels and could not obtain evacuations without the use of medicines and enemas. At the same time she was suffering from gallstones. From month to month she became more and more corpulent, until her condition was no longer bearable. She was highly nervous, obtained no sleep, and suffered from pains in the region of the liver, in consequence of the gallstones, besides being troubled with an absolute want of appetite. The physicians who were treating her advised an operation for gallstone as a last resource. Having heard so much about unsuccessful operations, however, she came, in this deplorable condition, to seek aid of me.

Two to five friction baths daily, one or two steam-baths weekly and non-flesh diet—these were again the remedial agents of my uniform system of treatment. During the first week the cure went on slowly. In the second week the appetite, stool and sleep became normal, during the third week the nervous disorder disappeared. The fourth week was marked by the immense quantity of obnoxiously smelling, black (gangrenous) dysenteric faces which was evacuated. The body had lost nearly 30 lbs. during this time and the previously excessively large abdomen was now normal. After five weeks' treatment the gallstones began to dissolve, and were clearly to be seen in the form of gravel in the urine discharged. In seven weeks the patient was cured.

No. 2. Pulmonary catarrh, Cold feet, Affection of the stomach, Liver disease, Pharyngitis

Mr. H. of L., aged 27, used my method for the above complaints, giving special attention to the friction hip-baths, and subsequently also friction sitz-baths and unstimulating diet. The cure was most rapid. The digestion and affection of the stomach were already better on the second day, in consequence of which there was a continual improvement of the other attendant troubles going on during the next days. After three weeks the patient was cured of all his complaints, and what surprised him most was, that his feet had again attained their normally warm condition without any local treatment having been employed.
No. 3. Cancer

A Brazilian, 25 years of age, was suffering from cancerous ulcers which had been developing for 8 years and now extended from neck to stomach. After a meal they always bled, and from the throat of the patient there was so offensive a smell emitted that no one could come near him. Was it a matter of wonder, then, that the patient was haunted with the idea of committing suicide?

Encouraged by some acquaintances who had been cured by means of my method, he determined to try it also. During the first three months he seemed to grow worse, as the cancer nodules dissolved, causing great pain. He persevered, and at length traced an improvement in his condition. At the end of a year the young man was well again. He is now a strong, cheerful man, and an enthusiastic pioneer for the New Science of Healing.

No. 4. Jaundice, Debility, Headaches

In the spring of 1887, the young daughter, aged thirteen, of Mrs. L. of Leipzig, complained of great lassitude, distaste for work, general debility, headaches—in short, of feeling altogether out of sorts. After some days the white of the eyes turned yellow, this sickly discoloration spreading soon over the whole face and neck, and finally all over the whole body. At the same time, it was clear that the girl was in a high state of fever, which spread from the abdomen throughout the entire system, making itself externally visible, however, at the head, in accordance with the nature of the fermentative process. The treatment was unstimulating diet and three friction baths daily, to draw off the fermenting matter and open the pores of the skin. In a fortnight the jaundice was fully cured.

No. 5. Tuberculosis of the Bone

Mr. A. H. of W. was suffering from tuberculosis of the bone, and had been treated with iodoform, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate etc., upon the allopathic system, for over nine months without any success. Both legs had been operated upon a number of times, several pieces of bone having been cut out. Through all this local quackery the condition of the patient had become so wretched, that he could no longer walk at all. In this condition I took up the case. In three months the sores at the legs healed over, and the spongy, swollen bones became firmer and thinner. The patient was soon able to walk again, and in three months could say that he was fully cured.

No. 6. Sciatica, Crippling, Lameness

Oswald Z., of K., a boy of twelve, fell ill with sciatica after having suffered from severe cold, accompanied by coughing. His complaints in consequence of the unnatural treatment with drugs, extension-bed, etc., by various physicians, became so much worse, that the poor boy’s hip grew perfectly hard and stiff, and rendered him quite lame. The right leg was developed and thinner than the left.

I undertook no local treatment of the stiff, crippled leg at all, but as chief curative agents ordered friction baths and unstimulating diet. The results of this treatment were soon felt. In a fortnight the boy was able to walk again without either crutches or sticks. In a month the hard hip had again become normally soft and all trace of crippling had vanished. The leg was now as easy to move as the left. Within six months the undeveloped parts of the leg and foot were quite normal again.
No. 7. General debility, Pains in the back, Cold hands and feet, Poverty of the blood, Easy parturition

Mrs. E. of W., near P., suffered from a whole series of illnesses, and was at the same time enceinte. The doctors had not been able to help her in the least, and, therefore, she set her last hope on my method. I prescribed a hip bath and two friction sitz-baths daily, after which she was to warm herself in the sun. I further ordered the simplest unstimulating diet. After some months Mrs. E. came again to me and reported as follows: She had carried out my instructions exactly and within a week remarked an improvement in health, which increased the longer she continued the treatment. Just a month ago she had been delivered of a child, and this birth, to the astonishment of the midwife, had been the easiest she had ever had. Whereas formerly there had always been trouble with the after birth, the expulsion of which was each time attended by a flow of very thick, gangrenous blood, on this occasion there had been no difficulty at all. The child, too, was perfectly healthy. Formerly she had never had milk enough for the baby, whilst this time she had an ample quantity. Her appetite, also, was much better than before. She clearly saw that this manner of living was not only far simpler, but also much healthier than the ordinary.

No. 8. Gland-tumor

E. K., a girl of about nine years, was afflicted with a swelling of the glands on the left side of the neck, which in time grew to the size of a large egg. I prescribed daily friction hip and sitz-baths each of about half-an-hour’s duration, and weekly two partial steam baths; I likewise ordered a suitable diet. At first, the tumor was dark red, turning bluish after a time. After the process had gone on for some three weeks, the child found the steam-baths disagreeable, her head being forced to one side by the tumor, so that she could not move it. Instead of the steam-baths, hot water compresses were therefore used, the water being as warm as the skin could bear. The movement of the morbid matter could now be clearly perceived, for the pus oozed through the skin and soiled the cloth wrapped round the neck, although there was no open sore. At length two small sores about the size of a pea appeared, and discharged a quantity of pus. The tumor now rapidly decreased in size, a second one forming, however. The latter, nevertheless, soon disappeared, after having discharged its matter through the sores formed by the first one. In a month the disease was so far cured that the child could go to school again. In five weeks all the troubles were over and the head and neck could again be freely moved.

The girl had scarcely felt any pain the whole time, this being prevented by the partial steam-baths and hot compresses on the one hand, and by the friction sitz-baths on the other. No scars were left.

No. 9. Cancer of the breast and nose

Mrs. S., the wife of a butcher of Reudnitz, Leipzig, had tried every possible remedy for her serious disorder, cancer of the breast and nose, but all in vain. One day someone called her attention to my system and desired me to visit her. I did as requested and found the woman in a deplorable condition. On the breast was a deep sore, putrescent and corroding, and so large that it could scarcely be covered by the hand. Half the nose was already destroyed, and on the forehead two large red cancerous tumors had formed, which were on the point of breaking. After making an examination, I at once gave the necessary directions for treatment, which proved most successful. First the tumors on the fore-
head disappeared, then the breast healed, and finally the nose. As the patient, after some months' treatment, came to report her progress, her appearance was still most painful. To-day she is again a comely, one may say, good-looking woman. And the miracle—for so it must seem to all who saw this patient during the worst period of the disease—was worked simply by means of natural diet, hip and sitz-baths and profuse perspiration, without any local treatment whatever, whether of the breast, nose or forehead.

By consistently carrying out the treatment I prescribed, Mrs. S. was cured of her disease in less than nine months.

No. 10. Open sores on the legs

Mr. F., a school-teacher in Brazil, writes to me of the astonishing success he had with my method. He had been suffering for seven years from open sores on the legs, and had been to one doctor after another. His hard-earned money was being rapidly spent in chemists' bills and yet the sores were becoming ever larger and more painful. The dreadful agonies which he had to undergo rendered him often quite unfit for work.

By chance he came into possession of a copy of my text-book of the New Science of Healing, and after perusal, decided to make a trial with my system. He only took hip-baths, and after about a year he was fully cured. By means of friction sitz-baths he would probably have got well still sooner.

The patient contributed an account of his cure to a German journal in Porto Alegre.

No. 11. Disease of the kidneys and bladder, Dropsy, Liver disease

Mrs. B. of P. had been suffering for years from disease of the kidneys and bladder. The orthodox treatment not only brought about no improvement, but did not even prevent dropsy making its appearance. Mrs. B. now decided upon trying my method. I ordered her two hip-baths and one friction sitz-bath daily, together with natural diet, excluding soups, however.

Crises soon began, and for weeks the patient was altogether without appetite. She lost all courage and would have given up the treatment had not her daughter persuaded her to continue it. She was well rewarded. In place of the hip-baths, friction sitz-baths were also prescribed, in order to promote a quicker cure. The dropsy, kidney and liver diseases gradually disappeared. A short time ago, Mrs. B. presented herself, fully cured, so that no one would ever imagine how ill she had formerly been.

No. 12. Heart disease, Muscae volitantes (black specks before the eyes)

A most disagreeable disorder is that in which black specks are seen floating before the eyes, although there is no external object there. The disease is caused by foreign bodies, cellular particles being deposited in the vitreous humor of the eye, and casting minute shadows on the retina. It is obvious that by cleansing the system, these foreign bodies will disappear also. This is confirmed by the case of Mr. F. H., a solicitor at B., who reported to me, that during the course of the treatment, which in the first instance he had commenced to cure an old deeply seated heart disease, his muscae volitantes disappeared also.

No. 13. Chronic diarrhea, Dysentery

Mrs. W., an American lady, complained of dysentery and chronic diarrhea, which had been going on for four years. The remedies she had tried at the advice of numerous physicians proved quite ineffectual.
I prescribed an easily digestible diet, suited to her condition, cooling friction baths thrice a day, and three steam-baths each week. Her trouble had quite disappeared after three weeks' treatment.

No. 14. Liver disease, Inflammation of the colon, Perspiring feet, Gastric catarrh

For a long time Mr. M. of D. had been suffering from inflammation of the colon, which had become chronic, bringing on a severe liver-disease. For years the patient had been under allopathic treatment, without any of the remedies tried being of any assistance. At the beginning of September Mr. M. commenced my treatment. The gastric catarrh from which he was suffering at the same time, disappeared in a few days; the digestion became normal during the first week. The morbid matter, which for years had been stored up in his body was rapidly expelled, and his condition improved from week to week. In two months, during which time he had lost 15 lbs. in weight, Mr. M. was completely cured and the disagreeably smelling perspiring feet were also again restored to the normal condition.

No. 15. Consumption of the spinal cord

Mr. M., a composer, of N. was suffering from consumption of the spinal cord, which the physicians of the Leipzig University Clinic pronounced to be incurable. M. had been treated for over a year in the above hospital without the slightest result. The poor man was in the most pitiable state, wholly without means, he had to be supported by relatives. The opinion of the doctors, moreover, had robbed him of all hope of an improvement in his sad condition. Fortunately he happened to hear of the cures made by my method, and he made up his mind to try the New Science of Healing. He managed to hobble to me with two sticks, in the weakest condition, despite the nourishing diet which had been ordered, and, as far as possible, given to him. An examination showed that he was suffering from a back encumbrance, accompanied by high internal fever.

I ordered at first hip-baths at 68°—72° Fahr., alternately with friction sitz-baths, the latter each of one hour's duration. The diet was to be a non-flesh one: for breakfast and tea, wholemeal bread and fruit; for dinner, vegetables. Every three or four weeks, a steam-bath was necessarily applied to the abdomen, so that the patient did not have to lie upon his back during the bath.

In three months Mr. M. could again walk tolerably well, and in six months even without a stick. The encumbrance of the back was so far gone, that he could again undertake light work, and I was able to let him leave my establishment.

No. 16. Severe menstrual disorder, Uterine hemorrhage

Mrs. W. of Leipzig had been suffering for eight years from irregular menstruation, the period sometimes remaining away altogether. At other times there were abnormal losses of blood which completely robbed her of her strength. She at first consulted a Leipzig physician, Dr. S., who had treated her for a long time, but without any success whatever. The disagreeable local treatment in the Leipzig Clinic for Women proved equally unsuccessful. I directed her to take friction sitz-baths daily and to follow the usual unstimulating diet. The result was astonishing. In a short time, Mrs. W. was not only wholly free from the hemorrhage, but by continuing this simple and inexpensive cure for some months, her menstruation became perfectly regular again. Her physical strength, which had quite collapsed, was likewise regained.
No. 17. Erysipelas of the face

A woman who was suffering from severe facial erysipelas once consulted me. In addition to my other instructions, friction baths had to be taken, exactly adapted to the condition of the patient. When the fever and inflammation of the face became too great, the friction bath had to be prolonged for two hours, the water being renewed every half-hour, in order to reduce the fever heat. At the same time one or two steam baths for the head, followed by friction sitz-baths, were taken daily, and always afforded the patient great relief. In less than a week the disease was perfectly cured, and the woman felt healthier and fresher than ever before.

No. 18. Encysted tumor, Ringing in the ears

Mrs. L. of G. Z. had a large encysted tumor, the size of a walnut, under the left ear, and suffered in consequence from ringing in the left ear. For three years she had been using every possible remedy against it, but without success. To undergo an operation, as advised by the family doctor, she could not make up her mind, and consequently she came to consult me. Here also, the only curative means used were friction baths, natural diet and an hygienic manner of living. The ringing in the ears ceased after the very first few baths; the encysted tumor was cured in six weeks.

No. 19. Sycosis, Spinal neuralgia

Mr. H. had been for years suffering from the first named disease. All the part about the heard had become deep red and was covered with scales and tubercles. The patient had tried all the drugs at the disposal of allopathy and homeopathy and had also applied the old Nature Cure method, but without any success. By means of my new method of diagnosis, I found that the sycosis was the result of an encumbrance of the back. And it was the fact that the patient had for some years been troubled by pains in the back. In consequence of the nature of the encumbrance, the cure went on very slowly.

Several friction baths daily, suitable diet and two steam-baths weekly were the curative agents made use of in this case too. By this means the patient was cured of this chronic disorder in five months.

No. 20. Impotence

Mr. G. of S. was completely impotent. All the remedies tried had availed nothing. By means of my treatment which he carried out at home, consisting of alternate friction sitz and hip-baths, and a non-flesh diet, his disorder was perfectly cured within six weeks.

No. 21. Infantile constipation

The infant child (6 months) of Rev. Mr. Q. suffered from obstinate constipation, which was not removed by any of the numerous medicines tried. The child was fed upon milk, which was boiled three times when possible. The body of the child was laden with foreign matter, in consequence of which it became extremely feverish and suffered from convulsions which rendered it very weak.

Against the convulsions the doctor ordered cold water compresses, which were to be changed every two hours. This was naturally wholly inadequate, and the baby had convulsions as many as twelve times one day. Now the father came himself to the idea to renew the compresses every quarter of an hour. The result was surprising, the convulsions disappeared.
The cause of the constipation, however, had not yet been removed. The father read my text-book of the New Science of Healing and commenced at once to give the infant hip-baths twice a day, though the water was made too warm (88° to 93° Fahr.). The effect was thus slow, and only after 5 weeks was the child's digestion normal again. Meanwhile, however, the food had also been altered; the child was now given unboiled milk and oatmealgruel, which soon brought it forwards. It also became bright and happy, whereas it had formerly been weak and sickly.

No. 22. Gland-tumor. Easy parturition

Mrs. M. suffered from gland-tumors on the neck, and always had to wear a neckerchief to cover them. She commenced my treatment and continued it with great perseverance. The hard tumors soon became soft and decreased in size, and the whole condition of the patient now became remarkably good.

How much her health had improved, Mrs. M. could see at her next confinement. She was delivered of her seventh child, and was not little astonished at the easy birth. The baby came into the world after only three labor-pains. The child was certainly small, nevertheless well formed; and as it was not parted from the afterbirth for two hours, it kept its rosy color, whereas all the former children had become yellow soon after the birth.

Mrs. M. had eaten no flesh-meat during her pregnancy, and she was most pleasantly surprised to find that she could give her child the breast for three months, which she had never been able to do at all before.

No. 23. Sciatica

Some years ago, I was sent for by a physician, Dr. B., who was suffering from sciatica, which in spite of all medical treatment only grew worse. Finally it became so bad that he could neither stand nor lie down, and so had to spend day and night supported on the sofa. I prescribed the doctor two daily friction hip-baths, at from 59° to 65° Fahr. and a steam-bath every other day; and likewise suitable diet. On the fourth day, already, my bath-attendant reported an improvement in Dr. B's. condition, saying the patient could walk a little. In a week the improvement had so far progressed that the cure could be continued without my aid. In four weeks the trouble was cured.

No. 24. Diphtheria, Scarlet-fever

I was called some time ago to a Mrs. S., whose little boy of nine was ill with rather severe scarlet-fever and diphtheria. The first thing was to give a steam-bath, and one of my apparatus not being at hand, we had to improvise a bath. We placed the boy upon a cane-seated chair and set a pot containing about a gallon of boiling water underneath. The feet also were placed upon a pail half filled with boiling water and having two strips of wood across the top. The whole body was then carefully enveloped in a woolen blanket. After the patient had perspired profusely, he was given a friction hip-bath at 50° Fahr., his abdomen being rubbed so long, until all the heat had disappeared from the head. It was interesting to observe how the labored breathing gradually became normal under this treatment. All danger was now over. Before going, however, I mentioned to the mother, that should the fever return again after some hours, the friction hip-baths must be repeated energetically until the heat again disappeared. In about 5 days the boy was quite recovered. This is the way to heal the dreaded diphtheria, for a remedy against which medical science is still seeking.
No. 25. Deafness, Laryngeal polypus, Hoarseness

Mr. S. of T. consulted me about his deafness in the right ear, and a polypus in the larynx. His disease caused him much trouble in speaking. He had visited numerous hospitals and consulted many physicians, but nowhere did he get any help. Upon diagnosing his disease by means of the Science of Facial Expression, I found that his encumbrance was a front one, so that a favorable result could be looked for. And so it was in fact, just as I had predicted. After following my treatment for ten days, he informed me that the sense of hearing had already returned to the deaf ear and his hoarseness and chronic roughness in the throat had much diminished. Four weeks more were necessary in order to effect a complete cure. At the conclusion, the patient declared that he had never felt so well before — not even in his youth — as now, after getting rid of the encumbrance of foreign matter.

No. 26. Neurasthenia, Chronic pharyngeal catarrh

Mr. K. of Leipzig had been a victim to nervous debility, which finally developed into chronic neurasthenia and pharyngeal catarrh. The many cures which he had undergone proved useless. The encumbrance of this patient was favorable, and I could therefore assure him of a good chance of recovery. Nor did the New Science of Healing desert me, for the result was astonishing. The patient had to pass through several crises, but finally every trace of neurasthenia and pharyngeal catarrh disappeared, and the patient felt as he said “born again.”

No. 27. Facial neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Dilatation of the stomach

A Mr. R. B. of R., aged 39, had been suffering for over four years from peculiar, spasmodic neuralgic pains. He had consulted a number of physicians without getting any assistance, and an eminent professor advised him to undergo an operation. This idea the patient did not like, and so he came to try my method. The Science of Facial Expression showed an encumbrance of the right side, for which reason the pains and spasms always appeared on the right side of the face. The source of the disorder had, of course, to be sought in the abdomen; and it was a fact that the patient was suffering from dilatation of the stomach. My treatment brought the digestion into its normal and regular condition within a week. After three weeks Mr. B. could sleep the whole night through without any pain, which for four weeks had been impossible for him. In two months Mr. B. was completely cured of his painful disease, and his appearance, also, had changed greatly for the better.

No. 28. Scrofula, Chlorosis, Far-sightedness, Glandular swelling

Miss H. G., a school-teacher, of G., had for some years been suffering from scrofula, followed finally by obstinate glandular swelling and tumors, and also far-sightedness. No curative means could be found against the disorders. In consequence of the presbyopia, Miss G. was obliged to wear special spectacles, which, however, soon no longer proved sufficient, so that in addition she had to wear a pince-nez.

A friend called her attention to my method, and she carried it out for half a year most conscientiously. She took two friction sitz-baths daily, each of 15 to 20 minutes duration, and lived otherwise hygienically. The result was successful. First the digestion improved remarkably. Then the glandular swellings disappeared one after the other, and at the same time the disposition to pulmonary
affection. After all trace of the glandular swellings had disappeared, the disease of the eye also became better; and after the lapse of a year, Miss G. no longer required spectacles at all. That which the most renowned oculists could not do, I was able to accomplish by means of my New Science of Healing.

No. 29. Infantile constipation and Sleeplessness. Inflammation of the eyes

A Mrs. H. of Mannheim came with her little baby daughter, aged two months, to consult me. The child suffered from constipation and sleeplessness, a proof that it must have come into the world encumbered with foreign matter. And as I ascertained by means of my Science of Facial Expression, the mother was suffering from dyspepsia, and had, moreover, for a long time previously been suffering from inflammation of the eyes.

As the mother suckled the child herself, the first thing to be done was to rid the mother's body from all morbid matter. This was effected by her taking a hip and friction sitz-bath daily, by observing an unstimulating diet, and by keeping much in the fresh air. To promote perspiration of the child, she took it into her own bed. After two days' treatment, the baby's constipation and sleeplessness were cured; and in a week the mother's digestive troubles and inflammation of the eyes had also disappeared.

Here again was a clear proof of how great the influence of the mother upon her child, exercised through the natural nourishment, is. Direct treatment of so small an infant would have been far less satisfactory. It was the mother's encumbrance with foreign matter, that was the cause of the child's illness.

No. 30. Cyanosis

From this disease, the little daughter, aged 12, of Mr. E. H. of P., was suffering. I explained to the father that in such an advanced case, especially where there was so great weakness and where so much medicine had been administered, there was but little chance of cure. Such would only be possible if the abdomen and digestion were capable of being influenced. Thus with but little hope the cure was commenced. In a week, however, the patient's condition had so improved that she had a hearty appetite and good digestion. In four weeks the cyanosis was completely cured, thanks to the vitality of the youthful organism.

No. 31. Periodical vomiting, Pulmonary affection, Chlorosis

Mr. M. of L. had been suffering for 12 years from periodical vomiting, against which he could find no remedy. Once or twice every week, regularly, these attacks came on. The attack would continue each time from rising in the morning till bed-time. The result of applying my hip and friction sitz-baths, observing unstimulating diet and following my other general instructions, was brilliant. Instead of his pale, ashy features, the patient became fresh and healthy looking. His digestion, before wholly debilitated, was now fully normal. The attacks of vomiting ceased. Four weeks after the patient visited me again, in order to thank me for the cure, assuring me at the same time that he felt thoroughly rejuvenated.

No. 32. Severe affection of the heart, Hemostasis, Sleeplessness, Protrusion of the cardiac artery, Asthma

Mrs. M. of H., a lady 53 years of age, was suffering from all these complaints. During the last years her asthmatic disorder had become seriously worse. Finally
pains were experienced in the right breast, continually increasing in severity. The patient also suffered from palpitation and attacks of anxiety. The tormenting pain and difficulty in breathing left the patient no sleep at all. She was unable to walk ten paces, and she found it most difficult to speak. Then, one day, on the right breast not far below the neck, an artery suddenly protruded, as thick as the finger, which pulsated with great violence, much more quickly than the heart. The physicians in attendance, amongst them a very eminent authority, were helpless at this occurrence. At last they decided that this was a protrusion of the cardiac artery, and cautioned the patient that his artery, filled to its maximum with blood, might burst at any moment, when death might ensue. The five doctors, including also one well-known hygienic physician, had given up the patient, so that she no longer had any hope as she came into my care. I diagnosed her according to my new method and found that the cause of various disorders was an old abdominal complaint. The immediate result of this was the asthma; then the severe affection of the heart, and the hemostasis (stagnation of blood). Three friction baths daily, and natural diet brought about the best results, for in a week all the pain had disappeared. In a fortnight the pulsation of the protruding artery had abated, and in three weeks all trace of the disorders resulting from the chronic abdominal affection had vanished: a new proof for the correctness of my doctrine of the unity of disease.

No. 33. Diphtheria

Elsie B., a girl of 12, was seriously ill with diphtheria. The doctor, an allopath, had used all manner of medicines without any result. The throat was much swollen, especially on the right side and was obstructed internally with a greenish coating, smelling horribly and as thick as the finger. The child was accordingly in the greatest danger of being suffocated. The physician advised immediate removal to the hospital that tracheotomy might be performed. Fortunately the parents would not hear of this, and so at the last moment my method came to be employed. A prolonged friction sitz-bath was the first thing ordered, during which the fever perceptibly diminished. Simultaneously the great tension in the swollen neck commenced to decrease. The friction sitz-baths were now given as often as the situation demanded, perspiration being promoted after each. The window of the room where the patient was, was kept open day and night. In 12 hours, all danger was over. In four days the tumor on the neck and the internal coating had disappeared. Within a week the digestion was again normal: though I insisted upon the child still receiving only dry, wholemeal bread and uncooked acid fruit. On the tenth day, I instructed the parents to let the child go out in the sun. On the fifteenth day, the patient could be pronounced healthy again.

No. 34. Cancer of the lip

An old gentleman, 72 years of age, had been treated for six years by the most famous allopaths and homeopathists for cancer of the lip. The growths on the lip continually developed, and there was a troublesome and perpetual flow of saliva. I diagnosed the patient and found that the encumbrance had risen more from the front and sides towards the head. The result of my treatment was soon to be remarked. Already on the first day the disagreeable salivation ceased, and the new growths, proliferations and open wounds began to diminish. Within 10 days the latter had healed up, and the lip was now but one third its former size. In eleven days the patient had attained a result which the former six years' treatment had not been able to produce. Here again was a case of curing cancer, which the medical profession, as is well known, declares to be impossible!
No. 35. Disease of the throat, Scarlet diphtheria

Carl B. of Styria, aged eight and a half years, was brought to me by his mother for treatment. The mother gave the following report of her son’s health: Till the age of two and a half years he had been thoroughly healthy, but since then, in consequence of vaccination, had always been ailing. At first as a 3 year old child he had been suppressed by means of medicines. After this illness the boy had never been strong and had a most noticeably weak voice. White spots were always to be seen on the tonsils. The throat swelled up on the least occasion, just as in diphtheria. Moreover, since this illness, the boy’s digestion was much worse than formerly. In March 1891, as the result of a fright, the child got an attack of articular rheumatism and was lying ill for 3 weeks. After this, the boy was so unhealthy that as a last hope of restoring his health, it was decided he should go through a cure at my establishment in Leipzig. This was commenced on April 15th, 1891.

The effect of my treatment was surprising. On the second day, even the digestion improved. On the third day the diphtheria which had been suppressed returned pretty severely. These crises had to be gone through, since so much medicine was lying latent in the body. On the fifth day there was an abnormal evacuation of most foully pestilential, dark looking faces, and a discharge of similarly bad smelling coffee-colored urine. After expelling this morbid matter, in 5 weeks the boy was quite cured, and wholly transformed both bodily and intellectually.

No. 36. Polypi, Indigestion

Mr. B. of Z., a pharmaceutical chemist, had for 20 years been a sufferer from poor and irregular digestion. In his large dispensary he had every possible purgative at hand, but notwithstanding their liberal use, they no longer had any effect. For a short time a drug would have the desired action, but would soon prove wholly ineffective. Through his bad digestion and this continual use of medicines nearly all his teeth were decayed. At the same time in the nose and air-passages, polypi appeared and could not be got rid of. They were, indeed, but the natural result of the chronic abdominal complaint. Twenty-six times these polypi had been removed by operation, but they simply grew the more. One sees here how difficult the physicians—engrossed in the false teachings of orthodox medical science—find it to learn from the actual practice in daily life. By applying my method of treatment, Mr. B. obtained more in a week, than in all the 20 years of drugging. The polypoid growths gradually ceased. In four weeks the patient was cured. Mr. B. had thus experienced on his own body the correctness of my method of treatment; and was so astonished at the result, that on taking his departure he declared that he could no longer conscientiously continue to keep a chemist’s shop. He could see that by so doing he would only be deceiving and poisoning people; and therefore he had made up his mind to sell his business as soon as possible.

No. 37. St. Vitus’ dance and Sleeplessness

The little daughter, aged 5, of Mrs. G. of L., was afflicted with these troubles. Her whole body in convulsions, she was able neither to walk, nor speak, unable to sleep, unable to hold anything, unable to digest her food. After having tried all manner of cures, the patient came under my treatment. Hip and friction sitz-baths, the latter much prolonged, exercise in the fresh air, suitable diet—these soon had the desired result, so that within a week the child was able to walk again,
On the treatment being continued, a complete cure was soon effected, the digestion, which had been altogether debilitated, now becoming quite normal. All this was brought about simply by following my uniform system of curing diseases, without drugs or any other medical application.

No. 38. Nervous spasms (fits)

A Mrs. G. was suffering from peculiar spasms. These commenced in the finger tips and passed to the head, causing the patient the greatest trouble. The most eminent physicians of the place had treated the patient, but without any success; on the contrary she became much worse. The doctors erroneously regarded the symptoms as the real disorder, and overlooked entirely the real seat of the trouble—the abdomen. No wonder then that the complaint only became worse. The result was that at length Mrs. G. came to consult me. I prescribed friction sitz-baths, and the observance of a natural manner of living. In seven weeks the lady had fully recovered from the disorder from which she had suffered for years.

No. 39. Pollutions, Consumption of the spinal marrow, Sleeplessness, Neurosis, Paralysis

A Mr. H., 42 years of age, suffering from these diseases, came to me for treatment. Walking caused him the greatest trouble, and to rise after sitting was also a matter of great difficulty. For years he had been suffering from a bad digestion, sleeplessness and want of bodily warmth. He was also troubled with pollutions, although married, a certain sign that he had a severe back encumbrance and nervous disorder. Medical science had deserted him—for he had tried every remedy it had to offer! I ordered the patient to take two friction hip-baths daily for the first fortnight; then, during the next four weeks to take daily one friction hip-bath and two friction sitz-baths. The success was astonishing. The digestion improved after only a few baths; the paralyzed legs in some weeks. The consumption of the spinal marrow was completely cured in two months. Again, a proof of the correctness of my new method of treating diseases, and of the incompetence of medical science.

No. 40. Deaf-dumbness, Congestion of the brain

The little 4 year old daughter of Mrs. S. of L. was deaf and dumb, the result of vaccination as the mother said. The numerous medical applications had proved of no avail. The poor child had been severely maltreated by means of operations and corrosives, and cried now whenever it saw a physician. On account of its crying and fear, I could not thoroughly diagnose the child, but saw nevertheless that it was heavily encumbered with foreign matter and that the brain was congested. I ordered simply friction baths and a dry, unstimulating, natural diet, sleeping with open window and plenty exercise in the fresh air. The result was most favorable and in two weeks the mother informed me, that her child was already much better and could hear a little. In another four weeks the little patient was thoroughly cured: could hear and speak, and was no longer so shy.

No. 41. Severe constipation

The wife of Dr. F. of A. had suffered for some 20 years from severe constipation, which no remedy could cure. As she came to consult me, she openly confessed that after all her experience, she really had no hope being cured. After following
my advice for a week, especially as regarded a strictly natural diet, the disorder was removed, a number of secondary complaints disappearing at the same time. As regards the diet, the patient had to live for some time on wholemeal and acid fruit, until she was again in a position to digest cooked food.

No. 42.  Sore throat, Disease of the bladder and kidneys. Sexual diseases

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

The treatment which you advised me in your letter has proved most successful. The disorders of bladder and kidneys have become better; also the sexual disease, there being but little discharge now. The pricking pain in the throat (I noticed a yellow abscess also, in the throat) has disappeared. I feel much fresher than before. Thanking you for the advice contained in your letters, which has proved of such good service, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

Bromberg.

E. M.

No. 43.  Inflammation of the knee-joint, Extreme nervosity, Congestion of the brain, Fatty degeneration of the heart, Disease of the liver, Kidney disorder, Intestinal disease

Dear Sir:

A short time ago, on account of inflammation of the right knee joint (circumference of the knee 22 inches) I visited your establishment and after 18 days' treatment, I am again home. The strict diet, with friction sitz-baths, air and light-baths, have sufficed to reduce the encumbrance of my knee to only 17 inches. I owe this restoration to health to your well-known book, "The New Science of Healing," which I bought some years ago. For some time afterwards I kept to the diet you had advised and the friction sitz-baths, and on your system got rid of the following further "trivialities": extreme nervousness, congestion of the brain, fatty degeneration of the heart, diseases of the liver and kidneys—though the latter disease had been declared incurable by the medical men. Intestinal troubles also made their appearance, but have vanished.

This unsolicited testimonial you may use for any official or legal purpose you may wish. With sincerest thanks,

Yours faithfully,

Trautenau, Bohemia.

Carl H.

No. 44.  Severe Migraine

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

For a long time I have intended to send you my heartfelt thanks, but up till now there has always been something to prevent me. Perhaps you will remember me. Last August I came, with my daughter, introduced by Mrs. N. of L., to seek your aid on account of my obstinate and severe migraine. On the second day of my being there, I had dreadful migraine; you were witness of it, as you were kind enough to devote an hour of your valuable time to us when we were sitting in your garden. Since then I have never been troubled with migraine again, for which after thanking God, I have also to return my thanks to you. I feel as bright and free as in my youth, and therefore find no difficulty in keeping to the diet you prescribed. The baths prove very beneficial, so that one cannot afford to miss a single one. Only the steam-bath gives some trouble to prepare, as I do not possess your apparatus. I would therefore beg you to kindly forward to me a steam bathing apparatus together with the necessary three pots.
My daughter sends you her best compliments. With repeated thanks and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

Bielefeld.

(Mrs.) E. H.

No. 45. Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Sciatica, Disease of the Eye

I, the undersigned, was taken ill with the above diseases in the autumn of 1892, and after 3½ years, not one of the various systems of cure tried, had been able to restore me to health. I had been treated without success by more than twelve celebrated professors and physicians of this city. At last I was recommended by one professor and by a doctor attached to the University Hospital to consult Mr. L. Kuhne. I had thus, up till now, been treated for 3½ years by the most eminent medical authorities in Leipzig, but my condition had only been growing more and more wretched and miserable. In a space of only three weeks Mr. Louis Kuhne, by means of his new method of cure, has made me perfectly well and able to work again.

Anger, Leipzig.

H. K.

No. 46. Tuberculosis of the lung, Defect of the heart, Caries, Inflammation of the bowels, Hemorrhoidal affection, Hematuria

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

It was 2 years ago last August that my son, Rev.—, ordered your book “The New Science of Healing.” I was, at the end of July, lying at death’s door, quite given up by the allopaths. My son called my attention to your method and I clutched at it, just as a drowning man does at a wisp of straw. Your baths and diet had a wonderful effect. In 5 months both hemorrhoids and affection of the lung, complicated by discharge of blood with the urine (hematuria) and inflammation of the bowels (enteritis), were perfectly cured. That which the doctors could not cure in twelve years, that which under their treatment only became worse, you cured in 5 months by your natural system of treatment.

Mr. F., who had your book sent, on my recommendation, has been quite cured of a defect of the heart. I have made much propaganda for your system here, and have cured several other persons.

For instance, a girl of 16 had been suffering for 6 years from caries and could get no assistance anywhere. Pieces of bone had already been expelled from the back, legs and arms. The patient took 2 whole steam-baths and 3 daily friction sitz-baths, and likewise followed a strict diet, precisely according to your prescription. To my great joy, what was practically a living corpse has become a pretty and healthy girl.

I send you these lines only to express to you, Mr. Kuhne, my heart-felt thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Gross-Hilligsfeld.

(Wife of —. U., M. D.)

No. 47. Paralysis, Constipation, Gland disease, Scrofula.

Dear Sir:

Feeling it to be my duty, I have the honor of herewith expressing to you my sincerest thanks for your sympathetic assistance and excellent advice in my recent illness. Since 1892 I was suffering from gland disease (scrofula), and for several years from indigestion. I tried all manner of remedies and consulted the most
eminent specialists, but the disorder only became worse, so that I had but little confidence left in physicians. In this helpless condition I happened to hear of your method of cure, and started at once for Leipzig. My left heel-bone having been seriously operated upon, I could only walk by means of a crutch and stick. Your treatment was most successful. In a few days I could walk quite well without the crutch and only required slight aid from the stick, which in three days more was also quite unnecessary. I have felt very well during the cure. Had I come to you in Leipzig in the first instance, I should doubtless have been spared these disfiguring scars on the neck, which I now have, unfortunately to put up with.

I shall ever be grateful to you, Mr. Kuhne, and shall strive to spread the principles of the New Science of Healing wherever I go.

Yours very truly,

Burgwindheim.

No. 48. Syphilis, Sleeplessness, Affection of the head

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I consider it to be my duty, to inform you of the great benefit which I have obtained from the use of your method in my serious complaint (syphilis), which specialists described as incurable.

I have for 7 or 8 years undergone various treatments with mercury and 2 or 3 times gone through expensive sulphur bath cures. These appeared to do me good, but in reality only suppressed the disease, without bringing it out of the body. Every year, after each cure, I became weaker, more nervous and less inclined to work. Finally I suffered from headaches, which nearly drove me mad. I had for months no sleep; my physician advised me to take sulphur baths again, otherwise softening of the brain might set in.

I felt that it could not go on any longer in this way, and knew that I was being chronically poisoned by these allopathic cures. In desperation—I had little hope left—I determined to try your method. The results were remarkable. After only three baths, I got rest and sleep again.

How much would be avoided, if all patients would only adopt this easy and altogether painless treatment. I cannot praise it too highly, and with pleasure I testify for the benefit of other sufferers, to the great error of the orthodox doctors, who say syphilis is incurable.

With my old, deep-rooted disorder, my cure was a true miracle. I have continued the treatment for some time longer, in order to thoroughly cleanse the system, and have become, so to say, younger looking. I have got a healthy complexion and new spirits.

For all this I have only to thank you, Mr. Kuhne, and I shall always feel grateful to you. With greatest respect, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Leipzig.

No. 49. Vesical calculus, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy

Dear Sir:

Some years ago I took ill, suffering first from disease of the kidneys, constipation, and sleeplessness. I had to endure the greatest pain.

Three years later wholly incapable and seriously ill, I had to be conveyed to the city hospital. The diagnosis showed inflammation of the kidneys, vesical
calculus, hemorrhoids, and disposition to dropsy. I was treated with various medicines, but without any success. From the hour when I commenced your cure, my condition improved. Anyone seeing me today could never believe in what a miserable condition I was in formerly. I would have soon been in my grave. It is to your system, as I gratefully acknowledge, that I owe my present good health.

Yours faithfully,

G. H.

No. 50. Toothache, Contusions, Climatic Fever

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I have had opportunity of trying your system of cure, both upon myself and others, according to your written advice. In cases of climatic fever and severe toothache, I soon found help through your local steam-baths and cooling hip-baths. Also in the case of a serious contusion of the right hand, the baths took all the pain away immediately. Amongst the Hottentots, also, I have effected numerous cures. It has several times been proposed to the directors of the mission, to let all missionaries study at your institute before going abroad.

Your true disciple,

Warmbad, Cape Colony, Africa.

C. W., Missionary.

No. 51. Carbuncle, Sleeplessness

Mr. S., of Halle-on-the-Saale, reports as follows: Early in April, a hard tumor appeared on the nape of the neck, and I experienced great lassitude. At first, I took little notice of it, but the tumor increased in size. My general health was by no means satisfactory; my appetite was poor, my sleep disturbed owing to a strong drawing pain in the small of the back. Gradually the tumor became as large as an egg and the pain grew so intense, that sleep and hunger deserted me altogether. In their stead a violent fever set in, and I decided now to take up a vigorous course of treatment. I took partial steam-baths, for which Kuhne’s folding steam-bathing apparatus was a great help. The steam baths were repeated whenever the pains became unbearable, and relief was always obtained through them, the friction and sitz-baths. Between the baths I protected the diseased part with a clean moist linen cloth, covered by a woollen bandage, in order to prevent rubbing and soiling. The carbuncle, which had assumed a violet color, at first remained very hard. The pains constantly returned. In 4 or 5 days, little holes of the size of a pin appeared in various places. Their number increased to 20. They discharged blood and bloody water. The tumor was still very gangrenous and hard. In 4 days more the numerous little holes united forming larger ones, from which matter flowed freely. All at once the whole surface collapsed, and the entire carbuncle formed one hole, from which flowed blood and pus. This brought relief; the pains disappeared, and in a short time a cure was effected. I now feel better than ever before; I have a feeling as if a great burden had been taken from my body, and my strength is such as was before unknown to me.

No. 52. Weakness of memory, Obesity, Pulmonary affection, Severe nervous debility, Deafness, Disease of the throat, Violent fever

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

One must be a scholar, I suppose, in order not to be able to understand that 2 and 2 make 4, for as simple as this arithmetical exercise, so simple and clear, according to my own practical experience, appears your new and infallible method of healing.
Formerly, in spite of daily gymnastics, I could not support the slightest fatigue whereas now, freed, moreover from my obesity, I can work for hours in the garden and the like without feeling tired. Formerly I gasped with open mouth during my walks (having weak lungs), now I breathe quietly with the mouth closed. I have been deaf for years in the left ear, but now I can, at all events, again hear the ticking of my watch if held near the ear, the rumbling of carriage wheels, and, to my unspeakable joy, even conversation, if a little loud.

The fermenting matter accumulated in my body must have risen to the head, for I often experienced pain there, and was troubled also by an affection of the throat, which neither doctors nor specialists were able to cure. And now, for some months past I have not felt the least feeling of discomfort in the throat. To tell the truth, that charming spectre: Softening of the brain (imbecility) had smiled upon me. Since your treatment the horrible symptoms have ceased—Extreme weakness of memory, unbelievable nervousness, true paroxysms of rage on the slightest occasion, increasing want of interest in everything that should have inspired and animated me, or which was dear and near to me. Nothing in the world would have induced me (only my husband knew of it) six months ago—to have spoken to anyone about my condition—for speak of the Devil and he is sure to appear. I knew no one could help me; but now it is as though scales had fallen from my eyes: I feel as if born again.

Your miraculous system of cure saved me a few months ago from a vexatious embarrassment. I took an apparently healthy servant girl with me to the country; but in a week, with tears in her eyes, she suddenly declared she could not work any longer. Her feet were swollen up, so that she could draw on neither shoes nor stockings; she suffered from maddening headache and took a violent fever, so that she could not move. To convey the girl to St. Petersburg was not to be thought of. I accordingly put her to bed, well covered, and after she had perspired for several hours gave her a hip-bath, exactly according to your instructions. I then explained to her about the friction sitz-bath, after the first of which she felt “so nice and easy!” The whole procedure was again followed on the same day; on the following day twice; and on the third day the girl would not hear of perspiring again, affirming that she was as healthy as a fish in the water.

St. Petersburg.  
(Mrs.) Aug. E.

No. 53. Headaches

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

On my departure from Leipzig I feel called upon to express to you my heartfelt gratitude for the careful treatment received at your hands. I ascribe the cure of my chronic headache (which I had for years, and which finally became intolerable) solely to the truly wonderful effect of your baths. I shall, therefore, continue to use these to the end of my life. Wishing you a long and untrammeled exercise of your beneficent invention, for the good of suffering humanity, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,  
(Mrs.) M. W.

Leipzig.

No. 54. Pharyngeal catarrh. Eruption of the face

Herewith I beg to certify to Mr. Louis Kuhne, that through the employment of his baths for several months, and a special diet, I have been completely cured of very obstinate pharyngeal catarrh and eruption of the face.
I shall be happy to furnish details at any time.

Emil P.

Leipzig.
No. 55. Epileptic fits, Swoons, Poverty of the blood

Dear Sir:

Permit me to humbly express my gratitude for all that you, thanks to your discovery, have in such a disinterested manner done for my daughter, of whose recovery we had lost all hope.

All that physicians and dearly-bought medicaments failed to accomplish, has been performed by a "natural product"—by water.

Permit me now to briefly describe my daughter's disorder.

When the first signs of the disease appeared, she was about nine years of age; in the beginning we took little notice of it. Slight fainting fits occurred, but soon passed off. But as they began to return more frequently, we sought the advice of a gentleman well known as an able physician. He told us that the patient was suffering from poverty of the blood and nervous debility.

He prescribed powders and medicines, which, instead of improving matters made things worse. The fits became more frequent and more violent. We consulted several other physicians, but always received the same medicines.

One doctor at length told us that the disorder was incurable, and we therefore put everything aside except bromide of potassium. We were firmly convinced that this was the sole remedy for this disorder, until you explained to us the state of the case. Now all trouble is over and you will ever be revered and esteemed, as protector and benefactor, by my family and myself. Permit me again to express my sincerest gratitude, and believe me to be

Yours most faithfully,

Gablonz, Bohemia.

F. H.

No. 56. Colds, Fever

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I cannot sufficiently thank you for the services which you have rendered my mother and myself. A violent cold, attended by high fever, induced me to test the effect of your method of cure on my own person. The extremely favorable result surprised me very much indeed. I am firmly convinced that yours is the method of the future.

Hamburg.

Chr. R. W., Ph. D.

No. 57. Bony tumor

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel called upon to express to you my heartfelt gratitude, for I, too, have experienced the blessing of your science of healing without operations.

Eight times, while under medical treatment, was my leg operated upon. First the toes were amputated; then the whole foot, so that now I have to go about on crutches.

But in spite of all the operations, my leg did not get well. There came a disagreeable feeling of heaviness, and a new tumor formed as large as the first, and very painful. I feared that I should have to undergo another operation.

My attention having been drawn to your new method of healing, I sought your advice at the beginning of March. After four weeks' use of the friction baths and observance of the other directions you gave, the tumor completely disappeared, and I was thus spared a further operation.

Had I submitted myself to your treatment at the commencement of my disease, all operations would certainly have been unnecessary, and I should probably today be in possession of all my limbs.

Again thanking you heartily for the assistance afforded me, I remain,

Yours faithfully.

Reudnitz.

Sophie W—.
No. 58. Uterine cancer and hemorrhage

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

In December my wife was taken so seriously ill (hemorrhage), that I was obliged to fetch the physician, Dr. K., late as it was (11 o'clock at night). The blood was temporarily stopped by means of cotton-wool, but the next day the hemorrhage was worse than ever, so that I now fetched a second medical man, Dr. D. He said that the case was one for operation. My wife being no better, I consulted a third physician, Prof. H. He examined the patient, and then stated that an operation must be performed at once, otherwise it would be impossible to save her; it was a uterine cancer he said. I asked the professor again, if there was no chance of cure without an operation; he declared that without such, a cure could not be expected.

I then went to you. You ordered hip and friction sitz-baths and special diet. From the time when my wife commenced to follow your advice, she became better. She can now go about her work from 5 in the morning till 10 at night without being tired, and has, indeed, never before been so healthy as now.

Accept our heartiest thanks. We shall never neglect to recommend your method to all sufferers; without it my wife would no longer be living.

Yours very faithfully,

Leipzig.

Albert W.

No. 59. Whooping-cough

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Last February I wrote to you for advice as to my child who was suffering from whooping-cough. From the exceedingly valuable instructions contained in your letter, we noted particularly that we must get the child to perspire profusely by putting it to bed with its mother. What else was necessary we had already done, following the advice given in your book. The course of the illness was as follows: On Sunday we noticed our little one (then 14 weeks old) had a shrill, piping cough. We rightly surmised that our child had caught the illness from the nursemaid, a girl still attending the school, for a great many children in the place were suffering from it. We first sent the girl home. Our baby which received the breast, and was bathed twice daily at 88° Fahr., was given a friction hip-bath (81° Fahr.) at noon, which, however, we had to shorten, to keep the child from crying too long. It proved effective, nevertheless, as it caused the bowels to move. On the third day, the shrill tone of the cough changed. It was then that we received your esteemed letter. My wife took the child to bed with her and got it to perspire profusely. We then stopped the midday bath, and in 12 days the cough was completely got rid of. I can, therefore, only confirm what you say in your book about whooping-cough.

Again let me thank you, both on behalf of my wife and self, for next to God it is you and your method, that have restored our dear child so soon to health again. With best regards,

Yours very truly,

Harzburg.

E. K.

No. 60. Neurasthenia, Neuralgia, Epilepsy

Dear Sir:

To your system of cure alone, I owe my recovery from neurasthenia, neuralgia and epilepsy, after having been treated by two of the most eminent physicians of Dresden, for a considerable time, and given up by them as “irretrievably lost.”
The state of my illness was such, that I was lying ill for three months. As a result, I was exempted from conscription, after having presented myself several times for examination (diagnosis: Epilepsia gravis).

Yours faithfully,

Hans B.

No. 61. Difficulty of hearing, Pain in the back, Cough, Suffocative attacks

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

As you desired to hear, from time to time, how we go on, I take the liberty of sending you the first report.

Every day we speak of you; every day thank the Almighty that our child, by means of your invaluable discoveries, has been completely cured of its chronic difficulty of hearing. It had been suffering from the complaint for a year and a half; now it has been quite well since several weeks. That is the principal success we have attained till now; at the same time the swollen tonsils are visibly decreasing in size, and the boy seems, as it were, really as though he were altogether transformed. Instead of the little mortal, always crying, we have a merry, spirited boy, mixing with other children. He runs about shouting and singing, whereas formerly his voice was as though suppressed, he could speak only in an undertone. Nor have the attacks of coughing and suffocative spasms returned so far. Every day we have new proofs of how well the child progresses, both mentally and physically; every day we sing your praises. In the name of my husband and myself, let me here tender you our heartfelt thanks, dear Mr. Kuhne.

As for my own health, I feel sensibly better and more energetic than for years. A particular benefit, I find it, that I am able to cure the torturing, racking pains in the back by such simple means as a sitz-bath. I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Wife of the Rev. — M. of P.)

No. 62. Uterine hemorrhage

Dear Sir:

Florika Schellarius, a Roumanian inhabitant of this place, has been suffering from severe hemorrhage uninterruptedly for four weeks. According to your advice she took two weekly hip-baths, one steam-bath, and two or three friction sitz-baths daily, and observed an unstimulating diet. On the sixth day after commencing this treatment, her condition much improved, and to-day (the fifteenth day) she is again quite well. In the name of the poor woman, and of suffering humanity, I express my heartfelt thanks. With sincere good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Z. (Transylvania, Hungary.)

Teodore D. Greek Catholic Priest.

No. 63. Severe Nervosity, Neurasthenia. Weak memory

For years my wife had been highly nervous. Then, in consequence of overwork in the business, she became so much worse, that it was evident a thorough cure must not be put off any longer. Of the ordinary remedies of the Nature Cure system, none had been left untried. Several brought relief, but none—not even magnetism—brought a real cure. Also the treatment tried in April 1890 at Mr. Louis Kuhne’s establishment seemed, at first, to have no appreciable effect, things
seemed to go from bad to worse. After about seven weeks, however, a change took place. One crisis followed upon the other, this critical condition lasting for many months—a time which we shall long remember. The curative power of the body, however, assisted by the Kuhne sitz-baths, after eleven months' diligent, daily use of the baths, brought about the best results. Whereas formerly my wife, to her great distress, had noticed a failure of her memory, and faculty of thinking, her mental power has now returned again in a quite remarkable degree; she again feels energetic and fresh in a manner she has not for years. Now mental activity is to her a pleasure, formerly it was a strain. And as mentally, so also physically. During the first six months of the treatment my wife was not able to take a walk of more than a couple of miles without resting. In the tenth month, however, she could take a daily walk of over twelve miles, without feeling the need of rest at all, or even of stopping. All the organs of the body participate equally in this remarkable transformation. In a word: she has become quite another being, formerly often depressed, now ever happy.

After God, our heartfelt thanks are due to Mr. Kuhne for his excellent advice. May it long be granted him to work for the good of his fellow-men, and may he in every patient win an enthusiastic disciple, who will aid in spreading the principles of his simple, yet so true, science of healing.

Berlin.

C. S.

No. 64. Head affection, Eye disease, Poverty of the blood, Nervosity, Extension of tendons, General debility, Labored breathing

An Expression of Thanks

In my youth, I suffered periodically from headaches, especially when in school. Later they increased in intensity, and were quite neuralgic.

Then about my fifteenth year, through a fall, I suffered from a severe extension of the tendons of the foot. The physicians were unable to cure it, and finally it became so bad, that it was almost impossible for me to walk at all. For five years I had to put up with the greatest pain.

The affection of the head had in the meantime so increased, that in consequence of extreme nervousness and poverty of the blood I was brought, nearly incurable, to the hospital. A short time afterwards I was discharged without any improvement in my condition.

My eyes had likewise become worse, I was deadened to everything, incapable for any kind of work; my frame of mind was such as gave my friends the greatest concern. I suffered continually from internal gangrene, from dreadfully labored breathing and continual fever, and in addition had the prospect of becoming quite blind.

In this more than bad condition, from which no one could free me, I came in September of this year to Mr. Louis Kuhne's Establishment for the Science of Healing without Medicines.

Immediately after the first bath which was ordered me, I experienced a feeling of general easiness and improvement, which increased as I continued the baths and adopted a suitable diet. In a few weeks my general condition was no longer to be compared with what it had been previously. Now, after about five months' treatment, my sight has so extraordinarily improved and my general condition become so good, that I feel quite happy, and cannot sufficiently thank my high-minded preserver.

I can now again see quite well, can look after my household, feel strengthened and cheerful at work. My foot, also, has so far improved; that I can walk again
without difficulty, in short I feel as though a wholly new being, and all this I owe solely to this extraordinarily effective and yet so simple method of cure. The treatment is now adopted in my whole family, and everywhere meets with the same certain success.

May all sufferers with confidence submit themselves to your cure!

Leipzig.

(Mrs.) Marie R.

No. 65. Articular Rheumatism

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Filled with a deep sense of duty, I have the honor of expressing to you my warmest thanks for the kind sympathy which you have shown me, through your excellent advice during my illness. Since May, last year, I had suffered continuously from articular rheumatism and despite a cure in Teplitz, had a still more severe attack again in the following November. I was without hope of recovery. The physician seemed already to have exhausted his pseudo-remedies, did not put in an appearance for some weeks, and advised me a stay in the south as the only means of cure. In her anxiety my wife then consulted you.

You were kind enough to impart me your advice by letter. With the exception of the diet, however, I was unable to strictly follow your prescription, being too weak, and unable to move. At the beginning of February I commenced with the baths, after an improvement appeared to have set in. The effect was soon apparent; for after the third bath, the symptoms of the disease appeared one after the other, in a manner that anyone not prepared for it, by a study of your book, would have been in a state of the greatest anxiety. And, in spite of all confidence, a quiet anxious feeling crept through me, too; but all the greater, indeed, unspeakable, was my joy, when after the fourth bath I remarked a decrease in the tension of the left ankle. The urine was dark brown. Now I rejoiced notwithstanding all my other pains, as I was firmly convinced I was using a remedy which would go to the root of the disease. The morbid matter now began to disappear from the body, in the same order in which, at the commencement of the illness, it had been deposited in the joints and muscles, once more producing pain and inflammation. In fourteen days I could again take up my professional work. March with its icy rain and wind was not able to touch me, and since then I have been happy and healthy. Meran has certainly one visitor the less, but your system of cure—a method which cannot be overvalued—has won an admirer and propagator.

Sincerely trusting and wishing that your natural system of treating diseases, may find more and more acceptance, leading mankind from hyper-civilization back to nature, I am, dear Mr. Kuhne, with deep gratitude,

Very faithfully yours,

Julius S., Royal Certificated Teacher.

No. 66. Pain in the stomach, want of appetite, Giddiness, Defect of the heart, Hemorrhage, Pulmonary affection, General debility

A Public Expression of Thanks

The wife of the undersigned—in her 61st year—had been suffering for a number of years, and particularly since 1890, from fits of giddiness, severe pain in the stomach, want of appetite and general debility.

In the Royal University Hospital here, where I brought my wife in autumn 1890, the doctors confirmed affection of the stomach and kidneys and prescribed various medicines. But instead of better, my wife’s condition became steadily worse.
When in addition to this wholly useless medical treatment, the physicians commenced with inoculations with Koch’s lymph, I removed my wife from the hospital, the treatment having lasted till December 1891.

In February, 1891, my wife completely broke down; the attacks of giddiness increased, causing the greatest anxiety, and the general debility and inactivity of the organs of digestion so got the upper hand, that the patient was confirmed for six weeks to her bed.

The physician consulted, Dr. H., prescribed a purgative, but stated that the trouble was due to a defect of the heart, which was quite incurable; he therefore soon ceased his visits.

In April, 1891, the pain in the stomach became so much worse that the patient could scarcely digest anything, but brought all food up again. Simultaneously there was great difficulty in breathing and pain in the chest, and, in general, a derangement of the whole body.

I now made a trial with homeopathy; but the homeopathic physician likewise declared that my wife’s illness was incurable. Any appreciable improvement in her condition was not obtained.

At length, after all this straying about, fortunately for my sick wife, we came to Mr. Louis Kuhne’s Establishment for Healing Diseases without Drugs and without Operations.

There my wife was ordered to take friction sitz-baths twice daily, according to special instructions, and a diet suitable to her condition prescribed.

In a week, even, a marked improvement in her general health had taken place. Her digestion was more normal, and in a few weeks the pains decreased. The attacks of giddiness and the labored breathing and other troubles disappeared completely and the patient’s strength increased from day to day, notwithstanding the spare diet. Thus my wife felt better and healthier than ever before, and all who saw her, were perfectly astonished at such a complete recovery. It struck me also, that my wife’s sight by this treatment had become much better than either before or during the illness. All that the eminent physicians could not do in two years, was done in Mr. Kuhne’s Establishment in a space of less than eight weeks.

It is natural that we shall ever remain thankful to Mr. Kuhne, wishing him God’s blessing in his humane work for suffering humanity. Here is at length a physician who can really cure and aid.

Leipzig.

Gustav P.

No. 67. Incurable disease of the eye, Nervous affection of the head, Chronic pharyngitis, Catarrh of the bladder, Pains in the back and side

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

My deep feeling of gratitude does not permit me to refrain from sending you an exact description of the course and rapid healing of my severe disease of the eye, and I beg you to make free use of it.

Since earliest childhood, I had suffered from a chronic inflammation of the eyes, which had remained from the small-pox. I had consulted various physicians in vain; for although the trouble was temporarily suppressed, it always appeared again after a short interval, worse than before. In vain calomel, mercurial ointment, and zinc lotion, were tried, but without reducing the inflammation. I must have consulted ten medical men during these years, but never met with success.

Meanwhile my eyes were becoming worse, until finally Egyptian eye disease (trachoma) set in and my condition was deplorable. Always hoping for cure,
I went to a Vienna ophthalmic clinic, where for fully six months I was treated, though wholly without success, with boracic acid, caustic potash, corrosive sublimate and iodoform. Three operations were performed on my right eye, causing me the most dreadful pain.

In spite of all, my condition was becoming worse and worse. When, finally, the doctors saw that they could do nothing, they discharged me, and I would have been condemned to blindness, had I not applied your system of treatment. To this alone, I owe my cure after strictly following your instructions (unstimulating diet and friction baths) for six months.

In the course of the treatment not only did my eye disease improve from week to week, but at the same time I lost my nervous affection of the head, from which I had been suffering for three years. Then, my chronic pharyngitis and atony of the bladder (which had remained from a bladder-catarrh which the doctors had treated with drugs) wholly disappeared, together with very severe pains in the back and sides, which had followed upon pleurisy eight years before.

Altogether my general health has become the best possible. Since the application of your system, I feel so mentally fresh as never before.

With the wish that as many sufferers as possible may come to use your method, so that this, which is the only true means of cure, may win the increasing attention of humanity, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

S. (Transylvania).

Eugen K.

No. 68. Inflammation of the lungs, Diphtheria

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I cannot refrain from openly expressing to you my heartfelt thanks and acknowledgement for your remarkable success in the treatment of my little daughter, nine years of age.

My family physician diagnosed inflammation of the lungs and treated the child for nearly two months without success. My wife and I prepared for the worst, for we had no longer hope of the child recovering. It was in this distress that I thought of you.

I wrote you a card begging you to call, and you said: "If you have confidence, and stop the treatment recommended by your physician, the child will recover in a short time, provided you carry out my instructions exactly." My wife and I promised, and followed your advice, and the result was that there was a visible improvement even at the very next day. At the end of a week we could say, our child is saved. To-day it is perfectly well, can run about, laugh and play. I am convinced, that had you not intervened, my child would now be resting beneath the sod.

At the same time an old visitor paid me a call: the much dreaded diphtheria, against which we had struggled 14 years before. It attacked my other five children one after the other, but under your careful treatment, they have all been cured. I, therefore, express to you again in writing my warmest thanks, and beg you to use the above as often as you may desire.

With sincerest esteem, I remain,

Yours very thankfully,

Karl I.

Leipzig.
No. 69. Chronic, gastric and intestinal catarrh, Nervosity, Weakness of memory, Thoughts of suicide

Dear Sir:

I am in the pleasant position of being able to send you a most favorable report. From the account of my illness, sent to you before I commenced your treatment, you will recollect my condition.

My complaint was a very serious one; my nerves, especially, had suffered severely from bad diet during four years. It is, therefore, easy to see, that I could not be completely cured in a couple of weeks or even months.

I may mention, that my memory has greatly improved, and that I again feel quite cheerful. Of suicide I think no more—not in the least, nor do I longer suffer from dull headaches; these have quite disappeared. I have also followed your good advice as to sleeping summer and winter with open window, and find it most beneficial.

You see your method has done me excellent service. *I wish from the bottom of my heart, that many such sufferers may visit your establishment.* I can with certainty say, that I should still have required many years to obtain the same result as I have in six months by using your system of cure.

Wishing every success for the future of your institute, I beg to remain with many thanks,

Yours very truly,

Hugo B., Austrian Postmaster.

St. — (Moravia)

No. 70. Suppression of the menses

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

You will still remember, that last autumn I wrote to you about my wife, who since the beginning of August was troubled with *suppression of the menses.* This made me anxious, as I thought it might be dangerous for my wife; hence my letter of October 10th begging for your advice, when you replied that I need not worry, as all would soon come right. This prediction has proved correct after using your treatment on March 19th 1894, my wife having up till then had no menstrual flow for nearly nine months.

Here, again, a magnificent success for your method. Such a result certainly is not often met with, so I will not neglect to express to you my great joy at the astonishing circumstance.

Yours faithfully,

Kiel.

H. H.

No. 71. Whooping-cough

Dear Sir:

I have employed your method of treatment on the repeated recommendation of acquaintances with surprising success in the case of my three children, who were all taken ill at the same time with that dangerous disorder, the *whooping-cough.* I completely cured them of the trouble in three days, and therefore beg to send you, dear Mr. Kuhne, my sincerest thanks. May your method of treatment prove, as I cannot but doubt it will, equally beneficial in all other cases; and may the great value of this new Nature Cure system be more and more widely recognized.

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) Therese B.

Leipzig.
No. 72. General debility, Want of appetite

Dear Sir:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform you, that so far I have met with best success in the treatment of my daughter according to your letter of instructions. Even after the use of the first few friction hip-baths there was a marked improvement; the lassitude disappeared, the appetite returned, constipation was cured, and the yellow coloration of the skin has, since using your system, gradually given place to a fine rosy complexion. With best compliments,

Yours faithfully,

Kleinfalke.

F. B.

No. 73. Rheumatism, Liver disease, Hemorrhoids

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Nearly two years have passed since my restoration to health by means of your system of treatment. There has been nothing whatever the matter with me since then, so that I really seem like a walking miracle, both to myself and to all who knew me as I was in those days and as I am to-day. You know in what a critical condition I first came to you. I had never been really well all my life; rheumatism, colds and other disorders of all kinds followed one another in constant succession. Then, on account of hemorrhoids and a severe liver complaint, I for ten years was in the hands of numerous physicians, both homeopaths and allopaths, the last I consulted being a celebrated professor at Bonn University. During this time I grew so ill that I could scarcely follow my vocation, and had, so to speak, settled accounts with life. The wonderful success of your treatment in my case has induced many other sufferers to seek aid from you, and they have not been disappointed. I have already informed you of the gratitude which I myself and my family will always feel toward you; the purpose of the present letter is simply to beg you, in the interest of the good cause and of the host of other sufferers, to give the widest publicity possible to the report of my cure. I could say much more of the successes, which I have had an opportunity of observing both in my own and other families through the use of your baths and a natural mode of life; but this would lead me too far. I am now 51 years of age, have been for 16 years the superintendent of the Evangelical Mission in this town of 115,000 inhabitants. Particulars are, therefore, obtainable at any time. With kindest regards, I remain,

Ever gratefully yours,

Barmen.

Ernst F.

No. 74. Affection of the stomach, Nervous disease, Constipation

...I feel that I owe you a deep gratitude, you having, by means of your new method of cure without drugs and without operations, brought me relief in less than a fortnight, in my serious case of gastric and nervous disorder from which I had been suffering for some six years.

In five days you performed what celebrated physicians and all imaginable medicines could not do for me, namely, regulation of the stool. Formerly I had always to employ enemas.

V., West Prussia.

No. 75. Disease of the nerves

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel the inward need of giving expression to my feelings. Your method of cure is of incalculable value as contrasted with all those where drugs are employed, and
which, as numerous cases attest, bring misery and destruction to suffering humanity, even at the hands of "scientific" men. Almost everyone has experienced this in his family, or in his own person. It would be willful blindness, in view of this fact, still to delay, endanger one’s life or the lives of those dear to one, for the sake of prejudice or habit, by knowingly avoiding Nature. I cannot close this letter without again repeating to you what I have so often said: that I consider the method discovered by you for healing the diseased body to be the product of real genius; and this, my opinion is not founded merely upon a favorable prepossession, but upon the experience of years, and the brilliant success which you have attained in my family. We can without hesitation say you have saved my sister’s life. The wonderful effect of your treatment on my children also, whom you cured of various disorders within the shortest space of time, make me regard your acquaintance as one of the most valuable acquisitions of my entire stay in Leipzig. Rest assured of my grateful remembrance, wherever I may be, and of my zealous support of your doctrines. With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Vienna.

(Mrs.) Olga L.

No. 76. Articular rheumatism

Dear Sir:

I am happy to testify, that by the repeated use of your steam and friction hip-baths, I was speedily cured of my severe articular rheumatism; after only the second bath, I could again walk without assistance. I can thoroughly recommend your baths to all suffering from like disorders.

Leipzig.

G. E.

No. 77. Lame Arm

My youngest son, by my first marriage, August von B., at that time 12½ years old, complained early in December 1886, of violent pain and heaviness in the right arm. It soon became so much worse that he was unable to use the hand and arm, and had to carry the latter in a sling. Various remedies tried proved ineffective. By chance I heard of Mr. Kuhne’s treatment, and that he had already cured similar cases successfully, so decided to place my child in his hands.

I strictly followed Mr. Kuhne’s instructions.

Although a considerable time elapsed, and our patience thus put to the proof, a turn for the better at length appeared in the boy’s obstinate disorder. Not only was the lame arm quite cured by the friction hip and sitz baths, and the unstimulating diet (this, too, according to instructions), but both the utterly prostrate digestion and the appetite were restored.

Dresden.

Edle K. (wife of Lieutenant Colonel K.)

No. 78. Serious abdominal disorder, Leucorrhea

Dear Sir:

On my departure from here, I feel the desire to express to you, benefactor of mankind, my sincere thanks for the cure your treatment has brought me. I consulted the best physicians for years and received more injury than benefit. They all insisted upon an operation, but I have now, by your aid, recovered from my disorder without anything of the kind. I shall tell everywhere of the brilliant successes you attain in all diseases, and how it is possible to regain health without doctors and without operations.

With the renewed expression of my deep gratitude for your kind attention, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

Leipzig.

(Mrs.) E. L.
No. 79. Digestive disorder

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you, in my wife's name, for your prescription of the baths. My wife's health had been wholly disordered for four years; during all this time she found relief neither from allopaths nor homeopaths, and death stared her in the face. In our despair we consulted you. Now, after employing your treatment for 5½ months, my wife is completely restored to health and vigor. Before coming to you she weighed 104 lbs., she now weighs 126 lbs.

With our best thanks and good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Kirchhain, Lower Lusatia.

T. W.

No. 80. Easy pregnancy and birth

Dear Sir:

Allow me, though unsolicited, to inform you, that the treatment you prescribed in your letter has proved of good service. My wife has had till now four confinements. The first was a very difficult one; in the second, the forceps were required; before the third and fourth we employed your treatment. This proved most satisfactory, both deliveries being very easy. Both in my own name and in that of my wife, I beg to offer you sincere thanks. Such a result deserves thanks indeed, for a difficult birth is a bad matter. With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Munich.

Georg S.

No. 81. Podagra and Gout

Dear Sir:

Herewith I take the liberty of sending you my heartiest thanks for your treatment. My disease had been chronic so long, reaching back into my school-days, that I scarcely hoped for recovery. Even as a boy of 12, I had pains in the great toe, which developed into podagra and gout. In the course of years my condition continually grew worse and more intolerable, especially as all the numerous doctors consulted were unable to help me. My hands and feet were so tumefied and indurated at the joints, that finally I could use neither. For over 1½ years I led a hopeless life, wholly unable to move; my misery being all the harder to bear from the fact that no physician could bring relief. I was unable to do the smallest thing myself, and had even to be fed by another person. I was as helpless as a new-born baby, and therefore all the more difficult to wait on.

Immediately on coming under your treatment, 6 months ago my gouty system began improving. My feet and legs, in particular, in two or three weeks became so easy, that I was at last able to move my limbs and walk about. My hands and fingers, which were dreadfully bent and swollen, have also become daily more supple and normal.

Only those who have known my wretched condition in the past, can conceive the gratitude which I feel in writing you these lines.

Yours faithfully,

Leipzig.

Emil W.

No. 82. Chronic disease of the throat

Herewith I beg to certify that Mr. Kuhne, hygienic practitioner, Leipzig, has cured me of a chronic disease of the throat, which refused to yield to the treatment of an eminent specialist. For two years I have employed the baths pre-
scribed by him and feel so greatly invigorated by them, that I can give 30 singing lessons weekly without over-exertion.

Leipzig.

Clara C.
Teacher of Singing.

No. 83. Headache, Fainting-fits, Throat disease

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

In consideration of your admirable curative method, by which I have been freed from headache, fainting-fits and throat disease, I feel it my duty to send you herewith my warmest thanks for the successful result. With the wish that you may long be spared to labor, with God's blessing for suffering humanity, I remain,

Yours truly,

Leipzig.

Caroline K.

No. 84. Epilepsy

The undersigned certifies with pleasure that Mr. Louis Kuhne, proprietor of the Hydropathic Establishment, Flossplatz, Leipzig, has perfectly cured of obstinate epilepsy a boy named Golle, a former pupil of the undersigned.

The epileptic fits occurred several times a day at least, and as regards outward symptoms, appeared really like frenzy. Since the cure, no other fit has occurred and the boy has gained a fine healthy complexion.

The undersigned feels that he should specially mention, even if contrary to Mr. Kuhne's wishes, that for the complete cure, lasting over 4 months, Mr. Kuhne not only took no fees, but even financially supported the boy's widowed mother, Mrs. Ida Golle, so that she could better attend to her son. This fact has until now, besides to Mrs. Golle, only been known to the undersigned.

He who accepts a patient in such a self-sacrificing manner, is certainly the man who will prove a true adviser for the sick under all circumstances.

Leipzig.

E. H.

No. 85. Curvature of the spine, Nervous disorder

My dear Mr. Kuhne:

It is with sincere satisfaction that I beg to state how pleased I am with the result of the treatment so far, both in regard to its effect on my son's condition (curvature of the spine) and my own (disease of the nerves).

After an experience of six months, we are continuing the treatment with fullest confidence. I would have no hesitation whatever in expressing myself thus, whenever asked.

I leave it quite to you to make of us whatever you may desire of this statement. With best wishes,

Yours very faithfully,

Weimar.

B. Admiral.

No. 86. Influenza, Aberration of the mind, Agitation, Sleeplessness

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Filled with thanks for the invaluable service which you rendered my husband in his severe illness, I must not neglect to acknowledge the blesssful effect of your excellent method.

About the middle of December, 1893, my husband fell so ill with influenza that we feared the worst. The brain was affected to such an extent that his understanding was quite clouded.
To our deepest concern, we observed for a whole fortnight a daily increasing aberration of the mind and perpetual agitation which rendered constant watching of the patient, day and night, necessary and caused us the greatest anxiety.

The physician in whose treatment my husband was, declared that there was nothing to be done and ordered quiet. It was then, urged by my friends who were convinced of the marvelous effect of your method of cure, that I decided to give way and to call in your advice, dear Mr. Kuhne.

As you were kind enough to give the first five baths personally, you had occasion yourself to observe that after the very first bath there was remarkable quietude; that after the second, sleep came, which in spite of every kind of soporific had been impossible for a fortnight; and that after every subsequent bath signs of returning understanding were to be remarked. The mind became hourly clearer, and after 4 days there seemed to be a wonderful awakening to full consciousness, as from a dream.

Till this day, thanks to God, nothing serious has occurred again.

Although formerly full of doubt, I must now confess, that your treatment really worked miracles. The ceaseless anxiety and care from which you have freed me and mine, compels me to tender you my sincerest thanks. And my husband regards you, dear Mr. Kuhne, as having saved his life. Like me, he is filled with gratitude and esteem for you and your valuable system.

I remain, with sincerest regards from my husband,

Very faithfully yours,

Dresden.

Clothilde W.

No. 87. Severe headache

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sincerest thanks for the cure of my severe headache, which lasted for a fortnight and caused me much care and anxiety, on account of my dear ones. From youth I frequently had headaches; for many years, at least once a month, I suffered severely for 24 hours; during the last eighteen months I have been troubled with them every week; and three weeks ago my head was so bad for 10 to 14 days, that I really feared my whole brain was in a state of severe inflammation, which had affected the whole of the left side of the head and also my eyes. For the latter were likewise painful and deeply sunken.

Yet the first bath in five minutes has cured me of my disorder; and I have become so much stronger, that I can now walk again as quickly as ever, and as though rejuvenated, though I am 52 years of age. I have, however, not sat on a board, but in the cold water, and have then followed your instructions, which have now become so dear to me. In five minutes the buttocks became warm, and this feeling increased during the whole operation, which I continued for about 20 minutes. Afterwards I took a little walk for about a quarter of an hour. I have continued this now for 12 days, always with an equally good result—a comfortable feeling over the whole body and also in the head.

I am therefore extremely indebted to you. But I should like to do more than merely thank you; I should like to help you by making your New Science of Healing known to my neighbors and all over the vicinity. If you publish leaflets, I shall be happy to distribute same, especially among all sufferers. My services are at your command.

Yours very truly,

Tübingen.

G. A. L.
No. 88. Easy pregnancy and birth

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Just returned from a journey, I have heard with pleasure of your jubilee, and hasten to send you my hearty congratulations.

Exactly a year ago I arrived in Leipzig, dead tired and miserable; my only hope after God was in you. After having visited the most famous watering-places of the world, and consulted the greatest physicians, always in vain, I felt so much better after only three weeks of your simple system of cure, that I vowed I would not stop it for the present.

During the winter, in the greatest cold, despite the fact that I was enceinte, I took two friction sitz-baths daily and lived according to your instructions. To my great happiness I had an easy, safe birth, and during the whole period of pregnancy never once felt unwell. The most remarkable thing, however, is that whereas for the two first children I had to engage wet-nurses, not having any milk myself; my present baby I have the fortune to be able to suckle myself, and give him in addition thick oatmeal gruel. Every evening I give him a hip-bath for 5 minutes, his abdomen being too large; in the morning I give him a bath at 88° Fahr. and douche him over with cold water. I wish you could see him, now three months old, a really strong and healthy child. The very people who at first laughed at me about my cure, now confess openly to me, that I look ten years younger, and that my baby boy and I look like a picture of health. There are fully 12 families here in Züllichau who are following your system with enthusiasm. My sister, who was with me then in Leipzig, and who was likewise pregnant, did not live as I did, but ate plenty flesh-meat, etc. She had a very difficult confinement; has had to give the baby to a wet-nurse and is now lying seriously ill.

To all who feel the least doubt about your system of cure, I cry from afar; Repose full confidence in Mr. Kuhne, this man graced by God.

I write you these lines on the occasion of your jubilee to prove to you how thankful I am, after to God, to you; and how I shall ever be one of your most enthusiastic disciples.

With kindest good wishes to yourself and family, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. B.

Züllichau.

No. 89. Liver disease, Gallstones, Nervousness, Rheumatic headache, Abdominal disease

Dear Sir:

You will certainly remember that I was a patient at your institute in Leipzig from June 24th to July 13th. As you know, I was suffering from liver-disease and gallstone. As I left you, my condition was greatly improved, so that you hoped by continuing my cure I would soon be completely restored to health. After I had been back here a few days, I experienced violent pains again, and two more gallstones were passed. During the pains I took some hip-baths, which did me much good. Since then, however, all has gone well, and I can work all day without feeling unduly tired, the people looking upon me as a miracle; I must therefore express to you my fullest acknowledgement. Encouraged by the success of your treatment in my case, a poor widow here, who for years had been suffering from nervousness, rheumatic headache and abdominal disease determined to try your system. The doctor who had been treating her declared that her illness was only imaginary. She had read your book "The New Science of Healing," and took two or three friction sitz-baths daily. She was pretty corpulent, so it was noticeable
how much thinner she became in a fortnight; she said that the abdominal pains had nearly disappeared.

Yours faithfully,

Volmarstein.

L. S.

No. 90. Asthma, Hemorrhoidal affection, Inflammation of the throat

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Towards the end of October last I wrote to you for advice, and received your esteemed reply under date November 3rd. Herewith I beg to communicate to you briefly the course the cure has taken.

My wife has taken the friction sitz-baths regularly for 6 months, three times daily, and sometimes oftener when she had inclination; and also warm friction hip-baths and steam-baths alternately. She lives almost wholly on wholemeal bread and apples, eating only now and again vegetables and other light foods. She sleeps with open windows, is much in the open air, and feels better than ever before. During the first months of the treatment, large blisters formed in the region of the sexual organs, and after discharging their contents, filled again. An ulcer had also formed on the abdomen, discharging much repulsive-smelling matter. The torturing asthmatical affection and the hemorrhoids have now nearly disappeared. My wife no longer finds walking troublesome, and her appearance has, indeed, quite changed. After the friction sitz-baths she always felt extremely cold, natural perspiration was, of course, seldom to be produced. Now this chilliness has decreased. She has a healthy appetite and her digestion is much improved, for what she eats is now assimilated by the body. I have great confidence in the cure, and find confirmation of the statement, that it works slowly but surely. All former illnesses return, but appear in a less degree.

I have used the friction sitz-baths and steam-baths with extraordinary success in the case of my little 3½ year old child who was suffering from inflammation of the throat, and I can fully confirm the statement that your method is the true one.

With kindest regards and many thanks, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

Hermsdorf.

P. L., School Teacher.

No. 91. Rheumatism, Swollen feet

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I cannot refrain from expressing my best thanks to you for the rapid recovery from my dreadful complaint. Your simple sitz-baths have freed me in 3 months of my terrible disorder. I had suffered for a long time from rheumatism in hands and feet. The bones of the hands were so prominent that my hands looked quite crippled. I could hold nothing, and had so much pain to endure, that I scarcely knew what to do. My feet were so swollen up, that I was hardly able to go upstairs at all. I wish to express to you my warmest thanks for the rapid and inexpensive recovery from my serious complaint. Everyone suffering from such a disease, I advise to consult you; your treatment is most simple and costs but little.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) T.

Leipzig.
No. 92. Uterine tumor, Leucorrhea

One day Mrs. H. of M.,— called upon me and reported as follows: Her niece had undergone a most successful cure in my establishment in the spring and was not satisfied until her aunt had taken up the same treatment in the way in which she had learned. "I have," she continued, "for many years been suffering from an affection of the abdomen, and have been trying remedies for a long time past without success. My physician said that I had a tumor in the uterus, which, he said, was growing slowly but steadily. An operation would very soon be necessary. I myself felt so miserable, that I declared to the physician that I could not think of undergoing an operation. If I had to die, I would do this without the operation, for I felt much too weak for such. With very little hope I began your treatment just as my niece showed me. The stool, which for years had been hard and irregular, began to be quite normal from the second day of the treatment, from this day the evacuation from the bowels was more regular than previously. I had also to urinate three or four times as frequently as before; in short, I observed how the morbid matter in me was daily being expelled. My abdomen decreased in size from week to week, becoming much more normal in size. Every night I perspired, such as had never been the case before, and from day to day I felt better and stronger. I was most surprised to find during the cure, that every day after the friction bath there was an excretion (leucorrhea), which I had never had until then. Such excretions took place once or twice nearly every day for four weeks. Then suddenly one day a prolapse occurred. The physician called in stated, however, that this was no prolapse but a uterine tumor having the form of a coffee pot and weighing 4½ lbs. It had forced its way through the os uteri and had grown unto the interior of the uterus with two pedicles. This growth gradually freed itself, and having continued the friction sitz-baths and the diet for some time longer, I now feel better than ever before."

No. 93. Complete lameness through leg being too short, Chronic hip-disease, Melancholia

Mrs. H., in a letter of thanks, writes as follows about the former condition of her daughter:

"My daughter Elsa, aged 4½ years, was attacked by hip-disease in October 1889. At first she was treated allopathically, but without permanent success; for early in February 1890, the leg affected became shorter than the other; indeed the child had not been able to walk for a long time. A plaster bandage was used for three weeks, and an extension-bed for a month, but also without success, whilst the child was subjected to much pain. She was then put into the hands of Professor S. of Leipzig to undergo a several weeks' course of treatment. She had to lie always in bed and be rubbed with different embrocations. The treatment could not, however, be strictly carried out, as the patient was unable to lie quiet for weeks together; this treatment also, then, was without result. At length I took my daughter to the Leipzig Hospital, where she was treated unsuccessfully for three weeks longer. The hip, which until then had always been soft, grew quite hard and stiff after this treatment. The leg did not grow at all, and the child had been unable to walk for 9 months. But worst of all, my child, through the treatment in the hospital had become quite melancholic, so that I lost all hope of her being cured at all. Before the treatment, she could at least stand, but this was now no longer possible. In this condition I entrusted my Elsa to your care. I scrupulously followed your instructions, and to my unspeakable joy the melancholia vanished after the first three friction sitz-baths, and my daughter was again able
to stand. In three days, to my extreme surprise, she could walk again and was so much improved in a fortnight that she could mount the four flights of stairs from the street up to my flat without assistance. During this time the hardened muscles about the hip again became quite soft, and after four weeks' treatment one could distinctly see that the shortened leg had grown longer. Today, three months later, all traces of the disease have disappeared, and both legs are of the same length and can be used equally well."

Leipzig.

(Mrs.) Minna H.

No. 94. Rheumatism, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Typhus, Prolapse of the uterus, Whooping-cough, Scarlet-fever

Dear Sir:

I came into possession of the second edition of your text-book, "The New Science of Healing," at the end of the summer of 1891. The correctness of your teaching was clear to me from the first. Since that time, with my wife and the youngest children I have lived in every respect according to your system, and obtained such benefits that I have for long felt the obligation to write you to express my gratitude.

I was then 52 years of age, and as the result of my former manner of living—at times most irregular and fast—I suffered from intense nervousity and also rheumatism. I was quite unfit for work and often felt tired of life. I took friction sitz-baths and once a week a steam-bath; lived on an unstimulating diet, and slept with open window, as my wife and I still always do. For over 1½ years now, I have been quite healthy and equal to my work, and feel altogether happier and quieter than ever before. By nature inclined to be quick tempered, I feel myself now quite changed. Conjugal happiness and peace have returned to our home.

My wife was suffering severely at the time from a prolapse of the uterus, which an allopathic physician had been treating for a year and a half without success. She began, at the same time as I, to take a friction sitz-bath three times daily, and in general followed pretty much my system of living. The result was, that on the very next day she was able to properly evacuate the bowels—she was a victim to constipation—and slept much better at night. She was quite restored to vigor; in six weeks her abdominal complaint was cured, and her hemorrhoidal affection nearly so. Thus relieved of her disorders, she was delivered of a son who, brought up according to your principles, has grown to be a healthy, lively child, far in advance of many children of his age. At the same time he eats probably but one third of what other children are compelled to swallow.

Of puerperal fever, ulcerated breasts, etc., my wife has known nothing.

About two years ago my wife got typhus,—possibly in consequence of the over-exertion and much worry about my two elder sons. By carefully following your prescription she was cured in about a fortnight.

My sixth boy, then 4½ years old, caught scarlet-fever and for three days was extremely delirious. Each time the fever was high we gave him a hip-bath for a quarter of an hour; and as a rule before this time had elapsed, his consciousness was fully restored. During the last very bad day, we gave him five of these hip-baths, and the following night two or three. From the next morning, the delirium disappeared, and recovery was comparatively rapid. At the commencement of the fever, we had given the child some steam-baths in the bed, by means of hot bottles, which brought out profuse perspiration. Sometime afterwards the boy caught whooping-cough; we therefore gave him two hip-baths daily each lasting a quarter of an hour. Here, too, the illness passed off well, the patient being quite cured in three or four weeks.
Since then, also, by following your teachings, we have cured many less serious illnesses, so that I have recommended your method of curing on every occasion.

To have had the above cases treated by a medical man, would have cost me innumerable guineas in fees, and the results would have been doubtful. The following of your prescription—as given in your book—has cost me no money, but only a little trouble, such as one gladly undergoes for the sake of those dear to one.

Your so simple method of curing diseases and the diet included in the system, renders one not only physically, but also morally healthier.

You can make any use you like of the above, just as you consider well in the interests of your method of cure, which surpasses every other as yet formulated. With sincere good wishes,

Yours very faithfully,

Elberfeld.

No. 95. Calculous disease

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Herewith I take the liberty of acquainting you with a remarkable change which has taken place in my physical condition. Perhaps it will not be surprising to you, though I have been much astonished, because I was quite ignorant of the fact that this part of my body also was encumbered to such an extent with foreign matter.

For two mornings running I had much difficulty in passing urine, and also further pain, temporarily, behind above the left hip. In the afternoon following, in urinating a small stone (more properly a splinter of stone) was passed, and for several days afterwards a turbid fluid of the color of the stone, also with another little firm stone splinter, this time, however, without pain.

My surprise was a most happy one, since this case convinced me still more of the curative effect of your treatment. I see here a confirmation of the statement in your volume, regarding the renal calculi being dissolved, and severe illnesses thus avoided.

I feel it to be my duty to communicate to you the above facts, and beg to remain with sincere thanks,

Yours very truly,

Bredstedt.

No. 96. General debility, Disease of the eye, Abdominal disease

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

A troublesome abdominal disorder, attended by nervousness, from which my wife had suffered for some 14 years, refused to yield to the treatment of the various physicians consulted.

In the course of years, her condition grew so much worse that general debility set in, and she could not even perform the lightest work in the household. The attendant weakness of the eyes also rendered it next to impossible for her to read. On March 17th 1884, my wife began to take the baths and follow your other instructions; and I am now able to state, that the above mentioned disorders have been cured. I warmly recommend this treatment to all patients similarly afflicted.

Yours faithfully,

Leipzig.

No. 97. Serious nervous disorder

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I cannot help writing to thank you once more for that which you have done for my life and health. Without your help I should probably never be here now to
speak; for as countless witnesses know, I have been consoled by the most eminent physicians and then left to my suffering. Let it then be clearly proclaimed, that you alone restored me to life at a time when I had given up all hope. That your simple, and therefore grand, discovery may become universally known for the general good, is the sincere wish and hope of

Yours gratefully,

Emma P.

No. 98. Digestive troubles, Sleeplessness

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

With great pleasure I am now able to inform you, that my health, after using the friction hip and sitz-baths, in conjunction with the steam-baths, for some time, is greatly improved.

The digestive derangements from which I suffered have been cured. I feel invigorated, and my spirits are also much more cheerful. I must observe, further, that I now sleep very well, which I could not do before. With sincere thanks, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Amalie F.

No. 99. Chronic constipation, Hemorrhoidal affection, Gastralgia

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

As I informed you by my card two days ago, I am extremely satisfied with the results of your "anti-drug treatment." I am extremely happy to be able to inform you, that the chronic constipation, for which I have tried all manner of remedies without success, for the past 40 years, after I have followed the instructions contained in your letter has been completely cured. The bowels move now regularly twice every day. Simultaneously, the hemorrhoidal affection, which appeared at the same time as the constipation, early in the fifties, improves daily.

The gastralgia (enlargement of the liver) has quite gone away, and even a pain I had on the right side of the stomach has now disappeared, whereas three months ago, the least pressure on the part caused me dreadful pain. In short, I feel the effects of your new method of curing disease every day, for all the troubles from which I have suffered for nearly 40 years, and which homeopathy, also, was powerless to cure, have steadily decreased. I have lived in accordance with your advice on a perfectly unstimulating diet, and in addition took 3 friction hip-baths every morning. With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

F. C.

No. 100. Nervousness, Toothache, Headache, Sleeplessness, Hoarseness

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I first heard of your method in 1887, and by means of it cured my severe nervous disease. Since then I have frequently had occasion of proving the beneficent effect of your curative means. During one of the last winters I was tormented by dreadful toothache, caused by a hollow tooth—the furthest back one in the upper jaw. The inflammation was so severe, that the whole of the right side of my face up to the temple was swollen, causing a throbbing pain, rendering sleep impossible. Friction sitz-baths of short duration, several of which I took daily, only brought slight relief. When, however, following your advice, I
took a steam-bath lasting over half an hour, and then followed this by a prolonged friction sitz-bath, my excited nerves were at once soothed, and the pain gradually decreased. Within a few hours the trouble was over. Of late, I have used a steam-bath for the head with the best results for headaches, lancinating pains in the eye, etc.

It will also interest you to hear of another success, which has followed the use of your friction sitz-baths. I had, as one says, "caught a chill," and was so hoarse that even to whisper caused me difficulty. This condition lasted two days, when on the morning of the third, still extremely hoarse, I took a friction sitz-bath at 8:30 a.m. I found that the bath proved exceedingly beneficial to me in my condition, and prolonged it until the water became too warm. After having renewed the water twice and having bathed altogether for 2½ hours, I found that my hoarseness had almost entirely vanished, so that I could speak and sing at the utmost pitch of my voice. This extraordinarily satisfactory result, which would certainly not have been attained by any other method, filled me with the greatest astonishment, and made me all the more sensible of the gratitude I owe to you and your valuable system.

As it may be of value for many persons to know of such cures as these, I authorize you to make any use you may think fit of this letter. Believe me to be

Yours faithfully,

Karl L.

No. 101. Easy parturition

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel it to be my duty, though unsolicited, to express to you my thanks for the successful treatment you recommended, and which my wife followed before the births of our second and third children. The birth of our first child, I may remark, was a particularly difficult one and necessitated the assistance of a medical man. Indeed, the physician cautioned us against having other children, as my wife was not of normal structure. The last two births, however, thanks to your method, were over in 2½ and 1 hour, respectively, and without any midwife! The last child, too, was heavier than the others.

Your very truly,

Paul K.

No. 102. Neuralgia

Herewith I beg to tender my heartiest thanks to Mr. Louis Kuhne for the relief which I have attained through the employment of his natural method of cure. By its means I have been freed from chronic and violent neuralgia, my general health being also most favorably influenced. I therefore most warmly recommend Mr. Louis Kuhne's Hydropathic Establishment, 24 Flossplatz, Leipzig, to all sufferers.

Leipzig.

(Miss) E. F., Artist.

No. 103. Discharge from the ear, Pain in the ear, Climatic fever

Dear Sir:

In receipt of your letter of advice, I am happy, after scarcely three weeks' treatment, to be able to report to you my complete recovery from my old chronic complaints: discharge from the ear (otorrhea), pain in the ear (otalgia), and tropical fever. I beg to offer you my sincere and hearty thanks for your assistance. I am extremely well, and am only now undergoing an aftertreatment
in the form of a friction hip-bath every morning for five minutes. Again expressing to you my warmest thanks, I remain,  

Very faithfully,  

Puerto Cabello,  
Venezuela, South America.

No. 104. Chronic gout

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I am able to inform you that I have just cured a man, Paul K., of chronic gout from which he had suffered for 25 years. He had been declared incurable by five physicians; I cured him in six weeks by means of your system of treatment.

Please have the kindness to send me per post a copy of your book, "The New Science of Healing," elegant cloth, German edition. I remain,

Yours truly,  

Heerdt, Kreis Neuss.  

Franz S.

No. 105. Hepatic colic, Hysterical crying

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

As regards my health, I can give you the best report. I have very often had hepatic colic, always lasting some days. A week afterwards I had fits of hysterical crying, from which I have always suffered much. By following your prescriptions I have now cured myself of all these old troubles. The greatest fun I have is with the physicians, who have treated me so long without success. When I meet one of them, he will always stop me and ask what I have done with my diseases, as I have now quite a slim figure and such fresh youthful complexion. There were over 30 physicians in Bielefeld whom I consulted during my 20 years' illness. All that we could have saved has been thrown away in doctors' fees and chemists' bills.

Yours faithfully,  

Bielefeld.  

M. H.

No. 106. Diphtheria, Constipation, Pain in the back, Irregular menstruation, Headache, Pain in the eyes

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

Last autumn my son had an attack of diphtheria, which I have cured by your system alone. The medicine prescribed by the doctor all found its way down the sink. He wanted at the very commencement of the illness to have my son taken to the hospital, as his condition was serious.

I have also used your cure with the greatest success in my own case. I was suffering from severe constipation, pain in the back, irregular menstruation, headache, pain in the eyes, which all soon disappeared. Even the first bath had the desired effect on the bowels, just as you describe in your book. I am so thankful, that chance put your volume in my way.

Yours faithfully,  

Celle.  

(Mrs.) E. H.

No. 107. Epilepsy, Convulsive attacks

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel it my obligation to express my hearty thanks to you for the quick recovery of my little child, aged 10, from epilepsy and convulsive attacks of the worst kind. After we had been using medicine for a long time, and the doctor had at last de-
No. 108. Inflammation of the spinal-cord, Nervousness

Dear Sir:

After having experienced what your method of healing has worked upon my body, I cannot refrain from writing to you.

I am 28 years of age and was suffering from extreme nervousness and inflammation of the spinal-cord, which medical treatment had brought so far, that I could neither sit nor walk, and was at last declared by the medical men to be incurable. After using your system of cure, which had been recommended to me, for only twelve weeks, I was already well enough to get about with the aid of a stick, and to-day I am in the happy position of being able to walk an hour or more without any stick at all. I tender you my best thanks, and more,

Yours very truly,

Berksdorf, near Zittau.

Gustav S.

No. 109. Gastric catarrh, Cancer of the stomach, Induration of the liver, Enlargement of the spleen, Bladder and kidney complaints, Constipation, etc.

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I feel called upon to offer you my sincerest thanks for having, through your system of cure, freed me from a most dangerous illness. With the aid of the hip-bath, and appropriate manner of living which you ordered me, I have got rid of the complaints mentioned below, which fact I have much pleasure, without solicitation, in recording, in order to induce other sufferers to trust their cases to your method of cure. I suffered for years from gastric catarrh, which was threatening to bring on cancer of the stomach, and caused me the most dreadful torture and pain. In addition to this I was troubled with induration of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, bladder and kidney complaints, and complete suppression of the stool, etc. All the medicines used, all the consultations of various specialists (Professors at the University Hospital), were not in the least able to induce regular motion of the bowels, much less to decrease my other disorders. Only since I have adopted your system has full vitality again entered into my whole body. With a thousand thanks,

Yours very truly,

Tetschen on the Elbe.

W. A., Imperial Custom-house Officer.

No. 110. Advanced consumption

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

After having made some very bad experiences with medical men, I bought your text-book “The New Science of Healing.” My child, which was suffering from advanced consumption, had been given up by the physician, who declared that it was
incurable. I treated it exactly according to your method including strict natural diet. It is astonishing—the child to the surprise of everyone has recovered. With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Ludwigslust.

(Mrs.) P. E.

No. 111. Burns

My dear Sir:

My son, August, scalded his right hand with boiling water. It was fortunate that I possessed your book, and was thus in a position to treat the scalds according to your instructions. The result was astonishing: within a week every burn was healed and not a single scar has remained from the treatment. I feel the more thankful to you, because a similar thing happened to me some years ago, and not knowing anything of your system then, I consulted a medical man. Compared with your method, his treatment was like night to day. I am, therefore, happy to publicly award you every acknowledgement. I am,

Yours very truly,

Heinrich B.

Tengern.

No. 112. Affection of the stomach, Weakness of the chest, Pulmonary catarrh

Having been restored to health by Mr. Kuhne's method of treatment, I feel called upon to publicly express my obligation to him.

For 16 years I suffered dreadfully from an affection of the stomach, the bowels never moved unless through a purgative, and during the last 4 or 5 years I have been, so to say, unable to urinate. I had also a weak chest and suffered from pulmonary catarrh. I consulted numerous physicians in Freiburg, Bern and Geneva, who were unfortunately unable to help me, not even being in a position to bring me a little relief. After having followed the special instructions of Mr. Kuhne for several weeks, I am again perfectly able to attend to my business, and to conduct my hotel, correspondence, book-keeping, etc.

I feel myself again thoroughly well and equal to my work through following the diet and other prescriptions of Mr. Kuhne and this I am pleased to certify wholly unsolicited.

Schwarzseebad, Canton Freiburg, (Switzerland).

E. W. S.

No. 113. Running from the ear, Headache, Polypus in the ear and throat, Discharge from the auditory ossicles

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

My son had been suffering for 7 years from diseases of the ear and throat, all medicines proving useless. Last September my child was troubled with dreadful running from the ear and headache; wherefore I consulted a specialist for diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He diagnosed polypus in the ear and nose and advised operation, which was accordingly at once performed. After three weeks I had my child examined again, and this time the physician stated that there was a discharge from the auditory ossicles, and that a second operation was necessary. I consulted a homeopathic physician, but he confirmed the diagnosis.

Whilst on a journey, however, I happened to hear of your establishment, and I therefore travelled to Leipzig with my son. After treating my child for five weeks according to your special instructions, he was quite cured. I therefore look upon it as my duty, to send you my heartfelt thanks. Not myself possessing a
copy of your book, "The New Science of Healing," and wishing, however, to have it, I beg you to kindly forward me a copy of the work. It is a veritable household treasure, and should not fail in any family. I remain,

Yours very truly,

Vollmarshain.

Bruno S.

No. 114. Stone in the bladder, Easy parturition, Pulmonary affection

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report to you, that I am going on very well and feel again much better. And I can give a like report of other patients who have made the best experiences with your method, when strictly followed. The young son of a miller, for instance, was suffering from stone in the bladder, and the treatment of the physicians was of no avail. At length he followed your prescriptions exactly and in a short time the stones dissolved and were expelled from the body by passing with the urine.

A woman, 37 years of age, who had already had several difficult births, and never been able to give the children the breast, likewise adopted your treatment. The result was that this time she bore twins, and had a very easy birth, without the attendance of a midwife. And whereas the woman had never been able to suckle any of her former children, she had now abundant milk for both babies.

A youth suffering from pulmonary disease is now using your treatment, and his condition is steadily improving, although he has been declared incurable by the doctors. Your method makes great progress here.

Yours very truly,

Germania Costa de Serra, Brazil.

H. S.

No. 115. Disease of the eye, Eruption of the skin of the face, Disease of the throat, Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet fever

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

It is still quite as difficult for me to-day, as ever, to find sufficient words to thank you for what I owe you. Although I was nearly always rosy cheeked and stout, I was frequently ill. Even as a little child I suffered from a painful disease of the eye, which, however, quite disappeared as I grew older. From that time, however, I had a perpetual and troublesome eruption of the skin, especially of the face. Never a year passed but what I was seriously ill. Every year I suffered from disease of the throat, diphtheria, measles or scarlet-fever, often so seriously that my recovery was doubtful. When I now reflect how wretchedly ill I then was and how well I now am, I simply cannot find the words to describe my feelings. The treatment you recommended me in your letter was a radical one. My relations told me after I recovered, that my physiognomy was quite another. It is superfluous to assure you of my thorough belief in your system. I warmly recommend your method on every occasion. Thanking you again from the bottom of my heart, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Oettingen.

Lina M.

No. 116. Tuberculosed knee, Splinters of bone

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I really do not know in which manner, and with what words, I can best give you a clear picture of my present frame of mind, and thank you for all the good services you have rendered me.
I feel horrified now, when I think how my tuberculosed knee was treated by the doctors for 5 years, so that finally the bone became splintered, and I had to be operated upon. I am always telling of it. Suffice it here to say, that when, three months after the operation, the physicians declared I was quite cured, I myself felt miserably ill. You had the best proof of this, when I came to you for treatment. The knee, in spite of the bandage 10 yards long, which I had worn for 5 years, was swollen up again and had broken open at the place operated. After the very first day of your treatment, the bandage was no longer necessary. The knee assumed its normal size again and the wound became gradually smaller until it closed.

To-day I am in the happy position of seeing my leg healed, hence my sincere thanks, and my high respect for you. May God reward you for the good services you have performed for me and so many others; and may you, dear Mr. Kuhne, long be spared to your family, to work many years for the good of mankind.

With many kind remembrances, Believe me,

Most sincerely yours,

Czernowitz, Bukowina. Stefan S., Theological Student.

No. 117. Spondylitis, Easy pregnancy

My dear Sir:

The lady who is now my wife was suffering some time ago, as the physician said, from spondylitis (inflammation of a vertebra). For over two years she had always to keep in a reclined position and was treated orthopaedically with plaster bandages, etc., but without the disease becoming in any way better. She was finally given up by the physicians, who expected the formation of an abscess or the like. Just at this time her attention was called to your book; she purchased it, and sent it to me for my advice. I read the volume through, and advised the patient to make a serious trial of your system. The result was an astonishing one: the abscess expected by the doctors did not make its appearance. On the contrary, the patient's general condition improved considerably, so that she was soon able to rise and—to the astonishment of the physicians—walk without assistance. She was also able before long to discard the spine-jacket she had to wear. Last year the patient, given up by the physicians, became my wife, and I hope in these days will present me with a healthy child. Both of us, my wife and I, are convinced that it was your system of curing diseases which saved her life. I beg, therefore, to be allowed to express my heartfelt thanks to you, both in my own name and in that of my wife. With sincere good wishes, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

M. von S.

Zürich.

No. 118. Tuberculosis

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I came into possession of your book, "The New Science of Healing," two years ago, and am now able to inform you that I have obtained such remarkable results in my illness, tuberculosis, that I feel I owe you life-long thanks.

The daughter of an inn-keeper in this neighborhood is a cripple, and the medical men say that an improvement in her condition is impossible. Nevertheless I am convinced that something can be done. Will you be good enough to send me your opinion and advice? I am,

Faithfully yours,

Obersteinach, Bavaria.

Joseph H.
No. 119. Trachoma

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

For five years I was suffering from trachoma (Egyptian eye disease), and there was no medical man who could help me. I was compelled, therefore, to try your method, and obtained extraordinarily good results. Within two months my eyes were quite clear and the disease has not returned.

If possible, I intend going to Leipzig next year in order to visit you and your far-famed establishment.

May I beg you to send me some 30 German and 30 Hungarian gratis-leaflets with reports of cures? I wish to distribute them amongst my friends. Believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

Budapest, Hungary.

Karl T.

No. 120. Dropsy, Swollen legs, Headaches, Constipation

Dear Sir:

I have had your book about the New Science of Healing now for a year. At my recommendation many friends have procured it, and they all find it very good and practical. My wife, 32 years of age, had suffered since childhood from constipation and headaches and had been compelled to swallow all kinds of medicines and purgatives. Since using your cure, however, all these troubles have vanished, even her swollen legs and dropsy—as diagnosed by the physicians—have become well. I have myself used your baths with best success against constipation.

Please send me copies of your other works, including the volume on the Science of Facial Expression and a cookery book.

It will always be my earnest endeavor in the future, as now, to spread the principles of the New Science of Healing. I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Bolkenhain, (Silesia).

Karl K.

No. 121. Hemorrhoidal affection, Sleeplessness, Paroxysms of rage, Constipation

Dear Sir:

After having dispensed with the services of my physicians who had treated me for three years without accomplishing anything at all, I commenced following the advice you had sent me per letter.

I took the baths strictly according to your instructions, and also the diet.

My wife and children have been astonished, when I have laughed sometimes recently, for that is something which I have not done for 3 years. My bowels are now in order, the piles and also paroxysms of rage, from which I suffered, are both cured; I can also sleep well, whereas formerly I have always suffered from insomnia.

Permit me to tender you my sincere thanks, and believe me, Dear Mr. Kuhne,

Yours most truly,

St. Petersburg, Russia.

H. W.

No. 122. Liver disease, Constipation

Dear Sir:

Herewith allow us (Mr. B. and myself) to offer you our best thanks for what you have done for us. We were in Leipzig in July 1893 and had such success with your cure that we always feel happy to reflect upon it.
Mr. B. was suffering severely from the liver and all friends here in Denmark look upon it as a real miracle that it was possible to cure him. I suffered from constipation and likewise was quickly cured.

We have many visitors coming and wishing to hear of your system and books. Please send me some of your propaganda leaflets in Danish and Swedish, and I will distribute them in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. It is then easier for me to introduce your books and to convince people.

Yours very truly,
Mordrupgaard, Denmark.

(Mrs.) H. B.

No. 123. Consumption, Cough, Discharge of mucus from mouth, Sputum containing blood

Dear Sir:

Overcome by my feelings, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincerest and warmest thanks for the treatment you so carefully prescribed for me in my serious illness.

I was suffering from consumption and cough, discharge of mucus from the mouth, and of sputum containing blood. I had had the disease for 8 years in severe form. Neither domestic remedies, nor doctors, nor chemists served any purpose, on the contrary I became worse. The disease was chronic, to an extent no one imagined; my condition was in every way deplorable, and my faith in medical men vanished entirely.

On December 4th, my attention was drawn to your New Science of Healing. By following your treatment I obtained relief already on the second or third day; my chronic complaint became better from week to week and now, after three months, is completely cured. I feel fresh and healthy, and only wish that all other sufferers would try your method that it may prove a perpetual source of comfort to sick humanity. It alone is the true means of curing all diseases. I remain,

Yours very truly,
Plotzk, Gouvernement Bessarabia, Russia.

Gottfried M.
(44 years of age)

No. 124. Dropsy, Pleurisy, Pulmonary consumption

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I am only sending you these lines to express my sincere thanks for the excellent health which your method has restored to me. I have the greatest esteem for you, when I consider what you have done for me. You are a true savior to sufferers.

For two years I had been suffering severely from pleurisy and had to keep my bed. Dropsy also made its appearance. The doctors tried to alleviate the trouble, but in vain, and I at last came to have a regular horror of professors and medical men generally. Through your prescriptions alone, I have been cured. On the very first day of the treatment, even, I felt better, and the tumors on the abdomen dissolved.

For my recovered health, I must again offer you my warmest thanks, Dear Mr. Kuhne, and beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Binzikon, Switzerland.

(Miss) Ida S.
No. 125. Glandular swelling, Toothache, Eye disease, Pharyngeal catarrh, Pulmonary catarrh, Shortness of breath, Asthma, Pollutions

The writer of these lines, a missionary by profession, counts himself happy for having come to know and study your New Science of Healing. It was the simple fact that your book has been translated into 25 languages which drew my attention to it. I am now studying your Science of Facial Expression and other writings; and everywhere I go, I will spread a knowledge of your method.

I suffered severely from toothache, swelling of the glands on both the right and left sides, dullness of the eyes, and slimed throat (pharyngeal catarrh). Here in Schönaup I followed your written instructions as closely as possible and the result was most happy. I have nothing whatever against your making use of this fact in your lectures, or where you may wish. I should, without doubt, have died of consumption in a few years; but, as it is, have come upon the right path in time. My shortness of breath, pulmonary catarrh and asthma have now been completely cured and likewise the pollutions.

With greatest respect and best regards, Yours very faithfully, Schönaup

(Rev.) — E.

No. 126. Easy pregnancy and birth

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

As you told us, so it has come about. My wife was safely delivered of a sturdy boy on April 3rd. She had followed your system with the greatest energy before the accouchement, exactly in accordance with your instructions.

During pregnancy all went very well. At 9:30 the labor pains commenced, and at 9:45—that is, in a quarter of an hour—the child was born. My family physician, who attended at my request, had gone away again just an hour before the delivery, not expecting it for two days. Contrary to his expectations, the child arrived soon after his departure, so I officiated myself as accoucheur. After the delivery my wife felt quite well immediately; her first thoughts were of you, Mr. Kuhne: “That is all just as Mr. Kuhne predicted,” were her first words.

Accept our sincerest thanks for your most excellent advice. Your book is, and will ever remain, a holy gospel.

Our family doctor, who called later, said that never in his whole 41 years’ practice (he is 65 years of age) had he seen anything like this before. This case was a triumph for your system! With kind regards from both Mrs. S. and myself, I remain, Truly yours,

Schloss L., Holland.

A. S., Captain of Horse.

No. 127. Rectal fistula, Intestinal ulcer

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your further letter inquiring as to my condition after following your previous letter of exact instructions. With much pleasure I can inform you that the rectal fistula and the intestinal ulcer have been cured a fortnight ago. At first, I was unfortunately unable to follow your instructions exactly; but afterwards carried out all your excellent advice. During the second week of January, I commenced to take 2 or 3 friction sitz-baths daily, but, on account of the severe cold, at a temperature of from 66° to 68° Fahr., I likewise followed out the diet very precisely, and am now thoroughly well.

Wishing that your excellent volumes may obtain a large circle of readers, I remain, with many thanks, Yours faithfully,

Holte, near Copenhagen, Denmark.

Julia L.
No. 128. Extreme nervousness, Onanism

Herewith I beg to thank Mr. Kuhne for the help which he rendered me, through his system of cure, during the severe illness of my 3 year old child. Neither threats, nor punishment could prevent the condition. Friction sitz-baths and strict diet, however, cured my child completely of nervousness and onanism. With all conviction, I recommend Mr. Kuhne’s system everywhere.

Leipzig.

H. S.

No. 129. Dropsy of the pericardium, Chronic asthma

Dear Sir:

For more than three years I have suffered from dropsy of the pericardium and severe asthma. I have been in the treatment of a number of military and civil physicians, even of the famous Professor P. of Cracow, but all in vain. It is through your advice and your text-book alone, that I have been cured, now 6 months ago, from my severe and dangerous illness. For this reason I beg to offer you my heartfelt thanks, and remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Rzeszów, Galicia.

M. A., Clerk in the District Court Offices.

No. 130. Articular rheumatism, Cardiac disease, Uterine cancer, Hemorrhoids, Disturbance of the digestion, Indigestion, Pain in the side and back

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

As president of the Kuhne Society of this town, having a membership of over 300, and still more as a hearty admirer of your marvellous genius and high talent, I feel myself called upon to report to you how your system has made even the dying healthy, for too often are patients given up as doomed by frivolous and unthinking physicians. One patient cured by your system, was suffering in the last stage of articular rheumatism, which had already gone to the heart. A woman suffering from uterine cancer likewise adopted your system of cure. She had been treated already by ten medical notabilities without success. Amongst them was the director of the town hospital here, who commenced operating, but after having laid open the abdomen, feared to complete the operation, the patient being extremely weak. The disease had gone so far that all the physicians stated the woman could not live longer than 3 months at the most. In spite of this, she has now lived 6 months, and her incurable disease has vanished. I have followed your prescriptions myself for more than a year and have so much improved in health, that I may consider myself cured. My troubles were hemorrhoids and disturbance of the digestion, which caused very unpleasant disorders of the stomach, pains in the front, side and back. You can make any use you deem advisable of the foregoing unsolicited testimony.

With best compliments and thanks, I am, Yours very truly,

Buenos-Aires.

Vincent D.,

President of the “Kuhne Nature Cure Society.”

No. 131. Disease of the eye

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

I owe you too many thanks to omit to briefly report to you the course of the disease of the eye which troubled my son, aged 12 years. After receiving your esteemed letter in reply to my note asking for advice, I strictly followed the
prescriptions you wrote. How can I describe my astonishment? After three weeks of the baths my boy was nearly cured; in a week more he was quite well, and since that date nothing more is to be seen of the disease. The lad is perfectly healthy. What the doctors were unable to accomplish in 3 years, you, Sir, have brought about in 4 weeks by means of your system. Accept my heartiest thanks. I send you these lines wholly upon my own initiative; you may make whatever use of them you may consider to be in your interest.

Yours faithfully,

G. F.

No. 132. Stricture of the urethra

Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure that I take up my pen to report to you that your method of treatment which I have followed out strictly in accordance with the instructions you sent me in your letter, from August 23rd to October 1st, has brought me good health.

At the commencement of the second week, the inflammation having gone down, the stricture disappeared, and today I find no difficulty in urinating with a strong stream, such as I was never able to do before, even when in ordinary health.

Pray accept then, Sir, my sincere and hearty thanks. God bless you and your excellent system; and may the latter find its way everywhere over the whole earth!

In a few days I shall be writing to describe to you the condition of Mrs. H., who has been suffering for 5 years from deafness, and beg that you will then kindly forward me a letter of instructions. I hope to be able to call upon you personally at an early date. I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Altsohl, Hungary.

J. H., Manufacturer.

No. 133. Public acknowledgement of thanks

On my departure from Leipzig, I feel that I cannot neglect, wholly unsolicited, to publicly tender my thanks to Mr. Louis Kuhne, of 24 Flossplatz, Leipzig, for the remarkable cure which I have obtained by means of his approved system.

I am 66 years of age, and suffered for a long time from diabetes mellitus, about which I consulted numerous physicians, but without any success. Some Barmen friends then drew my attention to Kuhne's New Science of Healing without Drugs and without Operations. I accordingly travelled to Leipzig and conscientiously followed out all Mr. Kuhne's special instructions.

After a fortnight's treatment the sugar had diminished from 1.85% to 1.10%; and after another week it had altogether disappeared. Other tests, made after 4 and 5 weeks' treatment, likewise showed no traces of sugar. All this was certified to, quite independently of each other, by the sworn analysts to the Leipzig Law Courts: Dr. Röhrig, Dr. Elsner, Dr. Bach and Dr. Prager.

With a good conscience, therefore, I can thoroughly recommend Kuhne's system of treatment to all sufferers, the more so since I have personal acquaintances both here and in Barmen who have been cured by Mr. Kuhne.

L. B., of Barmen,

Leipzig, August 8th, 1898.

Manufacturer.
The Science of Facial Expression

By LOUIS KUHNE
INTRODUCTION

The Science of Facial Expression is the diagnosis of the New Science of Healing. It is only those who have thoroughly mastered the principles of the latter, who will be able to fully understand the new method of diagnosis. I would therefore advise everyone intending to make a study of the Science of Facial Expression, to first ask himself whether he is perfectly acquainted with the doctrines of the New Science of Healing and whether he has really grasped the principles on which it is based. I here give the leading axioms of the New Science, a sound comprehension of which is absolutely necessary. For further particulars, I would refer the reader to my hand-book on the subject.

1. There is only one cause of disease, although the disease may manifest itself in various different forms and in different degrees of severity. The particular part of the body in which the disease chances to make its appearance, and the external form in which it expresses itself, depend upon hereditary influences, age, vocation, abode, food, climate, etc.

2. Disease arises through the presence of foreign matter in the body. Such matter is first deposited in the neighborhood of the orifices of the abdomen, whence it is distributed to the most various parts of the body, especially to the neck and head. This morbid matter changes the shape of the body, and from this change the severity of the disease can be observed. Upon this fact the Science of Facial Expression is based. To deny that foreign matter accumulates in this manner, is to dispute the truth of the Science of Facial Expression. But the fact that the state of the body can really be ascertained from changes in the form, is scarcely to be seriously contested; and this, indeed, is the soundest proof of the correctness of my whole theory of disease.
3. There is no disease without fever and no fever without disease. The entrance of foreign matter into the body and the formation of deposits there, mark the commencement of the struggle between the organism and the morbid matter; and it is through this internal activity or friction, that fever is produced. Everyone knows from experience, how the smallest particle of an external foreign substance entering the body—e. g., a little splinter in the finger—immediately causes discomfort in the whole system. A kind of fever is set up and does not abate until the foreign substance is removed. In a similar manner, the foreign matter in the interior of the body causes fever. At first the fever is often but slight, and runs its course internally (chronic fever); should sudden changes take place in the body, however, or violent fermentation of the foreign matter, caused by change in the weather, mental excitement, etc., the fever may break out with great violence. It is always erroneous to speak of any disease as being unaccompanied by fever.

After this short epitome of the principles of the New Science of Healing, I will proceed to the question, “What is the Science of Facial Expression?”

It is the science of diagnosing from the external appearance, the internal condition of the body. From what has been already said, it will be seen that what we have to do is neither more nor less than—

1. To observe how far the body is encumbered with foreign matter and in which parts the latter is deposited.

2. To draw conclusions as to the symptoms resulting and to those which must result in the future.

It is not, however, the task of the Science of Facial Expression to minutely describe every little external or internal bodily change and to determine the various forms of disease, furnishing each with a special name after the manner of so-called medical science. On the contrary, the object in view is to examine the state of the system as a whole, in order to detect whether the organism is healthy or diseased; and, in the latter event, to determine how far the disease has progressed or has still to progress, and what chance of recovery there is.

And it is precisely in the possibility it presents to us of ascertaining the condition of the entire body, and of deciding whether we have a severe case before us, or whether the patient can be cured with but little trouble, that the high value of the Science of Facial Expression lies.

In order that we may be in a position to clearly judge of its worth, let us first submit the diagnostic methods of other systems of healing to a short criticism.
OTHER METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS

Allopathy, the medical system recognized by the State, and the one still generally dominating, sets a high value on a minute diagnosis. For this purpose, a thorough study is made of anatomy, principally by dissecting dead bodies, i.e., corpses. The allopath must know the name of every particle of the body, be thoroughly acquainted with the precise position of every organ, and also understand how to judge the internal organs from their operation. He therefore percusses, palpates and auscultates the body, and from his observations deduces the state of the organs. In order to assure certainty, a large number of most ingenious instruments have been devised; and indeed one must really marvel at human inventive genius and technical skill, whereby all these delicate pieces of apparatus have been designed and constructed. In addition to the thermometer, the microscope has of late played an important part; for since bacilli have been regarded as the cause of nearly all diseases, scientists are diligently on the look-out for these little organisms.

A detailed medical examination thus consists of a number of separate observations, only incidentally connected. It is conducted somewhat as follows. The physician first puts all manner of questions to the patient; then he looks at his tongue, feels his pulse, percusses and auscultates chest and back, to determine the condition of lungs and heart. Next the region of the liver and stomach is palpated and the genitals examined, those of females if possible also internally by means of a speculum. The temperature of the blood is ascertained by the aid of a thermometer. Blood, saliva, sputum, urine and faeces may be studied under the microscope and, perhaps, even particles of skin and muscles examined in the same manner. This general examination may be followed by a more detailed inspection of individual organs, such as the eye and ear, though this is usually referred to specialists. And what is the doctor's final pronouncement? The patient is told that this or that organ is perfectly healthy, another slightly affected, a third perhaps in a still worse condition. Any opinion as to the state or disposition of the body as a whole, as to the autopathic vitality, is rarely given. Or should, as an exception, such an opinion be expressed, it will be less the result of the examination, than of the general impression produced upon the physician by the outward appearance of the patient, and perhaps also by remarks made by the latter himself. For, the physician, like everyone else, the nurse, etc., who is much occupied with the sick, in the course of years acquires a certain sharpness of subjective perception.

Of what value, then, is this system of special diagnosis? I must decline to admit that it has the value generally attached to it.

In the first place, it is unreliable. It is only necessary to be examined
by a number of physicians, and one will be astonished to hear the different conclusions arrived at. Even the most eminent authorities frequently obtain extremely contradictory diagnoses. If the foreign matter in the system has not accumulated to any very great extent around some particular organ, the physician often comes to the astounding conclusion that the patient is perfectly well, whilst the latter, as a matter of fact, himself feels thoroughly unwell and near breaking down. This is particularly the case with neuropathic patients, who might frequently be brought to desperation through such pronouncements, when themselves knowing very well that they are extremely ill. This uncertainty attaching to medical diagnosis is quite natural, for the orthodox physician has not yet learned the nature of disease.

In the second place, the medical diagnosis affords no basis for rational treatment, not even in cases where it can be made with certainty. It can furnish no ground to go upon, because the allopath starts with the assumption that individual parts of the body are often affected independently of the remainder, and prescribes accordingly.

How useless and often injurious such prescriptions are, is shown by numerous proofs which I possess. I will here give two or three characteristic examples.

I. A Mr. A. was suffering from an extremely swollen tongue. As this was easily examined, the physician had no difficulty in diagnosing. The treatment was confined to the tongue, the doctor regarding this as the sole seat of the disease. The result, however, was extremely unsatisfactory, for the unfortunate patient became always worse and his tongue continued to swell, until he could no longer move it at all. At this juncture Mr. A was diagnosed by me, according to the principles of the Science of Facial Expression, and the treatment which I prescribed was accompanied by complete success.

II. In a Berlin family, a child had been lying ill for months and the physician, a well known professor, for a long time was unable to decide what the disease really was. Finally, as the result of microscopic examinations, he decided that the disease was due to the presence of a certain kind of bacillus, which is said only to be propagated on stalks of straw. It could, it is true, be convincingly proved that the child had never come in contact with straw at all; but the diagnosis was there, and the doctor considered that his task was to exterminate the bacilli in the child's body. The result was unfortunate, the little patient growing worse and worse and the bacilli increasing simultaneously. At this period, the attention of the family was called to my system of healing. I diagnosed the child likewise and gave my directions without troubling myself about the bacilli.
The physician, who had not been told anything of my treatment, was perfectly astonished when he suddenly discovered through the microscope that the bacilli had strikingly decreased in number. He thereupon remarked that now and again nature removed such bacilli itself.

III. A Mr. M. a strong, vigorous man, had for nearly ten years been incapable of work, and was haunted by thoughts of suicide to such a degree that he had to be kept under constant observation. He had been examined by a number of physicians, who, strange to say, all agreed that the patient was perfectly well, but without any change in his condition taking place. He now consulted me. By means of the Science of Facial Expression, I soon ascertained that he was severely encumbered with foreign matter. The cure which I ordered proved most successful, for in a few months Mr. M. was a changed man, cheerful and full of spirits, to whom a revolver could be intrusted without any misgiving.

The orthodox method of diagnosis is, therefore, of no value at all, so far as treatment is concerned, based as it is upon wholly false assumptions and supporting the delusion that individual organs can in some way become diseased independently of the rest of the system. It is this error particularly which has led to specialism, that has, indeed, so much increased of late as to call forth the protest even of many physicians. It may now happen that a patient suffering, for instance, from a disease of the eyes, ears and nose at the same time, must be treated by three specialists simultaneously. Should he contract some internal disease, he is perhaps compelled to call in a fourth physician. The remarkable thing is, that physicians themselves admit that they have not yet discovered the nature of disease. And we have seen the quarrel that has been raging in their ranks recently, regarding the cause of many morbid symptoms, such as cholera, etc. Yet, anyone coming forward with an explanation, or proposing a new method of cure, is at once put under the ban.

If the allopath does meet with success in any instance, it is because, in spite of his diagnosis, he has also prescribed a general treatment of the whole system. In the majority of cases the success is only apparent, being obtained merely through the suppression of some particular symptoms. Thus, for example, the mercury cure never really cures, but on the contrary always causes a far worse condition; nevertheless by its means certain symptoms in sexual diseases can be repressed. Woe to the patient “cured” by mercury treatment! And almost as bad in their effects are morphia, iodine, bromine, quinine, antipyrine and arsenic. The subject is further dealt with in my hand-book—The New Science of Healing.

In the third place, the diagnosis only recognizes the disease when well
advanced. It cannot perceive the commencement of the disease; nor is it able with certainty to foresee the future course of development. And yet it is of extreme importance to be in a position to recognize the disease in its first stages, and to be able to say at once what course it will follow. For there is necessarily always a far greater chance of cure, if the diseased condition is discovered in time.

Homoeopathy has sprung from allopathy, and most of its practitioners hold to the orthodox system of diagnosis. In fact, they specialize even more than the allopaths. There is also, it is true, a popular direction in Homoeopathy, diseases being judged more from the external symptoms. In many respects, indeed, there is an approach to the diagnostic method of the New Science of Healing. Nevertheless, homoeopathy possesses no clear, definite system, and often the treatment depends merely upon what the patient or his family members can say of the illness.

As regards the actual treatment of the patient, homeopathy signifies a progress, for the small doses do not paralyze the body as do larger ones, but rather have an animating effect. Unfortunately there are also homeopathic physicians who administer pretty strong doses of poisonous drugs.

Magnetopathy knows no diagnosis. Its treatment is a uniform one, so that properly speaking its practitioners must teach the unity of disease. The magnetopath in treating a patient also endeavors to find out the seat of the disease, i.e., that part of the body which is particularly affected. But since many persons are insusceptible to magnetic influence, and others only slightly so, the diagnosis is as uncertain as the treatment, notwithstanding that in many cases excellent results may be obtained. This is to be explained from the whole nature of magnetic influence, which is only to be experienced where there is a difference between practitioner and patient. The manner in which the air in a room and outside adjusts itself when there is a difference of temperature, presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the action of magnetism.

When finally we come to the Nature Cure System as usually employed, we find that it has no particular method of diagnosis. No doubt the hygienic practitioner gradually acquires a certain quickness of perception enabling him in general to judge the condition of a patient, but it is only a vague, subjective feeling without any clear basis. Generally the practitioner is well content if the patient has already been diagnosed by an orthodox physician, so that he can be informed by the patient himself what he is supposed to be suffering from. If the hygienic practitioner is himself a regularly qualified physician, he examines the patient according to the allopathic method. Other adherents of the Nature
Cure maintain that no diagnosis is necessary, since they treat the body as a whole and not particular organs, unless, indeed, Nature absolutely demands it. They are here correct, because they make use of a method of diagnosis which takes the whole body into consideration, and whereby the state of health of the complete system can be ascertained and information gathered as to the cause of the disease. Every hygienic practitioner must have frequently observed how in some cases his prescriptions have met with immediate and positive success, whilst in another case they meet with little or none. He would, however, no longer marvel at this, did he understand how by means of the Science of Facial Expression to judge of the condition of the entire body.

We now come to consider the Science of Facial Expression itself.
THE SCIENCE OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

IT is a mistake to attempt to gather the nature of a thing merely from the name. The appellation "Science of Facial Expression" only designates one feature of the new method of diagnosis. This is usually the case when one attempts to find a concise expression or title to characterize something, and had I chosen some Latin or Greek word, nobody would ever have remarked it. The Science of Facial Expression concerns itself with the whole organism. But as the face is the part most readily examined, and since here not only all mental, but also internal physical processes are, as it were, reflected, it is the facial expression that must before all be observed. Hence the name given to the new method of diagnosis.

As already remarked, there is no such thing as disease affecting solely one particular part of the body. In every case of illness, the entire system suffers. The whole body changes in form and color, but this alteration is only sufficiently pronounced for clear observation at certain places. The deportment also becomes another, but this change is not noticed until the alteration is very marked. A body which is encumbered also performs its functions in a different manner from a healthy body, and hence the state of health can likewise be determined from the bodily activity. The Science of Facial Expression takes all these facts into account: the form of the body, the carriage, the color, the movements, all these are carefully noted. In order, however, that we may be able to clearly recognize deviations, we must first study the healthy man.

The Healthy Man

It is no easy matter to depict a healthy human being, for perfect health is rarely to be found to-day. Amongst wild animals, health is the rule and disease the exception, and it is therefore easy to discover the normal form; with civilized man, however, it is just the reverse. It was only by degrees that I succeeded in drawing a picture of a normal human body. I first of all inferred from the bodily functions what the state of real health must be. For a healthy body must perform all its functions—and properly perform them—without trouble, without pain and without artificial stimulants. First, come those functions which are necessary for maintaining life, such as the absorption of food and the
expulsion of refuse material. The healthy man experiences a feeling of real hunger, which is fully satisfied by the consumption of natural foods. The feeling of satisfaction occurs before there is any uncomfortable sensation of fulness, and the process of digestion goes on so quietly that one is not conscious of it. All discomfort after eating, the desire for highly seasoned foods and strong beverages is unnatural and indicates disease. To quench the thirst, the only desire should be for water.

The urine, the secretion of the kidneys, should cause no pain on leaving the body, nor be of unduly high temperature; it should possess an amber color, and never be colorless, bloody, black, cloudy nor flocculent. Neither should there be any gritty or sandy deposit. The odor should neither be sweetish nor sour.

The faeces of a healthy person are of cylindrical form, firm, but not hard. They leave the body without soiling it. As a rule they should be brown in color, not green, gray nor white. They should never be watery, nor bloody, nor contain worms. Thin evacuations are always a sign of disease, just as are hard, spherical blackish dejections.

The skin in health should not emit an unpleasant smelling exhalation, as, for instance, does the skin of carnivorous animals, and particularly that of carrion feeders. The skin should be moist, but not wet; it should have a warm feeling and a beautiful, smooth, elastic surface. The hairy parts should be well covered with beautiful, full hair; baldness is an indication of a diseased body.

The lungs in a healthy organism perform their functions without any difficulty. The air should be inhaled through the nose, which is their natural guardian. The custom of keeping the mouth open, whether during the day or in sleep, is a proof of disease.

In any exertion, the healthy body always gives due warning, by a feeling of fatigue, of approaching excess. This sense of weariness is by no means a painful one; it is even pleasant, causing us to rest and finally sleep. The sleep of a person in health is soft, quiet and uninterrupted. On waking, such a person is cheerful, bright and contented; neither languid nor irritable.

Should a healthy person experience deep mental suffering, he will recuperate quickly. Not in vain has Nature given us tears, the true alleviator of mental anguish.

All these indications can readily be observed with the senses, most of them being obvious to the eye, without the use of any artificial apparatus.

The observations have all been made on living persons and can be confirmed at any time. To make a corpse the subject of observation is of no real purpose.
Anyone proving to the possession of perfect health by fulfilment of the above conditions, must necessarily exhibit a correct bodily form: his body must be free from all foreign matter.

So far, I have not succeeded in finding a single person in perfect health. Tolerably healthy persons, however, I have frequently met, and it is on these I have studied the normal bodily form.

It is characteristic how the form of a healthy person is also that which nearest approaches to our esthetic ideal. The Old Greek sculptors have furnished us with truly beautiful forms, and it is these our modern artists take as their model, and not the well fed, obese men and women, who to-day usually pass as being of normal form.

There are certain definite features characterizing the normal figure, as will be seen from Figs. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 14, which we will now proceed to describe.

**The Normal Figure**

I. *Form.* The normal form is one of fine proportion throughout. If we compare Figs. 1 and 2, we see at a glance that the former exhibits a beautiful figure, whilst the latter displays an ugly, mis-shaped body. In Fig. 2, the body is distended, and the legs too short in proportion to the trunk. The latter being abnormally long, the neck has almost disappeared.

In the normal figure, the head is of moderate size; the neck is round and neither too short, nor yet too long. No prominences are to be noticed on it, and in circumference it is about equal to that of the calf of the leg. The chest is arched, the abdomen is not prominent, nor is the trunk prolonged downwardly. The legs are strongly built and bowed neither inwardly nor outwardly.

The following characteristics of a normally healthy person have also to be remarked. The forehead must be free from wrinkles, smooth, and display no adipose cushion. The eyes must be clear and free from veins. The nose is in the centre of the face, is straight in form and neither too full, nor yet too thin. The mouth is always closed, both during the day and when asleep; the lips are a beautifully formed covering, and must not be too thick. The face itself is oval, not angular, and there is a clear line of demarcation exactly below the ear. It is this sharp division that gives symmetry and grace to the human visage. Most people remark instinctively the beauty of such a face, but are unable to clearly explain wherein the handsomeness consists.

The chin must be rounded, by no means angular. The back of the head should be divided from the neck by a clear line.

II. *Color.* The color of the face should be neither pale nor yellow, nor yet unduly red. Above all, it should not present a shiny appearance.
The natural complexion of a European is a pale pink. The face should be fresh and animated, until old age.

III. Mobility. In judging the condition of the body, the mobility is also of importance. If any natural movement is arrested, it is a sign that the body is not normal and that foreign matter has accumulated in it, exerting an inhibitory action. The movements of the head especially, are of particular significance in diagnosing according to the Science of Facial Expression. There should always be the capability of turning the head freely left and right. There must be no tension at the nape of the neck when it is lowered.

It is, therefore, according to the form, color and mobility that we judge the physical condition.

Encumbrance of the Body

If the form or color of the body is no longer normal, or if the mobility is arrested, it is a proof that the body is encumbered with foreign matter. This encumbrance must be caused by matter, for it is only such that alters the bodily shape. The question now arises: how does this matter—which does not belong to the body, and must therefore be designated as foreign matter—enter into the human system? It can only find entrance into the body in the same way that any other matter whatsoever is admitted.

Matter enters the body through the stomach, the lungs and the skin. Through the lungs and skin, we inspire air, through the mouth the body takes in solid and liquid nutriment and conducts it to the stomach. So long as we follow nature, foreign matter cannot obtain access to the body; or, if it accidentally does, it will soon be again expelled, for nature has provided precautionary means for removal of any injurious substances.

Intestines, kidneys, skin and lungs in a healthy body are continually at work, removing from the system everything that is of no service, or no longer of service to it. If, however, too much foreign matter is introduced into the body, the system is unable to deal with it, and part of the matter remains in the body.

Most persons are encumbered with foreign matter even in the prenatal state, often to such an extent that they are sickly from birth. A large percentage of such children die in youth.

The first food of man is of great importance. If this is natural, the body also will develop in a natural manner. The only natural food is the mother’s milk. Unfortunately, however, many infants cannot obtain this, for often the body of the mother is so encumbered, that no milk is produced. A substitute has then to be found, though this can never completely replace the milk of the mother. The best substitute
during the first months is the unboiled milk of healthy goats or cows. Of the harmful influence of boiled milk, and particularly of milk sterilized in Soxhlet's apparatus, striking proof is afforded by Figs. 48-50, which are copied from the original photographs.

Unnatural food can never be thoroughly digested, and if consumed daily, the state of affairs mentioned above occurs, the system being incapable of properly excreting the effete matter. At the same time, the body suffers from a deficiency of real nutritive material.

The foreign matter accumulates at first at the exits of the body, and may be expelled for a certain length of time by means of small crises, such as diarrhea, profuse perspiration and copious discharges of urine. In this manner, indeed, even large deposits of morbid matter are sometimes excreted. Nevertheless there is generally some residue left, or new matter is deposited. Intense heat arises at the parts where the deposits are, this being the direct cause of the diarrhea and also the reason of a certain transformation of the foreign matter. Fermentation ensues, and gases are generated. These latter are carried through the body and are partly excreted by the skin, but partly also deposited in solid form. It is these deposits that form the encumbrance of the body. The encumbrance may be of various kinds, depending upon the direction which the deposits have taken.

If stomach and bowels are once weakened and permeated with foreign matter, then even natural, wholesome food can no longer be properly digested. All such insufficiently assimilated material, however, likewise becomes foreign matter. If once morbid matter commences to accumulate in this manner, the process proceeds rapidly, and disturbances of the system, as above mentioned, usually occur repeatedly. This is the explanation of the numerous diseases of children, the sole purpose of which is to expel foreign matter from the body.

Foreign matter also frequently obtains access to the body through lungs and skin, and though such is usually directly thrown out again, it may in certain cases accumulate, forming encumbrances. In the event of the digestion being good, the system has sufficient energy to expel any foreign matter taken up by the lungs; with a weak digestion, however, this is impossible. By living in impure air, we introduce foreign matter into the body, quite as much as we do by consuming unnatural foods.

Sometimes the body itself forms artificial outlets for the effete matter, such as open sores, hemorrhoids, fistulae, sweating feet, etc. In such cases the rest of the body may appear to be healthy, since the encumbrance does not inconvenience. These outlets, however, only form when the body is already considerably encumbered; for they are, so to say, self-operations performed by the system itself, and this only happens when there is an active exciting cause.
Fig. 1.—Normal Figure.

Beautiful proportion throughout the whole body, perfect symmetry, everywhere an esthetic roundness of the parts.—Head: normal size.—Forehead: smooth, no adipose cushion.—Eyes: large and free.—Nose: well-formed.—Mouth: closed.—Face: oval, clear line of demarcation below the ear.—Neck: round, normal length.—Chest: well developed.—Legs: straight, muscular, clear line of demarcation at thighs.
Fig. 2.—Whole Body Encumbered.

Figure: awkward, clumsy, bloated.—Head: too thick.—Forehead: depressed, with adipose cushion, bald on top.—Eyes: half closed.—Nose: swollen.—Mouth: partly open.—Face: no clear line of demarcation.—Neck: too short and too thick; no clear line of demarcation at nape of the neck.—Abdomen: over-nourished.—Legs: too short and too thick.
If the outlets are suddenly stopped up, the matter which would flow out is deposited in some part of the body. Here a striking change soon takes place, the part becoming inflamed, swollen or perhaps ulcerated. I may here recite some cases which have come to my notice.

Fig. 3.—Normal Form.

The patient in one case, a man, had been suffering for nearly 10 years from internal hemorrhoids. These caused him great inconvenience, and finally, owing to the bleeding increasing, he determined to try a cure. At first he employed the usual remedies as prescribed by his family doctor, but without success. On the advice of a well known consulting physi-
cian, he then tried dermatol, by means of which the hemorrhoids soon disappeared, so that the patient considered himself cured. In a few days, however, he remarked a strange swelling at the throat, which he could not help thinking was in some way connected with the sudden disappearance of the hemorrhoids. The swelling increased to such an extent, that after some months there was danger of suffocation, and the patient's condition was critical. The process which had gone on was a quite natural one. The foreign matter no longer finding an exit through the intestines after the disappearance of the hemorrhoids, had now selected the neck as a place of deposit. Had the matter ascended at the back up to the brain, aberration of the mind would certainly have resulted.

The patient, following the recommendation of some friends, now tried a friction-bath, the danger of suffocation making him ready to accept any advice offered. The very first bath afforded him much relief. This

Fig. 4.—Normal Form.
was doubtless because the foreign matter having only just accumulated had not yet hardened; otherwise the progress would have been slower.

A second case was that of a woman, aged about 30, who had been suffering for a considerable time from diarrhea. This indicated the self-attempt of the body, heavily encumbered, to expel the foreign matter. The physician consulted, cured the diarrhea by means of medicines, and next obstinate constipation followed. The foreign matter now ascended, and within three weeks formed a large swelling on the neck, similar to that shown in Fig. 12. It at once became apparent to the patient, that it was the medical prescriptions which had caused this tumor and her eyes were opened to the real value of drugs.

Had the swelling on the neck formed more slowly, instead of immediately after the suppression of the diarrhea, the patient would undoubtedly have been convinced of the beneficial effect of the medicines employed. Unfortunately most people have no idea of the harm which medicinal poisons may, and often actually do, cause.

Suppression of sweating of the feet, also frequently results in swelling of the neck, sometimes also in encumbrance of the head, with accompanying intense nervousity, and even mental derangement. Not seldom the foreign matter goes to the lungs and heart or to other internal organs. In fact, it may be asserted that the majority of diseases of the internal organs, especially pulmonary consumption, are brought about by the suppression of external symptoms in the manner described.

To such symptoms must be counted coughing, large quantities of foreign matter being expelled in the mucus expectorated. If by means of pectorals, and by undue warmth and the exclusion of fresh air, the cough is suppressed, there will simply be a change for the worse in the bodily condition, especially in that of the lungs.

Foreign matter may also enter directly into the blood, and then do even more harm than when it finds access to the body in the ordinary manner. A striking example is, for instance, the bite of a snake. The venom, entering directly into the blood, acts extremely rapidly, causing a kind of fermentation of the blood and high fever. If, however, the same quantity of the snake-poison is introduced into the stomach, there will be no great injury done, as in the stomach it is rendered innocuous, and is partly expelled through the intestines. The same is the case with the bites of rabid dogs.

Not all foreign matter, thus directly introduced into the blood, acts either so rapidly or with such fatal effect; it is, however, always injurious. If, through accidents, foreign matter enters the blood by way of wounds, it is a lamentable occurrence which we must do our best to combat. To purposely introduce such matter into the blood, however, is nothing less than criminal. *The practice of vaccination and inocula-
tion is a fatal error, such as history has seldom to chronicle. It is a sorry
memorial that the century of enlightenment has thus raised to itself. If
mankind is not to become totally diseased, and ever grow weaker, it is
high time that vaccination was discontinued. A body in some measure
healthy, will, it is true, be able to partly eject the poison again, usually
at the place of injection; the part will swell and a suppurative focus
forms, yet a certain amount of the poison generally remains in the body.
If, however, there is but little vitality in the system, the latter will
scarcely be capable of expelling the poisonous matter, which will there-
fore for the most part remain in the interior of the body. It is just such
persons who are then vaccinated a second or third time, the first opera-
tion being regarded as "unsuccessful." In reality, the "success" is here
only too great, but unfortunately the reverse of beneficial, since to the
foreign matter already in the system a new supply has now been added.

**What Changes are Caused by the Presence of Foreign Matter in the Body?**

As already mentioned, the foreign matter seeks out suitable places to
deposit itself. Such deposition of matter starts in the abdomen, in the
neighborhood of the exits. As soon, however, as the process has even
commenced, the morbid matter begins to make its way to more distant
parts, such as the head and limbs. In the absence of any special cir-
cumstance, this distributive process goes on very slowly. The matter
usually shows a tendency to travel to the extremity of the body and in
doing so must make its way through the narrow passage formed by the
neck, where the deposits are most easily to be seen. They appear first
as an enlargement of the part, then taking the form as swellings or
lumps. Later on, they wholly conceal the underlying organs, and there
is desiccation and shrivelling of the parts. An unskilled observer can
here be easily deceived and think that there is no encumbrance. Ex-
amination, however, will always show hard streaks causing the neck
especially to appear irregular. In particular, the movement of the head
in such a case will be abnormal. The color will also be unnatural, being
usually gray or brown or unduly red.

Frequently, even the general form is sufficient to enable us to judge
with tolerable exactitude as to the nature of the encumbrance. In other
cases, however, every point must be carefully observed before the dis-
eease can be clearly pictured.

The swellings form in the neck and head, in the same manner as in
the abdomen, and increase in both parts uniformly. Sometimes, how-
ever, the abdominal deposits decrease, whilst those at the neck increase;
the water treatment, on the other hand, causes the cervical deposits to
decrease, those at the abdomen increasing correspondingly.
The path which the foreign matter follows in passing from the abdomen to the head is by no means always the same. It is probably dependent upon the vitality of the various organs which have to be passed, and also partly upon the position in which the person usually lies when sleeping. Thus the foreign matter may predominate in front of the body, or at one side, or at the back. We accordingly have three kinds of encumbrances:

1. Front Encumbrance,
2. Side Encumbrance and

The side encumbrance can, of course, be either at the right or left side. Generally speaking, we do not find one kind of encumbrance alone, there being usually a complication of such. For instance, there may be front and side, or side and back, or sometimes general encumbrance of the whole body.

In order, however, that the different kinds may be clearly understood, we will first consider each separately.

A. Front Encumbrance
(Fig. 5, 7, et seq., 36 and 37)

A front encumbrance is one which either wholly or chiefly concerns the front of the body. Fig. 5, etc., illustrate this kind of encumbrance. In order that a clear idea may be gained, I have shown the normal form in Fig. 6, and the reader is recommended to carefully study the various characteristic differences by close comparison.

In cases of front encumbrance the neck is usually somewhat enlarged in front (Fig. 7), and the face too large and full. Often the mouth alone protrudes, all the foreign matter having accumulated here. A very characteristic feature is the line of demarcation defining the face. Where there is front encumbrance, this line usually runs further back than normally (Figs. 7 and 8). If the front encumbrance is very pronounced, the face appears bloated and an adipose cushion forms on the forehead. We also find this cushion in cases of back encumbrance, however, so that it is no distinctive sign; it merely signifies that the encumbrance has penetrated as far as the brain.

In many cases, lumps form on the neck (Figs. 13 and 38). This shows that the encumbrance is already serious, and if the foreign matter dries up, with atrophy of the muscles, it may even happen that the line of demarcation at the jaw again appears normal. The lumps on the neck and the unnatural color suffice to tell us, however, that there is a large deposit of foreign matter.
Fig. 5.—Front Encumbrance.

*Head:* size normal.—*Forehead:* wrinkled.—*Eyes:* normal.—*Nose:* normal.—*Cheeks:* in folds.—*Mouth:* normal.—*Face:* for the person's age normal; line of demarcation too far back.—*Neck:* enlarged in front, line of demarcation at nape normal.

Fig. 6.—Normal Form.
**Fig. 7.**—**Front Encumbrance.**

*Head*: size normal.—*Forehead*: bald on top, no adipose cushion.—*Eyes*: dull.—*Nose*: well shaped.—*Mouth*: lower lip swollen.—*Chin*: enlarged.—*Face*: line of demarcation far behind the ear; lower half of face too full.—*Neck*: much enlarged in front; line of demarcation at nape normal.

**Fig. 8.**—**Front and Side Encumbrance.**

*Head*: size normal.—*Forehead*: smooth, no adipose cushion.—*Eyes*: normal.—*Nose*: normal.—*Lips*: too thick.—*Face*: no line of demarcation; fuller and longer on right side than on left.—*Neck*: much enlarged in front; somewhat so at side; line of demarcation at nape normal.
Where front encumbrance exists, the complexion is either pale or unduly red, and the parts most encumbered show great tension and present a shiny appearance.

The mobility of the head is a point of great significance. In front encumbrance, the head cannot be freely thrown back; on this being attempted, great tension will be visible at the neck (Fig. 38). In such cases, larger or smaller lumps, not usually to be observed, can now be discerned.

Thus the whole face uniformly, or some parts in particular, may be affected by the deposits. Sometimes the encumbrance is only on one side, so that half the face is fuller or longer than the other (Fig. 8).

The results of the encumbrance depend wholly upon its nature.

Since in front encumbrance every portion of the front of the body, right down to the legs, is affected, very different parts must suffer. Nearly every acute disease may occur: e. g., measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, inflammation of the lungs. The front parts of the body will here always be the most affected, as, for instance, is clearly shown by the eruption accompanying diseases of children.

Many so-called chronic diseases also result from front encumbrance, especially diseases of the throat and neck, less so those of the face. Facial redness and eruption, the lay-practitioner and medical man alike include amongst such. In the earlier stage, usually only the chin is affected. The teeth decay, in front encumbrance generally the lower ones first. The persons shown in Figs. 5 and 7 evidently lost the lower teeth very prematurely. Diseases of the nerves and eyes also sometimes result; and when the encumbrance reaches the crown of the head, the latter becomes bald, the hair of front part especially falling out.

Where there is solely front encumbrance, mental disorders are impossible.

In spite of front encumbrance, the vital organs frequently remain long sound, the foreign matter accumulating chiefly in the cheeks and forehead. There will then be discomfort caused in those parts, especially headaches and eruptions, sometimes also erysipelas of the face. The patient will be especially sensitive to changes of temperature.

As has been already remarked, the deposit of matter may progress very slowly, so that persons may suffer for many years from some disease such as mentioned, without any great trouble being experienced, until suddenly parts become affected which until now have been but little encumbered.

There is but one cure for all this, and that is, to remove the cause; for it is only on expulsion of the foreign matter that the symptoms of disease disappear. This point will be further treated later.
Fig. 9.—Front Encumbrance.

Head: too large, especially the upper part (indicating precocity).—Forehead: adipose cushion.—Eyes: somewhat compressed.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.
—Face: line of demarcation too far behind ear.—Neck: normal (but there is tension on head being thrown back); line of demarcation at nape normal.

Fig. 10.—Front and Side Encumbrance.

Head: upper part somewhat too large.—Forehead: adipose cushion at top.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation obstructed by lumps.—Neck: uneven.—Back of head: free.
I would only remark here that *front encumbrance is comparatively easy to cure*, and that the diseases resulting from it are not in general dangerous. The diseases of children and other febrile diseases caused by front encumbrance always belong to the so-called benign cases.

By means of hydropathic treatment, front encumbrance can often be cured in a few weeks; causing many to ask in astonishment why one

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*Fig. 11.—Front Encumbrance.*

*Figure*: proportions normal.—*Head*: irregular, especially on crown.—*Forehead*: adipose cushion.—*Eyes*: closed (blind).—*Nose*: normal.—*Mouth*: normal.—*Face*: line of demarcation too far behind ear.—*Neck*: rigid.—*Abdomen*: much too large.—*Eruption* on body caused by vaccination.
patient will recover so rapidly through following my system of cure, whilst another gets better but slowly.

Thus in a space of only a few weeks, I was able to almost entirely cure a patient suffering for 18 years from barber's itch (sycosis), resulting from front encumbrance.

Naturally, organs which have been totally destroyed, cannot be again restored. Lost teeth, for instance, are not to be replaced. But even after years of baldness the hair has often been known to grow again.

Fig. 12.—Front and Side Encumbrance.

Head: almost normal.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: much enlarged, swollen, rigid.—The encumbrance has only advanced as far as the neck, causing goitre; the head has remained almost entirely free.

B. Side Encumbrance

(Figs. 8, 15, et seq.)

Side encumbrance shows a distinct enlargement of the neck on the side affected. Often all the parts on this side are broader, so that the whole body appears unsymmetrical. This is clearly seen in Fig. 17, where the entire left side is broader than the right. In Fig. 16, we observe how the whole of the right side of the face is longer and broader
Fig. 13.—Front and Side Encumbrance.

Head: a little too large.—Forehead: somewhat cushioned.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: somewhat open.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: enlarged; goitre.—Encumbrance in general as in the mother, though some of the foreign matter has already penetrated into the head.

Fig. 14.—Normal Form.
than the left. This is also very noticeable in the legs, wherefore the head is not in the centre-line of the body. On the side affected, there is no sharp line dividing leg and trunk at the thigh, where much matter has been deposited. The head itself is seen to be growing gradually one-sided and on the neck and head, lumps may form. Side encumbrance is clearly to be observed when the head is turned, there being always tension at the part of the neck affected. Usually regular cords are to be remarked, frequently clearly indicating the direction the foreign matter has taken and in which it will continue.

The consequences of side encumbrance are in general more serious than those of front encumbrance, and are more difficult to cure. Toothache gradually makes itself felt at the affected side, the teeth having decayed. When there is a complication of side and front encumbrance, deafness often results. In such cases, a swelling, running up to the ear, is often to be noticed. The eyes, also, readily become affected and gray or black cataract may make its appearance, naturally always on the encumbered side first.

Should the one half of the head become entirely encumbered, the result will be megrim, i.e., headache affecting one side only. Such headaches may be experienced for years without any apparent change for the worse, until at length the encumbrance at the part has become so large, that the matter is forced to travel to another place.

Thus, a lady acquaintance had for 15 years suffered from megrim, without, of course, being able to obtain any relief from the orthodox medical practitioners. Her family physician merely consoled her with the assurance that it would pass over in the course of time. And, as a matter of fact, the megrim did disappear after 15 years; blindness, however, making its appearance almost simultaneously. No one ever imagined that there was any common relation between the megrim and loss of sight. There was merely the regret that a new misfortune had occurred, after the old trouble had been got over. But the case was very simple: the foreign matter had now travelled up to the eye. The remarkably strong constitution had been able to prevent this happening for all the previous years.

Left-sided encumbrance usually suppresses the activity of the skin, wherefore it is more serious than that of the right side, which, as a rule, is attended by profuse perspiration whereby the progress of the encumbrance is stopped. Sweating of the feet is common, for instance, where there is right-sided encumbrance.

In the latter kind of encumbrance, the internal fever is therefore generally less pronounced than where the left side is affected. If, however, for any reason there is a cessation of the sweating in cases of encumbrance of the right side, the condition at once becomes earnest.
Fig. 15.—Side Encumbrance.

Head: size normal.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: thick cords on either side; stiff.

Fig. 16.—Stiae Encumbrance (Right Side).

Head: size normal, bent towards the left.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: right side too long; no clear line of demarcation on right side.—Neck: much enlarged on right side; rigid.
Fig. 17.—Side Encumbrance (Left Side).

Figure: one-sided, left side broader than right.—Head: size normal, not situated in centre-line of body.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: much enlarged on the left.—Shoulders: left one broader than right.—Body: broader left than right; no line of demarcation at left thigh.—Abdomen: pronounced seat of deposit on left.—Legs: left one thicker than right.
Fig. 18.—Pronounced Side and Front Encumbrance.

Head: somewhat too large.—Forehead: cushioned.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: distorted.—Face: no clear line of demarcation.—Chin: enlarged.—Neck: almost disappeared; thick cord with wart on right.

Fig. 19.—Front and Side Encumbrance.

Head: too large.—Forehead: cushioned.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: somewhat too large.—Mouth: open.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: as thick as head, lumpy deposits.
C. Back Encumbrance

(Fig. 20, et seq.)

Of the three kinds of encumbrance, that of the back is the most serious. It passes up the back, causing various changes in shape. Sometimes the matter may not ascend to the head, but will remain in the back, the result being an enlargement. Such swellings may commence in any size and pass through various stages from round shoulders to pronounced hump-back. But in any case it is always to be regarded as fortunate if the matter does not ascend to the head, since it is here that the most dangerous changes occur. If, however, the matter does finally reach the head, the nape of the neck will become enlarged, and the line of demarcation between the neck and the back of the head will be obliterated. Gradually, the space here will be quite filled with deposited matter. (Figs. 20, 24 and 25.) The head will grow broader towards the crown, and on the forehead an adipose cushion may make its appearance.

Fig. 20.—Back Encumbrance.

Head: somewhat too large.—Forehead: cushioned.—Eyes: dull, compressed.—Nose: too thick in front.—Mouth: somewhat open (not to be seen).—Face: no line of demarcation.—Neck: nape quite filled up; no line of demarcation here.

Head cannot be turned either to the right or left.—Back: shoulders round.
The face may also become affected, but in such case the matter will descend from the crown of the head.

Back encumbrance is nearly always accompanied by piles, and since the hips are generally also affected, there is frequently a staggering gait.

*Should acute diseases occur in cases of back encumbrance, they are always of a serious character*, frequently proving fatal. Usually the only way for the patient to save himself is by the frequent use of cold-water baths, on my system, and by inducing profuse perspiration.

![Figure 21](image)

**Fig. 21.—Back Encumbrance.**

*Head*: too large, bent forwards.—*Forehead*: cushioned.—*Eyes*: somewhat prominent (not well to be seen).—*Nose*: normal.—*Mouth and chin*: somewhat enlarged.—*Face*: no line of demarcation.—*Neck*: nearly as large as the head; no line of demarcation at nape.—*Back*: shoulders round.

Highly febrile diseases generally occur only in children. Adults suffering from back encumbrance rarely experience these crises. Besides, adults are exposed to all the other results of back encumbrance, which are equally dangerous. Once the head has been attacked, nervosity with its accompaniments, such as weakness of memory, absent-mindedness, lack of energy, may follow. The mind may even become completely disturbed. Where there is back encumbrance, aberration of the mind is always to be feared; and it is here in particular that we see the value of the Science of Facial Expression, by means of which the threatening danger may be recognized from the very commencement.
Persons afflicted with back encumbrance are in the first stages mentally active, though there is always a certain amount of restlessness. Children will be precocious, but later will not fulfil the hopes set in them: they grow inattentive and absent-minded. Medical men, however, are unable to discover any morbid symptoms. Adults who are fully aware of their nervous condition are told that their disease is merely imaginary. Indeed, on account of their bloated body and flushed complexion, such persons are often considered as specimens of health.

Encumbrance of the back leads to premature awakening of the sexual instinct, and drives children, as well as youths and young girls, to self-abuse, the result being early impotence and sterility. Persons suffering from back encumbrance are almost without exception incapable of procreation. If, of the two persons having congress, only one suffers from back encumbrance, or if the latter is not far advanced, children may be
Fig. 23.—Back Encumbrance.

(Portrait of the person shown in Fig. 22 in youth.)

Head: size almost normal.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: somewhat too thick; line of demarcation at nape already obliterated.

Fig. 24.—Back Encumbrance (Bust of a Persian).

Head: size normal, but too large at back.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: broken off the bust found.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: too thick; no line of demarcation at nape.
begotten, but will be weakly and indeed, often not viable. A woman so afflicted is liable to miscarriages or premature births; if she bears children, she cannot nurse them.

If back encumbrance with its consequences becomes general in any nation, it is a sure sign that the latter is degenerating and approaching its downfall. It is of extreme interest and importance to observe that the busts of the old Persians (Fig. 24) and Romans (Fig. 25) bear evidence of the existence of dorsal encumbrance. Thus the Science of Facial Expression reveals to us to-day, the reason of the downfall of these nations, despite their high civilization.

Fig. 25.—Back and Side Encumbrance.
(Ancient Roman Bust.)

Head: too large, especially at back.—Forehead: somewhat cushioned.—Eyes: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: too thick; no line of demarcation at nape.

People who are afflicted with back encumbrance, are intellectually inferior, and are never suited, for instance, for conducting diplomatic transactions. For example, the person shown in Fig. 6 is without doubt mentally superior to those shown in Figs. 20 and 21, even though his general education may have been poor.

Back encumbrance is far more common amongst the upper classes than amongst the poor, since it is the former who transgress most in regard to diet.

It is the duty of everyone suffering from back encumbrance, to immediately set about its cure, for the older one grows, the more difficult
is the trouble to cope with. The worst of this kind of encumbrance is, that the person afflicted gradually loses the energy necessary for its cure. As long as the foreign matter is soft and mobile, elimination is comparatively easy; once the matter hardens, however, and so becomes more stationary, much trouble and perseverance is necessary for its removal. Often, in fact, notwithstanding the greatest exertion, cure is then impossible.

Fig. 26.—General Encumbrance, Chiefly on Left Side.

Head: too large, bent to one side.—Forehead: too high, cushioned.—Eyes: restless.—Nose: nearly normal.—Mouth: somewhat open.—Face: no line of demarcation (not well to be seen).—Neck: too thick, especially on the left side.

D. Mixed Encumbrance
(Figs. 8, 18, 19, 26, et seq.)

As already remarked, one kind of encumbrance seldom makes its appearance alone. Usually two or all kinds are found simultaneously and the results of each kind, according to its degree, appear together. Very frequently there is front and side encumbrance at the same time (Figs. 8, 10, 18 and 19), and as often, side and back encumbrance (Figs. 22 and 25); sometimes, even, we find front and back encumbrance simultaneously.

Naturally, the most serious cases are those of persons suffering from general encumbrance of various parts of the body (Fig. 26 et seq., and 39, 40). Such persons are nervous, restless, discontented and whimsical. Should they be attacked by an acute disease—and to such they are
particularly disposed—there is always great danger. On account of the body being full and overloaded, they are often considered to be in first rate health; and since external fever is rarely to be observed in them, people are astonished at their sudden death, and wonder how such a “healthy” person can die so unexpectedly.

As long as the body is bloated (Fig. 28), there is generally hope of cure. The case is worse, however, if there is desiccation and withering up of the body. There is then little aid possible, and even with the most careful treatment there is small chance of recovery. In any case, it depends upon the age and vitality; many persons have sufficient strength even here to expel the foreign matter, whilst those having less vitality are rarely able to do so.

![Fig. 27.—General Encumbrance.](image)

(Back view of the person shown in Fig. 26.)

We here see especially the square shape of the head, and the astonishing thickness of the neck.

Disease of the Internal Organs

As has already been mentioned, the Science of Facial Expression has nothing to do with the usual medical nomenclature. It is therefore not concerned about giving every disease a particular name; nevertheless, it is able to diagnose in general, which of the internal organs are most attacked. We will now enter somewhat into detail as to the symptoms which guide us, and the inferences to be drawn.
From what has been already remarked in this work, it will be seen that of whatever kind the encumbrance may be, the organs of digestion are always affected. It is in these that disease commences, and in proportion as they become saturated with morbid matter, their functional capacity diminishes. It may happen that the person afflicted feels nothing, as chronically morbid conditions of the internal organs seldom cause pain. The digestive organs should always perform their work in such manner, that we are unconscious of their presence. This, how-

Fig. 28.—General Encumbrance.
Head: too large.—Forehead: cushioned.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: too thin.—Mouth: somewhat open.—Face: line of demarcation totally obliterated.—Neck: enlarged all around, rigid; no line of demarcation at nape.

ever, is rarely the case with anyone, or at any rate only with people who spend most of their time in the open air. Most people are subject to slight discomforts arising from stomach or intestines, and they consider themselves fortunate if they do not suffer any great pain in these parts.

Naturally, it is worst in cases where the foreign matter has dried up, in which event we find the digestive organs becoming gangrenous; constipation, or it may be diarrhea, perhaps, resulting. Both these conditions are caused by internal heat. Constipation results upon the mucous membrane of the intestines becoming dry; the faeces cannot then be
Fig. 29.—General Encumbrance.

Head: too large.—Forehead: shiny.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: somewhat too broad.—Mouth: somewhat open.—Face: square, no line of demarcation (not to be seen).—Neck: too thick, rigid; no line of demarcation at nape (not to be seen).

Fig. 30.—General Encumbrance.

Head: too large.—Forehead: almost normal.—Eyes: restless.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: somewhat open.—Face: deformed, broader below than above; no line of demarcation (not to be seen).—Neck: too thick.
Fig. 31.—General Encumbrance.
(Back view of the person shown in Fig. 30).
The immense swelling behind the ears can here be seen, and the rigid and enlarged neck.

Fig. 32.—General Encumbrance.
Head: abnormal, much too wide above.—Forehead: depressed.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: pale.—Neck: rigid, somewhat too thick.
Fig. 33.—General Encumbrance.

Head: too large, too wide above, too narrow below.—Forehead: depressed.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: pale, distorted.—Neck: too thick, rigid.

Fig. 34.—General Encumbrance.

Figure: abnormal, extremely sloping shoulders.—Head: angular, back too high.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: normal.—Face: line of demarcation normal.—Neck: too thick, no line of demarcation at nape.
ejected, lose their moisture and form a hard mass. Diarrhea occurs when the intestines still possess sufficient energy to expel the fecal matter remaining in them; the latter, however, is ejected before it has assumed the proper form. In either case the food is not properly assimilated, and whilst being but inadequately nourished, the system is receiving a constant supply of foreign matter. The result is poverty of blood and consumption of the entire body. The symptoms of consumption are increasing weakness and emaciation, despite the usual

"nourishing" diet recommended in such cases. This is a clear proof that the functional condition of the digestive organs is of more importance than the diet itself. Thus disturbances of the digestion may be inferred at once, no matter of what kind the encumbrance is. In cases of encumbrance of the left side, it may be assumed that it is those parts of the digestive apparatus lying to the left, which are most affected, and that pressing sensations or pains will be experienced there, either intermittently or continually. Where the encumbrance is on the right side, on the other hand, the troubles will mainly be felt there. In back encumbrance, it is principally the back parts of the intestines which suffer,
and, as already stated, hemorrhoids are common. In front encumbrance, the digestive organs also are less affected than in other kinds of encumbrance. The trouble itself may be just as great, that is, there may be the same pains and discomfort caused, but the nutrition will not suffer so much and cure is easy by means of curative crises, or my system of baths and careful living.

*Fig. 36.—Front and Side Encumbrance.*
(Scrofulous Child)

**Head:** too large.—**Forehead:** cushioned.—**Eyes:** compressed.—**Nose:** too thick.—**Mouth:** open.—**Face:** nearly square; no line of demarcation.—**Neck:** too short and too thick.

*Fig. 37.—Front and Side Encumbrance.*
(Scrofulous Child).

**Head:** too large.—**Forehead:** cushioned.—**Eyes:** almost normal.—**Nose:** too thick.—**Mouth:** open.—**Face:** nearly square; no line of demarcation.—**Neck:** too short and too thick.
One of the digestive organs is the liver, which lies to the right, and which in encumbrance of this side of the body is nearly always affected. The complexion then assumes a yellow hue, the liver being unable to secrete the bile from the blood. Encumbrance of the right side, when at the same time the skin is yellowish, in general indicates disease of the liver. A characteristic symptom of disorders of the liver, as indeed of

Fig. 38.—Front and Side Encumbrance. (Consumptive).

Head: size almost normal, below too broad.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: swollen; chronic inflammation.—Mouth: open.—Face: square; no line of demarcation.—Neck: covered with lumps; rigid.

Fig. 39.—General Encumbrance. (Consumptive).

Head: size normal.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: somewhat compressed, dull.—Nose: somewhat too thick.—Mouth: open.—Face: square, bloated; no line of demarcation (not to be seen).
encumbrance of the right side in general, is *profuse perspiration*. All persons so encumbered, perspire readily, which is much to their advantage. Frequently, they suffer from troublesome sweating of the feet, which, unpleasant as it may be, is for such persons exceedingly beneficial, as long as there is foreign matter to be expelled. When this matter has all been ejected, the sweating ceases of itself, its disappearance thus being accompanied by no danger. If it is artificially suppressed by drugs, on the other hand, the results may be serious, as the foreign matter, which is carried off in the perspiration, is then deposited, and the place chosen may be in some vital organ.

The *kidneys* likewise belong to the organs of digestion, and are liable to disease in all cases of encumbrance of the body. Their condition is most readily ascertained from their secretion, urine. Their condition becomes critical in cases of encumbrance of the back and also of the left side, since here the perspiration is inadequate. Soft, watery sacs or pouches then form below the eyes—a sure sign of the presence of disease of the kidneys.

If the digestive apparatus is very much encumbered, the sexual organs, especially in the case of women, also become involved. Usually, however, they only become affected after a considerable time and where the encumbrance is severe. This is evidently a provision of Nature, so that propagation may not be so quickly influenced. In women, diseases of the sexual organs may arise in two ways: through severe encumbrance of the intestinal canal, the uterus may be depressed or forced aside, causing what is known as uterine flexions; or the sexual parts themselves may become encumbered. The latter condition, however, is only found in encumbrance of the back. This kind of encumbrance in the case of women is the cause of sterility, troubles in pregnancy, and difficult parturition. The secretion of milk may also be stopped or decreased, according to the degree of the encumbrance. As already stated, dorsal encumbrance interferes with the propagation of the species.

If the encumbrance in the upper or lower parts of the body increases, and there is not sufficient sweating to remove it, rheumatism is probable. This is particularly so where the encumbrance is on the left side, as the body in such cases does not perspire freely. Thus, if there is *encumbrance of the left side, we have always to expect rheumatism*. But this will only be, when the degree of encumbrance is very considerable; for it is not until the whole body is permeated with foreign matter to the very extremities, that those painful symptoms appear, which are known as rheumatism. This occurs usually when there is a sudden fall in the temperature. The cold causes sudden contraction, and the foreign matter is consequently forced back and accumulates about the joints, giving
rise to much pain. Such rheumatic pains are thus always beyond the joint, never within it. If the pores are opened by a local steam-bath at the part affected, and the deposits thus rendered mobile, the pain will disappear, the morbid matter being partly expelled.

Should the matter not be expelled, however, it will gradually harden, and we have the state known as gout, which is solely the result of un-cured rheumatism. It results also in cases where the rheumatism has been removed by treatment with dry heat. This is no true cure, it is merely a suppression of the diseased condition. Gout is naturally more difficult to cure than rheumatism. Like the latter, it implies encumbrance of the left side. Indeed, whenever we find left-sided encumbrance, we may safely predict rheumatism and gout. The most dangerous cases are those in which there is also back encumbrance and kidney disease; for the kidneys cannot then perform their function properly, wherefore a large quantity of matter remains in the body which would otherwise have been expelled.

In left-sided encumbrance the heart is also usually attacked, particularly where there is a complication with front encumbrance.

Amongst the most dreadful of all diseases are those of the lungs. When the patient feels that the lungs are affected, and when a pulmonary affection is diagnosed by the usual method of medical men, the body has already been severely attacked. By means of the Science of Facial Expression, however, the disease is diagnosed much earlier, and if the proper treatment is adopted in time, it may be cured quite as easily as other forms of disease. As will be clear from what has already been explained, the lungs are never attacked alone; the whole body must first be permeated with morbid matter before the lungs become appreciably affected. Even impure air, as has been before remarked, cannot attack the lungs, unless the interior of the body has been encumbered with foreign matter. It is probable that pulmonary affections arise generally as the result of the medical treatment of some other diseased condition, more especially after fever has been suppressed by drugs. As long as doctors fail to recognize the character of fever, so long this false system of treatment will continue, yielding its evil fruits, one of the most common of which is disease of the lungs.

Foreign matter deposits itself in the lungs from above, only descending from the head and shoulders when these have become heavily encumbered. Sometimes the head remains free and the encumbrance commences directly from the shoulders and neck (Fig. 38). The morbid matter thus travels first from below upwards, and then again from above downwards, towards the internal organs. As the matter descends, it is the apexes of the lungs that are usually attacked first.

Persons developing consumption, it will usually be found, were in
youth full and stout. One would have been able to remark even then considerable pressure upwards, and lumpy formations in the abdomen. The face was flushed and shiny, and gradually assumed a square shape (Figs. 37, 38 and 39). Later on the mouth is no longer kept closed, especially not in sleep. At first this is scarcely to be observed, but gradually the amount the lips are kept apart increases. The nose now becomes somewhat inflamed internally, and chronic nasal and bronchial catarrh makes its appearance. The inside of the nose may even become black, showing an advanced stage of disease. As long as the body is stout, the nose will be enlarged; it will then commence to become thinner, especially at the bridge. The condition is now getting critical. In many cases the head is but little affected, the morbid matter being deposited in the neck; the latter will then increase in length and the shoulders sink.

I repeat, therefore, that a person having a predisposition to pulmonary affections, is usually at first bloated, showing pressure upwards. And it is now already time to commence to combat the incipient disease, particularly in the case of children. All children with large heads (Figs. 37, 38, 48 and 49), that is, all scrofulous children, have the germs of consumption in them. These may be inherited from encumbered parents, or may result from wrong feeding, or even from treatment with drugs during the first months or first years of life.

The body, as a rule, endeavors to expel the foreign matter, and as a result there are often colds and coughs. If these occur very often, or last very long, consumption is always to be suspected. In adults also the system attempts to expel the foreign matter in this way. In frontal encumbrance, it is often successful for a long time, so that persons suffering from this kind of encumbrance, even though consumptive, may attain old age. But where the encumbrance is lateral, and especially dorsal, the vitality rapidly becomes too low to cause and withstand such curative crises. The system may make the attempt to expel the matter by abscesses, ulcers and boils, and sometimes so-called carbuncles form on the back and chest; these if properly treated, will ease the body, a large amount of morbid matter being ejected from the organism in the form of pus. In persons of low vitality, however, the foreign matter contracts, forming nodules, and it is these that make up the so-called tubercles of the lungs. These latter, therefore, are nothing more than abscesses which have not become ripe. They only arise where the vitality is low.

Such tumors cause no pain, so that the patient as a rule has no idea how serious his condition is. The decrease in the bodily powers may be remarked, but as no physical pain is caused thereby, no one imagines how rapidly death is approaching.
All other swellings arise in the same manner, no matter what names they may bear: hemorrhoids, encysted tumors, cancer nodules, etc. Even plague pustules and boils are no exception. In this case likewise, the body is attempting to cleanse itself throughout; the low vitality, however, does not admit of success, hence the tumors.

The commencement of that dread disease leprosy, is also marked by pronounced nodular formations at the extremities. These excrescences form first at those parts where the skin no longer perspires.

Nodular formations of any kind whatsoever, are always a sign that the system is thoroughly disordered, and that the vitality is being lowered, so that the body is partly or wholly unable to produce abscesses or ulcers.

It is generally in severe dorsal encumbrance that these symptoms are found, while in simple frontal encumbrance they seldom occur, as the vitality in such case is less unfavorably influenced.

If, now, we can succeed in raising the vitality, the nodules develop into abscesses, and the health is improved, or the disease even completely cured.

A gentleman had been suffering for years from the eyes and had become nearly blind. On the head there were a large number of nodules, which had been increasing from year to year. He commenced a cure in my institute, by which means the bodily vitality was greatly increased. Large abscesses formed on both cheeks and discharged a quantity of pus. Simultaneously the condition of the eyes much improved, and in short time he could see quite well again, not even being shortsighted.

A young man, 20 years of age, had a considerable number of warts on his hands and face. In summer, he had a chance to be much in the open air. In this way, his body was strengthened, so that without having to make any cure, a curative crisis occurred. An immense abscess appeared on one arm, and for several weeks pus was discharged. To the astonishment of the patient and his friends, the warts on hands and face now disappeared of themselves. The body had here taken the cure up itself, as it were, with an energy, such as is seldom met with.

Very similar to pulmonary consumption in many respects, is leprosy, most common in tropical countries. This disease also is the result of heavy encumbrance, and is frequently only the consequence of some other diseased condition—especially fever and syphilis—which has been treated with drugs. Where syphilis has been suppressed in the usual manner, a cure is rarely possible, since the mercury which the doctors generally employ weakens the healing power of the body in too great a degree.

Naturally, as has already been stated, leprosy is a febrile disease like
any other; for the body attempts to dissolve the nodules and expel the foreign matter. If it succeeds in producing ulcers or abscesses, the nodules disappear simultaneously, and the skin, previously dry and shiny, now again assumes the normal moist and porous condition. If there is not sufficient vitality to produce ulcers, the nodules increase greatly in size; or dry up and undergo necrosis or decomposition, while the remainder of the body continues to live.

Some of the subjects still possess all their limbs in their entirety, but have become emaciated almost to skeletons. Such are, for the most part, hopeless cases, for no cure can here take place of itself, such as is always possible where the body is still well nourished and the foreign matter has not yet begun to dry up and decompose.

Medical men regard this disease as hopelessly incurable, but this is because of their absolute ignorance of the nature of fever and of disease in general. In leprosy, they are unable even to point to apparent cures, for the whole body being encumbered, there is no part remaining to which the foreign matter can be driven. Medical science so-called, therefore exercises its power in a different manner; it has the leper torn from his family and banished to a desolate island. But in spite of the removal of what is regarded as the seat or focus of the disease, leprosy continues to make its appearance, and the doctors’ diagnoses do nothing towards preventing it. Certain bacilli are alleged to be the cause of the disease, but nothing is known of the encumbered condition of the body.

Even a mere tyro in the exercise of the Science of Facial Expression, will immediately recognize the coming danger. It is, indeed, no difficult matter to observe the severe encumbrance of the body which must precede the disease. As a result of the new diagnosis, one is thus in a position to give the subject timely warning and acquaint him with the result of thoughtless procrastination, or total indifference.

There can be no doubt that many lepers could still be saved, if a proper treatment, according to the New Science of Healing, were energetically commenced in time.

Many missionaries are meritoriously taking up the matter and making my method of cure known to lepers; and some extremely satisfactory results have been obtained. This disease comes about in the same way as any other, and must therefore be capable of cure by the same means, so long as the body, as explained above, still possesses sufficient vitality.
THE DIAGNOSIS IN PRACTICE

I HAVE now described to the reader the various symptoms by which disease in general, and special forms of it in particular, may be diagnosed. I propose next to place him in a position to acquire sufficient skill in the application of the Science of Facial Expression, to enable him to practically diagnose patients, more especially himself and the members of his family.

Of course, it is only practice that can make perfect; but skill in diagnosing will soon increase rapidly, provided the practitioner possesses a healthy eye. I would here express the hope, however, that readers will refrain from obtrusively observing others, who do not wish to be diagnosed. Such conduct is most objectionable to society in general, and cannot fail to compromise the Science of Facial Expression.

I will proceed now to detail a number of cases which I have diagnosed in course of my practice, reference being made to the illustrations contained in this work. Certain observations cannot, of course, be reproduced pictorially: such as complexion and tension; and frequently only the encumbrance of one part can be illustrated. The actual observations made are, however, faithfully recorded. After all, the principal point is the conclusion to be drawn in any case.

1. The gentleman represented in Fig. 2 is corpulent; he approaches us with slow, short steps. His carriage is not bad, but the complexion indicates deep-seated disease, being much too red, the skin having a conspicuously shiny appearance. The pronounced obesity tells us at once that the patient is heavily encumbered. The forehead is cushioned with adipose matter, which presses upon the eyes so that the latter appear small and can only be opened with difficulty. We at once observe back encumbrance, the pressure being from the forehead downwards i. e., from behind. The flabby, hanging cheeks show that the head is permeated with foreign matter. The vacant stare causes us to fear that mental aberration is already commencing.

We proceed to a close examination. The neck is almost as thick as the head, so that it is scarcely to be distinguished. It is swollen all round and altogether rigid. The head cannot, thus, be turned from side to side, and can only be slightly raised. The lines of demarcation are wholly absent both at the nape and jaw.

This is, we see, a case of advanced general encumbrance of the whole
body. Yet most people would regard the patient as a strong, healthy man—so little understanding has one to-day for the natural form.

Evidently, the patient has long suffered from excitability and nervousness. Since youth he has been troubled with indigestion and especially constipation. Without doubt, he also suffers from hemorrhoids. He certainly never enjoys undisturbed, refreshing sleep; probably the insomnia has continued for years. Although already mentally paralyzed, he nowhere finds quiet, there being great pressure of matter upwards accompanied by high internal fever. There being encumbrance of the left side also, the perspiration is deficient, this increasing the upward pressure of matter. He is not able to perform any task properly, although still in his best years. He has long been impotent.

Such a person is exposed to every form of disease. Unless a cure is commenced forthwith, the mind will certainly become completely disturbed. A real cure is here hardly possible, especially as the patient lacks all energy. It must be considered a signal success if even an improvement is attained.

II. The gentleman shown in Fig. 7, likewise has a good bearing. His complexion as far as the upper parts of the face are concerned, is tolerably normal, but the appearance of the lower part of the face is grayish and moreover heavy. A glance at the sides shows us that here again we have a case of frontal encumbrance, the facial line of demarcation being wholly obliterated. If the head is directed upwards, the pronounced swelling on the neck is seen, extending to the chin. On turning the head right and left, there is no lateral tension to be observed, proving that the sides are not encumbered. Nor is dorsal encumbrance to be detected.

The patient thus suffers chiefly from the neck, and is greatly troubled by toothache on fall of temperature. Probably, judging by his age, he has lost a number of teeth. The foreign matter has accumulated chiefly in the lower part of the face, but has also to some extent penetrated the upper part, causing loss of hair. There is a certain amount of danger that the eyes may sooner or later be affected.

Since, however, there is only front encumbrance, the patient may be assured of a rapid cure by means of hip and friction sitz baths. He may also, under ordinary circumstances, expect to live to a tolerably old age.

III. Suppose the girl represented in Fig. 11 comes to us to be diagnosed. We first observe the carriage and complexion.

The deportment is by no means good, the head being forwardly inclined. The complexion is pale. The half-closed condition of the eyes, caused by the pressure of foreign matter hither, strikes us. The girl is, as a matter of fact, more or less blind. We see at once that our patient is seriously ill, the head being already heavily encumbered. Let us now
determine what kind of encumbrance it is. A glance at the head suffices to show us that we have here a case of severe frontal encumbrance, for the line of demarcation of the face lies far behind the normal line at the ear. There is but slight dorsal encumbrance, the line of demarcation at the nape being almost normal. When the head is held correctly, this can be seen still more clearly to be the case. We next examine the case more closely by making the patient turn her head upwards; a pronounced swelling is observed, with tension of the neck. On the head being turned from side to side, slight lateral encumbrance is also apparent, the tension, however, being but trifling. The disease of the eyes has been caused by the frontal encumbrance, and we can readily remark with certainty that the whole of the front of the body is encumbered, the abdomen being particularly prominent. The lateral encumbrance is not sufficiently pronounced to cause serious uneasiness.

The eyes have become affected as the result of the increasing encumbrance of the head. Fortunately, however, we can console the patient with the report that her condition can be cured comparatively easily, her case being mainly one of frontal encumbrance.

Naturally, we must not commence a local treatment of the eyes, such as is usually done. On the contrary our aim must be to remove the abdominal deposits; improvement in the condition of the eyes will go on simultaneously and in due time the affection will be cured.

The eruption on the arm will certainly strike the reader. This was caused artificially, being the result of vaccination. The child’s blood had also been thoroughly poisoned by inoculation with tuberculin. This, of course, cannot be ascertained from examination; but as the result of this fact (communicated by the mother), we know that the cure will be delayed.

In spite of this, the vision was restored in a few weeks, the encumbrance of the head having in this time been partly reduced.

IV. The young lady who is represented in Fig. 16 holds her head inclined to the left. From this, we at once conclude that there is encumbrance of the right side; and closer examination shows this to be the fact. The right side of the face is both broader and longer than the left. On the right side, the skin of the face appears shiny; on the other side, it is of normal color.

On the head being turned, we ascertain that the encumbrance is only on the right side and slightly frontal.

We may therefore safely conclude that in soft parts at the right side of the abdomen, there are large deposits of morbid matter, causing pressure at the right side. All the organs lying toward the right side of the body will likewise be affected, so that we may here expect to find
toothache, earache, inflammation of the eyes or megrim. In all acute
diseases, such for instance as inflammation of the throat, the right side
will certainly be first attacked. The perspiration, however, being
normal, the patient will seldom suffer severely from so-called colds.

V. The skilled practitioner will see at once that the carriage of the
man shown in Fig. 17 is abnormal, the left shoulder being higher than
the right. We see also that the head is located too much towards the
right, instead of being in the centre line of the body. The whole of the
left half of the body, in fact, is broader and stouter than the right, as
can be seen. The complexion is pale. The despondent mien of the pa-
tient shows us that he is heavily encumbered with morbid matter.

Close examination reveals to us an extremely severe encumbrance of
the left side. The frontal encumbrance is slight, whilst the back is con-
siderably affected. The right side is unencumbered.

Such pronounced lateral encumbrance indicates exceedingly ad-
vanced encumbrance of the abdomen. There must here undoubtedly
be large swellings, naturally chiefly at the left side, where all kinds of
morbid conditions may be expected. The illustration sufficiently con-
forms this.

The patient without doubt suffers from the heart. He is inclined to
rheumatism; and on account of the high degree of encumbrance, is con-
sequently exposed to a stroke of apoplexy which would occur at the
right side.

In such an advanced stage of encumbrance, complete cure is seldom
possible, and improvement is probably all that can be expected.

VI. In Fig. 20, we have the portrait of a man who appears strong and
well nourished. We remark, however, that his bearing is not upright,
for he advances with the head somewhat forwardly inclined. It is easy
to see that he is too stout and over-nourished. The face is flushed and
shows signs of excitation. There is a pronounced adipose cushion on
the forehead.

We can already see that this is a case of dorsal encumbrance. Closer
examination shows that the nape of the neck is quite filled up with
morbid matter, so that it is impossible to move the head laterally. On
our requesting him to turn his head, he moves the whole body in doing
so. Lateral encumbrance is to be traced at both sides. This is clearly
indicated by the already indurated swellings on each side of the neck.
There is no frontal encumbrance.

Our patient is extremely nervous, and probably no longer capable of
mental labor, or of prolonged physical work. For instance, he will be
unable to concentrate his thoughts sufficiently to follow a lecture; he
will not have the quietude to sit out a concert or theatrical performance,
nor, indeed, to remain long in a room or hall at all. There is great danger of his becoming mentally deranged.

He also suffers from hemorrhoids, in the form of clumps of piles from which the morbid matter proceeds to the back.

This patient can only expect a complete cure after a treatment, according to my system, extending over a number of years. Since the deposits have not yet become much hardened, improvement, however, may be expected in a few weeks, as soon as the head is somewhat freed from matter. For a complete cure, the whole of the dorsal and lateral encumbrance must be removed.

VII. From a first glance at the boy represented in Fig. 38, we observe little that points to disease; indeed, most people would regard him as being in good health. His bearing is good and the complexion is not strikingly sickly, even though it does not display normal freshness of youth. If, however, we recall the normal figure to mind, slight examination is sufficient to show us that the top of the head is somewhat too large.

We proceed to a detailed diagnosis. There is no dorsal encumbrance. The line of demarcation of the face is normal, so that one is almost inclined to say that there is also no frontal encumbrance. Yet inspection reveals to us lumps on the left side of the neck, which become still more obvious when the patient turns his head to one side. If he bends it backwards, we remark in the front considerable tension and also swelling. We thus see that we have here to do with encumbrance of the left side and also of the front of the body.

The patient, then, is more encumbered than we originally suspected; there is pronounced upward pressure of foreign matter and high internal temperature. The morbid matter has to some extent reached the forehead, partly it has settled in the neck, forming tumors. These lumps, we may be sure, are also to be found in greater or less number in the abdomen, particularly on the left side.

The boy without doubt suffers chiefly from palpitation of the heart and defective perspiration. His digestion will consequently be poor, for this is always influenced by the perspiration.

If the morbid matter should ascend still higher on the left side towards the head, megrim, earache and loss of hair on this side will be the result. In the course of years, nodules may form on the head; and the encumbrance being left-sided, rheumatism may subsequently make its appearance. The chest is exposed to danger, since the foreign matter, as we observe, has accumulated about the neck. Whether the matter will first pass to the head or to the chest, cannot be decided, unless we have some definite indication. A dry cough, for instance, would indicate that the lungs are already affected.
Fig. 40.—Front and Side Encumbrance.
(Consumptive).

*Figure*: emaciated, head inclined forward.—*Head*: size normal.—*Forehead*: normal.—*Eyes*: dull.—*Nose*: shape normal, inflamed internally.—*Mouth*: open.—
*Face*: too lean, ashy hue, line of demarcation normal.—*Neck*: too long, rigid, with lumps; line of demarcation at nape normal.—*Chest*: hollow.
Our task is, of course, to drive back the foreign matter, which can be done by reducing the internal temperature by means of baths and suitable diet. The patient being young, and there being no back encumbrance, we can promise a tolerably certain cure. Patience will, however, be necessary, as nodular deposits have already formed and there is likewise lateral encumbrance to be remarked. Simple frontal encumbrance would not require half the amount of trouble and time to cure.

Fig. 41.—Front and Side Encumbrance.

Front view of the person represented in Fig. 40. The square shape of the face and the abnormally long neck will be observed.

VIII. Fig. 40 is the portrait of a man some thirty years of age. The head is pushed forward, the chest hollow. The complexion is pale, dull, lifeless. The face is haggard, and the cheek bones prominent.

These symptoms tell us that the state of nutrition of the patient is exceedingly bad; his system cannot assimilate the food, and the body is wasting away.

Closer examination reveals to us the abnormally long neck, covered with lumps (Fig. 41 shows a front view of the same person.) The encumbrance is here frontal, though the facial line of demarcation has again become normal, due to desiccation of the foreign matter and atrophy of the muscles. On the head being raised, however, we observe
pronounced tension, and nodules become so clearly visible, that there is not the least doubt as to its being a case of front encumbrance. The neck is also highly encumbered at the sides, being much swollen and displaying tension there. It is remarkable that the encumbrance has not penetrated very far upwards, for the forehead is free and the hair healthy and thick.

There is no encumbrance of the back. The foreign matter has settled chiefly in the neck, and thoroughly permeated it both at front and sides. The matter has also been driven downwards, penetrating the lungs, wherefore the chest has become hollow and the shoulders have sunk.

As there is no dorsal encumbrance, the patient is mentally normal, and the condition being chronic, he experiences no pain, the countenance being therefore tranquil. He is one of those patients who hope for recovery until the last moment. We will not rob the patient of this hope, but we know that for him there is little chance of cure. Improvement, however, can certainly be expected.

It is unfortunate that the patient's condition has not been recognized earlier. A year or two before, cure probably would have been quite possible.

IX. As the little boy, shown in Figs. 49 and 50, approaches us, we remark at once that his head is abnormally large and inclined forwards and the face flushed. The neck is obviously too short. Exact examination reveals general encumbrance, which has proceeded from all sides towards the eyes. The abdomen is also much too large, as the Figures show. Many people would consider him a particularly well developed child, but we know that he must be diseased through and through. That the eyes are seriously affected can be easily seen. As a matter of fact, the child was nearly blind when brought to me. He is shown in the illustrations after a month's treatment; his abdomen at the commencement was much more prominent and the pressure towards the eyes far more pronounced, so that a photograph could not be taken.
REMOVAL OF ENCUMBRANCE

The removal of the encumbrance, the expulsion of the foreign matter from the body—this is the only rational method of treating disease. To merely drive the morbid matter from one part of the body to another, to confine it, and allow it to dry up: all this is no cure, but simply suppression of symptoms.

It is this latter course that is taken by orthodox medical practitioners, as I have already repeatedly explained. The other systems of cure are more or less—sometimes unconsciously—directed to really removing the cause of disease; the success attained is very variable.

The most effective system, I have explained in detail in my handbook of the science of healing diseases without drugs and without operations, and it is to this work that I must refer the reader for full particulars.

What I would here add, however, is first, a proof that cure is always synonymous with disappearance of the encumbrance. The sense of recovery, it is true, will generally occur before the encumbrance has entirely vanished; nevertheless, as observations clearly show, this sensation of cure depends wholly upon the decrease of the foreign matter. By means of the Science of Facial Expression we can ascertain whether the cure is complete, or whether there has been only a considerable improvement effected.

Figs. 43 and 44 show a lady suffering from front and side encumbrance. She had for ten years tried all kinds of cures in order to get rid of the tumors on the neck. Finally she decided to try my system and had the satisfaction of attaining her purpose after 2½ years treatment. Fig. 44 shows the patient after this cure. Not only have the tumors disappeared, but also other symptoms of disease. Thus the face has lost the anxious look, the cheeks have become fuller, the mouth is closed, whereas formerly the patient habitually kept it open, the neck has become normally round and smooth. The complexion, formerly pale, is now fresh. Until the cure, the digestion had always been bad, whilst it now leaves nothing to be desired. Instead of a burden, life has become a joy, and the features have been greatly beautified.

Thus not merely those symptoms, to remove which the treatment was commenced, but also other morbid symptoms have disappeared. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, if the morbid matter were once expelled from the system.
Fig. 42.
(See Fig. 43.)

Fig. 43.—Front and Side Encumbrance.
(The same person as shown in Fig. 42.)

Head: size normal.—Forehead: normal.—Eyes: normal.—Nose: normal.—Mouth: open.—Face: too lean; line of demarcation obliterated.—Neck: covered with large lumps; line of demarcation at nape normal.
Figs. 45 and 46 illustrate also a striking change which a patient attained by following my system of treatment. A letter from this gentleman, I print below. I would first remark, however, that Fig. 45 shows the patient suffering from general encumbrance. He was then troubled with intense nervosity and was in danger of any day falling a victim to some acute form of disease. Fig. 46 shows him considerably less encumbered. He is here somewhat too thin, but in time, in spite of his age, the body will no doubt acquire the necessary roundness. Healthy flesh will then take the place of diseased, flabby masses.

Fig. 44.—Normal Figure.
Represents the person shown in Figs. 42 and 43 after 2½ years' treatment.

I may explain that the treatment described in the accompanying letter was not especially prescribed by me. The patient proceeded in his own way after reading my handbook already referred to. I should have deemed the treatment too rigorous for a man so advanced in years, but at any rate the body appears to have come through all the crises successfully.

The gentleman writes:

Dear Mr. Kuhne:

For weeks, months and quarter years, my fingers have been itching to write to you, but what with the constant treatment, baths and fine weather, I have not been able to get so far. My photograph, however, now affords another, and practical, reason why I should write, and so I will not delay any longer.
But before going into details, I would mention two facts, otherwise, perhaps, you may not be able to call me to mind:

(1.) I called upon you about the middle of February 1890.
(2.) I wore a full beard at that time, so that I naturally looked somewhat other than now.

I have pleasure in forwarding you two photographs, neither of which, in order not to alter the features in any way, has been retouched either in the negative or positive. The first photograph was taken towards the end of September 1889, just after I had been dismissed as fully cured from Dr. K.'s allopathic sanatorium in U., after four months' indescribable treatment. But who, but a madman, after

Fig. 45.—General Encumbrance.

Head: too large.—Forehead: cushioned.—Eyes: compressed.—Nose: too thick.—Mouth: open.—Face: line of demarcation obliterated.—Neck: too thick.—Shoulders: sloping.

looking at this photograph could take me for well! It is enough to make one laugh, were the matter not sad enough to weep over. The second photograph has been taken after exactly 3½ years' treatment and diet, according to Kuhne's system. If anyone has ever strictly followed the Kuhne cure and diet, it is I; and I can only express my satisfaction at the result. The complete changes and the differences shown by the two photographs are scarcely to be believed. The latter are at your entire disposal. If you wish to publish them in any journal, or in a future edition of your work, I give my full consent, and shall be glad to send you a faithful report of the course of my Kuhne cure and diet (the latter in strict accordance with the principles set forth in your handbook), for I have conscientiously kept a diary throughout. I still take three friction sitz-baths daily, each lasting 30-40 minutes, the first at about 6 a.m. From 8-10 a.m. I take a walk, if
possible barefoot, varied with gymnastic exercises on Schreber's system, in a sunny wood, clad only in shirt and trousers. From 9 or 10 till 11 o'clock I give lessons, sitting at an open window, or draw in the open air. From 11-12 friction sitz-bath; 12-1 dinner; 1-2 rest in garden; 2-4 or 5 teaching, or drawing outside. From 5-6 or 7 another walk. At 7 o'clock friction sitz-bath. At 9 o'clock to bed. On Tuesday and Wednesday from 7.30-9.30 I have to conduct an evening drawing class. On these two days I take a friction sitz-bath (lasting half an hour) both before and after the class. Diet from January 1890 to August 1st 1892, 3 meals daily. Mornings and evenings: wholemeal bread, wholemeal and fruit, principally apples and grapes; dinner: vegetables, farinaceous foods and fruit, as in the morning. The fruit I always ate raw, never stewed. From August 1st 1892, likewise three meals daily, but all food uncooked; mornings and evenings as hitherto; noon: vegetables of all kinds, uncooked, except the potatoes, which were half cooked and flavored with lemon-juice, in the form of salad; instead of wholemeal bread, raw wholemeal. From January 1st, 1893 to August 1st, 1893 two meals daily: morning: nothing (as I worked less); noon: raw vegetables with lime-juice, wholemeal or, on account of my teeth now and again proving unequal to the work—wholemeal bread or cake and raw fruit; evening: wholemeal and fruit (raw). Since August 1st, 1893, up to the present date, I take two meals daily: morning, wholemeal and fruit or wholemeal bread and fruit; noon, as above: raw vegetables, wholemeal and raw fruit; evening nothing.

The result of this cure can be seen from the enclosed photograph. I will add nothing more, as the likeness speaks for itself—except the remark that I formerly was tolerably bald; now the hair has again grown and entirely covers the part. My body has changed so much, that within the three and a half years I have re-

Fig 46.

Represents the person in Fig. 45, after 3½ years' treatment. Particulars concerning his case are given in the accompanying account.
quired five new outfits, from boots to hat. And what really sounds incredible, at the age of 55 I got a new molar (backmost). If it did not remain long, it came out, without trouble, after about a year—at any rate, it grew—which without the Kuhne cure and diet would not have been the case.

During the vacation here in X., I take a sun, air and light bath every fine day, and find it does me much good. Unfortunately I cannot continue this at home, as my professional duties especially prevent it. I will now conclude, again remarking that I place the accompanying photographs entirely at your disposal and shall be most happy to furnish you with any further information regarding the course of my cure. With sincere thanks for your cure, and with kind regards to you and your family, I remain,

Yours sincerely, N.
INCREASING THE VITALITY

In order to procure for the system the strength necessary for restoration to health, it is absolutely essential to utilize every factor which may assist us in attaining our end. Every method of treatment which aims at removing foreign matter from the system, requires a certain amount of vitality, and my method is no exception to the rule. Where nodular deposits are to be found in the body, it is a sign that the vitality has already been seriously lowered, otherwise the matter would not have thus become indurated. In attempting a cure, we must now do everything possible to raise the enfeebled vitality, and at the same time avoid everything that may tend to lower it.

I cannot here enter into an explanation of the nature of vitality; what we have here to consider is the question as to how we can maintain, or restore it.

We create new vital force every day by means of the food we consume, under which must, of course, be included the air we breathe.

Thus food plays a most important part in maintaining or raising the vitality, wherefore we must in eating pay attention to every factor which may exert an influence.

I shall therefore treat the question of nutrition exhaustively, answering four questions:

1. In what manner must our food be assimilated?
2. What shall we eat?
3. Where shall we eat?
4. When shall we eat?

1. **In what manner must our food be assimilated?**

The body endeavors to extract from the food consumed all those materials which are necessary for building up the system and assisting the bodily activity. Such material is extracted from the food and assimilated by the process of digestion. For us, it is unnecessary to consider the various separate steps in the digestive process, since we have to regard the process as a whole. The process is without doubt a continuous one, so long as there is material present in the system to be digested. It commences immediately we take food into the mouth and commence to chew it; it ends, so far as one part of the food is concerned,
with the ejection of such as excrement, whilst that part remaining in the system is still further assimilated, in arteries, lungs, liver, etc., the last remnants being finally expelled through skin and kidneys. The body must regulate the activity itself. If this is not so, it is a mistake to try and influence any part for itself. The bodily activity is a whole, and any disturbance of it whatever, signifies irregularity of the whole process. A disordered digestive system again, like every disorder whatsoever, implies disturbance of the whole body.

Thus by the digestive process the body assimilates all the material necessary for health. The process is, so to say, one of distillation, by means of which the extracts are obtained. There is, however, no other process which can be really said to be the same as that of digestion. All comparisons are more or less imperfect, the digestive process being a most comprehensive one. It is wholly an error to endeavor to relieve the digestive organs of any part of their work: this is simply to weaken them and, moreover, human skill has not yet succeeded, and never will succeed, in artificially imitating the process of digestion.

If the digestion has been debilitated, our sole task must be to provide the most favorable conditions possible for restoration of the function; and more food must not be supplied to the system than it can conveniently deal with. If we regulate the digestion in a natural manner, we shall be able in time to strengthen the body, and the vitality will be raised simultaneously.

I will now enter into an explanation of the conditions to be observed.

2. What shall we eat?

This question I have dealt with at some length in my handbook of the New Science of Healing, but I may here again call attention to a few points in particular.

The food we eat must be that which our nature demands. That which is unnatural, we must stringently avoid. I therefore advocate a non-flesh diet, for flesh-eating is unnatural (see my work “The New Science of Healing”).

The fact that we have teeth for masticating our food, proves that our diet should principally consist of solid food—though I do not by any means recommend the so-called “dry-diet”—and those suffering from indigestion would do well to observe this. It is precisely dyspeptics who cannot properly digest liquid food, and they are in error in believing that soups, milk, coffee, tea, cocoa, wines, beer, etc., can be of service to them.

In the course of treatment of a large number of dyspeptic patients, I have gained much valuable experience which I will here relate.
Cooked food is always more difficult of digestion than is raw food. Food in the course of development is the most easy to digest; food which is quite mature, or on the point of commencing to decay, is much more difficult to assimilate. Unripe fruit and young leaves are therefore the foods which dyspeptics will most easily and quickly be able to digest. Much of such food cannot be consumed, for the body indicates at once when sufficient has been eaten, and it is then time to stop.

At first unripe fruit is apt to cause diarrhea, for being readily digested it expels the other material at the same time. This, however, will soon pass over and such fruit will then materially aid in regulating the digestion. Unripe fruit is best when picked direct from the tree, as through lying it loses in value. For this reason, home fruits are to be preferred to foreign, since the latter, through the long voyage, lose in digestibility.

In general, we may say that nature produces the most appropriate food for people in the locality where they are living. For instance, the attempt has been made to transport the food of more southerly regions to the Esquimos for the purpose of improving their general condition and consequently their health. It was soon found, however, that the imported food undermined their health still more.

If any region produces no food suitable for man, it is a sign that such place is unfit for human habitation. The regions of the frigid zones may be reckoned as such; and as a matter of fact no Esquimo is ever really healthy, or ever attains any great age.

The group of Esquimos shown in Fig. 47 appears, it is true, to consist of well-nourished persons; in point of fact, however, they are one and all heavily encumbered. Unfortunately, this cannot well be seen from the illustration, which was taken by an amateur. The vitality of the Esquimos is very low, and at a not very distant period they will probably have died out.

And how can it be otherwise? They are compelled to live almost exclusively upon flesh. It is true, they eagerly consume any fresh plants which the ground produces, during the short period it is not frozen, but such are not sufficient to counterbalance the injury done by the consumption of unnatural food otherwise, even though it may aid in improving matters. Those Esquimos who live on the coast and eat much fish are less encumbered, boiled fish being less injurious than other flesh, especially that of fattened cattle.

The inhabitants of the temperate zones are more fortunate and our spring affords us opportunity of increasing the digestive power, thus raising the vitality, by the consumption of fresh plants, leaves and fruits. These foods are usually regarded as being of no value at all to human beings; but this view must be attributed to total ignorance of the laws of life.
One material I must especially mention as being apparently required by the human body, a material which would seem to be wholly useless to the system, and yet undoubtedly aids digestion—this material is sand. In their natural condition, there is always a certain amount of sand adhering to foods, and this despite thorough washing is not altogether removed. Such washing is in many respects beneficial, but at the same time it deprives us of a substance highly important to the body.

Animals consume sand instinctively and become ill if they cannot get it. We have only to instance hens and canaries, etc., whose plumage soon becomes rough and ragged if they are deprived of sand. Ostriches, with their magnificent feathers, inhabit the desert; in ostrich-farms where sand is not so plentiful, their feathers lose in beauty. The best food may be given, but without sand the condition of the feathers cannot be improved. And for man also a certain amount of sand appears to be a necessity. It is therefore decidedly better to eat wholemeal, and bread made from such, than to consume fine flour, white bread and the like, for there are always small particles of sand adhering to the outer covering of the grains of corn.

After carefully observing animals, I have commenced a series of experiments to ascertain what influence the consumption of small quantities of sand has on human beings. The results have been so satisfactory, that I feel called upon to publish them. I first selected the purest sand I could get, that is sea sand, although probably good river sand would have answered the same purpose. The sand was procured from the coast of the German Ocean and was so fine that it could be swallowed without difficulty. It is interesting to know that such sand even has a disinfecting influence. The following experiment may be made: In a room where the air has been fouled by burning cotton-wool, or milk, heat a few handfuls of sea sand on a glowing iron. It is astonishing how quickly the smell will disappear. The window should be kept closed during the experiment, in order that the full effect of the sand may be better observed.

In sandy regions, the air is always pure, sand acting as nature's disinfectant. If the sand is to any extent mixed with slime, the effect will not be so great.

We may now ask whether sand may not exercise a similar influence internally by destroying foul gases and matter generally; whether it may not, to speak figuratively, dry up the swamp in which the dreaded bacilli thrive.

The numerous experiments which I have conducted with a view to ascertaining the effect of sand, all speak to its high value. I may here give a striking instance.

A lady had from youth suffered from constipation, various remedies
having been tried without effect. At 50 years of age the complaint became so troublesome, that her condition was really dangerous. No purgative was of any avail and sometimes for weeks—once even for 5 weeks, as she said—the bowels failed to act. When she came to me, I ordered her 4-5 friction and hip baths daily, and a diet of wholemeal and acid fruits. This treatment seldom fails in constipation, but here it was insufficient. I therefore experimented by administering two to three times a day a pinch of sea sand directly after the meal. The result was rapid and successful beyond expectation. Even on the second day the bowels opened. The stool at first was in the form of black, hard, spherical masses, becoming in time, however, absolutely normal. The baths and diet prescribed had been adhered to.

The sand, we see, here exercised a most satisfactory effect; and it is certainly a natural means of maintaining the digestion, or aiding in restoring it.

The orthodox practitioner, of course, will deny that sand can have any effect, as it is almost insoluble, at most traces of it being assimilated. He will endeavor to determine precisely, by the aid of chemistry, the materials necessary for building up the body. He will finally decide the various constituents, giving amount and weight, and would like to lay down exactly how much of each should be consumed daily. Woe to him who delivers himself to dietetical treatment thus based on theory! The attempt has even been made to procure the nutritive constituents of the food as pure as possible, presenting them in the form of an extract to the system. This is a gross error. The body not only requires material; its organs must also perform work, since it is only through their activity, that they can become healthy and remain in order. The organs of digestion must themselves obtain the extracts from the food, thus making blood, flesh, bone, sinew, hair, etc., and digestive juices, such as acids and alcohol. The necessary constituents are all contained in sufficient quantity in natural foods, and the body has only to possess the requisite power to distil them. The body must also generate gases to regulate the motion of the foods and conduct them downwards. Were there no sufficient generation of gases, obstructions would take place and the intestines would become wholly incapacitated, the matter would then probably pass upwards and headaches would result. Such irregularities, however, can only occur when the body is already encumbered, or when unnatural food is consumed.

I must devote some remarks to the feeding of children. For infants, the only natural food is the mother's milk, and children unable to get it are under a great disadvantage and will certainly become encumbered with morbid matter. Fig. 48 shows a child who was nursed by his mother. Compare with this the children shown in Figs 49 and 50, who
were brought up artificially. The head in each case is far too large and the abdomen much too protrusive. Such children are nearly always precocious. It is characteristic of the times that there are now so many infant prodigies, exhibiting in the most tender years astounding intellectual capacity. The poor little creatures are greatly to be pitied: for a time they serve as exhibits, and the deluded parents are usually quite proud of them. But none of such children fulfil the high hopes set in them, for precocity is a morbid symptom. Precocity is found when, through extreme pressure towards the brain, there is an unbalanced development of the latter. If one or another part is encumbered, such is stirred to activity. Phrenologists also speak of such partial development, but they fail to recognize that it is morbid, since they are ignorant of the cause.

I have found children who at 7 years of age would converse with the understanding of a person of twenty; yet at the latter age such children will usually be far behind their companions. This applies also to musical prodigies, who at first cause the greatest sensation, but in the course of years disappear from memory, not having had the necessary talent to become true artists.
3. Where shall we eat?

This question may appear superfluous, but it is not. As already remarked, much depends upon the lungs being properly fed. Good, pure air is quite as indispensable for life and for raising the vitality as is good food. When eating, we involuntarily breathe deeply and the lungs receive much air; air is also swallowed and conducted to the stomach. Now it is by no means a matter of indifference whether this air is good or bad. It is best to eat out of doors, if the weather permits; at any rate, the room should be light, sunny and well ventilated.

This is of special importance in the case of invalids, who are endeavoring to raise their lowered vitality. Adherence to natural elements plays an important part in the quest for health.

\[\text{Fig. 49.—General Encumbrance.}\]

\begin{itemize}
  \item Figure: thick and clumsy.
  \item Head: too large.
  \item Forehead: cushioned.
  \item Nose: too thick.
  \item Mouth: open.
  \item Neck: too short and thick; line of demarcation at neck missing.
  \item Abdomen: much too prominent.
  \item Arms and legs: much swollen.
\end{itemize}

The child was brought up on sterilized milk, and when 1 year and 9 months old, could still scarcely sit alone.
4. When shall we eat?

This question must be gone into in detail. In general, we may say that one should eat when hungry. But we have it in our power to so regulate our manner of living that we can, as it were, postpone our hunger. Most people live so unnaturally, that hunger is experienced at wrong times, and moreover there is not then a healthy appetite. If we regard the animals, we find that they nearly all show most signs of hunger in the

Fig. 50
General Encumbrance.
A child of three years seen from front and side.

*Figure*: heavy, awkward.—*Head*: too large.—*Forehead*: extremely cushioned.—*Eyes*: much compressed, nearly blind.—*Neck*: line of demarcation missing, head scarcely to be turned.—*Abdomen*: hangs down, loaded with foreign matter.—*Arms and legs*: thick, but stiff and inflexible.—This child was also brought up on sterilized milk.

*morning* and take their chief meal then. There is a very good reason for this, traceable to the effect of the sun.

The day is divided into two parts, an animating and a tranquillizing period. The period of animation commences with the rising sun, which awakens the whole of nature to renewed activity. The influence of the morning sun on plants is well known to every gardener and countryman. Trees which receive no morning sun bear little or no fruit. If in the morning the sun only shines upon some parts of the tree, it will usually be found that it is only on such parts that fruit will grow. Nor
can man withdraw from the sun's influence, try as he may. If he obeys the call of nature, rises early and hastens into the open air, he will immediately experience the beneficent and animating effect of the sun's rays.

Naturally, he must also observe the monition of the period of tranquillization, which commences the moment the sun has passed the meridian, that is at noon. The effect of this period is to gradually cause the activity to decrease and flag, until finally the setting sun brings rest and quietude, and mankind like the animals yearns for sleep.

During the period of animation, therefore, we are excited to activity, the body is strengthened and invigorated. The tranquilizing period relaxes, the body becomes fatigued and there is a desire for rest. This extends also to the organs of digestion. In the morning, digestion is better than in the afternoon, and towards evening, it will become still weaker.

From this, it follows that food should principally be eaten in the morning and early part of the day, and that in the afternoon only small quantities should be consumed. Invalids especially must observe this, for here they have a means of utilizing their vitality as far as possible and of restoring it to the normal.

It may be objected that persons who are ill rarely have any appetite in the morning, and that without hunger, they cannot be expected to eat. Such absence of appetite in the morning, however, is a sure sign that the organs of digestion are either very weak, or have been compelled to do their work at the wrong time. Our modern system of illumination has brought it about that we too often turn night into day. So magnificent are the achievements of civilization, that we too often use them to our disadvantage. It is therefore no wonder that nervosity has gained the upper hand and caused the present century to be styled the "age of nervousness." But it is not the age that brings neurasthenia, but our manner of living, which is such as to favor dorsal encumbrance in particular.

The meals are taken much too late, and indeed, in many circles the evening meal is taken at a time when one should properly long have been in bed. Food consumed at so late an hour cannot be thoroughly digested, and taxes the digestive apparatus to such an extent, that the latter has not recovered by the morning, so that there is no appetite experienced. Furthermore, during the night, the body will not have enjoyed any real rest, as the undigested food excites it to work, wherefore in the morning there is, perhaps, more fatigue than there was the night before.

It requires but a little determination to change all this, and persons who are ill, must cultivate this energy if they wish to be cured.
Let anyone try going to bed without supper one night, or, at any rate, after but a very light meal, and there will certainly be hunger felt in the morning. Of course, it will be necessary, in following this plan, to change the entire manner of living. Many find it difficult to accustom themselves to going to bed early. It is all a matter of custom, however. Rise early and do not be hindered by any tired feeling. In the evening there will certainly be the desire to retire early to rest, and the body will accustom itself to the natural system of living sooner than one would expect.

We must arrange to do all our work as far as possible during the period of animation, this, and not the period of tranquillization being that intended for labor. It is during the former period alone, too, that that act should be performed, which is of such importance for the human race—the act of procreation. The fecundation will then be more complete and the fruit itself beneficially influenced. And when we remember that it is a matter of procreating a better and healthier generation, it should be the endeavor of everyone to secure the best conditions. It has frequently occurred that men who have believed themselves impotent, because in the period of tranquillization their body had not the necessary vigor to impregnate, have found that during the period of animation they were normally capable of begetting. The essential difference existing between the two periods is here very clearly seen. But even normally healthy persons are advised to abstain from performing the sex act at night, as it is then weakening for the body, and the cares of business, vexation and irregular living all exert an unfavorable influence upon the fruit. And who is not prepared to avoid all that will be injurious to his children! If those who live unnaturally only have sex commerce in the morning, the results of their false manner of living will not be transmitted so directly to the embryo, since the body during the night partly recovers its strength. Consider, for instance, the baneful results of alcoholism. A child procreated in a condition of semi-intoxication will nearly always prove mentally sluggish and may even become imbecile. Other offences against nature may perhaps be followed by less disastrous results, but they are always attended by evils of one kind or another.

I therefore repeat that the vitality can be maintained longer and restored more quickly, if we observe these periods of animation and tranquillization. We must so order our life that we do the most important duties in the morning and consume the principal meal then, so that we may in the afternoon gradually relax our energy and in the evening retire early to bed.

Acute diseases are more malignant during the period of tranquillization, because the body cannot then offer so much resistance. Who has
not remarked that fever always increases towards evening? This is because the other bodily functions have now become weaker.

But also the year as a whole, has a period of animation and of tranquillization. The former commences as the summer solstice is approached, and there appears to have been an instinctive feeling amongst various nations to celebrate a great festival to commemorate the event.

Even amidst frost and cold the period of animation makes its influence felt, spring being the season where its power is everywhere clearly experienced. Its influence on the trees is easy to be remarked. If timber is felled in autumn, it is good and strong, but if not felled till February, or later, it will not keep, but is soon destroyed by insects.

During the period of animation, we notice signs of quickening throughout the whole range of nature. The animals become lively and active and have their breeding time at this period. Plants bud and grow with vigor. The period of animation is a time of growth and progress.

The flowers, too, have quite a different odor now than during the period of tranquillization, and some kinds of plants, like the rose, towards the end of summer and in autumn, never produce such exquisitely perfumed flowers as in spring and early summer.

Once the sun has reached its highest point and commences to descend, the period of tranquillization rapidly sets in. The animals become quieter, in the vegetable world there is no longer such active growth, and generally speaking only those fruits are ripened which were formed during the preceding period.

During the period of tranquillization, the so-called epidemic diseases make their appearance, more often than during the period of animation; for fever now, as in the daily period of tranquillization, finds resistance offered by the body.

Animals in a state of nature now have less desire for food, and on the approach of cold, become so weak, that such scanty food as can then be obtained, suffices to sustain the body. The digestive power gradually becomes weaker during the period of tranquillization and men also should therefore consume less food. It is therefore quite correct to keep fasts in winter. Unfortunately, we act just in the contrary manner: in winter we celebrate all manner of festivals, and the doctors even preach to us the necessity of consuming more food at this season in order that we may be able to withstand the cold—an error which is accompanied by grievous results. A glance at the animals in nature ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of everyone. Keepers and foresters know well that in winter, animals must not receive too much food if they are to remain healthy.

In the tropics, where the relative position of the sun undergoes but
little change, the moon appears to exercise a stronger influence. There
the period of animation alternates with that of tranquillization twice a
month; the daily change is naturally the same as with us. It has been
observed in the tropics that timber felled whilst the moon is waxing
does not keep, whereas that felled whilst the moon is waning, is greatly
superior in this respect. We have here, then, the same phenomenon as
we observe with regard to the course of the year.

What may be the explanation of these phenomena?

I have thought out an explanation; whether it is correct or not, re-
 mains to be decided. I here give it merely as an hypothesis. I repeat
therefore, that the following is merely a theory, which does not neces-
sarily belong to this work, but which I do not wish to withhold from my
readers.

The phenomena of periods of animation and tranquillization must
have the same cause as those of day and night, summer and winter.
They depend, as everyone knows, upon the sun and the motion of the
earth. We are all accustomed to regard the sun as directly bestowing
light and heat. This, in my opinion, is an error; probably the earth
generates light and heat itself through its rotation. Naturally the sun
exerts an influence, probably transmitting to us some kind of magnetic
rays; and it is through the intense friction between these and the earth
that light and heat are produced, which are then radiated by the earth.
It is well known that both heat and light decrease rapidly, the higher
we ascend. If the heat and light rays came directly from the sun, they
would, however, exercise their influence at elevations also, especially
when a solid body is there to absorb them. The earth is quickly able to
warm the air; why should not the sun be equally well in a position to do
so, if it really radiates heat?

If, on the other hand, the earth itself generates light and heat, it is
clear that these must be most intense where the rotation, and therefore
the friction, is greatest, i. e., at the tropics. At the poles, the friction is
practically zero and there we find cold and torpor. The cold would be
even more intense, were not heat transmitted by the air from warmer
terrestrial regions. In this manner, it is also clear why we have only one
torrid, two temperate and two frigid zones.

Figs. 52 and 53 represent the earth, the arrow showing the direction
of rotation; \( a \) may indicate our point of observation. The solar rays
always travel in the same direction parallel to one another, but the
earth alters its position. Fig. 52 shows the position of the earth when
the sun (for us at \( a \)) has just risen; Fig 53 shows its position when the
sun is setting.

It is easy to see that the friction against the magnetic rays in the
morning, when they meet us, must be much greater than in the after-
noon, when they follow us. The action of the rays meeting us will therefore be much more pronounced.

The action might well be illustrated by means of a grindstone. If we hold the edge of the blade being ground pointing against the direction of rotation, the effect of the revolving stone will be much greater than if we turn the blade so that its edge points in the direction of rotation.

The earth may also, in respect to its motion, be compared to an immense dynamo, the rotating portion of which rubs against the so-called brushes, which conduct the electricity to produce useful results.

Perhaps some may object that usually the heat is more intense in the afternoon than during the morning. The reason for this is simply that the heat generated is conserved and increased by that which is still being generated. The increase, however, when there is absence of wind, will be much less during the afternoon than during the morning. The

![Fig. 52](image1)

![Fig. 53](image2)

wind may blow the hot or cold air from other regions, and so change the conditions; observations must therefore be made on calm days.

The force of rotation of the earth also makes its influence felt. During the period of animation, the magnetic rays, since they meet us, exercise a greater effect than during the period of tranquillization, and excite us to activity. We should order our life accordingly.

With us also, the effect continues for a certain time, so that it is not till the afternoon that we gradually notice the decrease in energy.

If, however, we compare our vigor in the morning with our capacity for work in the afternoon, we notice a striking difference. The repose at night is not the sole reason of the matutinal vigor, which enables us to perform all kinds of mental and physical labor much more easily. Were this so, then a good sleep at noon would have the same effect, which, however, is by no means the case. In my opinion, the cause is doubtless to be found in the same power which generates light and heat, and it is a grievous error, by artificial means to war against the immutable laws of nature.
THE SCIENCE OF FACIAL EXPRESSION IN RELATION TO PHRENOLOGY

As phrenology also concerns itself with the shape of the human head, I will here add a few words concerning its relation to the Science of Facial Expression.

Phrenology starts with the assumption that each part of the brain is the seat of some particular mental faculty. If, then, any part be abnormally prominent, the faculty located there is supposed to be correspondingly developed.

The brain is normally so formed, that no single important faculty preponderates, and it is only when the head becomes encumbered that this can occur. The first result of any encumbrance is always to stimulate, as can be seen especially in case of precocious children; later, however, activity is obstructed by the morbid matter. It is worthy of remark that, in point of fact, persons suffering from frontal encumbrance, are frequently those in whom benevolence, reverence, faith, hope, etc., the seat of which, according to the phrenologist, is in the front part of the brain, are markedly developed. Persons in whom the encumbrance is wholly frontal, are also just those who have tact and are fond of society. Those afflicted with back encumbrance, on the other hand, shrink from any calling in which they are compelled to have much social intercourse with others, and if compelled to follow such an occupation, are driven to despair.

The phrenologist has observed the occurrence of one-sided mental activity, but he does not understand the reason of it. The Science of Facial Expression, however, can instruct him, at all events, to some extent. Unequal development of the brain results from encumbrance of any kind. From this, it follows that this unbalanced mental state may be again rendered normal by removal of the encumbrance. And this is a matter of great importance where dangerous passions or tendencies have resulted from irregular mental development, e. g., rage, depression, impulse to suicide, lack of energy. It is often thought that these characteristics are the outcome solely of the age in which we live, and regret is expressed that they appear also in children. This, however, is erroneous; the cause lies in the diseased physical conditions everywhere prevailing, and which, unfortunately, are not yet sufficiently recognized by those persons who command public attention.
CONCLUSION

MANY readers may consider that the explanations given in this work are not sufficiently scientific. My aim, however, has been to write plainly and practically, so as to make myself intelligible to all. This does not render the subject-matter in itself unscientific.

What, indeed, is science, but a collection of experiences, which men have reduced to order and put upon a clear basis? But everybody is free to gather experience, whether he belongs to a particular fraternity or not; and whether he has been trained in this branch or that. Indeed, it has often been shown that the so-called amateur or layman, observes in a different manner from the “specialist,” and strikes out on new lines to arrive at the truth. The professional man, on the other hand, trained on hard and fast principles, continues to jog along the old familiar paths. This work is the result of thirty years of observation, and the conclusions drawn have been proved correct in thousands of cases. I am far from asserting that I have attained perfection; but at all events, I can say, with a good conscience, that that which I offer, has been well tried, and has stood the test.
PRINCIPLES
OF
ELECTRO-MEDICINE
ELECTRO-SURGERY
AND
RADIOLOGY

By ANTHONY MATIJACA, M.D., D.O., N.D.
THERE are many large volumes published on the subject of Electro-Medicine and Electro-Surgery which are very valuable for reference to those who are familiar with the principles of this subject; but as far as the writer is aware, there is no book published which explains briefly, in a practical manner, all the essential points, from which the student and practitioner can easily acquire the knowledge of this comparatively new, but thoroughly rational and scientific method of treatment, which can assist the body in the performance of its physiological functions. On this account, the writer has decided to prepare this work.

Although this work is not a complete treatise on the subject, realizing that a successful electro-therapist must be an expert electrician, as well as a good physician, it was the writer's aim to make as clear as possible the production and the therapeutical application of all the different forms of electricity, and to include all the information which is essential for the successful application in the relief and cure of disease.

Those facts and experiments which are of value only to the research worker, and are not essential in the practice of electro-medicine, electro-surgery and radiology, are not included, as that would make this work too large, complex and impractical.

During several years of study and practice, having become fully acquainted with most of the literature on the subject, which has helped him in gaining the present knowledge and thereby enabled him to prepare this work, the author acknowledges gratefully the value of all the works published
in English, German, French and Italian languages, and considers their authors as pioneer workers in bringing the electro-medicine, electro-surgery and radiology to a science which will, in the near future, undoubtedly supplant both present method of surgery and treatment by drugs.

While reading this work, if one does not find full information upon some subject, the writer will esteem it a favor if his attention is called to the fact, so that in future editions he may try to clear up these points, thereby making the work more practical and interesting.

With the feeling that this work will be of service to the profession, the writer sends it into the world with the earnest desire that it may kindle the spirit of research along these lines, and serve to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

ANTHONY MATIJACA
INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL

ALTHOUGH electricity has been mentioned by Thales (640 B.C.) Aristotle, Pliny, Largud, Claudius Galenus, and other celebrated Greek and Roman scientists long before, and after, the Christian era, the history of the application of electricity for the relief and cure of disease did not begin until 1600, when "the father of electricity," Dr. William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, published in England a small treatise on the subject of magnets and electrone.

In 1672, Otto von Quericke, a German philosopher, and a burgomaster of Magdenburg, invented the static machine.

In 1749, Jallabert of Geneva published a treatise on the medical use of electricity entitled "Experimenta Electrica Usibus Medicis Applicata," in which he reported the successful treatment of various muscular and nervous diseases.

Between 1750 and 1757, cures of paralysis were reported by Brydone, Sauvages of Montpellier, Bertholn, Spray and De Häni, the latter of whom also reported a large number of electric cures of spasmodic and nervous affections. About the same time also, Shaeffer and Nebel announced remarkable cures of rheumatism, toothache, paralysis of the eye, neuralgic pains, hypochondria, etc. This caused such an interest throughout England that in 1767 electricity was used as a therapeutic agent at the Middlesex Hospital (London) and a few years later at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital (London).

In 1780, Luigi Galvani, an Italian physician and professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna, after experimenting with frogs, accidentally discovered the galvanic current and muscular contractions produced by that current. Being unable to ascertain the cause of these contractions, in 1791 he published a treatise entitled, "De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Comentarius."

Galvani's discovery attracted the attention of scientists throughout the world, and five years later Alessandro Volta, professor at the University of Pavia (Italy) discovered that the muscular contractions in Galvani's experiments were due to the difference in potential between the two metals (iron and copper, which were used in Galvani's experiments), and thus he gave his name to the science of Voltaic electricity, more frequently called Galvanism.

In 1831, Faraday gave to the world his discovery of "induction," or the production of electricity by the magnetic influence, known today as Faradic electricity.
In 1891, Nikola Tesla, a Croatian electro-engineer, in a historic lecture before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, called the attention of scientific men throughout the world to the wonderful and peculiar properties of alternating currents of high potential and great frequency (High Frequency currents).

In 1895, Dr. William Conrad Roentgen of Berlin discovered the X (or unknown) rays.

**PROGRESS OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS**

Like most of the great sciences and the great religions, electro-therapy was born among the humble and lowly, and until the eighteenth century the leading authorities in electro-therapeutics were physicists, chemists, priests, monks and others who, however eminent in other walks of life, knew very little or nothing of medicine.

All the experiments and cures brought about before the production of galvanic current were made with Franklinic or "frictional" (Static) electricity.

In those early days, and even later, the knowledge of physiology and pathology had not reached that degree of strength and breadth of sureness to furnish good foundation on which to erect the science, and in addition the apparatus for generating electricity was bulky and unreliable, and electrical measurements were not yet discovered. As a result, electricity was applied to the symptoms and not to the cause of disease; hence, frequent failures were inevitable.

The symptoms most treated were blindness, deafness, inability of motion, etc., which are now known to depend, in many instances, upon incurable pathological conditions. Considering the simple forms of electrical apparatus available at that time, there can be no question that remarkable cures were effected, and although the cures brought about by this treatment attracted crowds of invalids, yet by the ignorant and superstitious they were considered either as miracles or witchcraft.

When chemistry, physics, physiology, and later pathology, came to its assistance, electro-therapy attracted the attention of scientists and progressive physicians throughout the world, and although it had to fight its way, step by step, in the face of many difficulties, and the worst of them all, the passive resistance of narrow-minded physicians who could not realize that all the therapeutic methods are more or less limited, and that there is some good to be derived from every method of healing, this science has done more in conquering ailments which were considered incurable than any other branch of medicine, and it bids fair to unlock the door to a future medical era of which our generation has no reasonable conception at this time.

**FIELD OF ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE**

Some have said that electricity is life, and although this is too altruistic a statement to make, there is no doubt that whenever the body is highly electrified, it is at the flood tide of vitality.
Matter cannot exist as such without the constant passage of electric currents through the substance of which it is composed, and the "physician" who realizes this, will be better equipped to combat disease. To practitioners who know how to use electricity scientifically, so as to influence pathological conditions in the human body in such a way that this force will assist nature or call forth the latent energies and thus hasten the restorative processes, electro-therapy becomes of real value and gives satisfaction to both the physician and the patient.

The effects produced by electricity may be classified as mechanical, chemical, thermic, actinic and psychic.

The field of application of electricity in the healing art is a large one, and the indications for its use in therapeutics are plentiful, but this is only to the practitioner who is well versed in this science, for the practitioner who is not acquainted with it will seldom, if ever, see any indications for its use.

By means of different electrical currents and modalities, we are able to cause powerful muscular contractions of voluntary and involuntary muscular fibres; stimulate the nerves and tune them to normal vibration, producing profound sensory effects; relieve pain or over-irritation and inflammatory conditions; dilate or constrict cutaneous blood vessels, and increase or stop hemorrhage; increase or decrease the blood pressure without producing heart depression; correct faulty metabolism, and hasten elimination of waste products, such as urea, uric acid, carbon dioxide, solidified lime deposits, etc; harden or liquefy the tissue; produce anaesthesia and artificial respiration; decompose and introduce through the unbroken skin various remedies, direct to the seat of pain with a view of obtaining the desired effect, etc.

Employing same in diagnosis, we are able to differentiate the forms of paralysis—whether due to a brain lesion, or to a lesion in the spinal cord—test muscular degeneration, etc.; locate foreign bodies, structural dislocations and malpositions within the body; differentiate various gynecological conditions, e. g., pyosalpinx from ovarian neuralgia, etc.

In addition to the above mentioned therapeutic properties, various electrical modalities have been found of special value in minor surgery, while the value of light, heat, ozone, and mechanical vibration produced electrically has been exemplified in the successful treatment of various nervous, rheumatic, respiratory, skin and other affections. Some of the future possibilities of electricity in therapeutics are the abstraction of metallic poisons from the body by ionization, safe local and general anaesthesia, with loss of consciousness and relaxation, relief of pain and the production of sleep, etc.

Electro-therapy is not a cure-all, and will not take the place of all other methods, but it is a single remedial agent of very wide range, leaving scarcely a condition of disease in which it cannot be used in some form, either as an adjunct or a remedy.
All kinds of medical, naturopathic and electrical equipments, or apparatus mentioned in this work, drugless hospital supplies, and medical publications of every description, can be obtained at the Naturopathic Headquarters, 110 East 41st Street, New York City. Please address all communications to Dr. Benedict Lust, Proprietor.
CHAPTER I
VOLTAGE, AMPERAGE AND RESISTANCE

VOLT, Ampere and Ohm are the first three measurements in electricity, and it is imperative to have a proper idea of them before it is possible to apply electricity judiciously for therapeutic purposes.

Voltage (V) or Electro Motive Force (E. M. F.) or Tension is the pressure or force produced by chemical or physical means which overcomes the resistance of the electrical circuit, and therefore maintains the current. The unit of this pressure is called a Volt.

Amperage (A) or Current Strength (C) is the rate at which electricity flows, or that part of electrical energy which is forced by the voltage over the resistance. The unit rate of current flow is called an Ampere.

The ampere, being more current than can be used for general application to the human body, is divided into one thousand parts called milliamperes (m. a.).

Resistance—For the reason that every substance offers more or less resistance to the passage of electricity, Ohm (R) is a standard by which the resistance of all material can be measured.

An Ohm represents the resistance offered by a copper wire two hundred and fifty feet long and one twentieth of an inch in diameter.

The resistance of wires or other conducting material changes directly as their length, cross section and conductivity, therefore, a long wire offers more resistance than a short one, and a thick one of the same length less than a thin one.

Conductors and Insulators

Silver, copper, gold, aluminum, zinc, platinum and other metals; carbon, acidulated water, etc., offer very little resistance to the passage of electricity and are called good conductors, while the human body, dry wood, cotton, etc., which offer more resistance and conduct but little current are called poor conductors.

Oils, amber, shellac, leather, rubber, wool, porcelain, glass, etc., offer very great resistance to the passage of electricity, and are called non-conductors, or insulators.
Table of Substances in Order of Their Conductivity*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good Conductors</th>
<th>Poor Conductors</th>
<th>Insulators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Ether</td>
<td>Ice at 25 degr. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>Dry wood</td>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>Chalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidulated water</td>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Dry air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable matter, living</td>
<td>Ice at 0 degr. C.</td>
<td>Oils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td></td>
<td>Porcelain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble salts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leather</td>
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<td>Linen</td>
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<td>Wool</td>
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<td>Cotton</td>
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<td>Paraffin</td>
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<td>Sulphur</td>
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</table>

A RHEOSTAT is an instrument by which we are able to increase or decrease the resistance, and consequently increase or decrease the current strength.

WATT is the unit of work, or power, representing one seven hundred and forty-sixth part of a horse power (1/746), and is obtained by multiplying the voltage by the amperage.

**Ohm’s Law**

About the year 1827, Dr. G. S. Ohm discovered by experiment that the difference in voltage between any two points in an electrical circuit, is strictly proportional to the current, all other conditions remaining constant, and on the discovery of this law the following formulas were elaborated:

Voltage is equal to the amperage multiplied by the resistance

\[ V = A \times R \]

Amperage is equal to the voltage divided by the resistance

\[ A = \frac{V}{R} \]

Resistance is equal to the voltage divided by the amperage

\[ R = \frac{V}{A} \]

**Examples:**

1. What voltage is required to produce a current of 10 amperes in a circuit having a resistance of 10 ohms?
   **Solution:** Voltage = 10 (amperes) x 10 (ohms) = 100 volts.

2. What amperage will be produced by the pressure of 100 volts in the circuit having a resistance of 10 ohms?
   **Solution:** Amperage = \( \frac{100 \text{ (volts)}}{10 \text{ (ohms)}} = 10 \text{ amperes.} \)

* This table has been prepared from a table which appeared in the American Journal of Electricity and Radiology, Jan. 1917.
3. What is the resistance of a circuit producing a current of 10 amperes at a pressure of 100 volts?

Solution: Resistance = \( \frac{100 \text{ (volts)}}{10 \text{ (amperes)}} = 10 \text{ ohms.} \)

(In the above examples, same voltage, amperage and resistance has been used, so that the reader may see at a glance that the above law is correct.)

From the above, we see that in order to increase the amperage or current strength in a conductor, we must either increase the voltage or decrease the resistance; while, on the other hand, if we wish to decrease the amperage, we must either increase the resistance or decrease the voltage.
CHAPTER II
GALVANISM

The galvanic current is a direct, uninterrupted, continuous current, which can be likened to a stream of water, continually flowing in one direction. (Fig. 7)

For therapeutic purposes, this current is usually obtained from primary cells, direct current lighting circuit, or from a direct current generator which consists of a small dynamo, operated by a motor connected to the lighting circuit.

Primary Cell

A cell is a jar holding the elements and the exciting fluid necessary to produce electricity.

There are several kinds of cells, but the simplest form and one best adaptable for therapeutic purposes, is a Laclanché cell.

Laclanché cell consists of a rod of zinc and a plate of carbon immersed in a saturated solution of Ammonium Chloride (sal ammoniac), with a little Manganese Dioxide (Mn O₂) as a depolarizer.
Internal and External Circuits

In order to bring about a passage of electricity, it is necessary to establish a circuit, or a path, in which electricity moves. This circuit consists of two parts, the internal and external.

The internal part of the circuit consists of the exciting fluid and the submerged part of the elements; while the external part consists of the conducting wires, the non-submerged portion of the elements, and the body which may be in the circuit.

When the circuit is established, the chemical decomposition takes place at the rod of zinc (which is of a higher potential than the carbon), and makes it a generating plate. Through the electrolyte, electricity flows to the carbon, and through it out of the cell into the conducting medium, which joins the carbon and the zinc together, returning again to the starting point.

As water flows from a higher to a lower level, so does electricity flow from a higher to a lower potential (positive to negative pole); therefore the outside end of the carbon is positive and the inside end (submerged end) is negative, while the outside end of zinc is negative and the inside end is positive.

Fig. 2—Cells connected in series.

Polarization

All cells are subject to polarization; that is, the formation of bubbles of hydrogen upon the carbon, which in that case will also become the generating plate and cause the current to flow toward the zinc, thus partly neutralizing the original flow. There are various depolarizers, which are, in general, substances capable of fixing the hydrogen; e.g., a small quantity of Manganese Dioxide (Mn O₂) added to the exciting fluid of the Laclanché cell prevents polarization.

Battery

Two or more cells, properly connected, constitute a battery.

To treat the human body, which offers great resistance to the passage of electricity, it is necessary that a battery furnishes a high voltage, and a low amperage. This high pressure and low strength is obtained by
connecting the cells in *series* by joining unlike elements together, that is the zinc of one cell to the carbon of the next, until all are connected.

If, however, it is desired to use the current for heating platinum electrodes or cautery work, it is necessary to obtain a high amperage and a low voltage. This is obtained by connecting the cells in *multiple* or *parallel*, by joining like elements together; that is, zinc of all the cells together and all the carbons together.

The voltage of a battery in which the cells are connected in series, is the sum of the voltage of all the cells connected, but the amperage output is equivalent only to the output of one cell; while with the cells connected in multiple or parallel it is the opposite.

For example: If we have a five-cell battery, and if each of these cells gives a pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ volts and a current strength of 5 amperes, then by connecting these cells in series, we will have in the circuit a current of 5 amperes at $7\frac{1}{2}$ volts pressure, while by connecting the cells in multiple or parallel, a current of 25 amperes at $1\frac{1}{2}$ volts pressure.

![Cells connected in parallel](image)

By arranging some of the cells in series, and some of them in parallel, we are able to obtain any voltage or amperage required.

*Dry Cells* are made on the same principle as the Laclanché or wet cells, with the exception that the electrolyte is in the form of a paste or cream instead of a liquid. Being more convenient than the wet cells, they are extensively used in portable batteries.

**Polar Effects**

The two poles (positive and negative) of the galvanic current produce on the tissue of the body certain physical, chemical and physiological effects, diametrically opposite to each other (so that if the application of the positive pole was indicated, the negative would surely do harm), and the following outline of the polar effects on the tissue is the gist of what the physician must know before he can administer it with any degree of success:
**Positive Pole:**

1. **Accumulates Oxygen.** Chlorine, Nitric, Phosphoric and Hydrochloric acids.
2. Is an acid caustic producing a hard and dry cicatrix.
3. Hardens tissue.
4. Rendering the adjacent tissue acid, it relieves inflammation and thereby relieves pain.
5. Being a vaso-constrictor, it stops hemorrhage.

**Negative Pole:**

1. Accumulates Hydrogen and alkalhydrates of calcium, potassium, sodium and ammonium.
2. Is an alkaline caustic producing a soft and pliable cicatrix.
3. Liquefies and disintegrates tissue.
4. Rendering the adjacent tissue alkaline over-stimulates and irritates.
5. Being a vaso-dilator, it increases hemorrhage.

**Tests for Polarity**

Since the polarity of the galvanic current is very important, in order to apply the galvanic current judiciously, it is essential to be able to distinguish one pole from the other, whenever necessary.

There are numbers of tests upon which we may rely, but the following two are most practical:

1. Place the two poles in a glass of water, about one inch apart from each other, and use about 10 volt current, when electrolysis or dissolution of water will take place and bubbles of hydrogen will be seen at each pole, but the greater number will accumulate at the negative pole.

2. Wet a piece of litmus paper, apply on it both poles and use about 10 volt current. A blue color will make its appearance at the negative, and a pink color at the positive pole.

**Electrodes**

All the electrical currents employed in medicine are applied to the body by means of electrodes, or instruments, connected to the apparatus by means of conducting cords. In the application of galvanic, faradic, sinusoidal, diathermic and some other forms of high frequency and static currents, in order to establish a circuit, it is necessary to use two electrodes. These two electrodes are distinguished as *active* and *indifferent* electrodes.

The *active* electrode is one which is brought near, or in contact with the parts to be treated, and is usually a small electrode measuring from \(\frac{1}{4}\) to 4 inches in diameter.

The *indifferent* electrode is always larger than the active (so as to reduce the polar action to a minimum), and may be placed anywhere over the spine, abdomen or chest (or opposite to the active).

The electrodes are made of various shapes, sizes and material, so as to meet all purposes. Most of them are made of tin, copper or carbon, and are used bare or covered with some easily sterilizable material, the best being absorbent cotton or chamois leather.

*Bare electrodes* are used in direct contact with the tissues in electrolysis (while removing superfluous hair, warts, moles, naevi, etc., treating
cancer; dissolving stricture of the mucous tract, etc.) and in metallic cataphoresis.

Covered electrodes are used for surface work, and should always be soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda or sodium chloride (normal salt solution), which offers very little resistance to the passage of electricity.

Size of the Electrodes. The larger the electrodes, the larger the part through which the current passes.

The size of the electrodes govern directly the density of the current when a certain unit of current is passing; for example, employing 50 milliamperes with a pair of electrodes of even size, 3 by 5 inches, or 15 square inches to each electrode. If we retain the current strength of 50 milliamperes, but increase the size of the electrodes to 6 by 10 inches, or 60 square inches, our current density would be one-fourth that which it was before (because the current will be distributed over 60 square inches, instead of 15 square inches). The greater the strength of cur-
rent passing, and the longer the time during which the current is flowing, the greater is the effect.

**Application of Electrodes.** In the application of electrodes to the body, we refer to terms *stabile* and *labile*. *Stabile* means that one or both electrodes are held stationary on the indicated part of the body. *Labile* is opposite to stabile, and means that one or both electrodes are moved over the surface.

*The electrodes should always be placed in position prior to turning on the current, and the current should be turned off prior to removing the electrodes.* They should be applied in such a manner that the current must find its way directly through the part to be treated. If we wish to treat a knee, for instance, the electrodes must be applied to either side.

The terms *anode* and *cathode* are applied to the electrodes connected to the positive and negative poles, respectively.

(Glass vacuum and other electrodes will be described elsewhere.)
CHAPTER III
IONTOPHORESIS

ALL elements or ions have, by nature, a definite electrical charge (positive or negative). These elements follow the universal law that likes repel and unlikes attract, and combine in definite proportions, according to their electric attraction for one another; therefore, positively charged elements are repelled by the positive (like) pole, and attracted towards the negative (unlike), and vice versa.

The positively charged elements or electro-positive substances (hydrogen, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, etc.) being repelled by the positive pole and attracted toward the negative, are called cathions; while the negatively charged elements or electro-negative substances (oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, carbon, sulphur, phosphorous, etc.) being repelled by the negative and attracted toward the positive, are called anions.

Iontophoresis, Ionization or Phoresis is the generic term for that property, possessed by an electric current, by which it transports the ions or elements of a compound substance to the positive and to the negative pole.

Electrolysis

Electrolysis is a separation of a compound substance into its elements, or ions, by means of a galvanic current.

For instance, when the galvanic current passes through a solution of Potassium Iodide (KI) it gives to the potassium a positive charge, and to the iodine a negative charge. Following the universal law of attraction and repulsion, ions of potassium move toward the negative pole, and those of iodine toward the positive. When these ions arrive at the respective electrodes, they give up their charge and form new combinations.

The substance to be broken up (electrolyzed) must be a fluid or semifluid, a good conductor of electricity, and one of its elements must be a metal or the salt of metal. Hydrogen being considered a metal, it is supposed that any substance containing water, which is a compound of Hydrogen and Oxygen (H₂O), can be electrolyzed.

Fats and oils, although fluids, cannot be electrolyzed, because they are non-conductors.

(For application of electrolysis to the human body, see chapter on Electro-Surgery.)

Ionic Medication

Ionic Medication is the process of introducing medicines through the unbroken skin into the tissue of the body, with a view of securing a local effect.
For the reason that the practitioner who is familiar with the ionic medication will undoubtedly be able to modify and apply this method for the abstraction of metallic poisons from the body, this work would not be complete if this subject was not at least briefly described.

On account of the certainty of localization, a very minute quantity of medicine being required to affect the part under treatment, ionic medication is far superior to the external, hypodermic or general administration of antiseptics, anaesthetics, analgesics, and in fact all other remedies usually employed for the treatment of local affections.

Since every element has by nature a definite electric charge, any compound which can be electrolyzed, can be also introduced by means of the galvanic current directly into the tissues, where the local effect is desired.

In the application of ionic medication, the first thing to know is the electrical charge of the ion which it is desired to introduce, so as to be able to apply it on the pole from which it will be repelled; otherwise, the effect may be completely lost, and valuable time and patience be expended in vain.

Bases and metals (zinc, copper, bismuth, iron, magnesium, calcium, lithium, potassium, sodium, quinine, etc.) are electro-positive elements, or cathions, and must be applied to the positive pole.

Acids and those substances which take the place of an acid (iodine, bromine, chlorine, phosphorous, sulphur, etc.) are electro-negative elements, or anions, and must be applied from the negative pole.

The term Cataphoresis refers to the introduction of cathions or electro-positive elements (that is, those substances which are applied to the positive pole), while Anaphoresis refers to the introduction of anions, or electro-negative elements (that is, those substances which are applied to the negative pole).

The ions most frequently used in ionic medication are: Zinc, copper, chlorine, iodine, quinine, lithium, salicylic acid, magnesium, cocaine, etc.

Zinc, copper, quinine, lithium, salicylic acid, magnesium and cocaine are introduced by cataphoresis (from the positive pole), because they are electro-positive substances.

Chlorine, iodine, salicylic acid, etc., are introduced by anaphoresis (from the negative pole).

Zinc Ionization (zinc sulphate) is used in the treatment of rodent ulcer, pustular eczema, lupus, varicose ulcer, and other superficial supplicative conditions. Also in conjunctivitis, corneal ulcer, purulent keratitis, rhinitis, chronic inflammation of nasal sinuses, diseases of the middle ear, carbuncles, boils, epithelioma, colitis, fistula, chronic urethritis, gonorrhoea, etc.

If necessary, cocaine anaesthesia may be produced before the zinc ionization.

Copper (Copper Sulphate) is employed chiefly in gynecological conditions, such as cervicitis, endometritis, dysmenorrhoea following chronic endometritis, menorrhagia, etc. Also in ozoena, ringworm, etc.

Quinine (Quinine Bisulphate) is often employed as an alterative to the salicylic ionization in neuralgias.

Lithium (Lithium Sulphate) is used in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, arthritis and synovitis.
Magnesium (Magnesium Sulphate) is employed in the removal of warts, papilloma, etc.

Cocaine (Cocaine Hydrochloride) relieves pain and produces local anaesthesia suitable for minor surgical work. Anaesthesia thus produced will remain for a period varying from a few minutes to several hours, depending upon the strength of the current, the length of the application, and the percentage of cocaine in a solution.

Chlorine (Sodium Chloride) promotes the absorption of newly formed tissue, and gives good results in operations and severe burn scars, old ankylosed and hypertrophied joint, palmar contractions, corneal opacities, and apparently in sclerotic changes in the spinal cord (rheumatic scleritis, peri-scleritis, etc.).

Iodine (Potassium Iodide), like chlorine, promotes the absorption of adventitious material. It is usually employed in goitres.

Salicylic Ionization (Sodium Salicylate) is employed in the treatment of sciatica, neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, painful swelling of knee joint, bruises, sprains, migraine, etc.

Menthol, thymol, thiosinamin, verbaseum, hameanalis, sulphur, thuja, ichthyol, and numerous other remedies, are also being introduced by means of ionization.

The strength of the solution suitable for ionic medication is one or two per cent. In making up the solutions, it is preferable to use distilled water, as ordinary water containing many different salts may produce entirely different effects from those desired. If the electrode is made of the metal to be introduced (e.g., a solution of zinc sulphate applied at the zinc electrode, connected to the positive pole), a one per cent. solution is sufficient, as the supply of ions is constantly renewed from the electrode. Ordinary plate electrodes of pure zinc, copper or carbon, covered with several thicknesses of purest quality lint, or a glass cup electrode filled with cotton wool saturated with medicine, can be employed. The large indifferent electrode should be applied to the skin, close to the area which is treated (or may be conveniently connected to the foot or arm bath, in which one limb is immersed).

The whole effect of ionization depends upon the speed at which the ions penetrate the tissue, and this is entirely governed by the current intensity (milliamperage). There is no specified strength, but the stronger the current, the quicker the effect. (Usually from 1 to 40 milliamperes is passed for about 10 or 15 minutes, according to the size of the electrode, and the part treated.)

The larger the active electrode, the stronger must be the current (about 7 m. a. of current should be used for each square inch); hence, the value of the small electrode.

Metallic Cataphoresis

If an electrode composed of an oxidizable metal (copper, zinc, mercury, etc.) is used on the positive pole, oxygen that is evolved on the same pole combines with the metal electrode, and forms an oxide of the metal used on its surface.

This metal is taken into the tissues, and there it unites with the chlorine (body fluid), forming an oxychloride of the metal.
This oxychloride, following the law of electrolysis (chlorine moving towards the positive, and the metal towards the negative pole), is deposited into the tissues, where it exerts its germicidal and astringent properties.

These metallic salts (especially copper and zinc salts), are therefore of great value in all infective inflammations, especially in the treatment of gynecological and skin affections.

In applying this mode of treatment, in order to avoid the sticking of the metal electrode, it is advisable to cover it whenever practicable with absorbent cotton or chamois leather, and the metal will be deposited into the tissues through the covering.
CHAPTER IV

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

THERE are three kinds of magnets, viz.: the natural magnet, or lodestone, (a magnetic oxide of iron—Fe₃O₄—as found in nature); the permanent magnet, or a piece of steel which, when once magnetized, retains its magnetism; and the electro-magnet, which is usually a bar of soft iron, or a bundle of soft iron wires (as these take and lose magnetism much quicker than the solid iron), surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire, in which the electro-magnetism is induced by a flow of current through the wire. When the electric current passes through the insulated wire which surrounds the bar of soft iron, the electro-magnet rapidly acquires its magnetism, and as soon as the electric current ceases to flow, its magnetism is immediately lost.

As we have in electricity a positive and negative pole, so we have in magnetism a north and south pole, and all magnets possess a property of attraction and repulsion, magnetism obeying the same universal law that governs and controls electricity, viz., likes repel and unlikes attract.

The truth of this statement can be demonstrated by placing the like poles (north or south) of two bar magnets together, when there will be no attraction, and they will actually repel each other; but placing the unlike poles together (north of one with the south of the other), they will hold each other.

As a current of electricity flows from the positive to the negative pole, much the same lines of magnetic force are continually flowing around the magnet bar from the north to the south pole, as long as the bar is a magnet.

These magnetic lines around the magnet constitute a magnetic field, and the strength of this magnetic influence decreases as the square of the distance increases, until a point is reached where the influence is lost.

Magnetic substances are not magnets, but bodies which are attracted by the magnets (e. g., iron, steel, nickel). Di-magnetic substances are bodies which are repelled by the magnets (e. g., bismuth, zinc and copper).

Faradism

In electro-magnetism, it has been explained how the magnetic influence can be produced by an electric current, and in faradism it will be explained how an electric current can be induced by a magnetic influence.

Faradic, or induced current, discovered by Faraday in 1851, is a rough, interrupted current, produced by means of the faradic or induction coil.
Faradic, or induction coil, consists of a soft iron core, a primary and secondary winding of insulated copper wire, and an automatic hammer or interrupter.

A primary winding, which is of a coarser wire than the secondary, directly surrounds the soft iron core; a secondary winding surrounds the primary, but is entirely insulated from it.

The interrupter is an automatic arrangement used for making and breaking the current. It is one of the most important parts of the faradic coil, since, by means of same the physiological effects of the faradic current are controlled.

**Generation of the faradic current**

The current from a galvanic cell, interrupted by means of an automatic hammer, passes through the primary winding of the faradic coil.

![Combined Galvanic and Faradic Battery](image)

This current, called the *primitive* or *inducing* current, magnetizes the soft iron core, forming the magnetic field, causing the magnetic lines of force to permeate into the convolutions of the secondary winding (which is in the magnetic field), thereby inducing the secondary faradic current.

The primary faradic current, obtained from the primary winding of the faradic coil is a greatly increased, interrupted galvanic current.

The secondary faradic current, caused by the magnetic lines of force, which permeate the convolutions of wire in the secondary winding, is obtained from the secondary winding of the faradic coil. This current is entirely independent of the primitive or inducing current, because the secondary winding has no connection whatever with the primary. On account of its interruptions, it resembles, in a manner,
static oscillations, but has a higher amperage and lower voltage than the static, and a lower amperage and higher voltage than the galvanic.

Voltage of the Faradic Current

The voltage, or electro-motive force, of the faradic current depends: (1) On the number of convolutions of wire in the secondary winding; the more turns, the higher the voltage. (2) On the voltage of the primitive, or inducing, current; the higher the voltage of the inducing current, the higher will be the voltage of the induced current. (3) On the frequency of interruptions in the primitive circuit. (4) On the presence or absence of the electro-magnet; its presence, that is, its magnetic influence increases the voltage of the induced current. (5) On the distance between the secondary and primary windings.

The voltage of the faradic current can, therefore, be regulated in several ways, e.g., by increasing or decreasing the primitive current (employing one or more cells); increasing or decreasing the frequency of interruptions; increasing or decreasing the magnetic influence, by pushing the iron core in and out, or slipping over it a metal cylinder, which acts as a shield between the magnet and the coil (this cylinder, however, must be of iron, steel or copper, as the inductive action of a magnet can only be cut off by a magnetic substance); by means of a series rheostat, or various other methods, according to the make of the faradic coil.

Application of the Faradic Current

Faradic current produces a tingling sensation. Being more mechanical than medicinal in action, it is beneficial in all functional paralyses (where there is no destructive lesion in the nerve tissues), neuralgias, headaches, constipation, rheumatism, anaesthesia (loss of sensation), etc. With it we can produce artificial respiration in drowning, asphyxia, opium poisoning, shock from accidental contact with heavily-laden electric wire, and in the resuscitation of the new-born infant.

Rapidly interrupted current tetanizes the muscles and produces sedative effect, while slowly and rhythmically interrupted current, by means of a rheotome, stimulates the voluntary muscular fibres, increases the circulation, assists metabolic action, and acts as a general tonic.

Galvano-Faradization

Galvano-Faradization is a very useful combination for the treatment of peripheral paralysis, nerve exhaustion, neuralgias, spasms, painful muscular affections, and most conditions in which both galvanic and faradic currents are of benefit.

Galvano-Faradic current is obtained by uniting the secondary circuit of the faradic coil in series, or in parallel, with the galvanic circuit. This is accomplished in series by joining the negative pole of one with the positive pole of the other; or in parallel by connecting the positive galvanic to the positive faradic, and the negative galvanic to the negative faradic.

In employing only faradic current, polarity is immaterial, but in the application of the galvano-faradization, special attention must be paid
to the galvanic polarity in the same manner as if galvanism was employed independently.

As some cases require more galvanism than faradism, while others more faradism than galvanism in applying galvano-faradization, it is necessary to be able to regulate the currents separately.

**Low Potential Currents and Modalities**

- **Combined Galvanic and Faradic**
- **Combined Galvanic and Sinusoidal 1800 Periods Per Minute**
- **Rapid Sinusoidal 1600 Cycles Per Minute**
- **Primary Faradic**
- **Secondary Faradic**
- **Galvanic**
- **Interrupted Galvanic 3 to 86 Interruptions Per Minute**
- **Combined Galvanic and Faradic Wave 3 to 88 Cycles Per Min**
- **Superimposed Wave 3 to 88 Cycles Per Minute**
- **Surging Sinusoidal 8 to 175 Periods Per Minute**
- **Primary Faradic Wave 3 to 88 Cycles Per Minute**
- **Secondary Faradic Wave 3 to 88 Cycles Per Minute**
- **Slow Sinusoidal 3 to 88 Cycles Per Minute**
- **Interrupted Galvanic Wave 3 to 88 Interruptions Per Minute**

Fig. 7—The above tracings represent the rise and fall of voltage and comparative duration of flow of the various low potential currents and modalities. The zero line represents the neutral line; above zero is the positive direction; below zero, the negative.
CHAPTER V

STATIC ELECTRICITY

STATIC, or Franklinic electricity, is a unidirectional current, in which the voltage is enormous, while the amperage, on account of its oscillatory or vibratory character, is infinitesimally small (usually only 0.20 to 5 milliamperes).

There are two types of machines producing static charges—one the friction, and the other the influence machines. The friction machines were the earliest type, and the electricity was produced by rubbing a revolving disc of glass or sulphur with the hand or a cushion.

At present, all static machines used for therapeutic purposes are influence machines of the Holtz, Toepler-Holtz, or Wimshurst type, and consist of two essential parts: one for producing electric charges and the other for collecting them.

Electric charges are produced by means of plates, inductors, carriers and neutralizing brushes. These charges are then collected by collecting brushes, and are carried to the discharging poles or prime conductors.

Machines of the Holtz and Toepler-Holtz type have a number of
stationary and a number of revolving glass plates, while in the Wimshurst machines all the plates (which may be of glass or mica) are revolving (some in one direction and some in another).

The stationary plates in the Holtz machine are made in two sections, while those in the Toepler-Holtz are circular.

On the outer side of every stationary plate of the Toepler-Holtz machine, are fastened two strips of metal, one on each side, known as field plates (which are its inducing plates), while on every revolving plate to the side opposite the stationary plates, are fastened small metal carriers.

Toepler-Holtz and Wimshurst machines have neutralizing brushes, attached at both ends of a rod, which runs diagonally throughout the center of the plate. Approximating brushes make a metallic contact with the field plates.

The Holtz machine differs from the Toepler-Holtz and the Wimshurst by not having metal carriers on its revolving plates, and no neutralizing brushes, and consequently it is not self-exciting, but has a special charger in the form of a small Wimshurst. (Fig. 9.)

The Wimshurst machine, for example, has from two to thirty or more plates of glass (or other suitable material, e. g., mica or ebonite) mounted on a horizontal axis about one-sixth of an inch apart. These discs revolve, some in one direction and some in another. Each plate has a number of sectors or strips of tin foil, which serve both as inductors and carriers, and a metallic rod with brushes, which make contact with sectors on the opposite plate. The electricity generated there is

![Fig. 9—Charger used to excite the Holtz machine.](image-url)
collected by additional collecting brushes that rub against the tin foil sectors, and is carried thence to the discharging poles or prime conductors.

As soon as the plates begin to revolve, positive electricity collects at one prime conductor, and the negative at the other.

Static machines having glass or mica plates are enclosed in a dust and moisture-proof glass case, while the machines having vulcanite plates are not enclosed, because the ozone generated while the machine is in action, would set on the plates.

Voltage of a Static Machine

If the prime conductors of a static or other high tension machine are sufficiently but not too far apart, sparks will leap across the space between them.

To force a spark across the air space, which offers high resistance to the passage of the electricity, it requires about 20,000 volts for the first inch, and 10,000 volts for each additional inch; therefore, if a machine is producing a ten-inch spark, it indicates about 110,000 volts. Knowing this, we can easily ascertain the approximate voltage of the static or other high tension current (high frequency).

The Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Government and, also, that of New York, give the voltage of the high potential current as about 10,000 volts to the inch of spark gap. That has been accepted by all manufacturers and physicists.

The voltage and amperage of a static machine depend on the size and the number of plates and the velocity of rotation.

The greater the number of revolving plates and the greater the speed, the greater will be the amperage.

The greater the diameter of revolving plates, the greater will be the voltage, e.g., the Holtz machine will develop a spark equal in length to one-half the diameter of the revolving plates.

The voltage of a static machine also depends on the material of the plates—glass giving lower voltage than vulcanite, while mica lower voltage than glass.

Difficulties in operating a static machine

Difficulties in operating a static machine are due to several causes, most common being moisture within the case, dirt on the plates and a nitrous oxide (produced by the electric current within the case) which affects the working parts of the machine.

Moisture within the case may be overcome in several ways, most practical being the following:

1. Incandescent lamps placed inside the case generate heat and dry the air;
2. Jars containing cracked ice and table salt, placed within the case, dry the air by causing much of the moisture to precipitate upon the sides of the jars;
3. Four deep glass dishes, half filled with pure sulphuric acid or caustic potash, placed one in each corner inside the case, accumulate the moisture.
Dirt from the plates can be removed with a clean, dry cloth, or if the plates are very dirty, they may be washed with gasoline or kerosene oil. Nitrous oxide can be collected by placing inside the case a dish containing linseed oil.

Location of the machine

In order to reduce to a minimum the difficulties due to moisture, the static machine should be placed in a sunny room. To avoid leakage, the position of the machine should be considered in relation to the walls and furniture of the room, and the machine should be placed so as to have the prime conductors as far as possible from walls and furniture. Setting the machine at work and darkening the room thoroughly, leakages show themselves as brush discharges, from a part of the machine, or from the corner of an insulated platform, if it is near a piece of furniture.

Earthing the machine

It is dangerous to earth the static or any high tension machine by means of gas pipes, which are of a composition of low melting point, and which may run within a short distance of the live wires of an electric lighting circuit.

The best way of providing earth or ground connection is to drive well into the ground outside a metal rod, connect an uncovered wire to it, and run it into the room where treatments are given. One of the prime conductors of a static machine or an electrode is often connected to this wire by means of a chain, and thus earthed. When both a prime conductor and an electrode are earthed at the same time, they can be connected to the same grounding wire.

Some operators never earth their electrodes, but the advantage of earthing one electrode is that it becomes the same potential as the operator, who then can touch the side of the machine without getting a spark. This is, therefore, of very great advantage in giving spark treatment.

Polarity

Since the static electricity is a unidirectional current, the patient must be charged, or the electrode connected to the positive or negative pole, according to the desired effect.

For the reason that different conditions cause the static machine to frequently change its polarity, it is necessary to be able to identify the positive from the negative pole.

There are several tests by means of which it is possible to ascertain the polarity of a static machine, most practical being the following:

1. If a burning candle is placed between the prime conductors while the machine is in action, the flame of the candle will be diverted toward the positive pole.

2. A small piece of ebonite electrified (negatively charged) by friction with a cloth or catskin, if suspended by a silk thread will be repelled by the negative pole.

3. Looking at a static machine in a dark room, a star appears at the positive and a spray at the negative pole.

Reversing the polarity. The polarity of a static machine can be reversed by earthing both poles and turning the plates a few times in the opposite direction before starting the machine in the usual way.
Insulated Platform and Electrodes

In order to be able to use static electricity for therapeutical purposes in addition to a good machine, an insulated platform, a number of electrodes and conducting cords are employed.

Insulated Platform. The patient undergoing the static treatment, in order to be charged, must be placed on an insulated platform, which is placed about three feet from the machine and surrounding objects. This platform is made of a wooden floor (about 5 x 2.5 feet in size), supported by four strong legs made of some insulating material (glass, porcelain, vulcanite, etc.).

Some operators have a brass plate on the platform, and on this a footstool free from nails, to serve as a seat for the patient.

Electrodes. In applying some forms of static and other high tension currents (high frequency from the Oudin resonator, Tesla secondary or hyperstatic transformer), only one electrode is applied to the patient, because these currents, on account of the enormous voltage, are able to complete the circuit through the air (in the form of wireless).

Most frequently used electrodes in the application of static electricity are made of metal, glass or wood. The metal electrodes are of brass, sheets of lead or other material. The glass electrodes are vacuum made in different shapes, according to the part to be treated (same as those used for high frequency applications).

Dosage

Dosage (strength) of various static modalities can be regulated by varying the speed of the machine, by the size of the terminal balls of the prime conductors (discharging rods) and by the length of the spark gap. Other factors entering into the problem are the size of the electrodes and the nature of the grounding.

Leyden Jar

Leyden jar consists of a glass jar coated in its lower half, inside and outside, with tin foil. It is closed with an insulating material through which passes a metal chain connected to the inner coating.

Leyden jar is a condenser in which the internal and external tin-foil surfaces are the conductors, and the glass between, the dielectric (insulator).

When the inner coating of the jar is charged with a positive electricity, the negative charge is induced on the outer coating, and vice versa.

When two Leyden jars are connected to the prime conductors of a static machine, they collect the electricity and cause between the discharging poles a less continuous but more vigorous spark; and the greater the capacity of these jars, the more powerful are the sparks produced. These jars are made use of in the application of static induced, Morton wave, and friction treatments.
CHAPTER VI
APPLICATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY

EVERY time a spark passes between the prime conductors of a static machine, millions of oscillations per second are set up, and when the patient is included in the circuit, these vibrations are conveyed to the nerves.

Static electricity produces a sort of tissue massage, and is an equalizer of nerve force. It is a tonic, a stimulant, a vaso-constrictor or dilator, according to the polarity and the method employed. It helps in the elimination of carbon dioxide, urea, uric acid and all other waste products; increases the arterial tension; lengthens the diastole; increases the frequency and regularity of the pulse; stimulates the digestive functions; calms the nervous system and causes the return of sleep.

Contra-indications. Static electricity is contra-indicated in chronic or acute appendicitis, and in some cases which have gall-stones.

Static electricity is applied in the form of static charging, head breeze, induced current, Morton wave current, direct and indirect sparks, single or multiple sprays, etc.

Patients undergoing the static treatment may be fully dressed, but should remove all metal articles from their bodies (hat pins, hats, dresses containing metallic braid or gauze, etc.), as these cause such concentration of current locally, that they may produce unpleasant sensation.

Static Charging

The Positive Charge increases the pulse and arterial tension, the respiratory combustions, and the digestive functions; it stimulates nervous centers, promotes sleep, and produces general tonic effect; while the Negative Charge eliminates and disperses morbid and effete accumulations (urea, uric acid, etc.).

This refreshing and soothing treatment, which lasts from 15 to 30 minutes, is the simplest and most pleasant of all forms of static applications. It is indicated in all cases of nervousness, whether brought on by over-work, worry, trouble or anxiety, neurasthenia, melancholia, hypochondriasis, insomnia; also in depraved nutrition, anaemia, dyspepsia, chronic Bright’s disease, and other conditions.

In applying this treatment, the patient is placed upon the insulated platform which is connected to one pole of the static machine by means of a brass tube or a chain. The other pole is earthed. Prime conductors are separated beyond the sparking distance, and the machine is started.

The patient is charged positively or negatively, according to the pole to which he is connected, and feels an agreeable sensation resembling a light breeze passing all around him.
Operator must be careful not to come too close to the patient, as a very unpleasant shock may be given.

**Head Breeze**

*POSITIVE HEAD BREEZE*, producing sedative effect and constricting the blood vessels, is indicated in migraine, cerebral hyperaemia, insomnia, etc.; while the *NEGATIVE HEAD BREEZE*, producing a stimulative effect and dilating the blood vessels, is of value in headaches due to anaemia, neurasthenia, chronic Bright's disease, etc.

In applying this treatment, which usually lasts from 15 to 20 minutes, the prime conductors are drawn out beyond the sparking distance. The patient is seated on an insulated platform and a few inches over his head a wooden disc or an electrode, having a number of metal points, is suspended from the telescopic metal stand on the floor.

For the positive head breeze, the negative pole of the machine is connected to the insulated platform, and the positive pole is earthed and connected to the telescopic stand; while for the negative head breeze the connections are reversed.

**Caution:** Patients undergoing the head breeze treatment should not be allowed to wear metal hair-pins which may cause burning sensation, or celluloid ones, which are inflammable.

**Static Induced Current**

Static induced current, elaborated by Dr. W. J. Morton of New York, in 1881, is not unidirectional and resembles the faradic current, although it widely differs from this current in physical and therapeutical properties, producing muscular contractions after both faradic and galvanic currents have failed. It relieves local congestion and local pain, increases secretions, produces local vibratory effect and is very useful in ovarian neuralgia, neuralgic sciatica, constipation, congestion of the liver, progressive muscular atrophy, poliomyelitis, prostatic hypertrophy, obesity, etc.

To produce this current, two small Leyden jars are employed (the greater the desired effect and the area of the electrodes, the larger should be the jars) and the inner coatings of these are connected to the prime conductors of the static machine.

By using different sized Leyden jars, by adjusting the spark-gap, and by regulating the speed of the machine, altogether different effects can be produced, from the finest tingle, which is indistinguishable from the faradic current, to a slowly-discharging spark from the condensers, which causes powerful contractions of muscular tissue.

In administering the static induced current, the patient need not be on an insulated platform, and no pole is earthed. Sponge covered, metal or glass vacuum electrodes are attached by means of insulated wires to the outside coatings of the Leyden jars, and are placed on the bare skin of the patient.

When the machine is started (at the lowest possible speed), the prime conductors are actually touching each other and are very slowly separated until the desired muscular contractions are produced, or until the patient receives the proper strength. (The prime conductors are usually separated from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch.)

The average duration of each application is about 20 minutes.
Morton Wave Current

The static, or Morton wave current, elaborated by Dr. W. J. Morton, in 1900, is without doubt the most useful form of static treatment. It produces local vibratory effect and the alternate contraction and relaxation of muscular and cellular tissue; increases secretions and the excretion of urea, and by promoting oxidation, lessens the uric acid in the system; dissipates the infiltrations; lessens hyperaemia and congestion, and often gives prompt relief from pain even in cases in which heroic doses of morphine fail to give relief. This current is, therefore, the most efficacious remedy in acute and chronic non-infectious inflammations and is of great benefit in lumbago, synovitis, sprains, rheumatoid arthritis, sciatic neuritis, torticollis, visceroptosis, congestion of the liver, constipation, dysmenorrhrea (due to congestion or spasm of the internal os), congestion of the uterus, sub-involution of the uterus, prostatic hypertrophy, locomotor ataxia, anterior poliomyelitis, insomnia, etc. It is contra-indicated in all suppulsive conditions.

In applying this form of treatment, which usually lasts from 10 to 20 minutes, the patient is placed on an insulated platform (the platform is not connected with the machine). The negative pole is earthed, and a smooth electrode of the proper size and shape (composed of block-tin, sheath-lead, or pure silver), moistened with hot water connected to the positive pole is placed on the bare skin of the patient at a point where treatment is necessary. When the machine is started, the prime conductors are actually touching each other, and are very slowly separated by the operator, who is standing on the earthed (negative) side of the machine, until the limit of tolerance of the patient is reached (usually from one-half to four inches, depending on the sensitiveness of the patient, the electrode employed, and the relative humidity of the atmosphere). The speed of the machine should be regulated so as to produce alternate contraction and relaxation of muscular tissue so necessary in the relief of congestion and infiltration.

The contractions should be slow enough to obtain the periodical contraction and relaxation of the glandular and muscular tissue of which the organ is composed. This action depends principally upon the length of the spark-gap, the size of the terminal balls, and the size of the electrodes used upon the surface of the body.

"In humid weather, when the capacity of the output of spark from static machine in wave current applications is much diminished, by introducing a low coated Leyden jar in series with the negative ground connection, the volume and length of spark gap can be restored and frequency of the spark discharge controlled at will."—Dr. E. C. Titus, of New York.

Static Sparks

Static sparks produce counter-irritation, and are of special value in the treatment of sciatica, neuralgia, chorea, locomotor alaxia, constipation, neuritis of the rheumatic type, paralysis of the muscles, and all low and depressed conditions of the system where a general stimulating and tonic effect is desired.

Strong sparks drawn over motor points cause muscular contractions with reddening of the skin and burning sensation.
Caution: Spark treatments must be applied judiciously. Never bring an electrode near the face (especially the eyes), or treat a bony structure (elbow, knee, etc.) which is protected only by a thin covering of soft tissue, with any but short mild spark. It is better to apply the sparks to the bare skin than through the clothing, and as the spark causes a sensation of a shock, it is advisable to inform the patient beforehand where the sparks will be administered.

THE INDUCED, OR INDIRECT SPARK, is administered by placing the patient on an insulated platform, connected to the negative pole, situated as far away from the machine as possible; while the positive pole is earthed. The spark-gap is wide open (5 or 6 inches), and a wooden or metal ball electrode, connected with the floor or with an earthed pole, by means of a chain, is brought close enough to the patient to cause a discharge of sparks. The larger the ball electrode, the sharper the resulting sensation. The potential can be regulated by the operator approximating one foot to the insulated platform, so as to take part of the patient’s charge, or by altering the speed of the machine.

THE DIRECT SPARK is administered in the same way as the indirect, except that the positive pole is not earthed, but is connected directly to the electrode.

The direct spark, being too severe a treatment, is now very seldom employed.

A STATIC ROLLER MASSAGE is a form of spark treatment applied with a roller electrode connected to the top of one Leyden jar, while the patient is on an insulated platform, connected to the top of the other. This treatment is applied through the clothing, and not on the bare skin. The thicker the clothing, the more severe the effect. The machine is started with the prime conductors actually touching each other; these are gradually separated until the resistance of the patient’s clothing is overcome. The roller must be moved rapidly, and used for a few minutes at a time.

Using the Leyden jars, this treatment produces stimulation of and counter-irritation to cold extremities, while without the jars it is milder, producing an ordinary massage.

Static Sprays

Both single and multiple sprays relieve congestion, lessen local swelling, and diminish pain. They are applied by means of a single or multiple point electrode (respectively), connected with the floor by means of a chain, and held by the operator at a distance of from five to ten inches from the patient, who is on an insulated platform, connected with the positive pole of the machine. The negative pole of the machine is grounded.
CHAPTER VII
ALTERNATING CURRENTS

An alternating current is one in which the rise and fall of voltage in a positive direction is immediately, without break, followed by a corresponding rise and fall in a negative direction. This rise and fall of voltage in both directions represents a cycle.

In every cycle there are two alternations, or curves, one positive and one negative; therefore, a 60 cycle current has 120 alternations.

*Period* is the time required to complete one cycle.

*Frequency* is the number of complete cycles occurring in one second of time, and is controlled by the velocity of the alternating current generator, or the rapidity of the oscillating rheostat.

Commercially speaking, a current of 25 cycles per second is called a low frequency current, and a current of 133 cycles per second, a high frequency current.

In electro-therapeutics, a current having less than 1000 cycles per second is called a low frequency; one having from 1,000 to 10,000 cycles per second, a medium frequency; and from 10,000 to many hundreds of thousands cycles per second, a high frequency current.

*Sinusoidal Currents*

A true sinusoidal current is an alternating current in which the rise and fall in voltage in the positive and negative directions is gradual, and represents a sine curve, or a horizontal letter “S” (⁻→). (See Fig. 7). This current is produced by means of an alternating current generator, or by passing the galvanic current through an oscillating rheostat.

An oscillating rheostat consists essentially of a resistance coil so arranged that a sliding contact piece gradually increases the voltage by reducing the resistance, until the maximum voltage is reached; then again increasing the resistance decreases the voltage to zero; the polarity is then reversed without break and the second alternation is completed in the same way.

By controlling the number of revolutions of the alternating current generator, or the rapidity of the oscillating rheostat, it is possible to produce either a slow or a rapid sinusoidal current.

The *slow sinusoidal* (galvanic sinusoidal) current has a frequency of from 10 to 120 cycles per minute; while the *rapid sinusoidal* from 120 to 2000 cycles per minute.

Alternating current from the lighting circuit is usually 110 volt and 60 cycle (per second), and is, therefore, a strong and very rapid sinusoidal current. This current can be used by lowering the voltage with a reliable rheostat, but as the frequency of this current is controlled by the revolutions of the generator, at the electric power plant, it is im-
possible to lower the frequency, and such an arrangement will always deliver a very rapid sinusoidal current of 3600 cycles per minute (or 60 cycles per second).

**Application of the Sinusoidal Currents**

Sinusoidal current, being of an alternating character, has very little polar effects.

The slow sinusoidal current, due to the gradual rise and fall in voltage and a change in polarity, has great stimulating powers, producing painless rhythmical contractions and relaxations of the involuntary muscular fibres.

![Sinusoidal Current Apparatus](image)

**Fig. 10**—Sinusoidal Current Apparatus.

Since the action of this current is similar to the physiological function of the involuntary muscular fibres, it is an excellent remedy for the affections of the involuntary organs, especially stomach, intestines, bladder and uterus, and is very soothing in excessive sensibility.

This current gives excellent results in constipation, diabetes, gastritis, gastrectasis, headaches, infantile uterus, insomnia, locomotor ataxia, lumbago, melancholia, muscular atrophy, obesity, ovarian neuralgia, paralysis, segmental analgesia, prostatic hypertrophy, etc., etc.

The rapid sinusoidal current may be employed in all cases where faradism is usually employed, and gives better results than faradism in eliciting vertebral reflexes and stimulating the muscular tissue.

This current is beneficial in bronchial asthma, insufficiency of mammary glands, visceral neuralgia, neuritis, pelvic diseases, pleurisy, vagus hypotonia, vomiting in pregnancy, etc.
COMBINED GALVANIC and SINUSOIDAL, or UNDULATORY GALVANIC CURRENT, is similar to the true sinusoidal, with the exception that it is undulatory in one direction only (there is no change in polarity). Besides the power of contracting the muscles, it possesses the polar properties of the galvanic current, and is especially indicated in cases of optic atrophy, anterior poliomyelitis, and various other conditions in which both undulatory and galvanic effects are of value.

Fig. 11—Diagram of the Sinusoidal Apparatus shown in Fig. 10. Rotor is an oscillating rheostat consisting of a porcelain base wound closely with resistance wire, against the surface of which revolve two carbon brushes. Rotary Converter is a current generator, hence, all currents obtained from this apparatus are free from "ground" connection, and may be safely employed without fear of a shock.

Contra-indications

Sinusoidal current is contra-indicated in the same condition in which static current is contra-indicated, viz., cases of chronic or acute appendicitis, and some cases which have gall-stones.
CHAPTER VIII
HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS

The high frequency currents are the alternating or oscillating currents in which the frequency rises up from ten thousand to several millions of oscillations per second, and are undoubtedly the most popular currents of the day.

On account of this high frequency, these currents, when passed through the body, cause no pain or muscular contraction, because the sensory nerves are perfectly insensible to stimulations of a higher frequency than that for which they are organized. For the same reason, it is impossible for the eye to see very rapid motion, or the ear to distinguish high sound vibrations.

These currents have been named after D'Arsonval, the noted French scientist, and Tesla, the famous Croatian electrical engineer, who have invented them, and have done more toward the production, perfection and possibilities of using them, than all other persons combined.

D'ARSONVAL CURRENT is one of high frequency, high amperage, and not very high voltage. Originally, it was produced as follows (Fig. 12):

The direct current from the lighting circuit, interrupted and passed through the primary winding of a large induction coil, magnetizes the soft iron core and induces a current of very high voltage (hundreds of thousands of volts, according to the size of the coil) in the secondary winding, which is in the magnetic field. The terminals of the secondary winding are connected to the inside coating of the Leyden jars. Between the outer coatings of the jars is connected a solenoid, or a coil consisting of twelve to twenty turns of coarse copper wire.

The Leyden jars (or any other type of a condenser employed) discharge themselves through an adjustable spark-gap, placed in the circuit between the two inner coatings of the jars, causing several millions of oscillations per second in the solenoid from which this current is obtained.

The frequency of the oscillations depends upon the capacity of the Leyden jars. When the jars are small, the discharges are quicker than from the large ones.

TESLA CURRENT is one of very high voltage, very high frequency, and a low amperage. This current is produced by means of an apparatus consisting essentially of a step-up transformer, a condenser, and a Tesla coil, as follows (Fig. 13):

The step-up transformer raises the electric lighting current of 110 or 220 volts to a current of from two to thirty thousand volts (according to the size of the transformer). This high voltage from the secondary winding of the step-up transformer charges a condenser. The condenser discharges at a very high frequency through the primary winding of the
Fig. 12—Diagram of D'Arsonval Type.
Tesla coil (a few turns of coarse wire wound around the outside of a secondary winding consisting of a large number of turns of fine wire) and as a consequence, a current of very high frequency, very high voltage and low amperage is generated in the Tesla secondary.

The Tesla coil is particularly adapted for the alternating current, and is employed in most of the portable high frequency machines.
Oudin Current

A current of high frequency, high voltage and a low amperage, resembling the current from the secondary winding of the Tesla coil, can be obtained from the D'Arsonval apparatus, by attaching and properly adjusting to the solenoid a large coil of fine wire, known as the Oudin Resonator (Fig. 14).

High Frequency from the Static Machine

The high frequency currents can be also produced from the hyperstatic transformer (Fig. 15) connected to the prime conductors of a static machine. The current thus obtained, does not give a sufficient amperage for the satisfactory application of auto-condensation or direct D'Arsonval method (Diathermy), but possesses advantages for destructive effect over the coil or transformer.

Application of High Frequency Currents

D'Arsonval current is administered in the form of "Auto-condensation," "Auto-conduction," and the direct application or "Diathermy"; while the currents from the Tesla secondary, the Oudin Resonator or
the hyperstatic transformer in the form of “Vacuum tube application,” “Effleuve,” and “Fulguration.”

**Auto-condensation and Auto-conduction**

Auto-condensation and Auto-conduction increase general metabolism, glandular activity, temperature and bodily heat, oxidation and hemoglobin, secretions and eliminations, etc. These currents pass, by preference, along the paths of least resistance, along the blood vessels, and along the muscles. On account of the great frequency of oscillations, they heat the blood and thereby stimulate the great system of vaso-motor nerves. Exerting an important influence on the sympathetic nervous system, they cause the peripheral dilatation of the blood vessels, the increased activity of the heart, and an increased depth of the respiratory excursions. As a result of peripheral dilatation of the blood vessels, the passive venous congestion of the internal organs is relieved, and the digestion and assimilation, to a large extent, improved.

Dilating the blood vessels, these currents reduce the high blood pressure when hypertension exists, which reduction progresses from one treatment to another, without being accompanied by the vicious cycle as occurs with drugs, and consequently are more effective and more desirable than drugs.

**Indications:** Auto-condensation and auto-conduction treatments are of great value in all cases of defective metabolism, particularly in diabetes, rheumatism, gout, asthma, kidney troubles (except acute
parenchymatous nephritis), arteriosclerosis, nervous diseases, and all cases in which hypertension exists (unless compensatory).

Contra-indications: These treatments are contra-indicated in acute parenchymatous nephritis (on account of their ability to liberate waste products more rapidly than the diseased kidney can carry away); general arteriosclerosis with low blood pressure; syphilitic and gonorrheal myocarditis; cerebral anaemia, excitement, and in all cases in which hypotension exists.

AUTO-CONDENSATION is administered with the patient (fully dressed) on a couch or a chair having a large metal electrode under the insulated cushion (which acts as a dielectric), connected to one end of the D'Arsonval solenoid (or other terminal of the transformer). The other terminal of the apparatus is connected to a metal handle which the patient holds in his hand.

Fig. 16—Patient undergoing auto-condensation treatment. (Victor apparatus)
Due to the large amount of current (300 to 1000 milliamperes) employed in this treatment, the patient feels a gentle warmth beginning at the wrists, gradually extending up the arm to the axilla and over the entire body.

The current traversing the patient can be measured introducing a special hot wire milliamperemeter in that part of the circuit which connects the metal electrode which the patient holds in his hand.

In order to demonstrate the amount of current with which the patient is charged, while under this treatment, it is only necessary to have the patient illuminate a 16 candle power, 110 volt incandescent lamp through his body, by introducing it into the circuit in the same way as a milliamperemeter.

AUTO-CONDUCTION is administered by placing the patient inside of a large solenoid, or a cylindrical wire cage, without connecting him in any way with it. (Fig. 18.)

The cage is connected to the apparatus, and the current travels completely around the outside of the cage. Thus travelling through the copper wire, this current discharges itself from all sides into the body of the patient, who thus receives a full body treatment.

Auto-condensation and auto-conduction treatments are usually administered for from 10 to 30 minutes, and are given daily at first in nearly all cases, gradually decreasing as the patient improves.

**Direct Application of D'Arsonval Current**

**Diathermy**

D'Arsonval current directly applied by means of two metallic electrodes in passing over a small cross section through the internal tissue of the body, generates a purely mechanical heat, by overcoming the resistance of the tissue, in the same way as electricity heats the resistance wire in passing through it. The higher the frequency and stronger the current, the greater the heat production.
This method of heat production recently elaborated by Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt, of Berlin, which will probably in the near future take the leading place in electro-therapeutics is called Diathermy, or Thermo-penetration.

**Generation of Diathermic Currents**

For the reason that the heat effect of the D'Arsonval current chiefly depends on the frequency of the oscillations, most of the apparatus generating this current for diathermic applications, have special condensers (mica-tin-foil, or Leyden jars) and a multiple spark-gap (which causes a discharge of a number of short fine sparks), so as to increase the oscillations to a very high frequency. Therefore, the D'Arsonval current for diathermy differs from the ordinary D'Arsonval, in being of a much higher frequency (100,000 to many millions of oscillations per second), a higher amperage (up to 3000 to 4000 milliamperes) and a lower voltage (250 to 1000 volts).

![Fig. 18—Patient undergoing auto-conduction treatment.](image-url)
Localization of the current

Since the current passes directly from one electrode to the other, and since a small active electrode causes greater concentration of heat, with less current in a relatively shorter period than a large one, the heat can be localized and concentrated at will, by the position and the size of the electrodes, e.g., two large electrodes of the same size applied on the opposite sides of the part treated will produce the same effect at each electrode and the uniform effect between them; while employing one small and one large electrode, the heat will be concentrated only at the small electrode (which is therefore called active).

In order to prove that the heat produced by this current is more pronounced in the center of the tissues (between the electrodes) than at the points where the electrodes are applied, it is only necessary to apply two metallic electrodes to the opposite ends of a potato and to pass about 1000 milliamperes of current for three or four minutes. At the end of this application, it is found that the outside of the potato, where the electrodes were in contact, has remained unchanged (raw) but on cutting the potato in half, it is noticed that the center is cooked. Same experiment may be performed on a piece of beef, liver, egg, etc.

By means of diathermic currents being able to raise the local internal temperature (without producing muscular contraction or ionic action) to a moderate warmth, and thereby create a suitable condition for healing of various lesions; or, on the other hand, to increase the heat to such an extent so as to dessicate or even carbonize the tissue, the field of diathermy is very large, both in medicine and surgery, and its application has, therefore, been divided into two branches, viz., Physiological or Medical Diathermy and Surgical Diathermy or Electro-Coagulation.

Physiological or Medical Diathermy

The utilization of heat in the treatment of disease dates back to the very earliest days of medicine. Until the introduction of diathermy, all the applications of heat were from without. This was well enough, so far
as it went; but such external applications never succeeded in heating the blood structures within the body. By means of diathermic current, we are, however, able to heat the internal parts of the body at will, and thereby produce all the essential elements of an inflammation without injuring the cells of the body so as to stimulate them into reaction. Since the inflammation and fever (one is local, while the other constitutional reaction) are Nature's most powerful processes for the produc-

Fig. 20—Combination apparatus delivering X-ray, High Frequency, Auto-condensation and Diathermy.

tion of a cure, diathermy is, therefore, a truly physiological measure, which does not relieve or obscure symptoms, but assists the body in the performance of its physiological function.

"The introduction of diathermic heat results in better cell function and an increase in the chemistry of the part. This warmth, introduced from without, is stored up as energy in every molecule of the cell protoplasm. There is neither any expenditure of the patient's reserve energy, nor is there any actual combustion of circulating nutrient."
"As a secondary effect of this local diathermatization, we have produced a local arterial hyperaemia, and as a further result, we have increased the vis a tergo on the arterial side, which, too, improves the pressure of the little venules. Consequently, we have done much to relieve the local venous engorgement, and we are directly aiding the removal of those used-up products resulting from tissue changes, which have a damaging effect on the cellular life, if allowed to remain."

—Frederick De Kraft.

**INDICATIONS:** By raising the local internal temperature only a few degrees above normal and thereby producing an active hyperaemia in deep structures (which lasts for several hours), dissolving some crystalline deposits of urates, and destroying some infections micro-organism, remarkable results are obtained in the treatment of various local affections, particularly those due to defective metabolism, streptococcic and tubercular infections, uric acid deposits, etc.

Physiological diathermy is therefore indicated in chronic nephritis,
cholecystitis, pancreatitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, first stages of phthisis, certain heart diseases (particularly in cases where impairment of the muscular structure has taken place, as the result of changes of an arteriosclerotic nature in the coronary arteries), rheumatism, gout, lumbago, acute and sub-acute arthritis, synovitis, neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, painful local affections, etc.

**CONTRA-INDICATIONS:** This method of treatment is contra-indicated in gastric ulcer (as it may cause violent hemorrhages), and in cases where there is possibility of the presence of walled in pus, (because the staphylococci and the streptococci contained in pus may be stimulated to greater activity and more rapid multiplication).

### Method of Application

Diathermy is applied either as a strictly local or general application. It is, however, advisable to limit the heat effect, wherever possible, to that organ or organs which seem most likely to be benefitted; the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, the splanchnic area, the spinal centers, etc. The object of a general application is to produce a general hyperthermia and to obtain those other physiological effects on the sympathetic nervous system, on the general and especially the peripheral circulation of blood and lymph, which only a general diffusion of high frequency currents can bring about.

At the present time, we have no reliable measuring device giving us an exact idea of the heat produced in the interior of the tissues, but if we take into consideration (1) the strength of the current; (2) the electrodes; (3) the duration of the application; and (4) the sense of temperature of the patient, we will not commit gross errors which may result in burns.

1. **Strength of the Current.** It is never wise to begin a treatment with the maximum of current that the patient can bear, for if too much current is employed, the heat near the electrodes will become unbearable, before the deep-seated tissues are heated as much as they should be. In order to obtain the best therapeutic results, it is advisable to slowly increase the current up to 200 or 300 milliamperes so as to gradually heat the tissues between the electrodes. After a few minutes, the current can be increased as much as the patient can bear with comfort. We must, however, be careful not to exceed that degree of warmth whereby too much heat will damage the cell. In other words, the heating must not lead to permanent changes in the protoplasm.

2. **Electrodes.** Diathermy is applied by means of bare or covered metal electrodes. The most suitable electrodes are of soft steel metal which are flexible enough to permit an even application, and good close contact. If covered electrodes are employed, they must be saturated with a sodium chloride, or ammonium nitrate solution.

In order to produce the uniform heat effect between the electrodes in the application of physiological diathermy, both electrodes should be of about the same size, and to prevent unpleasant sparking and burns, wherever possible, these should be securely fastened by means of a roller bandage.

Size of the electrodes govern directly the density of the current when a certain unit of current is passing. As we change the size of the elec-
trodes, we not only change the current density, but also the mass of the
tissue which intervenes.

The electrode surface should be of approximately three by five inches
(for each electrode), to one thousand milliamperes of current employed.

3. Duration of the application. The resulting quantity of heat is
proportional to the duration which a certain current strength is acting.

The application should last enough to get a true physiological re-
spose and no more. Too long an application may do harm, while one
too short may do no good. As a general rule, the application should last
from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the intensity of the current.

4. Toleration. If the current is turned on to the point of comfortable
toleration, the danger of injuring the intervening tissues is practically
nil, as the heat at the surface application is practically the same as the
heating of the intervening tissues.

General Remarks

I. "It is not always necessary to obtain an excessive rise of tempera-
ture in the deeper structures, nor even a demonstrable increase of heat.
Even a very small diathermic effect may produce an improvement,
both subjectively and objectively, and lead to functional changes in the
tissues to which it is applied."

II. "One of the most important results of diathermy is hyperaemia."

III. "Diathermic currents appear to possess the peculiarity of ind-
ucing a dilatation of the blood vessels within the structure through
which they pass. Co-incident with the dilatation of the blood vessels, a
more rapid flow of blood to the part occurs, also an increase in the for-
mation of lymph."

IV. "Excessive quantities of current and too long an application may
easily lead to a temporary paresis of the capillaries, and thus indirectly
to a pronounced local oedema."

V. "The bone marrow is the least to take part in the general warm-
ing process, taking up warmth from the surrounding tissues. As a re-
sult of its protected position, it holds the heat longest."

Vacuum Tube Applications

Vacuum tube applications promote local hyperaemia, absorption and
heat; increase local nutrition and oxygenation; liberate ozone, which is
inhaled by the patient and is locally germicidal; retard the growth of
parasitic diseases, and decrease the virulence of the toxins produced by
the bacteria, etc.

Local hyperaemia produced by this method usually lasts from 10 to 24
hours, according to the time of application, strength of the current and
the physical condition of the patient.

These applications are indicated in all local chronic inflammatory
conditions, e. g., neuritis, neuralgia, constipation, hemorrhoids, salpin-
gitis, rheumatism, herpes, eczema and all other skin affections.

Mild and medium sparks stimulate or soothe, according to the length
and character of the application. Strong sparks are caustic. Sparks to
the spine and solar plexus increase the arterial tension.
Vacuum tubes

Vacuum tube treatments are administered by means of glass electrodes of different shapes and sizes (according to the part treated), and are applied by direct contact, by a fine spray (Effleuve) or by sparks. For the reason that most of the current is discharged at the first point where the electrode comes in contact with the body, when treating various orifices, in order to administer a sufficient quantity of current within, it is advisable to use insulated vacuum tubes.

These tubes are far superior to the ordinary uninsulated electrodes, and consist of a vacuum chamber, surrounded all its length except the point, by a chamber filled with air, which acts as an insulator. (Fig. 24.)

Vacuum tubes used in the application of high frequency currents from an Oudin Resonator, Tesla secondary or hyperstatic transformer consist of a sealed glass chamber exhausted to a vacuum varying from one five hundredth to one millionth of an atmosphere.

Tubes exhausted at about one five hundredth of an atmosphere \(\left(\frac{1}{500}\right)\) are called low; those exhausted at about one thousandth \(\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)\) of an atmosphere, medium; while tubes which are exhausted at a higher vacuum are called high.

Low tubes light with a rose-pink color and give more heat than those of a higher vacuum. These tubes produce sedative effect and are useful in all acute inflammatory and painful conditions.

Medium and High tubes give blue, blue-violet, or almost a blue-white light, and produce less heat and more chemical rays than low. These
tubes give better results than low in the treatment of skin diseases and various chronic affections.

In administering vacuum tube treatments in order to avoid a painful discharge of sparks between the patient and the electrode, the glass tube must be in contact with the body, prior to turning on the current, and the current turned off prior to removing the tube.

Sterilization of Vacuum Tubes

Although the effluvium from the vacuum tube is germicidal in action, in order to prevent the spreading of infection, it is advisable to sterilize these electrodes as much as possible, particularly after treating specific diseases (skin affections, venereal diseases, etc.). This is accomplished by washing them in a strong antiseptic solution (such as bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, lysol, etc.).

Vacuum Tube Burns

High frequency currents applied by means of vacuum tubes do not cause dermatitis comparable to that produced by the X-rays, but they are capable of causing surface burns. These burns are easily produced when mucous surfaces are treated; therefore, when giving vaginal, urethral, rectal or nasal treatments, never allow a vacuum tube to remain in contact with mucous membrane for more than seven minutes during one treatment, and rotate it frequently, to avoid sticking.
Fig. 26 — Electrical apparatus of extreme compactness, delivering almost all numbers of electrical modalities, including the new “R-rays” (X-ray, High Frequency, Cautery, Ozone, Vibration, Suction, etc.)
CHAPTER IX

HYDRO-ELECTRO THERAPY

SINCE water moistening the skin increases the electrical conductivity, and both hot and cold applications to the skin diminish the electro-sensibility, by applying simultaneously or successively the two powerful therapeutic agents—water and electricity—double aid can be rendered in a large number of pathological conditions.

The hydro-electric treatments consist of the application of galvanic, faradic, galvano-faradic and sinusoidal currents, in the form of a whole bath, local bath and electric douche.

Fig. 27—Caution: If a current from wall plates is employed, the tub must not be connected with filling or draining pipes, and great care should be exercised to avoid accidents.

Whole Bath

The whole electric bath is administered with a patient in a wooden, porcelain or enameled iron tub, half filled with water at a temperature of from 85 to 95 degrees Fahr. It is a general body treatment and a most efficacious method of applying electricity when tonic effects are desired; and may be either mono-polar, or bi-polar.
In a mono-polar bath, the active electrode connected to one pole of the generator is immersed in water, and the indifferent electrode (which is a long bar of iron covered with chamois leather) held in both hands of the patient, is connected to the other pole.

In a bi-polar bath, both electrodes are immersed in water (one at each end of the tub), but the patient's body does not come in contact with either.

The water, being a conductor of electricity, acts as an electrode by which the electric current is applied to the body, while in the hydro-electric bath. In a bi-polar bath, for example, the current enters at one electrode, runs through the water surrounding the patient, and passes out at the other electrode.

Local Bath

In a local bath, a limb or a part of a limb is immersed. The active electrode (metal or carbon) connected to one pole of the current generator is placed at the bottom of the cell (the vessel into which the limb is placed), and the other pole is connected to the indifferent (sponge) electrode, and applied to some part of the patient's body outside of the water.

Dr. Schnee Bath

The Four-Cell Bath, designed by Dr. Schnee, is the most convenient method of carrying out the local and general electrization, without being necessary for the patient to undress. It consists of two foot and two arm cells, half filled with water. Two of these cells are connected to one pole of the generator, and two to the other. According to the connection of cells, the current can be localized in a desired part of the body, and made to travel in a desired direction, e.g., employing the galvanic current and connecting the two foot cells with the positive pole, and the two arm cells with the negative, there will be two distinct flows of current through the body, viz., one from the right foot to the right arm, and the other from the left foot to the left arm. If the arm cells were connected positively and the foot cells negatively, the flow would be from arms to feet, because electricity always flows from the positive to the negative pole.

Electric Douche

Electric Douche is used either as a local or general treatment, and is administered by connecting one pole of the current generator to a large indifferent electrode, on which the patient stands, and the other pole to an insulated metal nozzle from which the stream of water is directed against the desired point on the patient's body. This application is particularly suitable for hydrotherapeutic establishments.

Hydro-Electric Application

The effects produced by hydro-electric applications depend on the current employed. The mono-polar galvanic bath with the negative electrode immersed is stimulating, while the same application with the positive electrode immersed is sedative.
The bi-polar galvanic bath produces drowsiness and fatigue, and is useful in insomnia.

The faradic bath, stimulating the patient and improving general nutrition, is beneficial in various conditions, such as chorea, paralysis agitans, anaemia, hypochondriasis, etc.

The sinusoidal bath is far superior in its effects to the effervescent, or so-called Nauheim bath, and is of special value in chronic intestinal auto-intoxication, rheumatism, gout and various forms of uric acid diathesis, gastric neurasthenia, arteriosclerosis, locomotor ataxia, spinal sclerosis, many cases of chronic cardio-vascular disease, obesity, diabetes (when the patient is in good flesh), etc.

**General Remarks**

Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, gives the following general rules in the hydro-electro therapeutic application.

"First, increased movement of blood and accelerated functional activity of an internal organ may be induced by short vigorous cold application in combination with electrical stimulation. The latter may be either
simultaneously, or may immediately follow the cold application. The electrical application should, in general, be as strong as the patient can bear without pain.

"Secondly, congestion and undue functional activity of an internal organ may be diminished by a prolonged, moderately cold application (60 to 70 degrees Fahr., continuing from thirty minutes to several hours), combined with a simultaneous application of a current of moderate strength."

In a galvanic application, the current may be gradually increased up to 130 milliamperes; in faradic, according to the sensation of the patient; and in sinusoidal, according to the sensation of the patient and the rate at which the muscular contractions are desired. The hydro-electric applications should last from ten to thirty minutes, and should be administered two, three or four times weekly. Baths should not be given for at least a few hours after meals.

**Apparatus**

It is dangerous to use the current from the wall plates (which is the current from the lighting circuit reduced by means of resistance) in a tub connected with pipes, as serious accidents may result from such practice. An absolutely safe method is to obtain different currents from a generator (Fig. 5), (in which the current is produced independent of the current from the lighting circuit), or from the galvanic battery, or faradic cell operated by wet or dry cells (Fig. 26), and to administer the treatments in a wooden or porcelain tub, which is not connected in any way with either filling or draining pipes.

In order to avoid unpleasant shocks when administering hydro-electric treatments, the current should always be gradually turned on after the patient is ready in the bath, and gradually turned off before the patient gets out of the bath.
CHAPTER X

ELECTRO-THERMO THERAPY—OZONE—
MAGNETIC THERAPY

Electro-Thermo Therapy

ELECTRO-THERMO THERAPY is the electrical production and application of heat for therapeutic purposes. Since heat has been employed as a therapeutic agent from time immemorial, partly because pain can be relieved by it, and partly because Nature herself teaches that to get rid of some diseases, the temperature of the body must be increased, this subject needs no recommendation nor much explanation.

In addition to Diathermy and Radiant Heat (described elsewhere), electro-thermo therapy embraces also the use of thermophores, superheated air and some other methods of heat production and application.

Thermophores

Thermophores, electro-therm compressors, or electric heating pads are made of all shapes and sizes, for different parts of the body, and consist of insulated flexible resistance wires imbedded in a chemically-pure asbestos, or other non-inflammable material. Maintaining constant, desired heat, these pads are a convenient means to treat various parts of the body, and are superior to and take place of fomentations, hot water bags, hot air apparatus, and other of the inconvenient appliances usually employed.

In employing thermophores for the treatment of various conditions, a moist cloth is laid over the skin; over this a dry cloth, and upon this, the compressor connected to the electric lighting circuit.

The current passing through the resistance wire generates the heat, gradually increasing the temperature (up to 300 degrees Fahr.), and may be continued as long as desired. When the heat becomes intense, it is only necessary to employ less current.

Super-heated Air

Super-heated air is the most simple, convenient and painless method of producing local hyperaemia.

Although it may be applied externally for the treatment of various painful affections, it is of special value in the treatment of ear, nose, throat, teeth, vagina, uterus and other body cavities to which it is very difficult to apply heat, and produce hyperaemia by other methods.

Apparatus producing super-heated air consists essentially of air pressure (fan or pump) and a resistance wire heated by means of an electric current. The air is heated by being forced through the resistance wire.
**Ozone**

(O₃)

All the high tension currents in passing through the air produce large quantities of ozone, but the greater the frequency and higher the voltage, the greater the production. Whenever it is desired to administer ozone for therapeutic purposes, it is necessary to generate and purify it by forcing the ionized air through the oils, which absorb, or through a simple alkaline solution, which neutralizes nitrous and nitric acids liberated with ozone, while the electricity is passing through the air.

This is accomplished by means of a glass vacuum ozone generator, connected to the Tesla secondary (Fig. 29), Oudin resonator, or one pole of the Static machine; or by a special ozone generating apparatus of which there are various types.

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**Application**

Since oxygenation is essential to life, the inhalation of ozone is beneficial in all diseases, but in some diseases it is of particular benefit. When inhaled, it hastens the oxygenation of the blood and tissues, increasing the number of red blood corpuscles (and decreasing the number of white corpuscles), and augmenting the proportion of urea in the urine; therefore, it is of value in anaemia, chlorosis and all conditions where there is imperfect oxidation and impaired nutrition. Being a powerful antiseptic, it is an excellent remedy in the treatment of bronchial and laryngeal affections, catarrh, hay fever, whooping-cough,
pulmonary tuberculosis, and all other diseases of the respiratory organs, etc.

Ozone treatments should last from ten to twenty minutes (according to an output of the apparatus employed), and may be frequently repeated, but for the reason that a large amount of ozone may produce serious symptoms, it is advisable to give shorter treatments at more frequent intervals.

Since we must be careful when using so potent a remedy, it is the safest rule to stop the treatment as soon as the patient feels a slight sensation of lightheadedness, which indicates that he has received a sufficient dose.

The oils after being used for some time to purify the ozone, owing to the large amount of ozone retained therein, may be used as a dressing for ulcers and chronic skin diseases.

**Magnetic Therapy**

(Bachalet Magnetic Wave Treatment)

When a living body is placed into a magnetic field, the magnetic lines of force permeate it to the maximum of exposure and raise the electric potential as high as thirty-three per cent. The magnetism thus imparted to the living body does not leave, but is transformed into vital energy, and is used in the vital processes. It is estimated that it takes, on the average, seventy-two hours, before this magnetic charge is completely absorbed, and until the body returns to its normal potential. Magnetization is applied by means of two co-acting magnets, energized by the commercial current or dry cells, adjusted to either side of a chair, couch or bed on which the patient (who may be fully dressed) is placed. The patient feels no sensation whatever, and when the full strength is desired, the magnets may be placed close to the patient's body.

Magnetization dilates the blood vessels, lowers blood pressure and reduces a too rapid pulse, stimulates tissue metabolism, raises temperature, increases oxidation, accelerates elimination, aids nutrition, increases the red blood corpuscles and hemoglobin; is sedative and anti-spasmodic, etc. It is, therefore, indicated in the treatment of anaemia, arteriosclerosis, chorea, convulsions, hysteria (with high blood pressure), insomnia, migraine, neuralgia, neurasthenia, neuritis, rheumatism, etc.

In acute conditions the treatment should last about thirty minutes, while in chronic, from one to two hours. Three treatments per week are sufficient.

If the application is carried to an excess, over-stimulation will cause deleterious results and loss of weight.

The patient should rest at least fifteen minutes after treatment, before going out in cold weather.
CHAPTER XI

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS

In addition to Radiography, by which we can easily detect fractures, dislocations, foreign bodies, hepatic and renal calculi, etc.; and the different electroscopes by which we are able to explore the body cavities, electricity is of further service in the diagnosis, as it enables us to determine the degree of pathological excitability, and to distinguish between the different forms of paralysis—central and peripheral; to tell whether disease is feigned or real; to distinguish between apparent and real death; to differentiate between nervous and inflammatory pains of the ovary, and thus prevent unnecessary surgery, etc.

As this subject is very broad, in order to avoid confusion, and to enable the reader to grasp easily the principles of electro-diagnosis, only those features which are of practical value to most practitioners will be described.

Reaction of Degeneration

(R. D.)

When the galvanic current is applied to a muscle or a motor nerve, the contraction is produced, both on closing and on opening the circuit. (When the current is switched on, the circuit is closed or completed, and the current is allowed to flow, while when the current is switched off, the circuit is open, and the current flow is discontinued.)

The Normal Reaction of a Muscle

When the galvanic current is applied to a healthy muscle, the contraction produced with the active cathode (negative electrode) is greater than the contraction produced with the active anode (positive electrode) on closing the circuit; while the contraction produced with the active anode on opening the circuit is less noticeable than the contraction produced at the same electrode on closing the circuit. This normal reaction of a muscle is expressed as follows: The Cathodal Closing Contraction is greater than the Anodal Closing Contraction, while the Anodal Closing Contraction is greater than the Anodal Opening Contraction, and is designated by the following formula:

\[
C.\ C.\ C. > A.\ C.\ C. > A.\ O.\ C.
\]

The contraction of a healthy muscle to galvanism, whether the muscle is stimulated directly or indirectly through the nerve, appears very suddenly like lightning, while the faradic stimulation is always tetanic.
The Normal Reaction of a Nerve

In case of a healthy motor nerve, the Cathodal Closing Contraction is greater than the Anodal Opening Contraction, and the Anodal Opening Contraction greater than the Anodal Closing Contraction. This reaction is expressed by the following formula:

\[ \text{C. C. C.} > \text{A. O. C.} > \text{A. C. C.} \]

Quantitative and Qualitative Changes

When there is a partial or total change of the above formulas, e.g., when the \( \text{A. C. C.} \) is greater than the \( \text{C. C. C.} \), etc. (which is a qualitative change); or when the muscle responds by a slow and sluggish contraction instead of by a sharp, quick jerk as in health (which is a quantitative change); or when the muscle does not respond to the direct stimulation of the faradic current or to the stimulation of the motor nerve, there is a Reaction of Degeneration.

When the Reaction of Degeneration is coming on, at first there is a short period in which there is a hyperexcitability (increased excitability) of nerve or muscle. About two weeks later, reaction to the faradic current ceases, and for some time (perhaps six or eight weeks) the muscle (but not the nerve) reacts only to a slowly interrupted galvanic current, until it finally ceases to react to any form of stimulation.

A galvanic hyperexcitability, therefore, means early degenerative changes; while a hypoexcitability (diminished excitability) of a nerve to both faradic and galvanic currents, generally indicates beginning of Reaction of Degeneration which will soon become complete.

Galvanic hyperexcitability is usually accompanied by faradic hyperexcitability, although it may persist after the faradic excitability has been lost. Galvanic hypoexcitability is found in most cases where faradic excitability is diminished or lost. It is characteristic of the last stage of nerve and muscle degeneration.

Faradic hyperexcitability occurs in most cases where there is exaggeration of the tendon reflexes. Thus, it is met with in tetanus, hemichorea, recent cases of cerebral paralysis, athetosis and writer's cramp.

Faradic hypoexcitability is usually accompanied by rapid fatigue of muscles, which after repeated faradic stimulation soon fail to react, unless the intensity of the current is increased. It occurs in chronic cases of cerebral paralysis, long standing tabes dorsalis, and primary myopathy, where it is associated with galvanic hypoexcitability.

Reaction of Degeneration is found in the following conditions:

(a) "In any disease or injury in which there is a break in the nervous link which connects the end plate of the muscle with its nucleus of origin in the gray matter of the anterior cornua of the cord.

"In any injury or disease of the trunks of the motor nerves, of the nuclei of the cranial nerves, or of the ganglionic cells in the anterior cornua."—Dungan.

(b) In neuritis and polyneuritis, where the nerve itself is primarily affected;

(c) In acute and chronic poliomyelitis;

(d) In myelitis, if the anterior horns are involved;
From King's "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery"
Plate II

From King's "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery"
From King's "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery"
N. cruralis
m. tensor fasc. lat.
N. obturato ius
m. pectin
Joint point of the Quadriceps Extensor
m. sartorius
m. adduct. long.
m. rect. fem.
m. adduct. magn.
m. vast. ext.
m. vastus intern.
Plate VI

From King's "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery"
Plate VII

From King’s “Electricity in Medicine and Surgery”
(c) In ophthalmoplegia, where the anterior horns or the nuclei in the pons and medulla are affected;
(f) In diphtheric, bulbar and lead paralysis;
(g) In diseases of the spinal cord, if muscular atrophy is present.

Method of Testing

In all electrical examinations, it is absolutely necessary to determine three factors:

I. Whether both the motor nerve and the muscle react to the faradic and the galvanic currents;
II. Whether the reaction to either current is increased or diminished (quantitative change);
III. Whether there is a partial or total change in the formulas which denote the normal reaction (qualitative change).

In testing motor nerves and muscles, in order to decrease the intensity of the current, and to cause as little discomfort as possible to the patient, a large indifferent electrode (about 100 to 200 sq. cm.) covered and moistened with warm water should be placed upon the sternum, or the spine (at the cervical region if upper, or at the lumbar region if lower part of the body is to be tested) and moved about, so as to avoid a burning sensation. In some cases, as in testing the small muscles of the arm or leg, it is better to apply both electrodes near each other.

In order to condense the current, the active electrode should be small (1 to 2 cm. in diameter, covered and moistened) and should have an interrupter for both galvanic and faradic currents, so as to be able to close and open the circuit, in order to elicit with convenience the opening and closing contractions. The active electrode is applied at or near a motor point of the muscle or nerve to be tested, so as to produce the contraction with less current.

MOTOR POINTS, determined by Erb, Douchenne, Zienssen, and others, are certain points scattered over the surface of the body (Plates I to VIII), which, when stimulated, cause the best response from a definite nerve or muscle. The motor point of a muscle is usually where the motor branch of the nerve enters its muscle. Most motor points for nerves are situated where the nerve lies superficially, and at some little distance from other nerves.

For electrical examination, the patient should be placed in a horizontal position, or in a chair with the back well supported, and should be told to relax his muscles. The faradic current should be used first (connecting the active electrode to the negative pole of the secondary faradic), employing just as much current to produce the smallest noticeable contraction. The strength of the current should be adjusted gradually by means of a rheostat, sledge coil or other method, noting the point at which the contraction has been produced.

It is very difficult to determine whether the contraction oversteps the normal limits, and if so, how much, as the irritability of different nerves and muscles, also of the same muscle or nerve, varies considerably in different individuals. The most practical and most accurate method of testing for quantitative change is to estimate the irritability, and then compare it with the reaction of a healthy side, but in such case symmetric points and the identical position must be selected.
If the faradic contractility is not altered, galvanic is probably normal. In some cases of nervous disorders, there may be no faradic response; therefore, if the current is increased to the point of being painful, and the contraction has not been produced, it means that there is no faradic response, and the galvanic current should be tried.

In using the galvanic current, we begin the test with about two milliamperes on the face and about ten milliamperes on the body, gradually increasing and stimulating first muscle directly, and then the motor nerve. The C. C. C. is first obtained, and then, reversing the polarity by means of a commutator (without changing the electrode), A. C. C. is produced, etc.

The direct stimulation of the muscle should be compared with the contraction produced by the stimulation of its motor nerve, and the strength of the current required with the character of the contraction, whether quick and sharp, or slow and sluggish.

**General Remarks**

1. In using galvanic current, the effect of each pole must be noted.
2. The irritability of motor nerves is subject only to quantitative changes, but with the muscles, quantitative changes are often accompanied by qualitative alterations.
3. The quantitative electrical irritability of a nerve or of a muscle is tested by estimating how strong a galvanic, and how strong a faradic current is required to produce the smallest contraction; therefore, the strength of the current employed must be always estimated in examining for quantitative changes.
4. If it is desired to compare the results of different electro-diagnostic examinations, it is imperative to employ electrodes of the same size, because the stimulating effect depends upon the intensity of the current as well as upon the strength; and it is also necessary to employ the same apparatus, as the physiological action of one induction coil cannot be compared with the action of another.
5. Apparatus employed for electro-diagnosis must be supplied with a reverser, so as to be able to quickly change the polarity, and with an appliance for increasing or decreasing the current strength (a rheostat or a cell collector).
6. If a muscle is cold, it takes more current to institute a contraction than if the muscle is warm. The colder a muscle, the more current it takes to produce a muscular contraction. If we warm a muscle either by friction, massage, electric light, or any other means, it takes a great deal less current, as the normal temperature of the muscle is restored, than it would when the muscle is cold.

**Differentiating Cerebral from Peripheral Paralysis**

To determine whether in a case of paralysis the lesion is in the brain or in the motor cells of the spinal cord, use the faradic current, interrupted with an automatic rheotome, as follows:

Place a large indifferent electrode on the sternum, and a small active electrode at the motor point of some muscle on the normal side, and employ sufficient current to cause a noticeable contraction. Leave the
indifferent electrode on the sternum, and place the small active electrode at the motor point of the corresponding muscle on the opposite side (which is supposed to be paralyzed); employ the same amount of current as you did on the opposite side, and note whether the contraction is normal, increased or decreased.

If the contraction is increased, the lesion is in the brain or upper motor tract (in such a case, the reflexes are also exaggerated). If the contraction is decreased, the lesion is in the motor cells of the spinal cord, or in some other part of the lower motor segment.

Malingering

If the muscles respond normally to the stimulation with the faradic current, after the patient has complained for two or three weeks, the case is one of malingering.

Electro-Bioscopy

(Test for Death)

Since no disease, poisoning, or asphyxia, during life, abolishes electric contractility in all the muscles of the body, we are able, by means of electricity, to determine definitely, within two or three hours after the occurrence, as soon as the rigor mortis sets in, whether the person is really dead or not.

Dr. Crimotel, of Paris, France, after long experimentation, has come to the following conclusions:

1. "Death is certain when all the muscles have entirely lost their contractility;" (although either faradic or galvanic electricity causes muscular contractions until a short time before a rigor mortis sets in):
2. "Faradization is an indispensable test whether life is extinct in all cases of apparent death occurring suddenly. When there are several victims of an accident, it enables the attendants to distinguish the dead from the living, and also the order in which the dead ceased to live." (The galvanic current produces contractions in a dead body for a short time after the faradism has failed. This enables us to approximate the time elapsed since death occurred.)
3. "In new-born infants, muscular contractility, under the influence of the faradic current, continues fifty to sixty minutes after the heart has ceased to beat. When they have never exhibited signs of life, the faradic test shows whether life is really extinct."
4. "In some cases of cholera, electro-muscular contractions cease within half an hour after death."

The Value of Electro-Diagnosis in Gynecology

Due to the fact that the secondary faradic current completely relieves ovarian neuralgia in but a few treatments, but that it only affords a temporary relief (for a few moments) in ovaritis and other organic changes of the uterine appendages, and also that strong galvanic currents may be applied to the uterus without causing severe pain or reaction when the uterine appendages are healthy, it may be concluded as follows:
If a strong galvanic current (75 to 100 milliamperes), applied to the interior of the uterus (with an indifferent electrode on the abdomen), causes no pain and is not followed by febrile reaction or aggravation of the symptoms, or if the pain is relieved by the application of the secondary faradic current, the uterine appendages are healthy, and the case is one of ovarian neuralgia.

If, however, the application of a weak galvanic current (50 to 75 milliamperes) causes severe pain, and is followed by febrile reaction and other unfavorable symptoms, or if the secondary faradic current affords but a temporary relief (for a few moments) the case is one of diseased appendages, ovaritis; or (if reaction is great) pyosalpinx.
CHAPTER XII

ELECTRO-SURGERY

In surgery, electricity is not only valuable to arrive at a correct diagnosis (by means of X-rays and the different electroscopes, with which it is possible to explore the body cavities, such as urethra, bladder, esophagus, stomach, etc.) but by it, we are able to successfully coagulate the blood in hemorrhage and aneurysm; to remove tumors, hemorrhoids, warts, moles, naevi, etc.; dilate strictures (by absorption); remove foreign bodies from the eye and treat numerous other surgical conditions. Electro-surgery embraces electro-cautery, fulguration, high frequency desiccation, surgical diathermy, electrolysis, magnet operations, etc.

Electro-Cautery

Electro-cautery, performed with a platinum knife (electrode) heated to a cherry-red or white heat, enables us, on account of the obliteration of smaller vessels and coagulation of the blood, to sever tissue without hemorrhage.

The greater the heat of the electrode, the less pain is produced, but there is greater liability of subsequent hemorrhage; therefore, a cherry-red heat, which is a temperature intermediate between red and white heat, is usually the most satisfactory.

Electro-cautery is employed to remove polypi and tumors difficult to reach with the knife; to cut through the cervix uteri; to remove growths in the pharynx and larynx, and to cauterize laryngeal ulcers; to destroy the nerve in a hollow tooth; to arrest hemorrhage; to treat some cases of prostatic hypertrophy; to open an abscess in the lung after a rib has been resected, etc.

In order to be able to heat the platinum cautery electrodes (loops or knives) which have a very low resistance, (varying from 0.4 to 0.02 of an ohm, or even less) to a cherry-red or white heat, a current of a low volt-
age and high amperage (5 to 30 amperes) is required. This current is obtained from a galvanic battery in which the cells are connected in multiple or parallel, or from a cautery apparatus (Fig. 31) by which the commercial current of high voltage and low amperage is transformed into a current of high amperage and low voltage.

The strength of the current is regulated by means of a rheostat and is measured by means of an ampere-meter, which is of great value, especially when working in cavities when the knife is not readily visible, as it will warn us if we are in danger of fusing the wire.

**Fulguration**

Fulguration is a mono-polar discharge from a metal point electrode connected to the top of the Oudin resonator, Tesla secondary or a hyperstatic transformer.

By means of this discharge, we are able to cause destruction of certain cells; change the color of pigmented spots and stimulate new growth.
without producing any appreciable necrosis of tissue; or to produce necrosis (which is perhaps due to a combination of heat, ionization and ozonation) according to the duration and strength of the application. On account of ozonation, the necrosed tissue becomes dry, without any ulceration or pus; remains for a time and comes off leaving a smooth healed surface. Although fulguration is a powerful application, it produces a subsequent anaesthetic effect, and through vaso-constriction causes cessation of surface hemorrhage. Fulguration has given good results in the treatment of lupus vulgaris, rodent ulcer, adenoids and similar conditions, and is far superior to X-rays and Radium in the treatment of malignant tumors of breast and face, or to electrolysis in the removal of naevi.

There are two methods of applying fulguration, viz., the French or the Dr. De-Keating-Hart method, in which the discharge is cooled by the cold, sterilized air, a current of carbonic acid gas, or water, which flows through the electrode during the application; and the dry method, in which the electrode is not moistened, and the part treated is wiped dry.

For blanching, a wet method is preferred, and the distance between the tissue and the electrode should be about one thirty-second of an inch; for necrosis, a dry method at the distance of one sixteenth of an inch, while for very deep action, a dry method at a distance of one eighth to one quarter of an inch.

The application usually lasts from three to four seconds, and as the sparks are apt to jump to the edges of the wound, care should be taken that the spark is directed to the region treated.

The important rule always to be observed in the employment of this method is that in malignant growths, the diseased cells should be fully destroyed, for otherwise it will stimulate a more rapid growth of the underlying, undestroyed, malignant cells.

Caution: Since sparks applied to the thorax have been known to cause failure of respiration, and later to stop the heart, fulguration is by no means an absolutely harmless treatment, and for this reason, in dangerous conditions, should be resorted to only when other methods have failed. The pneumo-gastric nerve should never be fulgurated.

When electro-cautery, or fulguration, are to be employed around the face, ether (on account of its inflammable vapors) should never be administered.

**Surgical-diathermy**

*(Electro-coagulation)*

By employing a suitable (small) active electrode, and increasing the amperage of the D'Arsonval (diathermic) current, it is possible to elevate the temperature of the part to the coagulating point (158° Fahr.) and to carry out minor surgical operations bloodlessly, without the danger from absorption of poisonous products or burns. On account of a more reliable technic, more accurate dosage, and a perfect hemostasis, this method is preferred to the application of actual cautery.

Electro-coagulation is indicated in the removal of tumors, hemmorhoids, polypus, naevi, furunculosis, necrosis of bone, ulcerative tuberculosis, suppurating glands, warts, and other superficial lesions.

On account of absolute asepsis, it has been successfully employed in combination with surgery in a large number of cases of deeper origin.
As the diathermic current persists in water, various diseases, including bleeding papilloma, have been destroyed in the water distended bladder, and both hard and soft species of bladder calculi have been disintegrated with the spark applied by means of an insulated steel wire through a cystoscope.

Fig. 33—Large Eye Magnet.

**Electrolysis**

Same electrolytic changes that take place in a compound substance occur in the human tissue (which is a semi-fluid) while an electric current is passing through it.

Electrolysis is employed in the treatment of tumors, angioma, carcinoma, aneurysm, hemorrhage, granulations, goitres, fungoid growths, keloid; strictures of the eustachian tubes, lachrymal canals, and urethra; removal of superfluous hair, moles, naevi, warts, etc.

In the application of electrolysis, bare, active metallic electrode is employed, and the following must be remembered:

1. Polarity is very important, and it must not be forgotten that the positive will coagulate fluids, arrest hemorrhage, decrease inflammation, etc., while the negative will do the opposite.
II. The galvanic current is most adaptable, because the electrolytic effect of a current is in proportion to its amperage; (therefore almost negligible in Faradic, Sinusoidal, Static, or High Frequency currents).

III. Strong current for a short time produces the same effect as a weak current for a long time; but as the object of electrolysis is to absorb, and never to hurt, burn or cauterize the tissue, weak currents should be employed.

IV. Electrolysis relieves strictures by enlarging the caliber of the canal, through the absorption of the fibrous tissue, and not through the dilation or a modified dilation.

**Eye-magnet Operations**

When a foreign body enters the eye (especially vitreous or retina) blindness will follow unless the splinter is extracted as early as possible. Metals can be extracted from the eye by means of an electro-magnet. (Fig. 33)

**Diagnosis**

Having the history of the case, and having examined the exterior and interior of the eye (by means of an ophthalmoscope), and by taking the field of vision, having determined whether there is any obscure area, the tip of the magnet is applied to various parts of the eye. If pain results, it is a positive indication that metal (steel or iron) is present within the eye, but the absence of pain is not conclusive evidence that no foreign body is present, for it may be too distant, or too firmly held to move.

**Method of Operating**

Dr. W. A. Fischer recommends the following method:

"When a foreign body is suspected, and the lens has become opaque, apply the tip of the magnet to the center of the cocainized cornea; increase the current slowly to full force . . . unless the body appears with a current of less intensity. If it does appear, turn the current off, and place the tip at the edge of the cornea, and turn on the current. If the iris bulges, change the position of the magnet to make the metal pass through the pupil. Apply the magnet to an incision in the cornea until the metal adheres to the magnet, when the operation is finished. If the body does not appear on the second application, turn on the current, and make and break it several times, to dislodge the foreign body. If the metal has entered the eye back of the lens, some operators prefer an opening in the sclera and removal at that point. I am of the opinion that all bodies should be extracted through the anterior chamber, although a foreign body that has entered back of the lens suggests removal through the enlarged original wound. The speculum and forceps and scleral retractor must be non-magnetic."

If the extraction is to be made through the sclera, in order to apply the magnet near the foreign body, it is best to determine its position by radiography before the operation, but as that causes delay, which favors infection, it should be employed only in the old cases.
CHAPTER XIII

RADIOLOGY

RADIOLOGY embraces the therapeutic use of radiant energy (ether vibrations of various wave lengths and frequencies) from natural and artificial sources, viz., sun’s rays (helio-therapy), radium rays (radium-therapy), and the rays produced by various lamps (photo and actino-therapy), and the Roentgen apparatus (radio-therapy or Roentgenology).

In order to thoroughly master the subject of radiology, it is essential to consider the spectrum of sunlight.

Spectrum is a band composed of various colors obtained by passing the light through a prism.

**Spectrum of Sunlight**

The spectrum of sunlight is composed of seven visible colors, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Blue</th>
<th>Indigo</th>
<th>Violet</th>
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<td>Heat</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
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At each end of the spectrum there are more rays; beyond the red there are the infra-red; beyond the violet the ultra-violet, and still further, perhaps, the X or Roentgen rays. These are, however, the invisible rays.

The various rays and colors of the spectrum are due to different wave lengths and frequencies of ether vibrations, which excite in the brain (through the optic nerve) the different color sensations, e.g., the red is due to comparatively long, infrequent vibrations (about $481,000,000,000$ per second), while the violet is due to short and rapid vibrations (about $764,000,000,000$ per second).

**Refraction and Penetration**

All the rays in passing from lighter to the denser (or from denser to the lighter) substances are refracted or bent, and the greater the frequency of ether vibrations, of which the ray is composed, the greater the refraction.

The penetration of various rays depends on their respective refraction. The red rays (due to infrequent vibrations) are least refracted, and consequently most penetrative, while the violet (due to rapid vibrations) are most refracted and therefore least penetrative. The orange,
yellow and green are more refrangible and therefore less penetrative than the red rays, but are less refrangible and more penetrative than the blue, indigo or violet rays.

**Thermic, Luminous and Actinic Rays**

The rays of the spectrum are divided into three groups, viz., the thermic, the luminous, and the actinic rays.

*The thermic or heat rays* (radiant heat) chiefly emanate from the orange, the red and the invisible part beyond (infra-red). Being least refracted, these rays penetrate the tissue (from four to six inches) instantaneously, and generate heat in the depths of the tissue and the deep layers of the skin, where its (heat's) therapeutic effects (increased metabolism, nutrition, phagocytosis, etc.) are desired. This heat is more penetrative than the heat from any other source (except diathermy) and is excellent to relieve pain and to improve the local nutrition of the skin.

*The luminous or light rays* (radiant light) emanate from green and yellow. Although more refracted than the heat rays, the luminous rays are able to reach the nerves, nerve centers, muscles, viscera, and other tissues lying two or three inches below the surface of the skin. These rays cause sunburn and freckles when directed for any considerable length of time on the uncovered skin.

*The actinic or chemical rays* are composed of blue, indigo, violet and the invisible part beyond (ultra-violet). Being of the greatest frequency and refrangibility, they are the least penetrative, but most useful. These rays produce fluorescence of the blood and serum, and thereby stimulate the chemistry of the tissues (that is, they improve metabolism), and are highly bactericidal.

The actinic or chemical rays, especially the ultra-violet, do not penetrate substances containing blood or red coloring matter, thin films of glass, thin dark cloth, or adhesive plaster. They, however, readily penetrate water, air, rock crystal and tissue (from one to four millimeters), when rendered anaemic according to Prof. Finsen's method.

In considering the therapeutic uses of light, from whatever source, we must, however, not consider light merely according to the divided rays of the spectrum, but collectively, and in conjunction with heat radiation.

**Effect of Light on Bacteria**

With the application of a sufficiently strong light, all portions of the spectrum are able to restrain the growth of bacteria, or to kill them, but the red rays possess the weakest bactericidal power; this power then increases as one approaches the other end of the spectrum, where it is strongest.

Only four per cent. of the bactericidal effect is ascribed to the red, orange, yellow and green rays, while to the blue, indigo, violet and ultra-violet about 96 per cent. of the effect.

The light energy, aside of the direct bactericidal action, is destructive to organisms within the body by the improvement in the cellular condition, promoting the physiological resistance to the growth and increase of bacteria.
Filtration
(Cutting off rays)

Having seen that each class of rays produces distinct curative effects, in order to intensify these effects, it will be of value to know how to cut off those rays which are of no value in a given case. This can be accomplished by various methods, the most practical being by passing the rays through colored crystal screens, e.g., the red crystal does not appreciably reduce the heat, but cuts off the opposite colored rays, viz., the chemical rays, whereas the blue crystal (Bordier tints 1, 2, 4 and 6)

Fig. 34—500 candle power therapeutic lamp.
considerably reduces the amount of heat—that is to say, it effectively cuts off a good proportion of the heat rays, but does not affect the chemical rays.

The yellow crystal (Bordier tints 2 and 3, especially 2) have a great transparency for the actinic rays, but very dark yellow (Bordier tint 4) cuts off nearly all the actinic rays.

Green crystal, Bordier tint 2, allows some actinic rays to pass, whereas tints 4 and 5 arrest all the actinic rays.

Frosted glass allows chiefly the heat rays of the spectrum, because the actinic rays are unable to pass through such a glass.

The colored screens or lamps employed to cut off certain rays for therapeutic purposes must be of colored crystal through and through, as painted screens or lamps are useless, since they keep back the essential rays.

Fig. 35—Therapeutic Lamp suspended on a wall bracket.

Photo-therapy

Incandescent Light

The light from an incandescent lamp contains a large percentage of the red and yellow rays. The actinic rays, especially the ultra-violet, being almost entirely cut off by the enclosing bulb, the treatment by means of an incandescent light is largely a radiant light and heat treatment.

The treatment by incandescent lamps is manifestly inferior to a treatment which utilizes the whole spectrum, as does sunlight, but it is of great value in cases where the thermic effects are more essential than the effects of the chemical rays. Due to the penetration of the heat rays, it is far superior to other heating methods (except diathermy).

The incandescent light treatments are administered in the form of an electric light bath, therapeutic lamp, or other appliances for the local
treatment of arms, legs, trunk, etc., and are indicated in all conditions in which heat and light are of value.

*Clear glass* (uncolored) incandescent lamps, are mainly used for the purpose of promoting perspiration in rheumatism, obesity, arthritis, lumbago, sciatica, synovitis, skin diseases, etc.

*Red lamps or screens* warm and stimulate the arterial blood. They are indicated in all cold and pale conditions, but contra-indicated in all inflammations and hyperexcited conditions.

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*Blue lamps or screens* relieve congestion, inflammation and pain; reduce high blood pressure; cause better skin respiration; increase oxygenation and elimination of waste products, etc. They are superior to the clear lamps in the treatment of arteriosclerosis and neuritis, but are contra-indicated in cold and chronic conditions, unless considerable excitability exists.

*Carbon and Tungsten Filament Lamps*

"Carbon filament produces a small percentage of chemical rays and a large percentage of infra-red radiations."
Fig. 37—"Under the Alpine Sun Lamp." Wounded German Soldiers in Hospital in Baden-Baden. (From "Atlas of the World War," F. Bruckmann, Munich.)

Fig. 38—Surgical Clinic, University of Marburg. Scrofulous children receiving last radiation before discharge. Objective symptoms have entirely disappeared.
"In reducing local and superficial inflammation, the thermic action of the carbon filament of high candle power, added to its luminous and tonic qualities, renders it more efficient than the more luminous but less thermic tungsten filament, or than the action of convective heat."

"Tungsten filament, either in the vacuum or nitrogen-filled globe, gives a whiter light, and produces less heat. Its luminous penetration appears to be greater than that from either of the other sources. Radiant energy from the tungsten filament as a source, is equal in therapeutic value, to that from the carbon, except in inflammation, and in the effect upon the lungs and skin."
**Therapeutic Application**

**Electric Light Bath**

The electric light bath is either of a cabinet or reclining form, fitted with a number of incandescent lamps. These lamps are wired in sections, enabling the operator to switch on all or only some of the lamps, and thereby adjust the temperature of the bath and concentrate the light according to the patient's constitution and the state of his health at the time.

The electric light bath increases the surface circulation, dilates lymphatic vessels, and at the same time causes a diminution of the arterial pressure and augmentation of the pulse frequency.

Owing to the remarkable stimulus of light rays, this bath produces almost the same sudatory effects with a thermometer registering 195 de-
Fig. 43—Spinal application of radiant light and heat. (Applicator suspended)

degrees Fahr., as a Turkish, Russian or any other form of obscure heat, with the thermometer registering about 300 degrees Fahr., and the patient usually begins to perspire in five or ten minutes.

For the reason that a profuse perspiration can be induced at a very low temperature, and because the head remains clear and unoppressed, while the lungs breathe freely pure and fresh air, this treatment may be safely applied to patients afflicted with heart, head and lung complaints.

The electric light bath usually lasts from 10 to 30 minutes, according to the effect desired and the condition of the patient.

Fig. 44.—Spinal application of radiant light and heat. (Applicator on adjustable supporters)
Tonic effects are produced by a short bath (only to the sweating point), followed by a cold spray or vigorous exercise; while sedative effects, by regulating the lamps and controlling the temperature of the cabinet so as to induce sweating about 15 or 20 minutes after the patient has entered the cabinet.

Eliminative effects are produced by heating the cabinet gradually (turning on the spinal lamps after the patient has become accustomed
to increased temperature), and giving the patient plenty of pure water or lemonade before and during the bath.

_Local applications_ of light by means of a therapeutic lamp or special appliances for the treatment of arms, legs, trunk, etc., are the very best that is possible to employ, when general effect is not desired.

Fig. 48—Local Light and Heat Applicator (closed), intended for the intensive applications to the various parts of the body, as the pelvis, chest, hips, knees, etc.
Lumino and Actino-Therapy

Electric Arc

When the carbon points of an electric arc are heated to incandescence, they give off light which is rich in blue, violet and ultra-violet rays; the heat rays being decreased proportionally. The longer the arc, the larger the percentage of the actinic rays. (Arc is lengthened by separating the ends of the carbons.)

The electric arc has the same luminous power and contains more actinic rays than does sunlight. It gives a less steady light than the incandescent lamp, but it gives a light of greater intensity and bactericidal power.

If of a sufficient power, the electric arc will produce sunburn and tanning of the skin more easily than actual sunlight, with the same curative and stimulative effects that follow real sunburn.

Since the electric arc, in addition to chemical rays, gives off also a large percentage of the luminous rays when applied to the body, the brain, spinal cord, stomach, liver, lungs, heart, bones or whatever tissue that lies beneath the skin upon which the rays fall, are benefitted by it.

The distance at which the patient is placed from the electric arc diminishes the percentage of chemical rays as they are filtered by their passage through the atmosphere. The greater the application of light, the greater, of course, will be the effect upon the deep-lying tissues.

The arc light treatments are specially indicated in cases which are benefitted more by light than heat, such as neurasthenia, anaemia, lung complaints, all skin affections, etc. A substitute for the arc light is the high candle power incandescent lamp.

Fig. 49—Local Light and Heat Applicator, shown in Fig. 48 (open).
**Finsen Treatment**
(Actino-therapy)

Most of the apparatus producing a large quantity of chemical or actinic rays for the treatment of lupus, ringworm and various skin diseases, according to the method of the late Prof. Neils R. Finsen, of Copenhagen, consists of the light, the cooling and the light-concentrating apparatus.

*Finsen-Reyn Lamp*, for example, consists of an electric arc and a short telescope fixed to a movable stand. This telescope contains rock crystal lenses, and is provided with a cold water circulation. This cooling arrangement not only serves to absorb the heat rays (and thereby prevents the burning of the patient) but also keeps the lenses cool and prevents them from cracking.

![The Kromayer Lamp](image)

*Fig. 50—The Kromayer Lamp.* A powerful water-cooled lamp for the application of Ultra Violet Light in the treatment of Lupus, Nevus, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema, Scrofuloderma, Alopecia, etc.
Fig. 51—The Kromayer Lamp. Treating small lesion on face with aid of Quartz lens applicator.
Emerging from the telescope, the rays again pass through a compressor, or a pressure-lens, which consists of two discs of rock crystal set in a metal ring, separated from each other, between which flows a second stream of cold water. This compressor, or pressure-lens, is not only used to further absorb the heat rays and keep the patient from burning, but also to produce anaemia of the part treated.

**Application of the Finsen Treatment**

In order to prevent the blood from absorbing the chemical or actinic rays, which are most important in this treatment, it is necessary to produce the anaemia of the part treated, so as to allow the luminous rays to penetrate deeper into the tissues. This is accomplished by placing a compressor or pressure-lens (or a piece of ice) against the part to be treated, and steadily pressing firmer and closer until all the blood is driven out of the part. In order to keep the part bloodless, it is necessary to maintain a continuous pressure. The cooling apparatus (water circulation) must be put into operation before the electric current is passed through the arc, so as to avoid breaking of the lenses.

The light from the apparatus is focused on the compressor, and the treatment is kept up for an hour.

If the application has been successful, eight or twelve hours after the blister will appear and must be protected from dirt and injury by a suitable dressing, which should be changed twice daily. If, however, there is only appearance of inflammation (redness, swelling, etc.) without a blister, the application has not been successful; and when such is the case, another application to the same area should not be repeated until all effects of inflammation have subsided.

Finsen treatment cannot be applied to an ulcerated part until the ulcer has healed. When treating the surface of the nose, the nostrils should be packed with absorbent cotton wrung out of boric solution, in order to obtain resistance to the pressure of the compressor.

Since the over-exposure of the crystalline lens to the chemical or actinic rays causes an early production of cataract when applying this treatment near the eyes, the patient's sight must be protected by dark green (Bordier tint 4) spectacles, or by covering the eyes with a double fold of brown or red paper. For the same reason, it is advisable that the operator, when administering this or any other actinic treatment, protect his own sight by wearing dark green spectacles.

If the patient complains that the rays produce a burning sensation, it means that the pressure-lens is applied too gently.

In order to prevent spreading of infection, the pressure-lens must be sterilized after each treatment.
CHAPTER XIV
ROENTGEN OR X-RAYS

THE Roentgen, or X-rays, discovered in 1895 by Dr. William Conrad Roentgen of Berlin, possess the property of penetrating supposedly opaque bodies, but cannot be seen or felt as they pass through the body.

These rays are composed of considerably shorter waves than the shortest ultra-violet rays of light, representing a rate of frequency approximately one thousand times greater than the higher frequencies of the visible spectrum. They are produced by means of an X-ray tube excited by an induction coil, interrupterless transformer, high-frequency apparatus, or a static machine.

The X-ray Tube

The modern X-ray tube (Fig. 52) is a large glass bulb, varying from 6 to 8 inches in diameter (out of which lead two, three or more short glass stems) exhausted to a vacuum from $\frac{1}{100000}$ (one hundred thousandth) to $\frac{1}{1000000}$ (one millionth) of an atmosphere. It consists of various parts, most important being the cathode, anti-cathode or anode, biaode and a regulator.

The Cathode (1) is a concave platinum disc, which serves to project a stream of electrified particles upon a focus point or a target (18).
The anti-cathode, or the anode proper, consists generally of a pure copper steam (11) upon which is a target set at an angle of 45 degrees to the cathode. When the electrified particles from the cathode (cathode rays) strike the target (at 18), they give rise to the X-rays (7), which are reflected from the target and pass through the walls of the tube, travelling in straight lines in all directions.

On account of the heat produced by the bombardment of the cathode rays, only platinum, iridium, or tungsten can be successfully used upon the target. The advantage of using upon the target tungsten, which melts at 3000 degrees C., or iridium, which has much harder density than platinum, and melts at 1700 degrees C., is at once apparent where the tube has to withstand very heavy currents for any appreciable length of time.

The bi-anode or assistant anode (3) is set at an angle above and connected to the outer terminal of the anti-cathode, or the anode proper. It is either a small aluminum rod, a flat circular disc, or a large metallic tube. The first two forms of bi-anode are the only practical ones to be operated upon a coil where an interrupter is used, while for the transformer the tubular form is preferred. The object of the bi-anode is to assist in the regulation of the vacuum.

![Fig. 53—High Frequency X-ray Tube.](image)

**The Exciting of an X-ray Tube**

When first exciting a new tube, great care should be exercised, owing to its delicate nature, apart from the fact that it is constructed of thin glass. A tube may puncture from no apparent cause when the current is first switched on, and this is an accident which cannot be entirely guarded against, although it is not a very frequent occurrence. As a safeguard against this, it is advisable to see that a tube is as free as possible from dust and moisture on the surface of the bulb.

It should also be remembered that a new tube is more readily damaged by overheating than an old one, and care should always be taken not to over-run a tube so as to heat it beyond the point where a finger can not be held on it without discomfort.

With an induction coil, a transformer, or static machine, the tube should be connected by its anti-cathode (5) to the positive pole of the generator, and by its cathode (4) to the negative pole.

With a portable apparatus made with the double Tesla coil, it is
immaterial which of the two terminals are connected to the apparatus, but with the apparatus made with a single Tesla coil, it is important that the cathode of the tube is connected to the main terminal of the Tesla coil.

The current should be turned on gradually by means of a rheostat or other device, so that only a very small amount of current will pass. In radiotherapeutic work, the strength of one milliamperes or less is employed (usually only from one- to three-tenths of a milliamperes); while in radiography up to five milliamperes may be used.

Never allow to spark across the gap while exciting the tube.

When the current under three-tenths of a milliamperes is employed, the ordinary platinum target may be used, but when it is raised to four or five-tenths of a milliamperes, this target is liable to grow red-hot. When the strong currents are required, we must, therefore, use the tubes which are built with the anti-cathode and target able to withstand excessive currents. The so-called "heavy anode," or "water-cooled" tubes (Fig. 54), for instance, will stand up to 5 milliamperes for thirty seconds (150 milliampere-seconds) or more, or less current for a correspondingly longer period, say 2.5 milliamperes for sixty seconds (as this equals 150 milliamperes also), etc.

All tubes will carry safely at least fifty per cent. more current after they have been "seasoned" than the strongest current they will take immediately after they have been put into service. The tube is seasoned by passing about two-thirds of the full current through it a considerable number of times before working them at full power.

**Penetration**

Penetration of the X-rays depends on the rapidity (frequency) of ether vibrations, while the rapidity of vibrations depends on the vacuum of the tube and the voltage produced by the apparatus. The higher the vacuum of a tube and higher the voltage produced by the apparatus, the greater the rapidity of vibrations, and consequently greater the penetration. The greater the penetration, shorter the exposure.
Soft, Medium and Hard Rays

Tubes are called low, medium or high, according to the degree of exhaustion.

Soft or low tubes are exhausted to about \(\frac{1}{100000}\) (one hundred thousandth) of an atmosphere. They give off soft rays, which, although rich in photo-chemical effects, are unable to penetrate the tissues to any great depth.

Medium tubes are more exhausted than low, and give off medium rays, which penetrate the tissues more deeply, retaining their photo-chemical effects.

Hard or high tubes are exhausted to about \(\frac{1}{1000000}\) (one millionth) of an atmosphere. They give off very penetrating hard rays.

There is no absolutely accurate method for estimating the relative vacuum of a tube, but since a low tube offers less resistance than a high tube, by means of the so-called equivalent spark-length, it is possible to determine the approximate degree of its vacuum. This is carried out by properly connecting the tube and starting the generator with the prime conductors or spark points actually touching each other, then gradually separating them until the sparks cease to pass between them, which means that the resistance of the tube has been overcome, and that the current is now passing through the tube. The distance between the spark points, when the resistance of the tube has been overcome, is the equivalent spark length.

A tube is considered low when its resistance is overcome with spark length from one to three inches; medium with spark length from three to five inches; and high when the spark length is over five inches.

For the reason that a tube which is too high to use with the coil is often-times too low for the static machine, and vice versa, the testing should be always performed with the same generator which is to be used to excite the tube for the application.

There are also several instruments for measuring the vacuum of the tube and penetration of the rays. The Qualimeter, for example, is an instrument consisting practically of a special form of electrostatic voltmeter, which when connected with a single wire to the negative terminal of the generator, or the cathode of the X-ray tube, indicates any alteration in the vacuum of the tube whilst actually working.
**PENETRAMETERS.** Measuring of the approximate penetration of rays is a very valuable and convenient guide to exposure in radiographic work. This is accomplished by an instrument called penetrater, of which there are various forms, the most practical being Benoist, Bauer, and Walter. These penetraters tell instantly how many inches of human body the rays emanating from any tube will penetrate sufficiently to give a fully detailed negative when exposed to correct time.

**Regulation of Tubes**

With continued use, all X-ray tubes tend to become higher in vacuum, and eventually become so high as to be nearly useless. When this occurs, bright patches of green can be seen in different parts of the tube, and the current shows a disposition to the spray, on the part of the conducting wires.

In order to be able to use again these tubes the vacuum must be reduced. This is accomplished by means of a regulator fitted on the tube; or if there is no regulator by reversing the polarity and running the current backwards for about an hour, so as to drive a sufficient number of corpuscles from the cathode.

There are several kinds of regulators but most frequently used are the automatic spark or the Queen-Sayen Patent, osmosis and the air valve regulator. With whichever type of regulator and X-ray tube may be
fitted, it should be remembered that the tube will become unstable if regulated too frequently, and therefore the regulation should be resorted to only when absolutely necessary.

*The automatic spark or the Queen-Sayen Patent regulator* is generally the one most satisfactory. When this regulator is used, the X-ray tube is fitted with another secondary tube (8) mounted on a short stem, having a terminal to which is attached a regulating wire (9) capable of reaching the cathode terminal (4). To lower the vacuum, the tube is connected to a generator and the current turned on. Then, with a glass or ebonite rod, the regulator wire is moved slowly toward the cathode until a discharge of sparks passes between it and the cathode. This regulating discharge passes through a bunch of mica discs or chemically prepared asbestos fibre (8) in the secondary tube, heats them, and liberates occluded gas, which flows through the main tube and lowers its vacuum. After a few minutes the current should be turned off and the tube allowed to rest. If the tube is still too hard, repeat the process.

When using transformer tubes, it is advisable that the regulating wire be removed or cut off, because when the apparatus is turned on for the exposure the current is apt to jump from the negative terminal (cathode) to the regulating wire, and this may reduce the vacuum of the tube so far that it will be impossible to bring it back.

*Osmosis regulator* reduces the vacuum of the tube by allowing a small quantity of hydrogen into the bulb. This is accomplished by heating a little tube of palladium with an alcohol lamp.

*The Air valve regulator* which allows a minute measured quantity of air to pass into the X-ray tube although not very practical for the busy practitioner is sometimes employed.

**The Coolidge Tube**

The Coolidge X-ray tube is built and operated entirely different from the ordinary X-ray tube, and is far superior to other types having a perfect regulation of vacuum (by heating the cathode filament with a current from a storage battery or a step-down transformer) so that it can be made soft, medium, or high, and therefore satisfactory for fluoroscopy, radiography, or radiotherapy (Fig. 56).

**Inverse Current**

If the current is flowing in the right direction, the tube glows with an apple green light, perfectly equal in intensity throughout the luminous hemisphere (7), (that half of the tube through which pass the rays reflected from the target) and the other half of the tube “dark hemisphere” remains darker.

When a tube is excited by means of an induction coil, and specially when a high voltage is used, it is almost always found that there is a certain amount of current passing through the tube in the reverse direction. This arises from the making and breaking of contact in the primary circuit of the coil. This “inverse current” which spoils the radiograph and seriously shortens the life of the X-ray tube can be detected by the appearance of rings back of and usually running at an angle to the luminous hemisphere, and also by rings around the bi-anode
disc, or by means of an Oscilloscope (Fig. 58) which is a glass tube about eight inches long, exhausted to a certain specified degree of vacuum, having two electrodes of aluminum wire, connected in series with the X-ray tube. If there is inverse current, both wires of the Oscilloscope will glow; while if there is no inverse current, it will glow at the negative electrode only.

In order to do good work and to lengthen the life of an X-ray tube, this inverse current must be eliminated, and this may be accomplished by means of a Valve tube (Fig. 59), or a spark-gap connected in series with the X-ray tube.

The spark-gap for suppressing inverse current consists of a plate and an adjustable point, enclosed in a glass cylinder. When only small cur-

Fig. 57—X-ray Tube Stand.
rents are employed, not exceeding about two milliamperes, if it is in the circuit, it will effectively cut out the inverse current.

The best rectifying action will be obtained when an adjustable point forms the positive pole of the gap and a plate the negative, because the current flows more easily from point to plate. The spark-gap is as good as a valve tube for most therapeutic work, and does not become worn out, the only objection to its use is that it not only offers a resistance to the inverse current, but also to the current which produces the proper ray in the tube.

**Interrupterless Transformers**

Interrupterless transformers consist essentially of a step-up transformer and a high tension rectifier which converts the high tension alternating current, generated by the transformer, into a pulsating direct current, which is fed to the X-ray tube.

The step-up transformer is wound for voltages up to 160,000, according to the size and make.
The high tension rectifier consists of a revolving disc mounted on the shaft of the rotary converter (if the machine is to be operated on the direct current), or a synchronous motor (if for alternating current). When this disc revolves on the motor shaft, the two metal contacts on the disc (which are connected to the high tension alternating current) alternately pass the stationary electrodes fixed near the revolving disc. These stationary electrodes collect the converted current, which is fed to the X-ray tube. (Fig. 75)

Fig. 60—X-ray Protective Screen.

The Protection of the Patient and Operator

An overdose of the X-rays being injurious, whenever using these rays it is absolutely necessary to protect the patient and the operator against indiscriminate exposure. There are two ways of protecting the patient: one, to surround the tube with an opaque covering, limiting the exit of the rays to a small opening, which can be regulated as required; the other is to cover, by some opaque material all parts of the patient and operator, which are within the influence of the rays and which require protection. The X-rays being unable to traverse lead or any substance containing lead, the first method is carried out by placing the tube in a bowl made of glass which contains a large quantity of lead (lead glass),
mounted on a metal stand (Fig. 57). The target of the tube is directed towards the opening of the bowl so as to allow the rays to come out. The second method consists in employing lead sheets with openings cut in them to correspond to the area which is to be exposed to the rays.

By the application of plain vaseline to the part exposed directly to the X-rays, the burning of the patient may be avoided or retarded. This substance, if applied before the exposure, retards the superficial irritation and is specially useful when treating the deeper tissues, and where there is no open ulcer.

The operator must not expose himself to the action of X-rays and it is advisable that he protect himself by lead lined screens, lead glass spectacles, lead lined gloves, or other appliances.
Fig. 62—Diagram of the induction coil, X-ray apparatus
CHAPTER XV
ROENTGENOLOGY

Radiography

The X-rays passing through dense objects (bones, bullets, stones, etc.) being prevented from reaching the screen or photographic plate cause a shadow to appear on it, which is proportionate to the density of the object traversed.

If an object is interposed between the X-ray tube and the Fluoroscope (Fig. 63), (a screen containing barium-platinum-cyanide, which fluoresces or shines when exposed to the X-rays) a shadow is produced on the screen, and we are able to see deeper structures of the body.

In order to protect the patient and operator, fluoroscopy should be performed with a hard tube, excited by high voltage, so as to eliminate the proportion of soft rays which are dangerous to the skin, and to reduce the current (milliamperage) as much as possible. If the photographic plate is substituted for the fluoroscopic screen we are able to obtain a picture called radiograph, or skiagraph, of the image which appeared at the fluoroscopic screen, because the X-rays act upon the photographic plate in the same way as ordinary light.

The X-ray plates have a heavier coating than ordinary photographic plates. They are the most sensitive of photographic plates and any exposure to light or X-rays will spoil them, and consequently will spoil the nicer detail of the picture.

The plates must be placed first in a black and then in a yellow envelope. This, however, must be done in a dark room, using only a good ruby light through which no white light will be admitted.

In placing the plates in the envelopes, the film side must be toward the front of the envelope so that the fold is closed on the glass side of
the plate. The glass side and the film side of the plate may be distinguished, holding the plate at an angle toward the ruby light. The glass side reflects brightly and the film side is dull. If there is no light used, the surface is tested with the wet finger—the glass side slips and the film side sticks. After placing the plate in the black envelope, this (envelope containing plate) is then placed into the yellow envelope in the same way as in the black, placing the fold of the black envelope at the bottom of the yellow, so as to prevent the leakage of light through the folds. The plates enclosed in this manner may then be handled in daylight.

For the reason that black envelopes contain a certain amount of sodium hyposulphite, which causes deterioration of the film if the plates remain in them for several days, it is advisable to place the plates in the envelopes only a few days before they are used.

The plates should be kept in the dark room or a safe and should not be removed until the machine has been adjusted and the degree of vacuum of the tube has been established. When the penetration of the tube has been established, the plate is placed film side toward the target (of the tube) on the table; the part to be radiographed is resting on the plate or is brought into as close contact with it as possible and the tube some distance above, so that the target is directly over the center of the part to be radiographed.
THE DISTANCE from the target to the plate is usually from 16 to 24 inches, but the shorter the distance, the greater will be the magnification of the image on the plate.

THE DURATION OF EXPOSURE is a matter of judgment, and varies according to the generator employed, the distance from the target to the plate, the vacuum of the tube, the weight of the patient, and the size of the part being radiographed.

Fig. 65—Universal Klinoscope. Used for Fluoroscopy and Radiography
Fig. 66—Universal Klinoscope. Shown in Fig. 65 (rear view).
Universal Naturopathic Directory and Buyers' Guide

Fig. 67—Universal Klinoscope. (Vertical position).

Fig. 68—Combination Table and Radioscope. (Used as Horizontal Radioscope)
The duration of exposure is expressed in milliampere-seconds, and these are obtained by multiplying the amount of current (in milliamperes) flowing through the tube with the duration of exposure (in seconds); e.g., if we are using 5 milliamperes of current for 10 seconds, it means 50 milliampere-seconds, and it is the same as if we used 10 milliamperes for 5 seconds, or 2.5 milliamperes for 20 seconds.

Fig. 69—Combination Table and Radioscope (shown in Fig. 68). (Used as Vertical Radioscope)

The best method for determining exposure, without a second's watch, is to count seven as fast as possible for each second of time.

The milliampere-meter is used in connection with a transformer to determine the current which passes through the X-ray tube, but is of no value with the portable coil or a static machine.
Developing the Negative

Having exposed the plates, return them to the dark room and develop them in the same manner as if ordinary photographic plates.

The following formulae are exceptionally satisfactory in developing Paragon and other X-ray plates:

**Developer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution A</th>
<th>Solution B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water ...</td>
<td>Water ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 ozs.</td>
<td>64 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metol or Motol</td>
<td>Sodium Sulphite, dry. 3¾ ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 grs.</td>
<td>Sodium Carbonate, dry. 5 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroquinone</td>
<td>Sodium Sulphite, dry. 3¾ ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ozs.</td>
<td>Potassium Carbonate, 2½ ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Sulphite, dry.</td>
<td>Potassium Bromide .. 180 grs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mix equal parts of solutions A and B, at a temperature of 65 to 68 degrees Fahr. Develop until the plates appear almost the same on front and back, or until the ruby light will not show through them.
**Fixing Bath**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water .................. 120 ozs.</td>
<td>Water .................. 80 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypo Crystals ............ 4 lbs.</td>
<td>Sodium Sulphite, dry, .. 4 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric Acid, liquid, 1/2 oz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve in the exact order given. Add No. 2 to No. 1 while stirring rapidly.

---

**Fig. 71—Switchboard Type Interrupterless Machine**

**Radiotherapy**

Radiotherapy, or the treatment by means of the X-rays, must be considered from two points of view: Stimulation and Inhibition.

Small doses (short or mild exposures) of the X-rays produce the stimulation of the tissue (increase the cytolitic growth activity with more rapid mitosis, and increase the number of cells).

Large doses (considerably long exposures) produce an intensely inhibitory action (cause pyknosis and nuclear disintegration, and later vacualization and rupture of the cytoplasm, resulting in the death of the cell), arresting all active processes, and destroying tissues of varying resistance, relative to the character of the exposure and the susceptibility of the tissue to the overwhelming influence of the radiations.
The cells of low vitality are more susceptible to the action of the X-rays than normal cells (which have many times the resistance of diseased cells). Due to this fact, the diseased cells are destroyed and eliminated from the tissues, while the normal cells, being able to resist longer, after discontinuance of the exposure revive to their normal condition. Therefore, it may be concluded, that if rays of a correct penetration are employed, and the part is not overexposed, diseased tissue will be destroyed, and adjacent tissue will remain intact.

**Indications**

Radiotherapy increases leucocytosis and phagocytosis. It decidedly lessens hemorrhages and discharges, relieves pain, is of great value in treating post operative cases to prevent recurrence, and in all hopeless, inoperable cases by increasing the vitality, prolongs the life of the patient. Being able to cause disappearance of malignant masses, all cases of malignant disease should be given the benefit of any possible help that may be derived from it.

In menorrhagia and myomata, it should be employed in any case in which operation seems inadvisable.

In exophthalmic goitre, splenic leukaemia and pseudo-leukaemia, it is a valuable adjunct to other methods of treatment.

It is a remedy par excellence in acne, alopecia areata, blastomycosis, cancer of soft internal organs, eczema, epithelioma, favus, hyperhidrosis, hypertrichosis, keloid, lupus, pruritis, psoriasis, rodent ulcer, sarcoma, sycosis, trachoma, tuberculosis of the bones, etc.

**Method of Application**

Whenever using X-rays for therapeutic work, we must endeavor to get sufficient effect with the minimum risk of producing severe X-ray burns.
**Tube.**—It is absolutely necessary that the tube be of proper vacuum (penetration) to reach only the affected tissues, as the rays from a lower tube would not reach them, while the rays from a higher tube would penetrate undesirably deeper tissue. For radiotherapeutic work, only tubes which allow perfect control of vacuum should be employed. The ordinary X-ray tubes, which constantly change their vacuum, are useless.

**Voltage.**—When treating superficial lesions, in order to obtain a desired quantity of soft rays, low voltage should be employed, while for deeper lesions higher voltage is necessary.

---

Distance.**—The higher the vacuum of the tube, and, consequently, the greater the penetration of the rays, the further away the tube must be placed from the part treated. The good working rule is to place the patient about five inches further from the surface of the tube than the greatest distance which the tube can force a spark across the spark-gap. Therefore, the distance for a low tube will be from 6 to 8 inches; for a medium tube, from 8 to 10 inches; and for a high tube, from 10 to 20 inches.

If there is no evidence of reaction, the distance should be reduced with every other treatment for one-half of an inch, until the tube is at a distance of about five inches.
Duration of treatment.—The duration of the treatment depends upon the generator employed. With an induction coil or a transformer, three to ten minutes; with a static machine, five to twelve minutes. The best procedure is to begin the treatment with the exposures not exceeding five minutes' duration, and if, after the end of two weeks' treatment, no symptoms develop, the length of exposure may be gradually increased up to twelve minutes, the maximum exposure recommended, except in some very rare cases.

Fig. 74—Large Interrupterless Transformer.
Frequency of treatment.—It is safer to use low voltage and repeat the treatment several times, than to use more powerful exposures less frequently. With the usual low voltage, treatments may be given daily for one or two weeks, then every other day, without danger of producing any marked degree of dermatitis.

If the rays produce any local inflammation, second treatment should not be administered to the same area until the reaction has subsided.

Fig. 75—Diagram showing the commutation of the high tension alternating current into a direct current, as it occurs in the interrupterless transformer.
Filtration.—In order to obtain results in the treatment of malignant diseases, fibroid tumors, and other deep-seated conditions, it is necessary to employ large doses of the penetrating rays. Owing to the danger of dermatitis, this cannot be accomplished with mixed radiations, and it becomes necessary to filter the soft or less penetrating rays of greater wave length, which produce a destructive action upon the superficial tissue, and to allow only the more penetrating rays to reach the tissue.

Fig. 76—Small Interrupterless Transformer.

Pfahler uses sole leather filter, and to this he adds aluminum from one to three millimeters in thickness. This is about the standard, as it is at present used. The absorption power of one millimeter of pure aluminum is shown to be equal to that of a layer of water or soft tissue of approximately one centimeter in thickness.

After-treatment.—If the treatment has been given to a deep-seated organ, or if the skin is unbroken, no dressing is required, but if an ulcerated area has been treated, a good dressing must be applied.
In order to prevent spreading of infection, the protective covering, or any other appliance which comes in contact with the patient, must be thoroughly sterilized before further use.

**Dangers of the X-rays**

The Roentgen, or X-rays, if administered in excess, produce at first dermatitis, which, if the treatment is continued, may pass on to ulceration, and sometimes the ulcerations may develop the so-called X-ray cancer, when surgical assistance is required. This may occur in either patient or operator.

*The symptoms* of over-exposure to the X-rays are: itching, burning, redness, swelling, pigmentation, loosening of the hair, etc. If these appear, the treatment must be immediately discontinued, unless it is desired to produce dermatitis.

These symptoms may appear at the time of exposure, or from a few hours to several weeks after exposure. In most cases, however, the symptoms appear in from three to fifteen days after exposure.
The inflammatory effects produced by the X-rays upon the tissues are divided into four classes:

First: Dry dermatitis, which, if properly produced, is harmless if the part affected is not irritated with the application of strong chemicals (especially carbolic acid, which of itself may cause gangrene), and if left alone will subside of itself;

Second: Dermatitis with the formation of vesicles and blebs, but without deeper involvement;

Third: Destruction of epidermis;

Fourth: Destruction not only involving the entire epidermis, but the corium as well, and also the underlying tissue to a great extent.

Fig. 78—Portable X-ray and Electro-therapeutical outfit.

Prevention of Burns and Other Conditions Arising from the X-rays

All the conditions arising from exposure to the X-rays in which the processes of metabolism have been inhibited, as when there is sterility, lowered vitality of tissues, or when the secretions or other functions have been suspended, may be relieved by the application of radiant light and heat from either an incandescent or arc light.

It is safe to say that there are few cases, indeed, who are exposed to the X-ray to the extent of producing marked dermatitis, that could not be controlled by the application of radiant light and heat with requisite energy. This is due to the fact that the stimulating effect of radiant energy from luminous sources neutralizes (corrects) the inhibitory effect of the X-rays.

Employing the high frequency vacuum tube (but not strong sparks) to the point of producing some reddening of the skin in conjunction with the X-rays, we are able to use a larger dose of the X-rays without the corresponding degree of danger.
Idiosyncrasy to the X-ray Burns

Most of the authorities agree that the tissues of different individuals react to the influence of the X-rays in different ways, certain individuals developing a decided reaction after the first treatment, whereas others resisting the action of these rays, so that we are able to develop reaction only after from one to two months of daily treatments. In order to exercise extreme caution, Dr. W. Franklin Coleman gives three preliminary exposures of five minutes each, with the tube at a distance of six inches, on three successive days, and then waits three weeks to see if any reaction appears.

General Remarks

"Cross-Fire" Method.—In the treatment of deep-seated conditions, especially in cancer of the uterus and fibroids, "Cross-Fire" method should be employed. This is accomplished by passing the rays through a num-
ber of different small squares of exposure, all more or less concentrated upon the center of the tumor, so that the tumor itself will receive a great number of maximum doses (through the different square surfaces), and the superficial tissue will not be affected (because each square surface will receive only one maximum dose).

The different rays (soft, medium and hard) produce different biological effects, and for that reason many superficial lesions, which do not yield to treatment with rays of lower or medium penetration, disappear when rays of lower or higher penetration are employed.

The X-rays injure the protoplasm, or more frequently, the nuclei of the cells. This injury, however, differs quantitatively in accordance with the amount and character of the rays absorbed by the cells, and the specific susceptibility of the cells to the action of the rays. When only slightly injured, cells may completely recover, while if the injury is severe, the cell dies.

All the tissues of the organism may be killed by a sufficiently large quantity of rays.

"Any ray for deep penetration, or beyond eight or ten centimeters below the surface, is worth nothing for therapeutic effect, unless backed by a parallel spark-gap of at least eight inches."
CHAPTER XVI
RADIUM-THERAPY

RADIUM, a metallic radio-active element, discovered in 1896 by Madame Curie of Paris, is obtained in small quantities from certain Bohemian mines, where it occurs in the pitch-blende.

In addition to heat and light rays, radium gives off constantly and spontaneously alpha, beta and gamma radiations. The gamma rays, which are able to pass through many substances opaque to light, are similar to the X-rays, and when administered for a considerable length of time, produce an intensely inhibitory action. The beta rays have less penetrating power than gamma rays, and are similar to the cathode rays. The alpha rays possess very slight penetrating power.

Radium therapy embraces the consideration of both radium radiation and radium emanation.

The alpha, beta and gamma radiations exercise remarkable curative effects when used in the treatment of certain morbid processes of the gangrenous, inflammatory and cancerous orders.

The action of these radiations on the tissues is similar to the action of the X-rays, and varies according to the dosage and filtration, from a mere modification of the cells without ulceration to a destructive effect.

Although by no means a specific for the treatment of cancer, sarcoma, and other malignant and benign growths, as is erroneously claimed, radium acts better than anything else we have at present in a large number of such cases; and the more superficial the disease, the more hopeful the outlook.

In too advanced and inoperable, malignant cases, it alleviates pain, lessens hemorrhage, discharge and fetor, and in many instances heals an ulcerated surface.

In the treatment of rodent ulcer, lupus, parotid tumors, cancer of the rectum and cervix uteri, affections of the ear, nose, mouth or other mucous surfaces where it is difficult to reach an ulcerated spot by any other means, it has proved of special value.

In non-malignant conditions, such as naevi, angiomata, cicatricial tissue (resulting from burns), eczema, psoriasis, pruritis, tuberculous conditions of the skin, mucous membranes or glands, the results are even more gratifying than in the malignant conditions.

Since the action of radium is similar to the action of the X-rays, radium furnishes possibilities of application where the X-rays are not usable, either because it seems desirable to apply the rays continually for a length of time that could not be attained by X-ray tubes, or if a tumor cannot be reached by the X-rays.
Application

In therapeutics, radium is employed in the form of pure radium bromide, chloride, sulphate, carbonate, or nitrate and radium barium (which is a compound with barium).

In order to avoid alpha radiations, either of these (radium salts) is enclosed in a metal tube (the best for this purpose being platinum), which absorbs the alpha rays and allows only those of the highly penetrative order to gain access to the part under treatment.

Protection of the Patient and Operator

Since the action of radium is similar to the action of X-rays, the surrounding healthy skin should be protected from the action of the rays by a sheet of lead, paper or rubber laid over the part, with an opening cut in it, over which the radium is administered, and the operator should not handle radium with uncovered hands more than is absolutely necessary, otherwise a troublesome radio-dermatitis may be set up.

Dosage

The period of application depends upon the individual case. The amounts of radium usually employed range from 5 up to 200 or more milligrams. The dosage of radium is usually expressed in milligramme-hours, and these are obtained by multiplying the milligrammes of radium employed with the length of the application in hours; for example, 100 milligrammes of radium applied for three hours would represent 300 milligramme-hours.

Method of Treatment

Radium is usually applied by placing the end of the tube (holding radium salt) against the part to be treated, and keeping it in place by means of an adhesive plaster, or a strip of bandage, from thirty minutes to an hour or longer, according to the effect desired, and may be repeated every one, two or three days.

Another method of applying radium is to place two or more tubes at the opposite sides of the tumor, so that the rays bombard the tissues in two or more opposite directions simultaneously. This method of application is called the cross-fire method. After the treatment, a dressing is applied. After an application, usually nothing is seen unless an overdose has been administered, in which case, two or three weeks after, the patient may show some reddening and itching of the skin about the seat of application, similar to that seen after an exposure to X-rays.

According to the reaction desired, one may produce further stages of desquamation, vescication, and ulceration.

Asepsis.—In order to prevent spreading of infection from one patient to another, after each treatment it is advisable to disinfect the tube with carbolic acid, or some other antiseptic solution.

Radium Emanation

Radium is continually giving off a gas called its emanation, which can be collected by special apparatus and enclosed in glass tubes or metal cylinders. These tubes and cylinders can then be used exactly as if they contained radium salts, for the emanation has all the effects of radium, but it loses these effects after a few weeks.
The emanation can be inhaled by patients, or it can be absorbed by saline or other liquids, and given by mouth, or by subcutaneous injection.

The great advantage in making use of the emanation is the remarkable fact that the original radium salt suffers no appreciable loss, though constantly giving off this gas.

The radium emanation introduced into the body by inhalation, digestive tract, or injection, leaves the body a few minutes later, together with the air given forth in exhalation, hardly anything of it being left behind. An extremely small percentage only is excreted in the urine. A very small quantity passes into and out of the body through the skin. So far, it has not been possible to perceive any injurious effect whatever produced, even by very large doses.

The blood carries the emanation introduced into the system as far as the cells of the organism, where the emanation and its constant resulting products of decomposition produce their biological effects.

Radium emanation not only increases and accelerates the body ferments (ferment of pancreas, pepsin, autolitic ferment, diastic ferment, etc.), but performs further essential service by converting insoluble waste debris, such as uric acid combinations, into soluble compounds which are easily eliminated from the system in the natural way.

This emanation has been used with success in the treatment of gout and diathesis caused by uric acid; chronic and sub-acute articular rheumatism, muscular rheumatism and all forms of arthritis, neuritis, neuralgia, especially ischiagra; bronchial asthma and catarrhal diseases of the respiratory organs; chronic gynecological conditions; arteriosclerosis; lanciating pains of locomotor ataxia; suppurations, inflammations, hypertension, etc.

Application

Radium emanation for inhalation is obtained from an inhaling apparatus, which usually consists of one or more cylinders with filings of radium or its solution, and a ventilator driven by the electric current, or a rubber bulb for the diffusion of the emanation.

For the reason that the emanation inhaled again leaves the body a few minutes later by exhalation, without being exhausted into its active effect, it is necessary to place the patient in an atmosphere which has a constant percentage of emanation. This is achieved by placing the patient in a small room, the doors and windows of which are kept closed during the treatment, generally lasting about two hours.

Radium is also utilized in the form of water baths, mud baths, compresses, injections, drinking solutions, etc.

Meso-thorium

Meso-thorium, a newly discovered radio-active material, possesses chemical properties very similar to those of radium. It emits alpha, beta and gamma radiations not very different from those of radium, and from the therapeutic point of view, its use should be equally as serviceable as radium itself. On account of its lower cost, meso-thorium bromide has been largely used, of late, in place of radium, for the treatment of skin affections and growths, and for superficial conditions; it is reported to be quite as good, or even better, than radium.
CHAPTER XVII
MECHANICAL VIBRATION

Of all the apparatus of mechano-therapy, the vibrator is the only one which accomplishes something which cannot be accomplished by any other means. No human hand is capable of communicating to the tissues such rapid, steady and prolonged vibrations, and certain kneading and percussion movements, as the vibrator.

A good vibrator consists of a motor rotated by means of an electric current, which can be regulated to produce slow and rapid vibrations, as desired.

There are two types of motor vibrators employed, viz., pedestal (Fig. 81) and hand vibrators. In the first, the motion is conveyed from a motor to the vibrator by means of a flexible shaft (this is the more powerful, and more easy to regulate, but is less convenient). In the second, or portable type, a small motor is placed within the vibrator itself.

Application

Vibration is applied either centripetally or centrifugally.

Centripetal vibration is applied toward the heart, following the course of the large veins particularly (e.g., the course of the median line of the anterior surface of the forearm, and the ulnar along the inner side of the forearm, both anteriorly and posteriorly, the basilic on the inner and the cephalic on the outer side of the arms.)

Centrifugal vibration is applied away from the heart in a circular direction.

Centripetal vibration enlarges the vessels, increasing the flow of blood and accelerating the circulation of lymph fluid, thus very thoroughly renovating the parts concerned, flooding away waste matter or debris, relieving the abnormal condition, and permitting the continuance of normal circulation.

Centrifugal vibration lessens the flow of blood and lymph, and produces soothing and derivative effects on organs, e.g., relieves oedema.

Slow, vibratory stroke (frequently interrupted) applied for a short period, is stimulating, while rapid and prolonged vibration is inhibitory.

Indications

Mechanical vibration is valuable as a preventative of disease, as well as a treatment of disease. It is indicated in cases where ordinary massage would be of service, especially in the treatment of constipation, gastric dilatation, slow digestion, enteroptosis, hepatic and splenic congestion; catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx and stomach; affections of the heart; gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, neurasthenia, obesity, insomnia, spinal curvature, locomotor ataxia, deafness, headache, female ailments, muscular atrophy, injuries to nerves, contrac-
tures, etc. It is also employed in the treatment of sprained muscles, distended tendons, fractured bones, etc.

Contra-indications: Mechanical vibration is contra-indicated in aneurism, arterio-sclerosis, acute inflammations, erysipelas, malignant tumors, pathologic changes in the blood vessels, purulent local conditions and tuberculosis.

Spinal Vibration

Vibration applied to the spine thrills every nerve center of the spinal cord, restoring them to normal vibration, and applied to the abdomen stimulates digestion and intestinal activity.

Best vibratory effects are, however, derived reflexly, applying vibration to the various ganglia of the sympathetic nervous system. In this connection, it is essential to remember the following:

Fig. 81—Vibrator (Pedestal Type)

I. That the sympathetic nervous system is largely inhibitory in action, while the vaso-motor is stimulating;

II. That the stimulation of the sympathetic causes vaso-constriction (contraction of blood vessels), while the stimulation of the vaso-motor causes vaso-dilation (dilatation of blood vessels).

A slow vibratory stroke applied over the posterior nerve roots in the intravertebral spaces between the VII C. and I D. vertebrae, corrects and strengthens the heart’s impulses (overcomes an irregular or intermittent heart action); opens the nasal passages and shrinks the congested membranes (therefore indicated in acute sinusitis, acute coryza and hay fever); affects the arterial supply of the thyroid gland (indicated in goitre); lowers the blood pressure, etc.

When vibrating between the VII C. and I D. vertebrae, it is, however, necessary to carefully observe the effects on the heart, for it is possible
to overstimulate the cardia and produce depression. If there are no
signs of weakening observed at the pulse, or no noticeable dyspnoea, vi-
bration may be continued up to five minutes. If such a condition should
occur, it may be corrected by vibration for a few minutes in the intraverte-
bral spaces from the IX D. to XII D., thereby causing cardiac dilata-
tion. Too long (over two minutes) or too heavy vibration between the
VII C. and I D. vertebrae will cause extreme dryness of the nose, throat
and mouth. Vibration at the intravertebral spaces between the trans-
verse processes of the VI D. and VII D. vertebrae raises the blood pres-
sure. Slow vibration at the IV L. vertebra contracts the bowels, bladder
and uterus.
Vibration may be employed in exciting any other reflex equally as
well as concussion.

General Remarks

When treating an organ or a group of muscles with vibration, the ap-
pllication usually lasts about five minutes, and when the whole body is
treated, from fifteen to twenty minutes.
General vibratory treatment is, however, very rarely indicated, but
when used should be exceedingly short. The patient should be clad in
a loose robe, and all parts except that to be treated should be covered.
The order preferred is that used in general massage, viz., (1) Arms;
(2) Chest; (3) Legs; (4) Abdomen; (5) Hips; (6) Back; (7) Head;
(8) Neck. At the first signs of fatigue shown by the patient, the appli-
cation should be discontinued.
CHAPTER XVIII
BLOOD PRESSURE

SINCE some forms of electrical treatment reduce, while others increase the blood pressure, in order to apply electricity judiciously, the practitioner must be familiar with the patient's blood pressure.

A complete examination of the blood pressure involves a determination of the systolic, diastolic and pulse pressure, because in many instances high or low systolic pressure are compensated, and in others, what is apparently a normal systolic pressure may prove to be pathological when viewed in its relation to diastolic and pulse pressure.

The information gained by complete blood pressure examinations indicates the proper treatment, the dosage, and the interval of administration.

Systolic or Maximal Pressure (produced by the contraction of the left ventricle) represents the total heart energy, and is the highest blood pressure in the aorta after the contraction of the left ventricle.

Diastolic or Minimal Pressure represents the pressure maintained solely by the elastic recoil of the whole arterial system at the end of diastole. It is the resistance which the systolic pressure must overcome before it can propel the blood over the body.

Pulse Pressure is the excess of pressure over and above that required to overcome the diastolic pressure, and represents the amount of force which actually carries on the circulation.

Normal Blood Pressure

Under normal conditions, the vaso-motor system maintains a reciprocal balance between the systolic and diastolic pressures, while in disease this relation is disturbed. The normal systolic pressure, in male adults between 20 and 60, ranges from 120 to 140 mm. Hg. According to Faught, the normal average systolic pressure can be determined for any age by considering the normal systolic pressure of a healthy male adult at the age of 20 to be 120 mm. Hg. Then for any two years of life over twenty, add 1 mm. Hg.

In females, the pressure is about 10 mm. Hg. lower than in males. In children from 73 mm. Hg. at one year to 105 mm. Hg. at twelve years.

The normal diastolic pressure equals approximately two-thirds of the systolic pressure, and ranges from 60 to 105 mm. Hg.

The Normal Pulse Pressure equals approximately one-third of the systolic pressure, and ranges from 25 to 50 mm. Hg.

The normal blood pressure being modified by a number of normal or physiological conditions (position, excitement, digestion, exercise, time of the day, etc.) is therefore subjected to some variations.
Abnormal Blood Pressure

Any sustained systolic pressure below 100 mm., or above 150 mm., should be considered pathological. It should, however, be remembered that as one grows older the systolic pressure increases, because the hardening of the arteries increases (and consequently the diastolic pressure maintained by the elastic recoil decreases); therefore, that a person of over 60 may be comparatively healthy with a systolic pressure slightly over 150 mm. Hg.

Fig. 82—The Auscultation Method with the Mercurial Sphygmomanometer.

A sustained diastolic pressure of 110 mm. or over, and a pulse pressure below 25 mm. or above 50 mm., indicates a diseased condition, or at least approaching disease.

*It should be remembered that:*

(a) A low systolic pressure (110 mm. Hg. or under), especially if accompanied by a low pulse pressure (below 25 mm. Hg.) suggests tuberculosis;

(b) In nephritis and arteriosclerosis, the diastolic, as well as systolic, pressure is ordinarily increased;
(c) In fevers, usually the diastolic pressure is low, while the systolic pressure is more frequently high;

(d) In disturbance of compensation, systolic and diastolic pressure are both low;

(e) The high pulse pressure may be due to a fall of the diastolic pressure, or to a considerable rise in the systolic pressure with relatively little change in the diastolic;

(f) That there is a very intimate relation between the pulse rate and the diastolic pressure, e. g., in a strong heart the pulse is slow, diastolic pressure is low, and the pulse pressure is high, while in a weak heart the pulse is rapid, diastolic pressure is high, and the pulse pressure is low.

The abnormal blood pressure is classified into Hypertension or High Blood Pressure, and Hypotension or Low Blood Pressure.

Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) is usually found in Arteriosclerosis, Angina Pectoris, Aortic Insufficiency, Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cirrhosis of Liver, Eclampsia, Emphysema, Gout, Migraine, Nephritis (chronic), Lead Poisoning, Toxemias, Uremia.

Hypotension (Low Blood Pressure) is usually found in Acute Diseases, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Cardiac Dilatation, Cholera, Delirium (alcoholic), Diabetes, Diarrhea, Exhaustion, Hemorrhaeic (internal or external), Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Shock and Collapse.

**Sphygmomanometry**

**Method of Determining Systolic, Diastolic and Pulse Pressure**

Systolic, diastolic and pulse pressure is rapidly and accurately obtained by means of an instrument called a sphygmomanometer, of which there are two principal types, viz., the mercury, and the diaphragm type.

The action of the mercury sphygmomanometer depends on opposing the pressure of a column of mercury in a U-shaped tube, with the pressure of the blood in an artery, while in the diaphragm type, the pressure of the blood in an artery causes an indirect, internal pressure on sensitive diaphragm chambers, and shows plainly every action of the heart by the hand on the dial.

There are two methods of determining blood pressure by means of a sphygmomanometer, viz., the method of auscultation, and the method of palpation. The auscultation method, originated by Karatkoff, of Russia, is, however, the only accurate one by which the practitioner can exactly determine diastolic pressure.

**Directions for Examination**

Place the patient in a comfortable sitting or reclining position, with the arm on a desk or table, and the forearm semi-flexed and supinated, so as to entirely relax. Place the band (sleeve) containing a flat rubber bag over the bare left arm, over the brachial artery (above the elbow); wrap it around the arm as if it was a bandage, and tuck the last few inches under the preceding fold. Connect the rubber tubes leading from the band, one with the instrument, and the other with the bulb or pump, and examine either by auscultation or by palpation.
Method of Ausculation

Place the stethoscope over the brachial artery just below the line of the band (Figs. 82 and 83). On gradually inflating the band, the first and second sounds of the heart will be plainly heard, and as the pressure is increased, a point is reached where all sounds cease. Gradually release the air pressure until a loud, clear thump becomes audible. At the instant the sound is heard, the point upon the instrument marks the systolic pressure.

Having obtained the systolic pressure, continue to listen over the artery and release gradually the air a few millimeters at a time, and you will hear the thumping sound replaced by a murmur, which in turn is followed by a second thumping sound, becoming louder, then fainter, which finally disappears. At the instant the second thumping sound is the loudest, the point on the instrument marks the diastolic pressure.

Method of Palpation

With one hand, locate the patient's pulse at the radial artery (Fig. 84), and with the other, inflate the band until the pulse is obliterated. Gradually release the air pressure until you feel the first pulse beat return. At the instant the pulse reappears, the point on the instrument marks the systolic pressure.

Having obtained the systolic pressure, in order to obtain the diastolic, gradually release the air a few millimeters at a time. As the pressure falls, the needle fluctuates in rhythm (oscillates) with the pulse; after a time this movement becomes less, and eventually disappears. At the instant after the greatest fluctuations have occurred, the point on the dial indicates the diastolic pressure.

Cautions

A complete examination of the systolic and diastolic pressure should not last more than two minutes, as prolonged pressure affects the ac-
curacy, and causes disagreeable sensations. During the examination, the patient must not move the arm, forearm or body. In order to determine accurately the progress of the condition, all examinations on the same patient must be taken with the patient in the same position.

**Pulse Pressure**

Pulse pressure is obtained by substracting the diastolic or minimal pressure from the systolic or maximal pressure.

By pulse pressure alone, it is possible to determine correctly whether a diseased condition is compensated for or not, and as soon as the practitioners realize this fact, they will also realize that vaso-dilatation is not indicated in every case of hypertension. When there is a normal pulse pressure, with a corresponding diastolic pressure, harm will be done by vaso-dilatation, because vaso-dilatation lowers the systolic pressure, while diastolic pressure (due to the rigid arteries and the increased pulse rate, caused by the dilated heart) may remain high, and as a result, pulse pressure will be very low (so that the systolic pressure will not be sufficient to carry on the circulation).
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NEUROPATHY
By WM. F. HAVARD, N. D.

Neuropathy is a system of mechanical and thermal treatment which corrects perversions of the human body by regulating the circulation, the nerve mechanisms, and by mechanically propelling the lymph through the tissues and lymphatic vessels.

History
Neuropathy, formerly called Mechano-neural Therapy, was originally elaborated by Drs. John Arnold and Harry Walter, of Philadelphia. Its principles and practice are the result of extensive research work and physiological experiment, which was carried on over a period of five years before the results were made known to the profession. The system was offered to one of the foremost medical colleges in the country, but was at that time rejected. The founders then realizing that therapeutic reforms could never be instituted through medical channels, opened the first Drugless College in the East, at Trenton, New Jersey. For this purpose, they secured the mansion of a former governor of the State.

Numerous medical practitioners became interested in the “new school,” and subscribed to its teachings. The College was later moved to Atlantic City, when the partnership between Dr. Walter and Dr. Arnold was dissolved. Here in the country’s greatest resort, the institute received patients and students from all parts of the world, and for a time the college could not supply the demand for its graduates. Larger quarters and better facilities were needed to accommodate the growing band of students, so in the year 1904, the college was moved to Philadelphia. The work continued to attract men and women of note, many of whom are today the most successful drugless physicians in this country. The college grew under Dr. Walter’s direction, and in a short time acquired a faculty of efficient instructors. Among those connected with the college at that time, who have since become factors in the development of science, might be mentioned Dr. Robert Formed, Dr. Ella D. Kilgus, Dr. Sedgwick Mather, Dr. Wm. F. Havard, Dr. W. W. Fritz.

In the year 1907, the name of the college was changed to the American College of Neuropathy, and became the property of the Alumni Association. Dr. Wallace W. Fritz was elected dean, and it is largely due to his endeavors that the institution now occupies the position as one of the foremost drugless colleges of this country.

Principles
The knowledge of the science and art of Neuropathy lies largely with its graduates. No authentic textbooks have ever been issued dealing with its principles and practice; although there is now one in preparation. We feel that this is the fitting place to make an explanation that is long overdue. It is a well known fact that there is a book in print entitled Neuropathy, by Dr. A. P. Davis, of Los Angeles, Cal. This work, however, has very little in common with the
neuropathic principles and practice as taught in the American College of Neuropathy, and in the Lindlahr College of Nature Cure. It is unfortu-
ate that Dr. Davis named his system Neuropathy at about the same time
that the name of Neuropathy was adopted in place of Mechano-neural-
therapy, by the institution in Phila-
delphia. This has led to considerable
confusion upon the part of students
who have had a desire to learn the
system formerly taught under the head
of Mechano-neural therapy.

Neuropathy is not a mechanical sys-
tem in the sense that the word is usu-
ally employed; that is, the correction
of displaced bones and tissues. Not
that it denies the existence of such,
but that it considers these conditions
to be the result, rather than the cause
of disease, except in case of trauma.
In this way it can be differentiated from
Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naprap-
athy. A general consideration of
these latter systems shows us that
they are founded on the mechanical
idea of disease causation, or what
might be termed the “pressure theory.”

Neuropathy is based on the fact that
all changes in function and structure
are brought about by alterations in
circulation, and the further fact that
the activity of the nerves controlling
the circulation of blood in the vessels
and fluid in the tissues, can be influ-
enced by manual manipulation, and
thermal applications.

Good health depends upon perfect
metabolism, perfect respiration and
perfect generation or internal secre-
tion. All of these functions depend on
perfect circulation. The value of a
physiological remedy is in direct ratio
to its effectiveness in “normalizing the
circulation.”

The great mistake that has been
made by the founders and elaborators
of practically all systems of therapeu-
tics, is that of making their treatment
too specific. Of all the mechanical
systems, Neuropathy is the one ex-
ception in this respect. It is not a
specific treatment, and should never
be employed in a specific manner, even
as an adjunct to other treatment, in the
process of cure.

The system known as Spondylother-
apy has for its basis the principles of
Neuropathy, but they have been ap-
plied in a manner identical with the
practice of drug therapy, strictly from
a symptomatic standpoint.

**Physiological Basis**

There are three physiological laws
governing the activity of cells with
relation to their blood supply.

First law. “Every cell in the body
will maintain itself in a perfect state
of health if it receives the proper quan-
tity and quality of food material and
oxygen, and has its waste products
promptly removed, provided it is not
subjected to extremes of temperature
or injured by violence.”

Second law. “Every cell in the body
receives blood (food material and oxy-
gen) in proportion to the degree of
its activity.” All cellular activity is
governed by the demand which the
body makes upon such cells for the
product of their activity—motion, heat,
secretion, excretion, conduction, etc.

Third law. “Cells are active in pro-
portion to the quantity of food material
and oxygen which they receive.” This
law pertains to abnormal conditions.
Normally the blood supply is gov-
erned by the demand of the cells, but,
it is known that an abnormal irritation
of any part of the body will increase
the blood supply to the cells in that
neighborhood. Whether this irritation
affects first the cells, arousing them to
activity, causing them to demand more
blood, or whether the irritant acts di-
rectly upon the afferent nerves and re-
flexly causes a dilation of the blood
vessels in the area of irritation has not
been fully determined. The inference
drawn from numerous experiments and
observations is that the irritant acts di-
rectly on the afferent nerves and in-
creases the blood supply by the pro-
duction of direct reflexes over the vaso-
motor tracts, the cells becoming ac-
tive in consequence of the increased
food and oxygen supply.

- In health, blood supply is equal to
the demand of the cells, while under abnormal conditions the supply may become so much in excess of the demand that congestion and lymph stagnation occur, or the supply may be inadequate to meet the demand. In either case, a diseased process will be the result.

Neuropathic treatment is employed to restore a balance to the circulation by mechanical and thermal influence of the vaso-motor nerves, and by mechanically assisting the circulation in the tissues, and the flow of lymph in the lymphatic vessels.

The blood supply of the entire body is under the control of the vaso-motor mechanism. This mechanism consists of two distinct sets of nerves, one of which, called the constrictor mechanism, acts to decrease the calibre of the arterioles, and the other the dilator mechanism, the opposing mechanism to the constrictors, acts to increase the calibre of the arterioles. The cells of the body receive their food and oxygen supply by virtue of the fact that the capillary blood vessels have minute holes in their walls, through which part of the blood plasma is allowed to pass into the tissues. Each cell in the body is surrounded by a space, and it is through these spaces that the blood plasma flows from the capillaries, and from these spaces that the cells select their food. The cells excrete their waste products back into these spaces. For this reason the flow of plasma through the tissues must be continuous. This material passes from the tissues into the lymphatic vessels.

Vaso-motor nerves control the quantity of plasma which is allowed to leak from out of the capillary tubes, either constricting or dilating the minute arteries. The dilation of the arterioles increases the pressure within the capillaries, and causes a greater outflow of plasma into the pericellular spaces. A constriction of the arterioles decreases capillary pressure, and so limits the outflow of the quantity of plasma.

Irritation always causes vaso-motor reflexes, which are first manifested as a brief constriction of the arterioles of the part under irritation, which is followed by an active dilation of the same vessels. So if we draw a line with a blunt instrument somewhere on the surface of the body, the following phenomena may be noticed: First, a white line due to mechanically pressing the blood out of the capillaries; second, a white line due to the action of the constrictors; third, a red line due to the action of the dilators.

Some Facts Regarding Nerve Action

Constrictor nerves are always active, maintaining tone in the blood vessels. The dilators are only active as the occasion demands a greater blood supply to any particular part of the body. Even there, where the dilators are called into action, the constrictors continue to exert their influence on these blood vessels. Prolonged irritation in any part of the body results in constrictor fatigue, in which case the part passes from an active to a passive condition and the circulation through the tissues of this part becomes sluggish; first, because there is not sufficient force behind the blood in the vessels due to lowered tonicity; second, because the lymphatics draining the part are clogged up.

Diseased conditions progress in the following manner: The cells being subjected to continuous irritation are forced to a high degree of activity. The blood supply increasing to satisfy their demand gradually produces an active inflammation which progresses to a state of congestion. If the flow of plasma into the peri-cellular spaces is greater than the lymphatic vessels can drain off, there will be a stagnation of lymph in the tissues, which compels the cells to live in an atmosphere polluted by their own waste-products. Coincident with the fatigue of the cells occurs the fatigue of the constrictor mechanism to the blood vessels of the part under irritation. The vessel walls lose their tone and the circulation in the tissues is practically obstructed. It is under these circumstances that structural changes take place leading
to cellular degeneration, liquefaction, pus formation, connective tissue proliferation, foreign growths, mineral deposits, etc.

**Neuropathic Treatment**

Neuropathic treatment is directed to the nerve centers controlling circulation for the purpose of restoring the normal activity to the vaso-motor nerves, and of relieving either active or passive congestion by establishing better lymphatic drainage.

All vaso-constrictor nerves have their centers in the spinal cord, and are distributed to the walls of the blood vessels through the sympathetic nervous system. There are no constrictor units in the nuclei of the cranial nerves, although some constrictor units follow the path of cranial nerves to their distribution.

It might be well to give here a few facts which will lead to a better appreciation of the neuropathic view-point:

- Health depends on perfect circulation in the tissues;
- Perfect circulation necessitates the adjustment of blood supply to meet the demand of the cells;
- Perfect adjustment is only possible through the correct action on the part of the vaso-motor mechanism;
- The vaso-constrictor nerves are the more important of the two, as the tone of blood vessels, the maintenance of blood pressure, and the tone of the entire body depends on their constant action;
- Increased functional activity must be supported by increased circulation, which means that the blood supply must be more abundant and proceed more rapidly through the tissues;
- Disease begins with abnormal irritation, which leads to perversion of function and structure;
- Functional perversions, from the standpoint of the nervous system, are of two kinds, central and peripheral;
- Central perversions are those in which the active irritant is located in some part of the nervous system;
- Peripheral perversions are those in which the irritant is somewhere outside of the nervous system;

Structural perversions follow functional changes, except in trauma;

All peripheral irritations produce nerve reflexes;

All central irritations produce either sensory or motor disturbances, or both;

Irritation produces vaso-motor changes, so we may say that all physical diseased manifestations are the result of circulatory changes;

Therefore all diseased parts can be returned to a normal state by establishing perfect circulation;

Hence the fundamental idea of neuropathic treatment is to "normalize the activity of the constrictor mechanism throughout the body."

Neuropathy recognizes that the first principle of cure is the establishment of better elimination for the purpose of cleansing the blood stream of irritating waste products. Where this is thoroughly accomplished, by means of hydrotherapy, diet, sun and air treatment, and exercise, the balancing of the circulation by means of neuropathic treatment becomes an easy and simple matter. Our first law said: "Every cell in the body will maintain a state of health where it receives the proper quantity and quality of food material, etc." Naturally, the blood must be normal in quality to restore health to a diseased body, and if this article were dealing with cure instead of a form of treatment, we would lay considerably more stress on quality than on quantity. There is a vast difference between treatment and cure, as any one must recognize who has given the subject more than superficial consideration. Too much must never be expected of a system of treatment because it must be remembered that that which one individual can do for another is limited, at best. The extravagant claims which are being made by the various systems of therapeutics have yet to be substantiated by facts. Those who ignore the first principles of cure and look upon disease in its causation as an invasion of germs, or as being entirely due to traumatic con-
ditions resulting in pressure by displaced structures on delicate tissues, will fail to produce the results which the more enlightened are coming to expect from therapeutics.

Natural diet, rational exercise and hydrotherapy are factors in treatment and cure which the conscientious physician dare not ignore, and we would not care to have the reader think that we believe diseased conditions can be "cured" by any form of manipulation.

"Treatments" are largely employed for the purpose of overcoming symptomatic conditions, and in themselves are not curative. Hence, specific treatments are only valuable in regulating functions, but are not directed to the basic cause of disease. Neuropathy recognizes the fact that no part of the body can become disordered without causing disturbances in other parts often far remote. These secondary disturbances are the result of direct nerve reflexes, and while some are compensatory, others indicate a spreading of the disease process.

It is due to the fact that certain reflexes follow initial disturbances that neuropathic treatment becomes a possibility. Irritation in any part of the body is carried over the afferent nerves to the posterior horns of the spinal cord, from there reflected to the anterior horns, from whence the motor message is carried back to the seat of disturbance. In cases where such irritation is prolonged and a perversion of function has resulted, the entire segment of the spinal cord which has been involved passes through about the same vaso-motor changes as the part originally irritated. The blood supply to the posterior cord is increased to meet the demands of the cells, and there is a tendency for every cell supplied by these vessels to increase their activity, causing a greater number of reflexes to travel over to the anterior horn, and so excite those cells to a higher degree of activity. Inflammation, congestion, passive infiltration, and constrictor fatigue of the blood vessels takes place in the spinal cord exactly as they would in any other tissue of the body.

The common spinal nerve, as it exits from the inter-vertebral foramen, divides into an anterior primary division and a posterior primary division. The posterior primary division supplies the skin and structures of the back, and reflects to these structures the condition of activity of the segments of the spinal cord from which it arises. By virtue of this fact, the neuropath is able to make a complete analysis of the spinal cord, and to determine the

Naturopathic Doctor: "Go out there and take a dip in the surf. I am sure you will feel better."

Officer: "I arrest you for practisin' medicine without a license. My friend Dr. Pill will prefer the charge against you."
exact condition of each segment thereof. The degree of activity existing in any segment of the cord can be determined by testing the reflexes. These reflexes (vaso, viscero and myo motor) are true indicators of segmental activity, thus making possible a diagnosis of condition of parts supplied by the anterior divisions of the spinal nerve.

The degree of activity existing in any segment of the cord can be determined by testing the reflexes. These reflexes (vaso, viscero and myo motor) are true indicators of segmental activity, thus making possible a diagnosis of condition of parts supplied by the anterior divisions of the spinal nerve.

The recent work on biodynamic diagnosis, accomplished by Drs. Abrams and White, of California, has been a valuable contribution to the neuropathic work, as it has provided a means of measuring the reflexes and the energy exerted by any organ or part of the body.

Neuropathic treatment is given in accordance to the conditions which are revealed by the reflexes and general physical examination. The treatment itself consists of simple manipulations, which are varied for the purpose of achieving three main effects. The first is merely mechanical, and consists of propelling the lymph through the lymphatic vessels and glands, and of emptying congested tissues of their infiltration. The other effects are accomplished as the result of altering the reflexes by influencing the vaso-motor mechanisms, although the treatment may be varied in such a manner as to influence the viscero-motor mechanisms, and even the myo-motor.

Accordingly, as desired, the action of a hyper-active nerve may be decreased or an inactive or hypo-active nerve may be brought to a higher degree of activity. Thus the neuropath has in his hands the means of controlling, within certain limits, the involuntary actions of the human body, and can use his power in such a way as to restore perverted function to normal, or to induce compensations in cases of structural perversion. The philosophy of neuropathy is more in accordance with the accepted ideas regarding disease, its cause and cure, than any other of the mechanical systems of therapeutics.

It must be understood, however, that Neuropathy was not designed to be a specific form of treatment, but in every instance must be carried out with the idea of restoring a balance to the nerve mechanisms and circulation. The technique and correct application of neuropathic principles will be fully described in the writer's book on this subject.
Dietology Department

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MATERIA ALIMENTARIA

By THOMAS J. ALLEN, M. D., N. D., D. O.

Naturopathy, including all means of cure, gives diet a prominent place in its therapy. Many leaders of the old school of medicine have declared that materia alimentaria will one day be the principal means of cure.

Ten years ago, the writer was telling his students in a medical school that they would one day be sending their patients to the grocery store for their medicine. Probably all of us have sent patients to the grocer for "Health Bran. for Medicinal Use." We are just beginning the study and practise of dietology, altho Hippocrates' prescription for tuberculosis was, "Go to the hills and drink goat's milk."

The largest post graduate medical school in the country, in New York, now has a "professor of dietology"—and the volume of his published lectures is more amusing than instructive, if serious blunders can be amusing. The hospitals are giving more time to this branch in the training of their nurses (yesterday I had an application from the nurse in charge of diet in an Omaha hospital for a course of instruction "with opportunity for the study of clinical cases").

"I must follow them, for I am their leader," said an insurrectionary leader who was haranguing a street mob, during the French Revolution, as he saw them running off. The people have begun to discover the importance of diet as a means of maintaining and of restoring health, and we must either follow their lead or "get left"; and especially must the doctor who claims to offer advanced methods of treatment, be able to meet the demand of the most advanced patients, who are discovering, not only that drugs alone don't cure, but that, besides, the good mechanical treatment of the body machine, which the osteopath, the chiropractor, the mechnano-therapist in general offers to put it in good running order, there is the proper fuel of the machine to be considered, and the removal of its cinders, clinkers and ashes, calling for knowledge and skill that the man who understands the adjustment and oiling of the working parts often proves himself to be ignorant of.

Probably there are still non-mixers, adjusters who have not yet discovered that their narrow instructors did not know that, aside from injuries, it would be much easier to prove that all mal-adjustment is the result of nerve irritation originating in bad alimentation and bad elimination, than to prove that mal-adjustment is the prime cause of all disease; but the majority of naturopaths, who are not prejudiced in favor of any one means of treatment, nor against any, believe that diet must have a large place in the treatment of every case that comes to them.

How shall the practitioner qualify himself for this part of his work? Undoubtedly the best way is to take a thorough and practical course in a good school where opportunities are offered for clinical demonstration; but if this can not be found in the post graduate medical school, where can it be found? Special courses are offered in our schools, and these should be supported by practitioners, not only for the general good of advanced therapy,
but because it pays the individual student to be equipped in this department.

But if one can not take advantage of such special courses, how shall he equip himself? There are a dozen books on diet, each of which, like that referred to, contains a few grains of truth of real value buried in a great mass of chaff and tares; and by persistent gleaning, testing each seed, one can acquire much useful knowledge. I think I have read or glanced thru nearly all of the books, new and old, on diet, but there is not one that I have seen, that does not contain serious errors of omission and commission, and the most important things have hardly been admitted to the standard books, that are published by conservative publishers, who take the advice of such men as the professor of dietetics in a post graduate medical school, who ought to know.

It was a long time after the circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey before it was taught in the schools or could be found in any text book. And the conditions are the same today. The student must glean.

If you will examine yourself, you will find that the most important knowledge and skill you possess, you have learned from your patients, important as the school foundation was. This is especially true of diet.

The medical journals, the health journals, are constantly publishing the experience of practitioners. This is valuable—if you can glean and sift successfully.

Our own journal, The Naturopath, is a constant source of knowledge and inspiration in this department, as in others.

Dietology is altogether the most difficult of the therapies, as well as the least investigated, in proportion to its resources, and it should have the constant attention of every advanced practitioner.

**MILK DIET AS A REMEDY FOR CHRONIC DISEASE**

By CHARLES SANFORD PORTER, M. D.

In the treatment of chronic, functional disease, the most potent remedy in use today is the exclusive milk diet, properly given.

What other remedy can always be depended on to reduce the blood pressure when it is too high, as well as to raise it when it is too low?

What other remedy is there that will always reduce a high temperature, or fever, when caused by disorders of the secretory glands, or by failure of the eliminatory organs?

And what will always raise the subnormal temperature of the anaemic patient?

What other means will always increase the body weight in the emaciated, and reduce weight in the obese, and in either case cause an improvement in the quality of the flesh?

What other method can be depended on to permanently stop the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and arthritis?

What drug is able to stop inflammation and heal ulcers of the stomach, duodenum and colon, in less than a month, and prevent any return of the trouble?

What other treatment has ever been devised that will stop the formation of gallstones immediately, and insure against future attacks of biliary colic?

The exclusive milk diet, with the aid of proper hygienic measures, does these things, not in a small or large proportion of the cases only, but in all cases that are not past human help.

The great majority of physicians believe in a milk diet for many disorders of the system. Some recommend it for one thing, and some for another, according to the success they may
have had with it. That it is not universally used is due to the fact that few understand how to give it.

It is unfortunately true that doctors of standing are advising a mixed diet of milk and eggs, and even milk and meat broth, with starchy foods, for patients already suffering from poor digestion and food poisoning.

And even where a plain milk diet is given, the patient is allowed to stop the milk at the first untoward sign, because “the milk does not agree with them.”

Many patients will say that milk does not agree with them, that they have never been able to take it. Do not get discouraged at this; they are the people who need the milk diet the most.

The fault is in the stomach, and not in the milk, and when the stomach and other digestive organs are re-educated to take milk, they will benefit from it and grow stronger, and soon be able to digest any natural food.

A hundred years ago, Lord Byron, wise beyond his time, said: “Many persons declare that they cannot take milk as a food, and the reason is that they do not take enough.”

In giving the milk diet to anyone with digestive or circulatory disorders, the preliminary preparation of the patient is important.

The suggestion of milk diet immediately brings up for consideration the question of complete or partial fasting, for more or less time. The two things cannot be separated. There are many logical and practical reasons why food should be stopped for some time before starting an exclusive milk diet, if one is not accustomed to it, and there is no argument against it, outside of the fact that the patient may be slightly uncomfortable through hunger. The short fasting period required before commencing the diet has never injured anyone; most of the patients are immediately conscious of the benefits derived from it.

For example: Dr. Guelpa, in France, and Dr. Allen, in this country, have recently demonstrated the fact that, in diabetic patients, a short fast will clear up the excess of sugar in the blood, so that the urine no longer shows the characteristic sugar reaction.

I have confirmed this, and, after this fact is acknowledged, it is easy to understand why a fast is so beneficial in other conditions, and clears up other abnormal constituents in the blood indicated by indicanuria, phosphaturia, oxaluria, and bile pigments in the urine.

After the preliminary fast, most patients should be put to bed, and take the milk diet while resting as completely as possible, mentally as well as physically. The results obtained by this method come quicker, are more certain, more permanent, and better every way than they are where patients are allowed to exercise or go about their vocations. In short, it is best to make a regular business of it and allow nothing to interfere.

Milk for an exclusive diet should not be rich in fat. The cream is the least valuable portion of milk for most invalids, and is the most disturbing element where any difficulty occurs in taking it. I prefer Holstein, or similar milk, and use it exclusively in my own practice.

Milk with an excess of butterfat, like that from Jersey cows, can best be used by allowing the milk to stand a few hours, and removing the layer of cream that forms. This first rising of cream contains the largest fat globules, which are the ones most difficult to assimilate. The smallest particles of fat remain longer in the milk, and it is difficult to remove all of them, even with a centrifugal separator, but they are not so detrimental, because on account of their extremely small size, they may be taken directly into the circulation of blood without having to be digested or broken up.

An exclusive milk diet must be taken in quantities that will increase the circulation of blood; a smaller amount will only partially satisfy the needs of the body, will not make the growth that I regard as necessary to overcome
disordered conditions of the system, and will not be sufficient to neutralize the hyperacidity of the stomach which is so common an accompaniment of digestive disturbances, and, finally, the bowels seldom act satisfactorily on a small amount of milk.

In order to give the necessary quantity of milk, it is impossible to limit the number of meals to three or four, or anywhere near that number. Six quarts of milk, the average quantity required, divided in three meals, would be indigestible, except to a powerful stomach of large capacity, which is never found in a chronic invalid.

We must go back to babyhood, the period of frequent, small feedings, and, on account of the acidity and the chronically wrong condition of the adult stomach, we must go even farther, and use smaller amounts, and give more frequently, in order to continuously neutralize the acid, and permit some portion, at least, of the milk to be assimilated, and start up the circulation, and make more blood, and little by little the stomach will improve in its work, until finally it is digesting and assimilating all of the milk.

Fortunately, milk by itself is a material which contains no poison, and the undigested surplus, if there is one, causes no harm, and, if the diet is kept up without intermission, except when sleeping, the bowels soon move naturally, and thenceforth there are no disturbing features to contend with, unless natural reactions occur incident to the revolutionary cure taking place.

There are a number of books on the milk cure, and its modifications, some of which are more apt to confuse than assist the practitioner beginning to use the treatment. Others are really practical, and contain all necessary directions for handling nearly all cases that may be suitable for treatment.

The milk diet treatment, with rest, may be used in the cure of almost all chronic diseases. In my experience with it of over 32 years, I have found the milk cure especially adapted to the treatment of the following diseases, and I place the names somewhat according to the availability of the cure; those which are commonly the easiest to treat coming first, and the more difficult toward the end of the list:

Anaemia, auto-intoxication, enaciation, dry, sallow skin, poor circulation, subnormal temperature, catarrh, acid stomach, constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, obesity, colitis, diarrhea, piles, ulcer of the stomach, ulceration of intestines, neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, gallstones, Bright's disease, consumption in earlier stages, goiter, hardened arteries, high blood pressure, paralysis, tobacco, morphine and other drug habits, diabetes, pernicious anemia, tubercular kidney, consumption in later stages, leukemia. Addison's disease. Locomotor ataxia can be cured if taken in time, and can be ameliorated even when quite advanced. Paralysis agitans has proved difficult, but the few cases treated have all obtained some benefit. In epilepsy, the results are uncertain, usually unsatisfactory. Other mental diseases, or insanity, I have little experience with.
Of all professional men, physicians are the most prone to adhere tenaciously to the teachings of their preceptors. This has made it possible for a few to become recognized as authorities, and the opinions of the mass of the profession are moulded largely by these authorities. Naturally, this tends to discourage personal investigation along lines of thought alien to medical traditions of the past. Most of us are content to pursue the path of least resistance—the trail that has been blazed by those who preceded us. Not alone that, but one who does attempt to swerve from this path is frowned upon as a heretic. Frequently he is not even accorded an opportunity to demonstrate the results of any personal investigations he has made. For corroboration of this statement consider the years that passed before hydrotherapy and electricity were recognized as useful and legitimate therapeutic agents.

But the opposition encountered by these systems has been nothing compared to that which has been met by the science of Chiropractic. And it must be admitted that the medical profession had good and sufficient reason for looking with disfavor upon this therapy and its votaries. Why? Simply because the claims made by its originators were exaggerated and unfounded. When the first chiropractors witnessed the splendid results which they achieved in many cases, they became over-enthusiastic, and permitted themselves to believe that they were in possession of a curative measure applicable in all diseases. Had they been more conservative and made no claims for their therapy except where based upon the results obtained in, let us say, a thousand cases, the story would doubtless have been different. Furthermore, chiropractic principles were originally propounded by men of very limited education along kindred lines, and who, while their basic reasoning was correct, made other erroneous statements in connection therewith which precluded the possibility of recognition from men versed in the science of disease. It is possible that had these same views been advanced originally by men of superior intelligence and attainments, speedy recognition of vertebral subluxations as a possible factor in the production of disease would have been accorded them.

And yet, the medical profession has committed one grave error in respect to Chiropractic, or as it might better be termed, Spinal Adjustment. Instead of condemning this new therapy in its entirety, the medical world should have thoroughly investigated it with a view to ascertaining any good that there might be in it. The profession has failed to give this field of thought the slightest attention. Men who have not spent one moment’s serious consideration of the subject of spinal adjustment, deny that there is any truth or logic in the claims made by its advocates. On the contrary, those who do give this subject serious thought and study, become convinced of the soundness of its theoretical basis.

My work in Chiropractic dates from
the time that I became connected with the National School of Chiropractic of Chicago, in the capacity of medical director. At this time I looked upon Chiropractic in the same way that other physicians do. My hospital service and four years in private practice had naturally blighted some of my ideals, just as they do for us all. I had come

whom I was unable to benefit by any of the measures at my command. After trying everything, the patient's husband advised me that he was going to try Chiropractic. I advised him against it, because I had heard other physicians say that it was a fraud. Personally, I did not have the slightest idea what Chiropractic was. I merely

Fig. 1. Palpation of the Cervical Vertebrae

to expect to fail in a certain class of cases, but still argued that nothing else could succeed where medicine failed. I, therefore, had no faith in Chiropractic, or any other therapy which did not conform strictly to medical standards. Early in my practice I had a patient blindly and ignorantly repeated what others had said, who knew as little about the subject as I did.

My first afternoon in the clinics of the National School of Chiropractic of Chicago opened my eyes. I saw one patient who came in complaining of a
headache, go away five minutes later, relieved. I saw another who came in with the aid of crutches, suffering from lumbago and sciatica, leave with his crutches under his arm. I heard another, who had been constipated for forty years, say that he now has regular evacuations. I saw an epileptic who had not had a paroxysm since he commenced the treatments, five months before.

Was I convinced? Certainly not. It takes even more than that to convince a prejudiced, dyed-in-the-wool physician. But later, when I learned to use Spinal Adjustment myself, when I saw the results under my own hands, I began to realize.

Having become convinced of the clinical merits of Spinal Adjustment, I devoted myself to a thorough study of the subject. I studied the body from a mechanical viewpoint. I went deeply into the study of the spinal column, especially with reference to the possibility and probability of vertebral subluxations. To do this it was necessary to become more familiar with physics and mechanics as applied to the shape, placement and mobility of the spine. Original dissections were made to ascertain the existence of subluxations post mortem. Comparative studies of the spines of man and of the lower animals were then made. I studied the anatomy of the nervous system, especially the sympathetic nerve. The physiology of the nervous system was my next field, theoretically and experimentally, with special reference to the nature of the nerve-impulse, the conduction process, and the influence of the sympathetic nervous system on the structural integrity and functional activity of every part, organ and system of the body.

The results of a year's careful and systematic study were to convince me that vertebral subluxations can and do occur. Furthermore, that the displaced margins of the intervertebral foramen of the involved vertebra produced sufficient pressure upon the spinal nerve and sympathetic rami to block the conduction of impulses at that point. Lastly, that the withdrawal of innervation from a part, produced in this way, was a factor in the production of disease. Clinically, it has been made evident to me that adjustment of such subluxated vertebrae is an undisputed remedial agent in a large number of conditions.

Let me give a brief outline of some of the results of these investigations, which have demonstrated that the theory of Chiropractic is based upon scientific facts, and that it is of proven clinical value.

Chiropractic is founded on the theory that vertebrae may become subluxated, that is to say, that a slight displacement of their opposing articular surfaces may occur. As a consequence of this subluxation, there is produced an impingement of the nerves which pass through the intervertebral foramen corresponding to the vertebrae involved in the displacement. The pressure upon the nerve blocks the conduction of impulses at this point, and the organ supplied by those nerves does not receive its full quota of innervation. Since the functional activity and organic integrity of all parts depend upon their innervation, withdrawal of all or a portion of this nerve-supply constitutes a predisposing cause of disease.

The correctness of this theorem naturally hinges upon satisfactory and scientific answers to three important questions, to wit: (1) Do subluxations actually occur? (2) Is enough pressure exercised to block impulses? (3) Will withdrawal of innervation produce disease?

Anatomists have taught for years that displacements of the vertebrae, in the absence of fracture, are practically impossible. These views have been accepted as final, and no personal investigations have been made which might have previously overthrown this opinion. In fact, there has been displayed an entire unwillingness to even consider the subject. Medical students are not required to make dissections of the spine; practitioners have only a
general conception of the vertebral column, and these minor lesions of the vertebrae have, therefore, gone unrecognized.

There are three chief reasons why subluxations of the vertebrae have hitherto been regarded as impossible by those who have not investigated this subject: (a) The fact that the vertebrae are surrounded and held in position by numerous ligaments, the natural tendency of which is to bind the vertebrae so firmly in place that any movement beyond that essential to the normal mobility of the spine as a whole is impossible; (b) The configuration and placement of the articular processes; (c) Failure to discriminate between a subluxation and a dislocation.

Let us briefly consider each of these objections and see wherein they fail to disprove the possibility of vertebral subluxations.

Superficially considered, the view that the strength of the ligaments surrounding the vertebrae makes subluxations impossible seems plausible enough. But we must bear in mind that the ligaments on each side are homologous, and that conditions are not always the same on both sides of a vertebra. Were the ligaments inanimate and unyielding bands, never changing, and always of the same degree of contractile tonicity on each side, displacements of the vertebrae would certainly be impossible. But such a state does not obtain. These ligaments are vital structures, constantly changing, now contracted and again relaxed. Very often the ligaments of one side are more contracted than those of the other side, as a result of external or reflex irritation. This imbalanced tonicity of the ligaments naturally would tend to draw the vertebra with which they are connected toward that side on which the contraction exists. Were the ligaments of each side equally contracted, there would be a perfectly balanced condition, and displacements of the vertebrae would be impossible. It is because of the frequent lack of such a balanced state, however, that subluxations are made possible.

We said that contraction of ligaments is due to external or reflex irritation. As examples of external irritation in this sense, the following may be cited: Cold air striking the surface of the body causes the tiny muscles surrounding the pores of the skin to contract. Striking the biceps muscle and noting the local contraction at the exact spot struck, also illustrates muscular contraction due to external irritation. As an example of reflex irritation acting to produce muscular contraction, the spasm of the musculature of the intestine produced by the presence of gas may be noted. These same principles are found applicable to the spinal muscles and ligaments.

The musculature of each segment of the spinal column is supplied by outgoing nerve-fibres in the posterior division of the corresponding spinal nerve. In every reflex act that takes place in this segment of the spinal cord, the outgoing impulse passes to this branch of the spinal nerve. When the peripheral stimulus which excites the reflex act is applied on one side of the median plane, the responses first appear in the muscles of the same side; and if the stimulus is slight, they may appear only on that side. The incoming impulses are, therefore, first and most effectivly distributed to the efferent cells located on the same side of the cord that these impulses enter. In the peripheral nervous system the impulse, when once started in a fibre or axone, is confined to that track, and does not diffuse to other fibres running parallel with it, but it does extend to all the branches of that axone, whatever their distribution. As a result of this physiological fact, the first response to the outgoing impulse of a reflex act will be a contraction of the muscles and ligaments of the spine on the side that the ingoing impulse entered the cord. This is true for the reason that these ligaments are supplied by the efferent fibres in the posterior division of the spinal nerve,
which is the first branch given off by the spinal nerve.

Physiologically, a muscle that is repeatedly stimulated by nerve impulses finally reaches a state of tetanic contraction. That is to say, if the impulses are continuous, the muscle finally remains in a permanently contracted condition. If, therefore, a certain segment of the spine is the seat of a continuous succession of reflex acts, the ligaments in that vicinity will become contracted on one side, and the vertebra drawn toward that side.

Again, that property of the ligaments and cartilage by virtue of which they possess their function of holding parts in position, and permitting of a definite degree of movement between these parts, is their elasticity. Consequently, it is the measure of elasticity of the spinal ligaments which determines the degree of movement of the vertebrae which they hold in apposi-

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*Fig. 2. Palpation of the Dorsal Vertebrae*
the several ligaments on one side of a vertebra are contracted, the vertebra is drawn toward that side. At the same time, the ligaments on the other side are stretched beyond the limit of their elasticity, and do not return to their former position, even when the force is removed. As a consequence, the contracted ligament remains in its contracted condition, and the displacement of the vertebra becomes fixed. The same principles apply to the intervertebral discs. If these cartilages are compressed beyond their limit of elasticity, they fail to resume their former shape when the force is removed, but remain set.

To go into a detailed discussion of the various external and reflex causes of subluxations would be impossible in the space allotted. Suffice it to say, that every force, and by that term is included everything connected with our environment, has its influence upon the spine, which is the central axis, or, as it has been termed, the "line-shaft" of the body. Every jar, fall, twist, jolt, etc., to which the body is subjected, if it is excessive, and overcomes the elasticity of the intervertebral discs and the tonicity of the ligaments, will produce a subluxation.

The most common external causes of vertebral subluxations are, therefore, occupation, habits, injuries, age, and exhaustion. The reflex causes of subluxations are any and all irritations of the peripheral nerve-endings which produce a succession of reflex acts as described above. These forms of irritation include a great variety of conditions, and are present so frequently that the ligaments of one or more spinal segments may always be found in a state of unbalanced contraction. If this contraction on one side is continuous, the corresponding vertebra must inevitably be drawn toward that side. I think that the above conclusions are sufficient evidence that although the ligaments of the spine are strong enough to hold the vertebrae in their proper position, still, if the potential strength of the ligaments of one side be increased by a contracted condition, the vertebra will be drawn toward that side.

The second of the reasons adduced by past authorities for the impossibility of subluxations, namely, the nature of the surface and placement of the articular surfaces, is based upon a comparison with the vertebrae of animals and a study of the articular processes of the vertebrae of the human spine.

Viewed from a purely mechanical standpoint, the error in these conclusions becomes at once apparent. Any mechanic on studying the joints of the spine will tell you that it is constructed for the horizontal and not the vertical position. Look, for example, at a group of dorsal vertebrae and you will see at a glance how comparatively impossible it would be for a subluxation to occur with these vertebrae held horizontally, and how easily they may be misplaced when held vertically. The upshot of the whole matter is simply that the spine is used as a column, while it was constructed for a beam.

This I consider one of the most convincing and conclusive arguments in favor of the existence of subluxations. If we admit that some other diseases and conditions are due to the fact that man assumes the erect posture, we have no reason for denying that an incorrect position of the spine will tend to produce abnormalities there. For example, a study of the points of attachment of the uterine ligaments shows unmistakably that these ligaments hold the uterus in position properly only when the body is in the horizontal position. These "guy-rope" were placed by nature with the horizontal, and not the vertical, position in view. Why is anteflexion so common in young women? Why does retroversion usually follow pregnancy? Why are operations on the uterine ligaments for malposition so uniformly unsuccessful? Simply because of the mechanical imperfections which exist. If the above hypothesis is true, then it is equally applicable to the vertebral column. When a beam is made to serve the purpose of a column, slight separation of its component parts is
likely to occur. The articular surfaces are so shaped and placed that they will not permit of subluxations when the spine is in the horizontal position, but they do not lock perfectly when the spine is in the vertical position.

It may be questioned by some: If the spine is constructed for the horizontal position, what is the need of the intervertebral cartilaginous discs which are considered to exist for the purpose of preventing jars of the vertebral column? Furthermore, if they were formed since the spine has been maintained in the upright position, why have not the articular processes also had time to change to meet the changed requirements put upon them? This is readily answered. The discs have always been present in man, as they exist in the spines of all mammals, but their chief purpose is not to prevent jarring of the column. Their principal function is that of cartilage lining any joint, namely, to afford a smooth surface, prevent friction, and protect the bone.

The human spine has been compared with that of the cat by some writers. But such comparisons are misleading. In the cat the articulations between the vertebrae permit of the greatest flexibility and mobility, not only of the spine as a whole, but also of the individual vertebrae. In man, on the contrary, while the spine as a whole is comparatively flexible, movement between any two vertebrae is very much restricted. It is evident, therefore, that in the cat slight displacements are automatically rectified, while in man they tend to persist. Comparison of the spine of man with that of the cat thus leads to erroneous conclusions.

The third reason that subluxations of the vertebrae have been discredited is the failure of the profession to discriminate between the terms "Subluxation" and "Dislocation." When the word "subluxation" of vertebrae is used, it is meant to convey the idea that a slight change in the relative position of a vertebra to the contiguous surfaces of the vertebra above and the one below it has occurred. That is to say, instead of the entire surface area of a vertebra being approximated, with die-like precision and accuracy, to its fellows above and below it, it is slightly shifted from this position. There has simply been a shifting in the position of one vertebra upon another, and the greater portion of the surface areas of the two vertebrae still oppose each other.

It is freely conceded that complete disarticulation of a vertebra is practically impossible without coincident fracture. Chiropractic, however, does not deal with luxations, but with subluxations.

In concluding my answers to the first question, "Do subluxations actually occur?" permit me to add that I have personally made dissections of the human cadaver, and have found and photographed undoubted displacements of vertebrae in the spines of these cadavers. I realize that reproductions of these photographs would greatly enhance the value of this article, but space forbids their insertion. Cuts of these are contained in my work "Spinal Adjustment," and may be seen there by those sufficiently interested.

Not only post-mortem, but also in the living subject can subluxations be visually demonstrated. Thus on viewing the spine, we may see one spinous process not in line with the others; but after application of the proper thrust, it will be noted that this spinous process is in perfect alignment with the others. This one fact should convince those who believe only what their eyes can see.

Subluxations can also easily be palpated by those trained for this work. By this means it can readily be demonstrated that conditions which existed before the adjustment of a vertebra supposedly displaced do not obtain afterward.

Finally, the most valuable evidence of all in support of the existence of subluxations is the fact that, following adjustment of a subluxated vertebra, abnormal conditions disappear. These are some of the most salient points in corroboration of the theory
that subluxations of vertebrae may occur. They have served to convince me, and I cannot see how anyone who views the matter with an open and unprejudiced mind can deny that these conclusions are correct.

Let us now pass to a consideration of the second question, "Is enough pressure exercised to block impulses?" As stated at the commencement of this article, I made many investigations into this phase of the subject, with the result that I became convinced that a subluxated vertebra could produce sufficient pressure upon the nerves to impair their power of conductivity. Let me cite a few of the more important findings in support of this theory which I have worked out.

During the early days of my investigation of Chiropractic theories, and my effort to make them square with scientific facts, this question presented a much more knotty problem than the first. I had become convinced that subluxations are not myths. But, did these subluxations actually produce sufficient impingement of the nerves to block impulses? During the early days of my investigation of Chiropractic theories, and my effort to make them square with scientific facts, this question presented a much more knotty problem than the first. I had become convinced that subluxations are not myths. But, did

Fig. 3. A Hold for Correction of Lumbar Subluxations
gins, and its opening narrowed. This rests upon the physical axiom that any movement toward the center of an opening of its boundaries will diminish its area. Further, whatever is contained in a space so diminished in area is either compressed or displaced. If it is softer than the parts pressing upon it, compression will occur. This is what takes place in vertebral subluxations, where the intervertebral foramen is narrow and where hard bone presses upon soft nerves, blood-vessels and lymphatics.

The intervertebral foramen of the adult human spine is from 1/6 to 1/4 inch in diameter, in the living state. The spinal nerve measures 1/12 inch at its narrowest point, and 1/6 inch at its widest point. It is placed in such a position that it does not come into actual contact with the bony boundary of the foramen at any point. But it can be demonstrated mathematically that its farthest distance from the wall of the foramen is only 1/8 of an inch, while only 1/32 of an inch intervenes between it and the wall of the foramen at the point where it lies nearest the bone. These figures do not apply to microscopic sections, with the cartilage shrivelled, the bone dried out, and the blood-vessels and lymphatics empty, but to actual conditions in the living subject. When we consider that, in addition to the spinal nerve, the intervertebral foramen contains blood-vessels, lymphatics, fat and fibrous tissue, it becomes apparent that not much movement of a vertebra in any direction, is required to produce sufficient pressure upon the spinal nerve to seriously impair its power of conductivity.

It has been stated by some that empty spaces exist in the intervertebral foramen, as shown in microscopic sections. This is, however, incorrect both from an anatomical and a physical standpoint. In the first place, Nature tolerates no vacant spaces in the body, and no cavity, canal or foramen is larger than that required for holding the structures which it contains. Thus the intervertebral foramen is also only of sufficient size to contain the vessels and nerves which it transmits, and no space is wasted. What, then, do the vacant spaces seen under the microscope contain when the foramen is in situ? Distended blood-vessels and lymphatics, fat, fibrous tissue and cartilage filled with blood. That the nerve is surrounded by these soft structures affords it no protection, for it must be borne in mind that the pressure which is present is that of hard bone on soft tissues.

Having determined that pressure upon the nerves occurs when a vertebra is subluxated, it now becomes necessary to ascertain if pressure of this kind will block impulses. Various experiments have been made which show that a nerve, when subjected to slight pressure, will not conduct impulses; and, in the same experiment, as soon as the pressure is removed, it again conducts impulses. Probably the best of these experiments was the following: The sciatic nerve and gastrocnemius muscle of a frog are dissected out and connected with an electric current. When the nerve is stimulated by the current, the muscle contracts. If, now, pressure is made on the nerve, the muscular contractions cease. As soon as the pressure is removed, the muscle again contracts. Since the contractions of the muscle are dependent upon the nervous stimuli which it receives, it follows that cessation of these contractions must have been due to the blocking of these impulses by the pressure on the nerve.

This experiment demonstrated another important fact, namely, that sufficient pressure may be applied to a nerve to prevent it from transmitting impulses without injuring the nerve itself.

The effect of pressure to lessen the conduction power of nerves is one which everyone may demonstrate upon himself. For example, if pressure be brought to bear on the ulnar nerve where it crosses the elbow, the region supplied by the nerve becomes numb, "goes to sleep," as it were. In like manner, an organ when deprived of its
innervation "goes to sleep," and fails to perform its function.

Now, it would obviously be impossible to test experimentally the effect of pressure on a nerve by a subluxated vertebra. But, having ascertained that pressure on a nerve will impair its conductivity without injuring it, we certainly have a right to conclude that must have been due to the subluxation, or no good effects would have followed the adjustment. This brings us to a consideration of the third question, namely, "Will withdrawal of innervation produce disease?"

First of all, let us consider the influence that nerves play in the normal processes of the anatomy. The func-

Fig. 4. A Hold for Correction of Cervical Subluxations

similar pressure in a subluxation will produce a like result. There is one way to prove that this is true, and that is by observing the effects of subluxations clinically. If a patient's ailments are relieved by adjustment of a subluxation, such disorders evidently

tional activity and organic integrity of every part, organ and system of the body are dependent upon proper innervation. The medium through which this state of perfect equilibrium is maintained is the sympathetic nervous system. This portion of the ner-
vous system is the mechanism which governs every unconscious act of the body. The impulses travel either toward the central system, or from it. By means of the efferent impulses, the proper relationship of all parts of the body, individually and collectively, to their environment, is maintained. The functional activity of all parts of the body is made possible by the efferent impulses. These pass outward in a constant stream, as shown by the fact that the muscles are in a state of slight contraction or tonus at all times.

We know that the functional elements of nearly all parts of the body consist of tubes and tubules. This is especially true of the gastro-intestinal, circulatory and genito-urinary systems, and of the secreting glands, notably the liver. The middle coat of these tubes and tubules consists of involuntary muscle fibres which are governed by the sympathetic nerve. The impulses which regulate the activity of these parts pass from the spinal nerve to the white rami, thence to the ganglia of the gangliated cord, and from there to the plexuses in connection with the various parts of the body. Hence, if the impulses are blocked at the intervertebral foramen, they never reach their destination, and the parts will suffer.

Another evidence that innervation controls function, and that without proper nerve-supply proper function is impossible is this: Authorities are all agreed that the amount of nerve influence generated by the brain must always be commensurate with the amount of work required of the parts. This is excellently illustrated by the following: We have the power of determining before an act is undertaken the amount of nervous influence which is necessary for the performance of that act. Thus, when we lift a vessel, the force which we employ in lifting it depends upon the idea which we have formed of its contents, when we are not certain what it contains. If it should contain something much lighter than we had estimated, useless force would be expended, and it would be lifted with exceptional ease; but if it should contain something much heavier than we had anticipated, we would very likely drop it, because insufficient force was expended to accomplish the end desired.

Just as the response of the muscles is proportionate to the amount of nerve-force received by them, so also are the activities of all parts of the body dependent upon the amount of nerve-impulses which they receive. If, therefore, anything prevents the conduction of these necessary impulses to any part of the body, that part will not perform its function properly, or it will suffer organic changes.

We can learn from Nature herself whether pressure upon the nerves passing through the intervertebral foramina is fraught with danger. That she recognizes the importance of maintaining the normal calibre of the intervertebral foramina, she demonstrates in numerous ways. For example, examination of spines, post mortem, shows how exostoses formed during life are so arranged that they will protect the intervertebral foramina from becoming occluded. Again, in old age, when the spine becomes settled and the discs thinned, with possibility of closure of the intervertebral foramina, Nature recognizes this danger; the spine bends backward, the back parts of the vertebrae are thrown apart, and closure of the foramina is thus prevented.
THE ANATOMICAL BASIS OF CHIROPRACTIC

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Chiropractic is founded on the theory that vertebrae may become subluxated, that is to say, that a slight displacement of their opposing articular surfaces may occur. As a consequence of this subluxation, there is produced an impingement upon the nerves which pass through the intervertebral foramen corresponding to the vertebrae involved in the displacement. This impingement is a direct result of the pressure produced by the altered position of the margins of the intervertebral foramen.

It is unnecessary for me to go further into the anatomy of the parts involved than to recall that the intervertebral foramen is bounded above and below by the pedicles, posteriorly by the articular process, and anteriorly by the body and intervertebral disc.

Since the anterior surface of the articular process constitutes the posterior wall of the intervertebral foramen, it can be easily understood how the slightest forward displacement of a vertebra would cause the articular process to encroach on the antero-posterior diameter of the intervertebral foramen, and press upon the spinal nerve at that point.

In like manner, since the pedicles form the upper and lower walls of the intervertebral foramen, it is at once apparent how an upward or downward displacement of a vertebra would cause the pedicles to encroach on the vertical diameter of the foramen. In such a case, the spinal nerve is pressed upon by the pedicles, either the lower or the upper one, as the displacement is either upward or downward.

Lastly, since the body of the vertebra forms the anterior wall of the intervertebral foramen, it is clear that a backward displacement of a vertebra would result in the posterior surface of the body encroaching on the antero-posterior diameter of the foramen, and press upon the spinal nerve.

Now, the intervertebral foramen must not be looked upon as a circular opening with a nerve passing through its center. On the contrary, it is entirely occupied by the structures which pass through it. Nature wastes no space, and no cavity or foramen in the entire body is larger than is required for the holding of the structures which it contains or transmits. Thus the intervertebral foramen is only of sufficient size to contain the vessels and nerves which it transmits, and a decrease in the size of the foramen results in a diminution of the space required by the nerves for the exercise of their normal function.

That part of the vertebra which is displaced and encroaches upon the diameter of the foramen, presses upon the spinal nerve. It must be borne in mind that this theory disproves itself for conditions are not always equal. Were the ligaments unyielding, inanimate bands, never changing, and always of the same degree of contraction on each side of the vertebral column, any displacement of the vertebrae sufficient to produce serious consequences would be impossible. But these ligaments are vital structures, constantly changing, now contracted and again relaxed. At times, the ligaments on one side are more contracted than those of the opposite side, as a result of external or reflex irritation. This would naturally tend to draw the vertebra with which these ligaments are connected toward the side on which the contracted condition of the ligaments exists. Were the ligaments of each side equally contracted, there would be a perfectly balanced condition, and displacements of the vertebrae would be impossible. It is because of this lack of balance that subluxations may be produced, and it is this contingency which anatomists have failed to take into consideration. As examples of the production of contraction of muscles by irritation, the
following may be cited: Cold air striking the surface of the body causes the tiny muscles surrounding the pores of the skin to contract. Striking the biceps muscles a quick blow and noting the local contraction at the exact spot struck also illustrates the production of muscular contraction by irritation. These are both examples of external irritation. As an example of reflex irritation acting to produce muscular contraction, the spasmodic contraction of the musculature of the intestine produced by the presence of gas may be noted.

These same principles may be applied to the muscles and ligaments of the spine.

The musculature of each segment of the spinal column is supplied by outgoing nerve-fibres in the posterior division of the corresponding spinal nerve. In a reflex act, the outgoing impulse passes to this branch of the spinal nerve. When the stimulus at the periphery, which excites the reflex act, is applied on one side of the median plane, the responses first appear in the muscles of the same side; and if the stimulus is slight, they may appear on that side only. The incoming impulses are therefore first and most effectively distributed to the efferent cells located on the same side of the cord as that on which these impulses enter. In the peripheral system, the nerve-impulse, when once started within a fibre or axone, is confined to that track, and does not diffuse to other fibres running parallel with it, but it does extend to all the branches of that axone, whatever their distribution. As a result of this physiological fact, the first response to the outgoing impulse of a reflex act will be a contraction of the muscles and ligaments of the spine on the side at which the ingoing impulse entered the cord, since these muscles and ligaments are supplied by the efferent fibres in the posterior division of the spinal nerve, which is the first branch given off from the spinal nerve.

Physiologically, a muscle that is repeatedly stimulated by nerve-impulses finally reaches a state of tetanic contraction; that is to say, if the impulses are continuous, the muscle finally remains in a permanently contracted condition. We know that the act of defecation is reflexly produced as a result of efferent nerve-impulses to the muscles of the bowel. These efferent impulses are first excited in the cord in response to afferent impulses from the bowel, produced by stimulation of the nerve-endings in its walls by the presence of feces. Since the efferent impulses extend to all the branches of the efferent nerve, each such outgoing impulse also produces a slight contraction of the muscle in that segment of the spine, and on the same side on which the ingoing impulses entered.

Reflex action is constantly going on, and, therefore, the musculature of different segments of the spine is seldom in a state of balanced contraction on each side. If this contraction on the one side is continuous, the corresponding vertebra must inevitably be drawn toward that side. We find, therefore, that although the ligaments of the spine are strong enough to hold the vertebrae in proper position, if the potential strength of one side be increased by contraction of the ligaments, the vertebra will be drawn to that side.

As to the second of the reasons added for the impossibility of subluxation of the vertebrae, namely, the configuration of the articular processes, this opinion is based on comparison with animals and a study of the surfaces of the articular processes in the human spine.

Studied from a purely mechanical viewpoint, the error in these conclusions becomes at once apparent. First of all, not only are the articular processes in quadrupeds constructed differently from those in man, they are also placed in a different plane; that is to say, they are placed in a horizontal position in animals, while in man they are in a vertical position.

Let us take for example the dorsal vertebrae. By studying a group of these vertebrae, it may be seen at a
glance how comparatively impossible it would be for a subluxation to occur there, while the body is in the horizontal position, and how easily possible it is for the subluxation to occur with the body in the vertical position.

The human spine has been compared with that of a cat to show that subluxations are impossible, owing to the shape and placement of the articular processes. The human spine and that of the cat are, however, very different. In the cat, the articulations between the vertebrae permit of the greatest flexibility, there is great freedom of movement, not alone of the spine as a whole, but also of the individual vertebrae with each other. In man, on the contrary, while the spine, as a whole, is comparatively flexible, movement between any two vertebrae is very much restricted. As a result of this difference in the mobility of one vertebra upon the other, it is evident that, when a slight displacement of one vertebra upon another is brought about in a cat, it is at once rectified, while in man it tends to persist. Many diseases peculiar to the human being have been proven, beyond doubt, to be dependent upon the fact that during our waking hours we assume the vertical posture. Consider, for example, hemorrhoids and malpositions of the uterus. The same hypothesis can be applied with equal reason to the vertebral column, since a study of its construction from a mechanical standpoint, shows clearly that it is originally designed for a horizontal position and not for the vertical. Consequently, when the vertebral column is placed in the vertical position—when a "beam" becomes a "column"—slight separation of its component parts is likely to occur.

It may be questioned by some: If the spine is constructed for the horizontal position, what is the need of the intervertebral cartilaginous discs, which are considered to exist for the purpose of preventing jars to the vertebral column? Furthermore, if they were formed since the spine has assumed an upright position, why have not the articular processes also had time to change to meet the changed requirements put upon them? This can be answered very readily, by calling attention to the fact that the discs are far from being merely for the purpose of preventing jarring of the spinal column. Their important function is this: Were there no cartilage interposed between the bodies of the vertebrae, the slight movement between the bare bone would soon cause the bones to wear away. It has its counterpart in all joints (and the vertebral articulations are joints) which are lined with cartilage.

The next question that naturally arises is: Does the displacement of the vertebrae produce pressure upon the structures passing through the intervertebral foramen? It must be remembered that it requires very little pressure upon a nerve to destroy its power of conductivity, and that is all that is required to disturb the function of the parts which that nerve supplies.

That Nature recognizes the tremendous importance of maintaining the normal calibre of the intervertebral foramina, she demonstrates in numerous ways. For example, examination of spines in osteological collections of the National School of Chiropractic shows how the exostoses, where present, are so arranged that they protect the intervertebral foramen from becoming completely occluded, as the vertebrae collapse. Again, in old age, when settling of the spine occurs, and there comes the danger of complete closure of the intervertebral foramina, nature recognizes this danger, and the spine becomes bent forward, and the back parts of the vertebrae are thrown apart to prevent this contingency.

It is a strange fact that medical students are required to make a minute dissection of the peripheral nervous system to the minutest branches of the nerves, but a dissection of the spine is not required. It has remained for the students of spinal adjustment to do this, and the spinal findings, post mortem, reveal the truth of the existence of displacements of the vertebrae.
The accompanying illustrations are reproductions of photographs taken of a cadaver in process of dissection in the anatomical laboratory of the National School of Chiropractic of Chicago. These illustrations show several important things: First, that subluxations really exist; second, that sufficient displacement of the vertebrae is present to occasion pressure upon the structures passing through the intervertebral foramina; and third, that these subluxations may be detected by palpation of the surface of the back.

These figures prove beyond any successful denial that displacements of the vertebrae, without fracture, are not only possible, but actually do exist. These photographic reproductions, while showing the actual narrowing of the intervertebral foramina, cannot show the compression of the vessels and nerves, as witnessed directly on the cadaver. Another interesting fact brought out in the cadaver was the ease with which the handle of the scalpel could be introduced into the foramina corresponding to vertebrae which were not subluxated, and the impossibility of introducing it into those foramina whose component vertebrae were displaced.

It might be stated that there were present at the dissection of the cadaver which revealed these findings, some who had more or less misgivings relative
to the actual existence of vertebral subluxations. No one, however, could deny the truth of what his eyes witnessed.

The third reason that subluxations are not considered possible by some investigators is that they have not, in the first place, looked into this subject thoroughly enough; and secondly, that they have failed to discriminate between the terms subluxation and dislocation, which are entirely dissimilar.

It is true that major lesions of the spine have received proper attention. But the possibility of the existence of minor injuries of the spine has never been thoroughly investigated, until the results achieved by spinal adjustment have made it plain that minor spinal lesions are exceedingly common, and are followed by the most serious consequences in many instances. We all know that the organic integrity and functional activity of every part of the body depend upon proper innervation. The location at which interference with nerve function is most likely to occur, is naturally there where the nerves are most subject to injury. Such a location the intervertebral foramina admirably furnish, for the nerves pass between movable bones which may become displaced, and subject the nerves to pressure. This being true, the vertebral column becomes the most important division of the body. Yet it has received less study than any other portion, at least

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![Fig. 2](image.jpg)—The back with the fourth layer of muscles removed, and the fifth layer exposed. The spinous processes are entirely uncovered by muscles and ligaments and stand out very prominently.
from a mechanical viewpoint, and the body should be studied from that viewpoint, since it is in reality a piece of mechanism.

Ordinarily when the word subluxation is mentioned, the reader at once pictures to himself a disarticulation of the vertebrae, and since it really is impossible for a complete disarticulation of a vertebra to occur without fracture, he discredits the possibility of a subluxation. This is, however, the wrong construction of the term, since a subluxation is not a complete disarticulation of a vertebra from the vertebrae above and below it. It is simply a slight change in the relative position of the contiguous vertebrae above and below it. That is to say, instead of the entire surface area of a vertebra being approximated, with die-like precision and accuracy, to its fellows above and below it, it is slightly moved from this position. There is not an absolute and entire separation of the articular processes of two vertebrae; on the contrary, the greater portion of their surface area still oppose each other; there has simply been a slight shifting of one upon the other. This movement takes place in various directions, depending upon the configuration of the articular processes. Were the vertebrae absolutely locked in position, even the slightest movement would be impossible, including even normal movements. But the fact that some movement between individual vertebrae is possible, is evidence that varying degrees of movement may take place, depending upon the force applied. Anything that is capable of some movement, is capable of greater or less movement, and we know that the vertebrae must move upon each other, or there could be no movement of the spine as a whole. When this movement exceeds certain definite limits, there is present the danger of inability of the vertebra to return to

Twelfth Dorsal Vertebrae. (G)—Rotary displacement of the second Lumbar Vertebra to the right side. (H)—Compression of the right side of the disc between the fourth and fifth Lumbar Vertebrae.
its normal position. In speaking of movement in this regard, very slight movement is implied, since, as mentioned above, a movement of one-eighth of an inch will occasion pressure upon the structures passing thru the intervertebral foramen sufficient to prevent the conduction of impulses to the parts for which they are destined, with derangement in the parts supplied by the involved nerves. Such functional derangement of parts thus deprived of their nerve-supply follows, for the reason that the amount of nerve-influence must always be commensurate with the amount of work required of the parts supplied by the nerves. This is excellently illustrated by the following: We have the power of determining beforehand the amount of nerve influence necessary for the production of a certain degree of movement. Thus, when we lift a vessel, the force which we employ in lifting it depends upon the idea which we have formed of its contents, when we are not certain what it contains. If it should, therefore, contain something much lighter than we had estimated, useless force would be expended, and it would be lifted with exceptional

Fig. 4.—LATERAL ASPECT OF SPINE. (A & B)—The anterior portion of the intervertebral disc is thinned, with consequent approximation of the vertebrae and narrowing of the intervertebral foramina. (C, D, E)—Thinning of the discs and approximation of the vertebrae. (F)—The fourth Lumbar is displaced posteriorly, and encroaches on the entero-posterior diameter of the intervertebral foramen below.
case; but if it contained something much heavier than we had anticipated, we would very likely drop it, because insufficient force was expended to accomplish the end desired.

Just as the response of muscles is proportionate to the amount of nerve-force received by them, so also are the functional activities of all parts of the body dependent on the amount or strength of the nerve-impulses received by them. If, therefore, anything interferes with the power of conduction of the nerve, the impulses which it normally conveys to the parts which it supplies are not forthcoming, and these parts will suffer. There will be either functional derangement, or changes in its structure.

**EVOLUTION AND CHIROPRACTIC**

*By ANTON DEININGER, D. O., D. C.*

Dean The New York School of Chiropractic

Evolution of man as a gradual growth and transformation from lower animals and a differentiation in intellectual development is now so fully established as to require no argument. Yet, any casual reader of science will easily learn how, several years ago, it was mocked and ridiculed.

So it is with the Science of Chiropractic. Struggling in early years against the slander of those intrenched in the old school, mocked by the ignorant laity, yet, slowly but surely, it is reaching its own position. It is in plain fact the application of the laws of race evolution to individual neural and brain evolution. Through the logical association of nerves and nerve impulses, the highest intellectual development is ascertained. Therefore, chiropractically eliminating all the obstacles in the proper co-ordination and association of nerve cells is enabling man to attain a higher mastery of sound health, and will furnish new life current to those cells, leading a life of inactivity. We know to-day, that certain areas in our brain are absolutely undeveloped and that we know very little of, for instance, the Post Central areas.

By Chiropractic, we can awaken these slumbering cells and bring them to a greater development and enfoldment. If a cell is not nourished properly and has its excretions removed, it cannot do the work in order to unfold its highest possibilities.

Several years ago, I was treating a little girl of about 7 years of age. She could neither walk, nor speak. Her forehead was extremely narrow and flat, but the occipital portion of the head was developed to an enormous degree. Her bearing was that of an imbecile. Eat—she could for three; saliva running down her mouth steadily.

Whenever she heard music, she cried like a dog and raved like a maniac. Her mother only brought her here so that she would at least be able to walk. It was nearly impossible to treat her and two people had to hold her to the table.

She received a series of adjustments and slowly and surely she came within control. After the twenty-third adjustment she was able to walk three times the entire length of the office; and the old trouble of the continuous flow of saliva was eliminated and reduced itself to the normal condition. Her mis-shaped forehead slowly expanded and broadened to its normal size and shape. Upon hearing music she stopped crying altogether. She gradually acquired the power over her vocal organs and began to speak and play as a normal healthy child with the other children.

To-day five years have elapsed. She is now normal and possesses all the faculties of a healthy child of her own age and attends the Public School and keeps up with her class mates.

Taking this case more in detail
from the intellectual standpoint we find that the greatest and most important improvement was the broadening and awakening of the intellectual faculties and portions of the brain. The series of Adjustments aroused and brought to life again the slumbering nerve cells, their latent energy being transferred into potential power and activity.

Thousands of cases similar to the one described are to be found in Insane Asylums and similar institutions, the inmates, being there for life, not being able to enjoy the activities of normal, healthy life. To them, Chiropractic would be a God’s Gift. Chiropractic would remove in their cases, those obstacles to the proper co-ordination and association of the nerve cells and nerve fibres in the brain. Chiropractic would, therefore, energize those impulses of the life current that they would produce the higher evolution and transformation of the inner structure. Similarly as in Evolution of man from the horizontal to the erect position, from the low groveling stage to the intellectual direction, so, in the future Evolution, the spark of life in the future generations would produce a Super-man and a Super-woman.

It is not necessary, therefore, to wait for nature to take its time. We can anticipate this evolution of mankind by principles as Chiropractic which will enable them to find the proper balances of the body, mind and soul.

**WHAT CHIROPRACTIC IS**

*By DR. WILLARD CARVER*

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One of the remarkable things of this period is the number of persons that will assume to tell you what Chiropractic is.

The great number of persons that are ready at all times, not only to tell what Chiropractic is, but to fix its relation to all other systems and its value to society, disclose in their attempt to do so, their utter lack of qualification for the task.

There is a conception abroad that Chiropractic is a very simple and limited thing, and consists of a peculiar method of manipulation and that, therefore, anyone that has had a little smattering of what is indifferently called “Moves,” is competent to dissertate learnedly, at least comprehensively, on Chiropractic.

The general impression that Chiropractic is a simple manipulation and is limited in its scope of application, exists because of specific intention, primarily of the medical profession, but generally by many other systems, the practitioners of which have conceived, unwisely, that they are in competition with Chiropractors.

If an individual wished to know what the law is on any subject, he would go to a lawyer, and if he wished to be absolutely certain about what the law is, he would go to a good lawyer. The same rule should apply to Chiropractic.

If an individual wishes to know what Chiropractic is, he should go to a Chiropractor, not to an individual that professes to be every kind of a doctor, but to one who devotes his entire attention and thought to Chiropractic, and then, if he wishes to be absolutely certain what Chiropractic is, he will go to a good Chiropractor.

If those desiring to find out what Chiropractic is will follow the suggestions so far given, they will learn that Chiropractic was named in 1895, and that the name was composed of two Greek words, the first meaning “hand” and the second meaning “done” or “performed,” so that Chiropractic, in its original significance, means simply, done or performed with the hand.

It must not be supposed—that the name is expressive of the qualities that
go with it any more than the name of an individual represents his qualifications. It is within the experience of all, that men bearing very common names have nevertheless presented very uncommon qualities, and the investigator must expect that very result with regard to Chiropractic.

Chiropractic consists, first of all, of biology. It has presented to the world, for the first time, an explanation of life that is universal in its application, and stands behind and is explanatory of every phase of living, whether in the normal or the abnormal.

The Science of Chiropractic explains fully the origin of material, animate structures. It explains the growth and maturity of such structures, their maintenance, and, finally, fully explains their dissolution.

Mankind has sought vainly in all periods of the world's history for a scientific explanation of the origin or beginning of animate, material bodies. Huxley, Darwin, Hagel, Spencer and many others in more modern times, have expended the efforts of a lifetime that they might discover this fact, or the way in which animate bodies began existence, with abject failure in each instance, but the principles of Chiropractic render the explanation of the phenomena of animate beings beautifully clear and comprehensive.

The Science of Chiropractic, after having explained the origin of material, animate beings, to teach the anatomy of human structure wholly and entirely from its biologic aspects and, therefore, teaches that human organism is a machine and that it is a machine in action; a machine that may not pause in its conduct but must continually perform its machinic offices to the period of its disintegration.

The basic biologic law upon which the Science of Chiropractic predicates its anatomic deductions is that the radiation of force—usually called nerve stimulus—into and through its organized channels—the Brain and Nerve System—causes all animation.

It is not difficult to see, from the standpoint of the application of this biologic law, that if, after a material start to produce an organism has been made, this force may go on in an intelligent manner and complete and maintain the organism, it may just as well, or just as easily, construct that original part, and the Science of Chiropractic teaches that in each biologic instance that force does originally construct the beginning particles, as well as all of the particles that compose the finished organism.

The method of deducing anatomy from the law of the application of force to matter is the greatest innovation of the last fifteen years, which seems to exceed for wonders of discovery any other like period of the world's history. In such anatomic instruction, there is no danger of mistakes, if a proper concentration and consecration is brought to the task.

Having taught anatomy Chiropractically or deductively, which is the same thing, the Science of Chiropractic proceeds to teach physiology in the same way. In other words, if a segment, organ or part of the body is constructed by the application of force moving the particles into such relation as to produce such segments, organs or parts, force then maintains such particles in relation of construction, and also causes them to act in such way as to maintain the segment, organ or part, and also causes the relative segments, organs or parts to act in the same manner, which means that all of the segments, organs or parts are caused to act in co-ordinance to produce that poise and wonderful co-ordination which we call "Health," or normal function.

It is not difficult to see that physiology, studied from the standpoint indicated in the preceding paragraph, becomes a fixed and scientific thing—not less so than the anatomic structure from which it springs and the operation of which it is. Physiology from this standpoint could never be a theoretic study, except to those who did not know anatomic structure—for to know anatomic structure, Chiroprac-
ticly, is to know physiologic action, for the two are inseparable, physiology being a sequence of anatomy.

The Science of Chiropractic teaches that pathology and symptomatology are nothing but abnormal physiology, pathology consisting in the anatomic changes incident to interference with the radiation of constructive force, which results in anatomic changes amounting to elemental displacement. Symptomatology is but the expression of abnormal physiology, or is but the evidences of the anatomic changes produced in the processes of pathology, or is but unusual function, resulting from anatomic decadence, resulting from interference with transmission of force, amounting to anatomic displacement.

In view of what has been said, Chiropractic is seen to be a Science, and also a system of practice. In its scientific aspects, it presents to the world a wholly new biology, anatomy, physiology, pathology and symptomatology. In its practice aspects, it presents the science of displacement with a sequelae of effects and the art of adjustment, with its sequelae of effects.

Perhaps sufficient has already been said as to the biology, anatomy, physiology, pathology and symptomatology of Chiropractic. However, it seems necessary to say further that it is not at all wonderful that a science presenting at once five entirely new, exhaustive and comprehensive studies is very likely, indeed, to be misunderstood and to be very unjustly classified.

This is remarkably true of Chiropractic.

However, Chiropractic's enemies in this respect are not to any considerable extent, outside of the profession, for those outside can do but little damage. The misconceptions of the scope and comprehensiveness of Chiropractic that is doing the damage is from within the profession, from those who think they are Chiropractors, but because of lack of opportunity, have never been in position to know the truth; that is, they have never had the vast scope, comprehended by the Science of Chiropractic, suggested or explained to them. Your writer is peculiarly desirous of overcoming this situation, and that is the reason for this editorial.

Adjustology comprehends the situs of each segment, organ or part of the human body, and the relation that each such segment, organ or part sustains to its fellows, and that its fellows, in turn, sustain to other parts. In other words, adjustology treats of the Science of Place, reckoned from the standpoint of relationship.

Adjustology also teaches displacement in the sense of disrelation; that is to say, the distortion from the standpoint of relationship of segments, organs or parts of the body, results from such disrelation in all of its segmental, organic and chemic details.

Adjustology also comprehends the art of adjusting, which consists in the methods used to secure place in the sense of relationship of segments, organs or parts of the body, and, therefore, teaches how to secure the anatomic and chemic relationship which in turn result in the most complete cohesion which the material involved permits, that, in turn, means the highest state of health that the person or organism under consideration is capable of attaining.

It is utterly impossible in one short editorial to state what Chiropractic is, and yet, in the foregoing, it is believed its comprehensiveness is pointed out, and, it is hoped, discussed with sufficient coherence that those of inquiring mind may understand the almost boundless scope and limitless value of the Science of Chiropractic.

It is hoped that those reading this article will not put it to one side without thinking, but that they will set themselves to ascertain whether or not the statements made in this editorial are true, for it is known that if they do, they will find themselves astonished by being compelled to change their conceptions upon almost every vital proposition of living, but will in a reasonable time also come to know what Chiropractic is.
Mechano-Therapy Department

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MECHANICAL THERAPY

By DR. TELL BERGGREN

Mechano-therapy in principle and practice today is vastly different than it was in ancient times, when they used only the most crude methods, by hand and water. In these modern times, our noble science has advanced to a very liberal, broad and complicated plane.

Mechano-therapy, as taught in the Drugless Schools of America, embodies physical, mental and moral suggestive theory.

Hydro, mano, electro, mechano theory for the Mechano-therapy division, or that done by the hand and apparatus, must necessarily have power behind to operate. With all of these there is needed to complete our science and practice, proper food supply. So in the care of a patient, be it with chronic, nervous, mental or acute diseases, the practitioner must use these weapons of Mechano-therapeutic Science to fight the enemy, in the body, which brings on these diseases and abnormalities such as poor circulation, sour stomach, sprained limbs, abnormal growths and degeneration.

By destroying our opponent, we instantly relieve Nature of her burden, and she soon takes up the mending process, and the diseased part soon becomes normal again. Very few people realize that for a patient, in order to be reborn again in Nature's strength, it is necessary to have the proper care, and return as near as possible to simple life and living such as a free country and mountain stillness can give, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight, where your daily exercise will be a pleasure, and for your diet have plenty of fruit, vegetables, eggs and milk.

This method of air, light, heat, treatment and food produces within your body a mighty reaction.

To be a successful Mechano-therapist, you must dig deep into your patient's past history of life and action, and try to make a complete change for him morally, physically and mentally, for only by doing this can you hope to bring your stubborn cases to a successful cure.

Many times the patient will hesitate to tell his past history. So the largest part of it must come from your knowledge of the existing conditions and what brought them about. The great lesson a Mechano-therapist must learn is to study human nature. For after you have learned this lesson, the world will be an open book to you in your noble work and practice.

Next, the thing to study is Master Mind, for Suggestive Theory is a part of our noble science, and you will find in all nervous and chronic diseases that the mind plays an important part, as the largest nerve in the body. Mind worry or depression is the greatest disease of all, so, brother practitioner, be the Master Mind, to whom your patients may come and receive from you a healing thought and suggestion.

Next is food. Be sure that your patient's diet slip is prepared correctly, for the patient depends upon his food for strength, and his speed to health will depend upon the proper combina-
tion of food. Many a death has been caused by the ignorant use of foods which will not neutralize. These foods soon poison the system, and bring about a condition of auto-intoxication, which produces a food stupor destroying the body's equilibrium.

Next, after diet, you must map out your treatment; whether it be manual, mechanical or hydro-therapeutic, it must be that which will bring back a normal condition without wearing out the patient either physically or mentally. Guard against too long or short a treatment. Make each case an individual study. Also make treatment and routine diversified, and the patient will respond quicker and look forward to his treatment as one of his pleasures.

Mechano Therapeutic science can be divided into three ages: The past, when it was used in a very crude way; the present, when under its many subdivisions, it has reached a plane of liberal application world-wide in its benefits; and the future, in which lies the greatest opportunity for advance and progress. I believe that Future Mechnano-therapy will consist of Preventive therapy, and a grounding in Prenatal and Post-natal influences. By preventing the causes and educating the future mother and father along saner moral, physical and mental paths, you will have moved a mountain from the path of human progress, burdened with Ignorant Passions and Inherited Disease.

Simple, common sense methods in the art of Manual Therapeutics and Mechano-therapy are now coming more and more to the front.

The search of the enlightened physician, nowadays, is not so much for mysterious remedies to suppress symptoms of disease, as to find the different causes and their remedies.

For generations, most people have allowed their bodies to grow into abnormal shapes, in that way interfering not only with the circulation, but also with all the other vital functions.

The great majority of athletes, as well as people of more sedentary ha-
cialist of manual therapeutics, who does not pay due attention to other branches of physiological remedies, and those obtained when these other rational principles are taken into consideration, convinced the author many years ago of the great need for a broader education along these lines.

Many wide-awake, so-called osteopaths, chiropractors and mechano-therapists are now broadening out into a more rational system of manual therapeutics—a system simplified and perfected, which is neither exclusively Swedish, nor osteopathy, nor chiropractics, yet including everything of value in these systems. The time for unreasonable controversy and conflict between the different schools of manual therapeutics will soon be past, and a new era for the curative arts is fast dawning upon us. In fact, it is already here; all that is necessary for the broad-minded practitioner is to recognize the changes which have evolved during the last few years, and step out into the broader light. He will then be able, according to the measure of his capacity, to give all men their just due. An unfailing respect must characterize the attitude towards all searchers after truth. A wide tolerance must be manifested towards the exponents of opinions different from our own.

"I know too well," says an earnest man of science, "that no man can think maturely unless he thinks in the light of other men's thoughts." It is the acknowledged duty of every student to familiarize himself with the results of the work of experts in his own chosen field of research. To avoid the narrowness to which specialization tends, there should also be large general information.

It certainly requires a person of idealistic and artistic, as well as scientific tendencies to successfully apply the principles of the Art of Curative Gymnastics and Mechano-therapy. The scientific knowledge alone will not accomplish much without the enthusiasm which comes from a more idealistic way of comprehending these great truths. Like the sculptor, for instance, he must passionately love his profession, aspiring with all the best that is in him for a greater perfection, simpler and more effective methods. He will then be a more useful artist, for he will use the living material, the real human being, instead of clay and stone, canvas and pigments.

The specialist in manual therapeutics and other branches of physical education must understand psychology and pedagogy, as well as physiology and anatomy. Otherwise his work will be a failure, no matter how high his scientific knowledge. He must be sufficiently broad and liberal to accept truths in these lines, even from those whom he may consider far below him. We may learn from savages and animals; how much more, then, from peasants, and other natural-minded, simple people. The great man is he who can simplify scientific knowledge, educational principles and religious truths until a child is able to comprehend them. This is the mission, then, of the future humanitarian, to do away with unnecessary mysticism, and present the highest truths in such a way as to make them common property.
Osteopathy Department

A system of treating disease without drugs, based on the belief that disease is caused by some part of the human mechanism being out of proper adjustment, as in the case of misplaced bone, cartilage or ligament, adhesions or contractions of muscle, etc., resulting in unnatural pressure on or obstruction to nerve, blood or lymph. Osteopathy, through the agency or use of the bones (especially the ones which are employed as levers), seeks to adjust correctly the misplaced parts by manipulation.

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OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

By Dr. C. E. BINCK

Great strides have been made during the past twenty-five years in the practice of medicine. The relative positions formerly held by drug therapy and surgery have been reversed. The concoctions of the pharmacopeia, with their vague and uncertain effects upon human tissues and functions, no longer entice the earnest seeker after medical truths to spend a lifetime experimenting with substances which are absolutely foreign to the human body.

There was a time, not far away, when that person who treated diseases by manipulation, water, diet and general hygiene, was considered to be the chief of imposters. Go a little farther back in the history of medicine, and we see surgery dishonored because it was mechanical, not mystical enough for the ponderous minds whose forte it was to deal with strange substances of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

During all the years in which drug-therapy flourished, there were a few real scientists who devoted their time and talents to the structure of our bodies, and the function of each part. Discoveries came slowly along these lines, because the majority of medical men were concentrating their energies on ferreting out the effects of drugs. Facts in anatomy and physiology, which are so patent to us at this time, remained obscure for centuries, simply because there was no thought of studying the form and action of tissues, while all nature outside of our own bodies seemed to be a grand laboratory of specifics for human ailments.

There is one distinctive point about osteopathic medicine, which should be especially emphasized: It is not an empirical system; nothing is done on the cut and try plan. It has been developed in a purely scientific way. We might observe the action of the human body in health and disease indefinitely without securing any exact data to pass on to the next generation of observers, if we fail to know the structure of the body. A physician may learn many things in an empirical way which are very poor assets for science.

The strange part of medical history, to the modern investigator, is the fact that discoveries in anatomy and physiology, which are of such vital importance to the successful treatment of human disease, were left stored away between the covers of books, not deemed of any value except to whet the mind of the dilettante in medicine.

Osteopathy, as a distinct system of medicine, has grown to its present proportions at a time when the oldest schools of medicine are making radical changes in their therapeutical procedures, e. g., serum-therapy. In spite of all these so-called scientific advances in drug-therapy, osteopathy has made steady advance into public
favor, thereby showing that it is fully able to compete with the older systems of practice.

It should be understood that the Osteopath believes thoroughly in *vis medicatrix naturae*, whether the indications are for stimulation or inhibition, or for the basic readjustment. Generally speaking, however, therapeutic philosophy resolves itself (ultimately) into the principle that a cure depends upon giving an impetus to impaired habitual and latent forces, which in the osteopathic field implies fundamentally adjustive manipulation whereby the resultant impetus or physiological stimulus is initiated.

In a word, osteopathy premises that the body is a vital and physical mechanism, subject to derangements, structural alterations, and functional changes, as results of violence on the mechanical plane, as well as disturbances on the psychic and biochemic planes. Hence, osteopathic philosophy is inclusive of preventive, palliative and curative measures. Osteopathy is the collective term that means all rational methods or systems of healing.

**REMEDYING CONSTIPATION ON MILK DIET**

Try soaked figs or soaked raisins, along with your milk. Put either in a bowl of hot water and let them soak for several hours, then put them, after having strained them, in your milk in a bowl, and spoon them along with the milk and chew thoroughly, change from figs to raisins, then back again to figs. This will break up the stools and prevent them from hardening.
PHYTOTHERAPY

By Dr. M. G. YOUNG

I accept with hearty appreciation the opportunity accorded me of contributing this article to the year book, because it shall, I trust, forward the interests of the great cause I love best—drugless healing of the sick—and I humbly hope to be helpful to every scion of this great cause, as well as to those who are patrons of natural means of healing.

My brothers and co-workers, I offer in the spirit of brotherhood the kindly suggestion that we draw closer together in our efforts to accomplish the one great end, that of lessening the suffering of this vast ocean of suffering humanity. Sound men, women and children should be the objective of our every effort. May it be that we do not fall into the pernicious habit which seems daily to be increasing in the ranks of those who so bitterly oppose us. By this I mean that we may never allow ourselves to overlook the sacredness of human life and health. Never allow money to be the principal object of our efforts.

The love of money has despoiled everything dear to the human heart. In this money-mad age the physician is too often occupied with the thought of what he can make out of the given case rather than what he can do to aid nature to re-establish the patient to normal conditions.

Science has been busy outside of the ranks of "regular medicine." The world is beginning to recognize this fact. Those of us who have dared to think and to investigate, have discovered many helpful agencies and methods which the author of our being intended to be used and applied to prevent and to relieve suffering. Some of us have supposed after discovering the superior merits or virtues of one or more of these helpful agencies, that we had discovered the one great secret so long needed and so much sought for by those who suffer, and from this conclusion, have become narrow and limited in our much loved work.

The hydropath, seeing the excellent results of his practice in given cases, soon falls to the opinion that his system is the only one worthy of the patronage of the people, and vainly tries to treat successfully almost any ailment with water only. The same is true in phytotherapy or botanic therapy, and electrotherapy, and each of the other drugless methods of treating the sick. Therefore let us honestly try to discern just to what extent our chosen method should be applied or used in treating the sick, and then never attempt the impossible or unlikely. In this way, we would have nothing but success, and one real success means more financially than the unsuccessful treatment of a number of cases which do not properly come within the scope of one means we know and use.

My dear brothers, is it not a fact that each of these modes of treatment are simply units of the one great healing art? I think it acceptable to your understanding that "the right use of the proper means to secure the desired end," is the logic which should
be applied by every would-be healer. I think it is obvious, therefore, to your minds that we should get together closely and be cemented forever in solid compact, that we might stand as a unit in this sacred cause—that of properly adjusted, rightly administered, harmless, drugless treatment of the sick.

I, as a representative of phyotherapy, would be only too glad to contribute any knowledge I possess to the furtherance of such common cause.

I trust I will not be considered a bigot when I assert that I do know, from the best means of knowing—that of experience and analytical investigation—much of that which is valuable in the treatment of disease with herbs. My experience is not only that of local practice, but is nation wide, and reaches to all parts of the civilized world at the present time.

I am sending to the continent of Africa these helpful agencies of nature, and they are proving highly successful in the treatment of diseases of that country. I am not disposed to curtail this knowledge. God being my helper, I will gladly spread the knowledge in every practical way.

I daily meet with the necessity of other means of treating the sick than that which is implied in phyotherapy. I believe a practitioner should have at least a practical knowledge of each and every system, or branch of system, of healing extant. I greatly desire to broaden my field of usefulness by acquiring much more knowledge along these lines not included in botanic medicine.

I employ in my Pacific Ocean Health Resort every means of treating the sick known to me, when the given case indicates their necessity. I believe that the treatment of the sick should first be actuated by the motive of sympathy for the sufferer, that the financial status of the matter should be entirely secondary. No man's health is safeguarded when the question of money is paramount in the mind of the practitioner. There is a wanton butchery throughout the length and breadth of our land today, which is prompted by, and due to either the love of money, bad education, or sheer brutality. Deception, fraud, and false doctrine is rampant, and may I not say that there is a danger that it is not all confined to the tenets of "regular medicine"?

I wish the time would come when each one of us so-called drugless healers would have no temptation to stretch or strain the application of any of our systems beyond their legitimate usefulness. To illustrate, I wish that every herbalist would not attempt to accomplish with herbs that which properly belongs to the scope covered by the chiropractor, or that the same degree of absolute honesty would prevail in each and every other department or branch of the drugless methods.

I would like to offer for the benefit of those who may feel a desire to know some of the virtues of botanical medicine a few humble suggestions. Let me suggest that those whose practise brings them to realize in some given case the necessity of removing the pollution from the intestinal or alimentary tract, that they use the following infusion as the means of enema in accomplishing this very necessary assistance to nature. Doubtless, every practitioner realizes the importance of the removal of effete matter from the alimentary canal in nearly all chronic cases. I would suggest that you make an infusion of nepeta cateria (catnip herb) by pouring a gallon of boiling water on four ounces of this clean, fresh herb, adding about 1/3 teaspoonful of capsicum (cayenne). Steep thirty minutes covered, strain and add sufficient cold water to temper to blood heat, then with the use of a four quart fountain syringe use all that the patient can receive at three or four consecutive efforts. Have patient lying on right side while taking unless a case of inflammation of the secum or a case of appendicitis is injected. In either of the latter cases, have hips of patient well elevated, allowing him to lie on back while taking it. The
results of this treatment will be most gratifying to the practitioner as well as to the patient.

Do not tell your patient to take this treatment, but go and prepare it and administer it yourself, for so few people have the capacity to properly treat themselves. Do not hurry the treatment, but take plenty of time. I can assure you that 22 years of experience in its use confirms me in the opinion that it has not a rival in efficiency.

There are those of us who frequently meet with conditions of these much abused organs of the body, the bowels, in which there is evident shrunken or contracted condition, and it is evident that there is much need of assistance to nature in this part of the body. Let me suggest to you that you prepare and give such patients the following simple, though very efficient, aid: Pour onto four tablespoonfuls of elm bark, ground, or cut up fine, one quart of cold water; let stand over night. Pour off through strainer, then slice one lemon, rind and all, into it, set over fire and let simmer 15 minutes. Strain out the lemon and sweeten to suit taste. Add one-quarter teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; stir well. Dose, one-half cup four to six times daily. It will require 24 to 36 hours to get noticeable benefit, but this simple remedy will be found of great value. I also would earnestly recommend to your attention the use of verbascum (mullein) leaves. In all cases of severe pain in the region of the kidneys, it should be used. Four ounces of the clean leaves boiled in a quart of water 15 minutes, strain and drink a tumblerful of the tea on retiring and arising. This will relieve congestion in the kidneys, and is mildly diuretic, producing easy passage of urine.

There are other herbal agents valuable in each of these cases mentioned, but these I recommend as being infallible. I would again call attention to the efficacy of the emetic treatment, mention of which was made in the Herald of Health, in the department of which I am editor; that is, Phytother-

apy. I have had numerous inquiries concerning my method, which I have not been able satisfactorily to answer, owing to the accumulation of unexpected business, incident to the opening of my new health resort on the Pacific Ocean beach during the past summer.

As a matter of news, I am glad to say, this much needed institution has been successful far beyond my expectation. I am now rapidly increasing its capacity, and shall be ready for a much larger patronage this coming year. At this institution I combine, as far as I know how, each and every helpful agency to aid nature to cure. My plans include the building of separate two-room cottages with fireplaces in each, thus enabling each patient to be undisturbed, and yet highly comfortable in private quarters, careful attention being given to the diet, which is supplied in the best possible manner.
I feel deeply gratified at the evident liberality existing in the minds of the drugless healers. There seems to be a general honesty and sincerity of purpose pervading our whole army. This is evidenced by their reaching out for information concerning other systems which properly belong to the class of drugless healers.

As far as I know, I am the only phytotherapist in this country. I mean by this that I am the only one who uses botanical remedies without admixture in the treatment of all curable diseases properly coming under medical treatment. I have vainly tried for some years to find some company in this field. There are a few physiomedical physicians scattered over the country, but that school has digressed from the original botanical method, in that they use chiefly fluid extracts and other derivatives of the plant rather than the plant itself. I feel quite sure this is wrong; however, I am glad to affiliate with anyone who has the slightest leaning toward natural medicine, and am ready to do my part to further and advance the knowledge I have found so helpful in the treatment of the sick with herbs.

The expense of getting out adequate explanation of my methods of using the emetic treatment has hindered me in offering to the profession a full and explicit account of the means and methods used in the treatment; however, I hope soon to be able to present this very useful means to every one who writes for it. I can see no reason why drugless healers could not adopt the same method in handling botanical remedies which I use, namely, making them proprietary, and, therefore, capable of being used for various ailments by any one who could read. I will gladly assist any one who may desire it to understand just how to proceed in preparing medicines to be sold through the mails.

I hope ere long to prepare a correspondence course of instructions teaching my entire system of botanic medicine. I am revising and enlarging a botanic dispensatory, which will be indispensable to those interested in this study of medical botany. I should be glad to hear from them, and we might be of mutual help to each other. I have no disposition to keep secret any of the knowledge I possess. I wish that every man, woman and child in the world knew medical plants and their use. I think it criminal to withhold knowledge which is helpful to suffering humanity.

My brother practitioners, we need not fear the results of giving to the world broadcast and without stint what truth we may know, for "there is that which giveth and ever increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.”
Apyptropher Department
Devoted to Apyptrrophy, the Science, Art and Practice of Living on the Moral Unfired Diet for the Perpetuation of Perfect Health and Cure of Disease. It is also the organ of the Apyrtropher (unfired-fooder) Society
Address all communications to this department to its editor
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TROPHOTHERAPY
By DR. GEORGE J. DREWS

Trophotherapy is today the only science that treats only and fully on natural (unfired, undenatured and unprocessed) food as an efficient means of cure, based on apyrtrophy, the practical science and art of prophylactic feeding. These are the distinct departments and fields of investigation into the curative and preventive properties of our natural foods, without having any energy applied to them that change their organic, "god-ordained," chemical nature. They are exact sciences, because they bear prediction and verification. They are also arts, because their deductions at once become efficient rules for therapeutics and prophylactics.

Any honest investigations for the purpose of contradicting these statements are challenged, because they will only prove favorable to these sciences.

Trophotherapy and apyrtrophy should, by no means, be confused with those so-called "food sciences," which were intended to cater to the ignorance of the world, dietetic superstitions, wide-spread misinformations, hereditary habits and customs, fashions and fads and fears; nor with any literature that is intended to promote the use of commercial food products or to find a ready sale to a truth-seeking public.

The following disadvantages will be met with in prescribing a specific unfired diet.

It does not find favor with the patient that is educated to the idea that he must take poison to destroy the effect of another poison. It is not favored by the patient who seeks relief more than a cure. The idea that a food direct from nature is raw and unfit for man is hard to dispell. The patient who is put on an unfired diet at home is often very sensitive to the ridicule of members of the family and visitors. It is too often difficult to get the patient to understand that diet has anything to do with the cause or cure of the trouble, unless the affliction is located in the alimentary canal. The average patient is not willing to await the result of a dietetic cure unless he has been given up to die otherwise. Too many patients are more
afraid of the unaccustomed flavor of the unfired food than of the most bitter dope.

The expression is often heard, "what was good enough for my ancestors is good enough for me," and the people who say this are perfectly willing to take the consequences of their ancestral habits. These and many other disadvantages come up with the people who are educated to be ignorant on the subject of their diet.

Likes and dislikes are controlled by education or its absence, and the only way to avoid the above disadvantages is to educate the patient; but where that is not possible, do the best you can with your other means at hand.

"The world do move," and is rapidly learning the truths of the natural diet. The number of people that knew about the natural diet twenty years ago could be counted on the fingers of one hand; but now there are many thousands that know about it in this country alone, and the number who live on the unfired diet, more or less, may number about five thousand.

The unfired diet has done wonders for many. Cancers have been healed, tumors have disappeared, consumption forgotten, diabetes and Bright's disease conquered, rheumatism and jaundice cured, and all this was done by toning the blood and glands with the organic salts of the unfired vegetables, fruits and nuts which at the same time prevented auto-intoxication in the whole alimentary canal. It simply means to displace the cooked acid-forming foods by unfired foods which have the organic basic salts in their active and useful state.

The advantages of the unfired diet are the following:

For therapeutic purposes the green leafy vegetables are the most important; because their juices stimulate the peristaltic nerves; they do not ferment in the alimentary canal, and of all natural foods, these supply the greatest amount of basic salts to render the blood and urine alkaline. Auto-intoxication is not possible with this class of food, for in case they should, perchance, ferment, the product would only stimulate an elimination without doing any further harm. The most useful vegetables are spinach, lettuce, endive, dandelion, dock and cabbage.

In the unfired state each leafy vegetable, root and fruit has a specific action on disease which does not become manifest during health. For instance, parsley and carrots act on the kidneys when the system requires their action; but in health they are only nutritious, inactive foods. Dandelion, tomatoes, sweet peppers, eggplants, plantain and Irish potatoes stimulate and tone the liver; but these activities are not noticeable when the liver performs its normal functions. Horseradish, nasturtiums and celery cause the elimination of an extremely pungent substance in the urine, the irritation of which causes a desire to urinate frequently, with cutting pain as the urine is passed; but this activity only lasts for twenty-four hours, no matter how much is eaten after that. The tomato is accused of causing cancer, by the Allopathic profession, because it causes pain in the cancerous part. The accusation is not true; for to the contrary, its curative activity awakens the nerves to the extent that pain is felt more keenly. People who change from a cooked mixed diet to an unfired vegetable diet may experience a sudden attack of some acute disease that was suppressed years ago. The reason for this is that the unfired vegetable stimulates too rapid elimination; for this does not happen when a proper proportion of nuts is combined with the vegetables. Some people, on the other hand, lose weight for three or four weeks; but this can not be stopped by the use of nuts, for the elimination of bad accumulations must take its course until the system is purified. From that time, weight will be gained until the normal is reached.

Some people have an idea that green vegetables have so little nutriment that they can not build strength; that they are a starvation diet. These must be educated to the fact that the chlorophyll in the cells of all leaves is pro-
teid material, and that the ox builds his strong sinews from this.

A perfectly balanced and sustaining meal can be made of one pound of lettuce and one ounce of peanuts or almonds for a person who normally should weigh a hundred and fifty pounds. The proportion of other greens to be used to make the same food value is as follows:

Lettuce . . . . 16 oz. to 1 oz. of peanuts
Celery . . . . 15 oz.
Endive . . . . 14 oz.
Spinach . . . 11 oz.
Cabbage ... 8 oz.
Dandelion ... 6 oz.
Dock . . . . . 6 oz.
Sorrel ... 5 oz.

These greens should be chopped so that all particles are no larger than half of a dime nor smaller than one-fourth the size of a dime. The peanuts or other nuts should be ground to a meal by a special machine called "The Flaker," which renders the nuts in a loose, flaky form without any perceptible granular particles. The nuts thus flaked will mix evenly with any chopped greens and not bunch in lumps. Those who enjoy sweets may have an ounce or less of honey mixed into this combination. Those who like their food taste acid for a change, may select the dock or sorrel. Remember, again, that this makes a complete therapeutic or prophylactic meal. For therapeutic ends, however, the vegetables should be chosen according to their specific properties.

To be successful in trophotherapy no doctors should prescribe these undesired foods or their combinations, unless they have first eaten them themselves; but they should expect no specific action when Nature finds no need for such in that particular line. The honey does not increase nor reduce the specific properties of any vegetable; however, it may serve to make the patient feel stronger at once after the meal.

Although the roots were intended, by Nature, for winter use chiefly, yet they have the same value for therapeutics and nutrition in summer. For reasons of combination favors, the proportion of roots to nuts is somewhat different from the proportion of greens to nuts; but it approximates to the same food value per meal.

Radishes . . . . 6 oz. to 1 1/2 oz. peanuts
Turnips . . . . . 6 oz. to 1 oz. peanuts
Carrots . . . . . 5 oz. to 1 oz. peanuts
Parsnips . . . . 5 oz. to 1 oz. peanuts
Potatoes . . . . . 4 oz. to 1 oz. peanuts
Beets . . . . . . 3 oz. to 2 oz. peanuts
Horseradish . . . 2 oz. to 2 oz. peanuts

Of all the fruits, the vegetable fruits are the most important for therapeutic purposes; but they come after the roots in their value for making the blood alkaline. These fruits are classed under this head, first, on account of the quantity of basic salts they have, and second, because they grow on perishable vines or stocks. They are tomatoes, cucumbers, muskmelons, canteloupes, watermelons, pumpkins, squashes, sweet peppers, eggplants, bananas and dates.

The melons and cucumbers act strongly on the kidneys, and aid them in their depurative function. The flesh of the pumpkins and squashes and their seeds, as well as the seeds of all the "cucurbita," have the property of correcting some of the hormones of the blood. The seeds of these are also much disliked by intestinal worms. A combination of ground pumpkin or squash seeds, mixed with chopped yarrow leaves, has proven effective in expelling maw-worms.

All the vegetable fruits can be eaten with or without nuts, but when you prescribe their use without nuts, you will often hear from your patients that the one or the other fruit does not agree with the patient. In such cases, the trouble will be eliminated when, thereafter, you advise such patient to eat such fruit together with some nuts, masticating them together.

Some patients will come to you complaining that this or that un-fired food creates gases in the stomach or intestines. Do not worry about that, but tell them that the particular food dis-
solves the catarrhal elimination of the stomach or intestines into gas, which is fortunate.

The tree fruits, as a whole, have the smallest percentage of organic basic salts, but still they have enough to balance the juices of the body. The juices of all juicy fruits are made up of the best and purest distilled water that can be had in creation. Although these juices are laden with dissolved organic salts and sugar and some protein, these are easily taken up by the body, and then the purest of distilled water is left to take up a burden of poisons from the tissues to carry them out through the organs of depuration.

No human mind can reproduce the chemical laboratories of the vegetable kingdom.

The great value in almost all nuts lies in the fact that they are so rich in the most wholesome proteins and oils. Beside this, all of the nuts are disliked by intestinal worms. The peanut, almond and pignolia are the best, when flaked, to combine with the vegetables and fruits in the making of therapeutic and prophylactic synedes (apyrtropher salads). The peanut is the chief of all nuts (being a legume) for the making of vegetable synedes, because it has the power to make all harsh and strong vegetables delightful to the taste. All proteid nuts have the power to reduce the over active curative properties of the unfired vegetables as well as those of the unripe fruits. It is to be remembered that unripe fruits have greater and more active curative properties than the ripe fruits. Also that salt (NaCl), vinegar and cooking destroy the curative properties. That is the reason why the unripe cucumber is put into brine and vinegar. Do not, in any way, take the idea from the above statements, that the nuts also destroy the curative properties; but that they only make them milder in their first attack on the inflamed surface.

Even the cereals have curative and laxative properties when eaten in the unfired and dry state, so that the saliva is the only solvent and diluent.

Time does not permit the author to expand on this subject more at this writing.

Trophotherapy is still in its infancy, and in the future its finer details are to be compiled.

All the doctors who are interested in the scientific Trophotherapy are requested to send us their new findings in their case reports, so that we can corroborate the similar actions and effects of unfired foods on special diseases, and compile the deductions into efficient rules. This can be most successfully done at one central office, and we are willing to devote our time to this work. To all who will comply with this request, we will send a copy of the booklet resulting from such compilation free of charge for their favors.

All those who have not yet studied Trophotherapy, we advise to send for our book on "Unfired Food and Trophotherapy."
THE FOUNDER OF
APYRTROPHISM AND TROPHOTHERAPY

"An exclusive unfired diet, so prepared and combined that it is tempting, dainty and delicious to all, is the only ultimate means to absolute cleanliness of the intestines, which insures clean blood, perfect health, inclusive morals, clear mind and serenity of spirit." This is apyrtrophy! The fired mixed diet produces every opposite of the above.

It is natural for those who are interested in the most fundamental dietetic reform, apyrtrophi sm and trophotherapy, to desire some knowledge of the author and how he came to conceive such valuable idea for the health of humanity.

George J. Drews, Jr., is the son of Rev. George J. Drews, who was so much interested in the combined physical health and spiritual welfare of his flock that he coupled his ministry with the practice of homeopathy. His mother, in the latter part of her life, also took interest in healing and practiced it successfully in cooperation with her husband. The practice of his parents was an important education for our junior, especially the fact that he noticed the patients who were successfully cured sooner or later came back again and again to be cured of the same or another affliction. This disappointment led him to think and search for the defect in the system of cure.

Al. B. [L. Alimentationis Baccalaur-eus]. Bachelor of Alimentation; a graduate in the preparation of unfired food: a graduate eutrophi.

Al. D. [L. Alimentationis Doctor]. Doctor of Alimentation; instructor in dietetics; a specialist in the unfired diet; a natural food expert; a graduate trophotherapist.

A-psyro-Pie (a-per-o-py), n. An unfired pie of which the crust is made of nuts and raisins, or an other unfired combination, and the filling of such a combination of fresh fruits and flaked nuts as to make it like the filling of a custard pie. This unfired health-pie was first successfully combined by Dr. Drews in the year 1902. See Apyrtrophy.

A-pyrtro-pher (a-per'trof-ér or a-per'trof-ér), n. and a. One who holds that man's natural diet consists of unfired fruits, herbs, roots, nuts, and cereals, prepared and combined so daintly as to appeal to the palate and the aesthetic nature of cultured man; one who holds that apyrtrophy is the only moral system of dietetics, or that there is only one proper diet for man and that it consists of unfired food; one who lives on unfired food to prevent or cure disease.

A-psytrophy (a-per'trof-y), n. [Gr. a, priv. + πυρβ, fire + τροφ, nourishment: unfired feeding]. The science, art and practice of living upon unfired fruits, herbs,
roots, nuts, and cereals (man’s natural food), for perpetuating health, for clearness and saneness of mind; also for the prevention and cure of disease; proved to be the only moral system of diet; the science that teaches how to prepare man’s primitive foods in elegant style to suit the tastes of cultured man without reducing their health-perpetuating properties.

**Brom** (brōm) n. [Gr. ἑρώμα, food.] An unfired pastrylake pound-cake prepared by means of a machine (called “bromer”), without the use of water. It is more nutritious and wholesome than any bread, for which it is a substitute. It is composed of sun-dried fruit, whole cereal meal, and nuts. A cake ring can be used to shape the fresh pastry into loaves.

**Brom’ad** (brōm’ad) n. An unfired combination of seedless raisins or other sun-dried fruit chipped, whole wheat meal, and flaked or grated nuts, served in loose form and to be eaten with a spoon. The word also applies to honey and meal rubbed together, to grated brom, and to unmolded brom served in loose form direct from the bromer; any unfired combinations (substitutes for breakfast-foods) served in the form of loose flakes or crumbs.

**Brom’er** (brōm’er) n. A table machine, manufactured by Dr. Drews for properly making brom by the troph or eutroph.

**Eu’pos** (eu’pos), n. [Gr. εὐ, well + πος, a drink.] A fresh drink sweetened with honey, never with sugar, and flavored with fresh fruit juices or cold infusions of dried sweet, or aromatic herbs, such as—honey-lemonade, banana frappe, cold mint infusion, therapeutic eu’pos—cold infusion of soluble organic salts from dried herbs rich in organic salts; a nectar.

**Eu’troph** (eu’troph), n. [Gr. εὖ, well + τροφή, a feeder or nurse]. One well versed in the science and art of preparing and combining unfired foods; one able to prepare and combine unfired food so as to present it in the daintiest and most aesthetic form without reducing the health-perpetuating and curative properties; one whose profession is to prepare food for the table of the aesthetic unfired-fooder; an unfired food expert.

**Eu-tro’ph-e-on** (eu-tro’f-e-on), n. [Gr. εὐτροφείον, a feeding place.] An unfired-fooder’s eating house; a house where only dainty and aesthetic unfired food is served; an apyrtyropher eating-shop.

**Eu-troph’er** (eu-tro’f-er), n. Same as “eutroph, n.”

**Eu-tro’ph-o-gy** (eu-tro’fol-o-ji), n. A treatise on the art and science of elegant unfired table service; a literary work that treats of the wholesomeness and dainty preparation of the unfired diet; a treatise on, or a course in, the art of Eutrophing or elegant trophing which is the foundation of Trophotherapy and Trophophylactics; a discourse on Apyrtyrophism.

**Eu’troph-y** (eu’tro-f-y) n. [Gr. εὐτροφία fr. εὖ, well + τροφή, to nourish.] Healthy nutrition; the science which treats of the methods of preparing wholesome food for the moral unfired menu in a dainty and aesthetic form without reducing the health-perpetuating and curative properties; the preparation of the moral, unfired diet.

**Mel’i-brom** (mel’i-brōm) n. [Gr. μέλι, honey + βρῶμα, food.] A brom in which honey is used as the binder. See brom.

**Phys’i-o-ther’a-py** (fiz’i-o-thēr’a-py), n. [Gr. φυσι, nature + θεραπεία, aid; assistance; cure.] Nature-cure; the science which treats of, and includes every natural and drugless system and means of cure, opposed to surgery.

**Syn-ed’e** (sin-ē’d’), n. [Gr. σύν, together + ἑδείν, to eat.] An apyrtyropher dish composed of chopped, chipped, or shredded fruits, flowers, greens or roots, to which are added flaked or ground nuts,
seasoned with either honey, lemon juice, or oil, or a combination of these. An aesthetic synede is one in which the ingredients are not mixed, but are arranged in a color scheme, or which, when mixed, are garnished with esculent flowers.

A vegetable synede is composed of vegetable-fruits, greens or roots, and flaked nuts, flavored with honey or oil, if desired. A fruit synede is composed of one or more chipped, chopped, or diced fresh fruits and chopped or flaked nuts, and if desired these may be dressed with honey.

**Tr. D.** [L. _Trophatheriae Doctor_] Same as "Al. D."

**Troph** (trof), n. [Gr. τροφός, a feeder.] One whose occupation is to prepare and combine unfired food for the table; one who dresses fruits, vegetables, and nuts for the unfired diet; one who prepares food without the use of fire or artificial heat.

**Troph** (trof), v. t. [Gr. τρέψιν to feed.] [imp. and p. p. trophed (trof'd); p. pr. and vb. n. trophing (trof-ing)]. To prepare and combine provisions for the unfired diet; to make fruits, vegetables, and nuts palatable to be eaten unfired; to make an aesthetic display of wholesome unfired food; to entertain with the unfired fare; to serve unfired menus.

**Troph'er** (trof'ër) n. Same as Troph, n.

**Troph'er-y** (trof'ër-ë), n. [Gr. τροφή nourishment]. The food-room; the pabulum; the room of a house appropriated to the preparation of unfired fare; a room in which food is prepared without the use of fire or artificial heat. Cool was his _trophery_, though his brains were hot. — _Dryden_.

**Troph-ol'ogy** (trof-ol'o-gi), n. [Gr. τροφολογία; τροφή nourishment; λόγια discourse.] The science which treats of the various kinds of natural foods for the human being and their value in the perpetuation of health and the prevention of disease.

**Troph'o-proph'y-lax'is** (trof'o-próf'i-laks'is), n. [Gr. τροφή, nourishment; πρόφυλλον, before, φυλάσσω, to guard.] The science, art, and practice of preserving from, or of preventing, disease by living on moral, unfired food; the observance of Nature's dietetic rules, or laws, for the prevention of disease; preventive means against disease through proper feeding; living on unfired food for moral ends.

**Troph o-ther'a-pe-on** (trof'o-ther'a-pei-on) n. [Gr. τροφοθεραπειον an unfired-food-cure institution.] An institution where unfired food is used as the fundamental means of cure.

**Troph o-ther'a-apy** (trof'o-ther'a-pei) n. [Gr. τροφή, nourishment; θεραπεία aid; assistance; cure]. The science and art of curing disease with natural specific food, in Nature's own way; the practice of selecting specific, unfired fruits, vegetables or herbs, to aid Nature in the process of cure; the system of curing founded on the facts that ninety-five per cent of all diseases are primarily caused by feeding on unnatural or denatured food, and that Nature effects a cure when the organism is supplied with the required natural organic elements. The system of curing disease by removing the cause and supplying the wants in the form of natural unfired food.

**Vegetarian** [L. from — _vegetus =_ Live-ly; active; sprightily; vigorous] n. One who holds that vegetables and fruits are the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no meat, eggs or milk. — _Webster's Dictionary_.

There is nothing in this definition which indicate that vegetarians do not eat denatured food. It is well known that they apply fire or artificial heat to almost all their foods. There are, however, a few who, for want of a better term, call themselves vegetarians, and who have actually evolved into Apyrtrophers (strict unfired-feeders), through the progress of the world-wide tendency in that direction during the last ten years.

Some have drifted into Apyritrophyism (natural feeding) by daily reforming their diet to the food that gives the most lasting satisfaction, comfort and health; others have acquired it by study and research, and so many have been led to accept it through their sensitiveness to Nature's prompt chastisements for the violation of her laws, and finding that only comfort and health follows the use of food taken direct from Nature, chemically unchanged and uncombined with other denatured food.
THE FASTING TREATMENT

By DR. H. B. GALATIAN

The history of fasting in the treatment of disease has been written in other articles and books on the subject, and as the object of this article is to give practical points in its use as a therapeutic agent, we will only say that voluntary fasting for the cure of disease is the most ancient method of healing known, and had its beginning away back in the infancy of the human race, when the first man or woman surfeited his or her stomach and became ill.

The need for fasting from food is entailed because our patients, or ourselves for that matter, have put something into our alimentary tracts that did not belong there, and because our body warns us of the fact, by taking away our appetite.

Therapeutic fasting must be considered both in respect to acute and chronic disease conditions.

The need for fasting in acute disease is indicated by the fact that as soon as the patient has fever, appetite ceases. Usually also smell and taste are inhibited, and the mouth is dry from the lack of saliva. Appetite, saliva, taste and smell are all necessary factors before we can desire, relish, digest, or receive any benefit from food, and as long as these are absent, Nature clearly indicates the source of procedure for the physician and patient.

In every attack of acute disease, the indicated need of the patient is so plainly shown, that it is astonishing that practitioners do not more often take the hint and keep food away from the sick. Food undesired is food that will be undigested, and the result is the absorption of poisonous material which must be eliminated or oxidized, and very often the already overtaxed system refuses to take care of the burden, and we lose our patient.

A sick person will fast by instinct, but often the physician will insist that food be taken to keep up the strength of the patient, and in so doing the very purpose for which the food is prescribed is defeated, for invariably the patient will lose in both strength and weight, and often is prevented from becoming well, or is made chronically ill. We beg all Naturopathic physicians, no matter what may be their school, to give their patients this boon of Nature, by withholding food when it is undesired and unneeded by the sick organism, and to give no food until the acute condition has subsided.

In chronic diseases, fasting is used therapeutically to promote the "burning up," so to speak, and the elimination of stored-up waste materials. This applies not only to matter in the alimentary tract, but also to material which may be deposited in the body cells, which can not be used to advantage, or which are foreign to the cells and to the body in general. The system catches up, as it were, with its work of elimination, which it can not do when it is being pushed to the limit to get rid of the ordinary waste of the body. We believe disease to be due to impure blood, lack of blood circulation, and hence deposits of foreign matter in the body. Here we have Nature's own way to get rid of the wrong conditions. By fasting, we put no more material into the body to
be wrongly metabolized; the cells give up their morbid matter to the blood, the blood carries the matter to the organs of elimination, and being freed of the waste, circulates more readily.

As to the technique of fasting, much could be written, but we will have space for outlining only the more practical points.

Environment.—The patient should be removed as far as possible from temptation to eat. Keep away from the kitchen and from the odors of cooking food. Keep away from curious and would-be friends, who ask foolish questions and try to discourage the patient, or who offer unsought and unscientific advice. Pleasant surroundings are advisable.

Bathing.—At least a warm sponge, shower or tub bath every other day. In some cases a bath of some kind may be taken every day, as for instance, a course of routine water treatments. These must not, however, be very severe. The idea is to keep the patient clean and promote elimination.

Water Drinking.—The patient should drink water as thirst indicates. If there is no desire for water, all right; do not force it, and thirst will come naturally soon enough. As a rule, patients will very soon have a very great desire for water, and we can safely wait until that time comes. Some advise the drinking of large quantities of water, whether there is a desire for the water or not, with the idea that more elimination goes on in this way. We have repeatedly examined urine from patients fasting and drinking large quantities of water, and have found that there was very little waste eliminated, and that the specific gravity was often that of water. We believe that a certain concentration of the blood is needed for the absorption of waste materials from the cells by the blood, or in other words, to keep up the rapid oxidation of body waste, somewhat as is the case with the Schroth dry diet cure. At any rate, thirst can be safely taken as the guide to the amount of water needed.

This, of course, varies with the case. As a rule, if a glass of water is taken every two hours while the patient is awake, enough fluid will be taken.

Diet.—Nothing but water, as above. We put in this paragraph for the reason that some consider the taking of fruit juices or milk as fasting. In this article, we are considering the total fast, and not a restricted diet.

Exercise.—Fasting is rest — rest of not only the alimentary tract, but of every function of the body. We believe that this is an ideal time to give the entire body a complete rest from all voluntary work. Some advise exercise with the idea that the length of the fast will be shortened thereby, but this is a fallacy. The length of the fast may be shortened because of the greater tissue waste, but tissue waste is not the therapeutic function of fasting. By resting, energy may be saved which is used for elimination and repair, and for the upbuilding which follows the fasting period. The reason some patients are not cured by the fast is because they are already in an emaciated condition, and can not fast long enough to bring about the cure. For example, in gastric ulcer the ulcer will heal more readily whilst the patient is fasting, than by any other method. But if the patient is thin or wastes his flesh by exercise, he may not be able to fast long enough to heal the ulcer. In general, therefore, advise your patients to take no more exercise than is necessary. A short walk is about the best form of exercise to advise.

Sleep.—Many patients will sleep a great deal, but some will be restless in the beginning. The warm bath, taken just before retiring, is the best treatment to ensure sleep. The weak patients will sleep much, because they need the sleep for restoration, while the strong will sleep but little.

The Enema.—Should be taken at least every other day. In some cases, every day is not too often, at least for the first few days. Only clean, warm water should be used.

Fresh Air.—Pure air should be al-
Tolowed to circulate in the room at all times, and it is best if the patient can be out of doors for a few hours daily and in good weather all day long.

Other treatment.—Chiropractic, osteopathic, neuropathic, naprapathic, hydrotherapy, massage, or other methods of treatment may be used, provided the treatments do not distress or wear out the patient. The idea is to conserve and not to waste energy.

Treatment of Disagreeable Symptoms That May Arise

Nausea.—Usually occurs during the first few days, and is prevented by preparing properly for the fast by using fruit juices during the first two or three days, or by the use of the enema.

Vomiting.—May occur at any time. Due usually to regurgitation of bile into the stomach, or collection of mucus. Use fruit juice or vegetable juice for the first two or three days. Drink freely of hot or cold water, and use the enema freely. As soon as the alimentary tract is emptied, the vomiting usually ceases. Gastric lavage. Rest in bed. In some cases stopping the intake of fluid for a few hours will cause the vomiting to cease. If it continues, it is sometimes well to break the fast and feed for a few days, when, if necessary, the fast may be continued.

Headache.—May be present for the first few days. Will usually disappear of its own accord, or the usual treatment for headache may be applied. An enema often relieves.

Coldness.—Due to the fact that the blood is absorbing toxins, and that the circulation is slowing down. Usually disappears as active elimination goes on. Keep the patient warm by advising suitable clothing and a warm room. A warm bath will help.

Pains.—Often occur as the result of the stirring-up of the morbid matter in the system. Use the hot bath.

Symptoms of Suppressed Diseases Will Recur.—These must not be interfered with. Measures may be employed to make the patient comfortable, provided they do not interfere with the eliminative process.

Nervousness.—Due to the stirring-up process and the entry of irritants from the cells into the blood stream. Use the enema and warm bath freely and massage the patient.

Hunger.—As a rule only present for the first two to four days. Relieve by taking plenty of water, or wait for it to disappear naturally.

Bad Taste in Mouth.—Use the tooth brush and keep the mouth and teeth and tongue clean.

Dizziness.—Do not get up suddenly from a chair or from the bed. Take a few exercises in bed before arising. Make no sudden movements.

Rapid Heart.—Keep quiet. Cold compress over the heart. Don't worry about the condition as it is seldom of importance.

Slow Heart.—Never of danger unless as a complication of disease. Take warm sitz or tub bath or apply hot compress over heart.

Fever.—Sometimes occurs as a crisis. Don't stop the fast. That is the best cure. Use the enema freely, drink freely, and sponge the body with cool water.

When the Fast Shall Be Broken

In acute cases, break the fast only when the fever is gone and most of the symptoms have cleared up.

In chronic cases, continue the fast until the symptoms of the particular disease for which the fast is being taken are gone, or until the patient shows signs that the fast is becoming tiresome, or is causing mental distress. Never fast a patient against his will, unless to save his life. It is not good practice to determine the length of the fast beforehand. No one can tell just how long it will take to bring about the desired results. The weight of the patient is often the guide to the length of the fast. Although some very thin individuals have fasted for long periods, it is not advisable in such cases; rather give a short fast, frequently re-
peated. A series of short fasts are often of more benefit than a long one. The idea that only so-called complete fasts are beneficial is not true, and has often led to much harm. Every time a person fasts for a few days, some good will be done, and if there is a chronic disease present, some effect will be made on the disease, just to the extent of the fast.

If the patient has been fasting for a few days, and reaches the point where he feels good, and has plenty of saliva and a desire for food, the fast should be broken. If there is no desire for food, the fast should be continued.

The state of the tongue is very seldom a good guide for breaking the fast. The white coat on the tongue does not indicate the condition of the stomach, as is popularly thought, but is an accumulation of epithelial cells, which will promptly disappear upon the ingestion of some rough food.

It is a safe plan never to put a new patient upon a long fast, the first time. Rather give him a series of shorter fasts, and gradually work up to the long fast, if it is really needed. In many cases the long fast is not necessary, and when other treatment measures are being used along with the fast, the length of the fast is shortened. You should know just how much recuperative power your patient has after a fast, how quickly he assimilates food, the state of his digestion for various foods, his mental calibre, etc.

How to Break the Fast.—Investigation has proved that most of the fatalities which have occurred in fasting have been due to the fact that the fast was broken improperly. The first food taken after a fast must be in small amounts, easily digested, taken at regular intervals, and preferably liquid. Fruit juices are usually recommended, although in many cases they are irritating and cause disturbances in the stomach. After years of experience, we believe there is no better food to give the fasting patient when he is ready to eat, than milk. This is the first food given the new born babe and it is the best food to give the re-born adult. It can be measured out so that the same amount of nourishment is given at a time; it is easily digested, is non-irritating, usually relished by all, and will give a maximum amount of nourishment with minimum expenditure of digestive energy. In some cases it is well to modify the milk at first, just as is done for the infant. A safe plan is as follows: In fasts up to three days, give a glass of milk every hour on the first day, and every half hour on the second day—then continue with the milk diet or gradually return to the regular mixed diet. In fasts up to seven days, give fruit juices, if desired, on the first day, a glass every two hours, or give the milk, a glass every three hours, on the second day one glass of milk every hour, then every half hour, etc. In fasts up to fourteen days and over seven days, give only half a glass of milk every two hours on the first day, and continue for a shorter period. In extremely long fasts, the milk should be skimmed, or modified, at first, and the quantity very small and given regularly.

The following is a list of foods which can be used as the first food after a fast—but none of them can take the place of milk as the ideal: orange, grape, pineapple, apple, vegetable, watermelon, beef juices, malted milk, sumik, skimmed milk, albumin water, honey water, albuminated milk, a mixture of orange juice, honey and white of egg well beaten together.

Our advice is to always play safe and never fast your patients too long, and never try to overfeed when breaking the fast. Fasting is a natural agent for the cure of disease, and is always of benefit to the patient when rightly conducted. Simply because once in a while some one comes to grief through a long fast, is no reason why it should be condemned.

As with all other forms of treatment, fasting must be studied and experience gained before the best results can be expected. No preconceived
opinions must be held, and no cut and dried rules followed, for each case is a law unto itself. When once the general principles are thoroughly understood, they can be applied to the individual case. Rightly administered, fasting is a safe and effective therapeutic agent, and we advise practitioners of all schools to secure every book on the subject, and study the matter, and try it out on their own persons and with their patients.

**EXERCISE AND REST**  
*By SIGURD SAMPSON, N. D.*

The first law of life is activity. Use or lose, is the command. If any part of the body is allowed to remain idle, it will soon become smaller in size and inferior in substance. This applies to brain and muscle, voluntary and involuntary parts alike.

All our activity, however, must have a definite purpose, and may be classified into four main groups, viz.:

1. Productive labor.
2. Recreational play.
3. Exercise for development.
4. Exercise for eliminating disease and regaining health.

The last two mentioned groups are the ones we wish to discuss here—with addition of a special physical activity called rest.

Aside from dietetics, exercise is our most valuable therapeutic agent, employed as massage and passive or active movements. But unless a person understands thoroughly the way the forces of the body work, and the physiology of exercise, he should not undertake to direct his own or anybody else’s regime of exercise, either for development or the cure of disease.

It takes vitality to generate vitality. When a person has been using up his surplus energy through mental or physical labor during the day, and feels tired as a result, no form of exercise can possibly do any good. What is needed in such a condition is rest. Voluntary exercise develops more energy only when a person has some surplus vitality with which to carry it on.

A body gets tired after a day’s labor, because its surplus vitality has been used up. A night’s sleep will recuperate the cells and restore the used up body forces.

When a body is clogged with waste material as a result of too much food, an insufficient amount of air or overwork, it also feels tired. But this is a tired feeling or condition which can not be overcome by a night’s sleep.

The blood circulation is sluggish, very little energy is generated, there is “friction” in all the body’s movements, which requires a large amount of energy to overcome.

No matter what other name we give the ailments present in such a body, we know that the individual is suffering from low vitality, because the body generates little vitality, while it requires much vitality merely to live.

Exercise, therefore, in such a condition must have one purpose only, to increase the individual’s vitality. Exercise for the sake of promoting blood movement, and more heat will be generated, more air will be taken into the system, the eliminative organs will soon become more active, and metabolism will be increased.

Such exercise should be done with as small an expenditure of neural energy as possible. All moves should be full and complete, but simple and more or less mechanical. Arms, legs and trunk should be used in order to act on the large vessels.

Simple mechanical movements will promote and stimulate the circulation of blood just as effectively as any complicated motion, and they require far less energy. This is just what we
wish to accomplish, for remember we are not now exercising for development, but for elimination. A sick cell is fighting for life; it has no vitality with which to carry on development and growth.

When the body is sick, its whole force is used for the purpose of eliminating the sick, morbid elements. When this has been accomplished, we may begin to exercise for development.

Muscular exercise has a remarkably stimulating and rejuvenating influence on the system. As an example, I shall just mention the fact that the blood leaving a muscle at rest is 0.7 of one degree higher in temperature than that of the blood supplying the muscle, but the blood leaving a muscle in action may be 1.4 degree higher than the blood entering the muscle. This shows the value of muscular exercise as a heat developer.

For people who do mental work, muscular exercise is invaluable. For the brain is rebuilt and rejuvenated by the blood in the same way as all other parts of the body.

When you feel blue and everything looks gloomy ahead of you, take off your clothes and exercise determinedly for 10-20 minutes, and you will find your blues and worries fading away as if by magic.

There is no greater means of bringing body and soul together in perfect harmony than light rhythmic motions, say in the form of dancing, especially if done to beautiful music. Much muscular exercise is required by the ordinary individual today merely to work off the surplus amount of food he takes into his system. By the time this is accomplished, he is tired out, he has no energy left with which to carry on exercise for developing larger and stronger muscles, if this should be his aim. This is the reason why many fail in their effort to develop a better physique.

If you wish to develop large muscles, be sure that you do not over-eat.

From a health standpoint, however, we look not for size, but soundness. If the individual is healthy, his body will assume the proportions best fitted for his special occupation. Health and strength are by no means synonymous.

Another phase just as important as exercise in eliminating disease and developing any part of the body is rest. A muscle may be rested by a few minutes of relaxation, as its accumulated fatigue poison may be thus carried off.

But the boy as a whole can be rejuvenated only during sleep. Vitality is generated in the system during sleeping and waking hours alike. But the expenditure of vitality is always greater than the supply during the waking state. Therefore, exhaustion must take place sooner or later.

During sleep all outflow of energy is practically shut off. But as the generation of vitality still goes on, the body is soon recharged.

Sleep is not an inactive state. Sleep is a state of activity of the finest kind—a state of repair. Whether this repair is speedy or slow depends on the individual's condition. A sluggish, slow body must, of necessity, require a longer time for all its functions than one where everything functions with ease and speed.

A person whose vitality is low will require much more sleep than a person whose vitality is high. Such a person should have periods of definite

Milk has no Charms for the real
Vegetarian
exercise', and he should sleep whenever there is an inclination to do so. This will invigorate his system.

That restless condition which a person of low vitality sometimes feels; when he is tired and still unable to sleep; when rest is not restful, is due to retarded metabolism, interference with the blood circulation, and the presence in the system of toxic elements which irritate nerves and other tissues. These toxins are not what we call fatigue poison, but poisons derived from other sources, mainly from imbibing too much food.

Moderate exercise, both passive and active, will stimulate the natural function of all parts of the body, and a craving for rest and recuperation will soon manifest itself. It is now in a position to rest. It feels more restful, though in reality it is more active than it was previously.

Our activity during waking hours determines the rate of activity during sleep. The amount of sleep needed by a body can not be determined by certain rules or number of hours. It must be determined solely by the need of the body. 10 to 14 hours' sleep per day is none too much for a neurasthenic. We generally advise rest for such conditions. But the rest condition is more often brought about by use of the muscles than by disuse. For rest and sleep is not a state of inactivity. It is a state of activity of the highest order, though not necessarily conscious activity. But the nature of this subconscious activity is determined entirely by our conscious activity over which we have full control.

THE MILK DIET

By DR. H. B. GALATIAN

In our article on the fast cure, we mentioned the milk diet as the best regime to prescribe afterwards. This diet has a much wider range of application, however, and next to the fast, is, we believe, the most valuable agent for the relief of chronic conditions. We make this statement after observing its use with many cases during the past ten years.

There are some who condemn its use on the grounds that milk is not suitable for human food. That it is food for the calf, etc., etc. This is a nonsensical idea, and is founded on ignorance of how to use the milk diet therapeutically and inexperience in its application.

In this article we will give the most practical points in its use, in the hopes that the practitioner will try it out and study more deeply the question.

The Kind of Milk to Use.—Holstein milk, if it can be secured. If not, any good milk, provided it does not contain too much cream, in which case it should be reduced. The milk should be unpasteurized, and certified. If not this, then milk from as clean a dairy as possible. Otherwise use the milk pasteurized. Better results are secured by using the unpasteurized milk, but in cities, other than pasteur-
ized milk cannot be secured except by special arrangement, which is not always possible to the private household.

**The Temperature of the Milk.**—Ordinarily prescribe cool milk, but in case of weak digestion, or during cold weather, warm milk may be used, but never boiled milk.

**How Often to Take the Milk.**—The best results are secured if the patient will take one glass (6 to 8 oz.) every half hour while awake. This is the ideal, but may be modified to suit the condition of the patient, the physician always keeping in view, and trying to work up to the ideal, viz., every half hour.

**What Shall Be Taken with the Milk.**—Absolutely nothing, except in the instances related below. Milk is the one food which should be taken alone. In the case of the infant, no other food is taken naturally, and in the attempt to change or modify milk for the babe, much harm is often done. It is the same with the adult, and it is because of this that many people say that milk does not agree with them. The reason is because they have not been taking the milk diet, but a mixed diet. When we say the milk diet, we mean milk and nothing else whatever.

**In Case of Hyperchlorhydria.**—Give more milk to neutralize the acid. Those with acid stomachs are good milk drinkers. If little milk is taken in such cases, hard irritating curds are formed. If more is taken, the curds are softer and easily broken up.

**In Case of Hypochlorhydria.**—Give lemon juice with the milk. That is, advise the patient to sip the lemon juice after each glass of milk. In many cases, after a few days this will be unnecessary, as the glands of the stomach become better nourished, and perform their function.

**For Constipation.**—Many say they cannot take the milk diet because of constipation. Yet milk is the best cure for constipation that we know of. The cause of constipation is chiefly in atonic intestinal walls, and the milk will in time build these up. The best plan is to use a small amount of warm water in an enema daily until the bowels move of their own accord, even though it takes some time. This is better than mixing laxative foods, such as bran, figs, etc., with the milk. Other foods taken with the diet may, of course, make free bowel movements, but the patient runs chances of spoiling the desired effect of the treatment. The milk diet means milk, as we have said before. However, in some cases bran gems, figs, or prunes may be used, provided they do not disturb digestion. Only the least amount of these necessary should be used, and they should be discontinued as soon as possible.

**For Diarrhea.**—This is at times a common symptom. It occurs sometimes on the first or second day, especially after a fast. It is also due to collections of mucus on the walls of the intestines and stomach, preventing the absorption of the liquid part of the milk. It may also be due to rapid peristalsis. The rule should be to keep up the milk for three days, at least, when if it continues, the milk may be stopped for a day, and then renewed. If it still continues, take less milk and at longer intervals. If still there is diarrhea, give some dates with the milk, two or three with each glass, well masticated. Or a piece of zwieback may be eaten. In some cases, even this will not help, and the milk may have to be discontinued and some other food prescribed, or a longer fast taken. In many cases we have then been able to return the patient to the milk without the diarrhoea recurring. Here is a point which will be found in-
teresting and of help. In every case where there has been previously a gonorrhoeal infection, it may be many years previous, diarrhea while on the milk diet may be expected. We have not the space in this article to explain why.

Exercise.—Very little should be taken. Those low in digestive ability or very emaciated should rest in bed. Those fairly strong may be up and around, but no exercise should be taken except a walk and a few calisthenics early in the morning before taking the milk. All the energy possible must be saved for digesting the milk, and making new blood.

Baths.—A warm sponge, shower, or tub bath daily. If routine water treatments are being given, they should be mild in character.

Treatments.—Very few should be given. Spinal manipulations and massage are of benefit if not taken too often at first. Later on in the diet, or about when to go off the diet, more treatments may be given, if necessary, but they are often not needed, as the milk will have done the work.

Fresh Air.—Needed at all times, as with any other treatment. The more fresh air, the better the milk will be digested, but the patient must be kept warm. This is, however, not a difficult task, as circulation is soon stimulated, and the quality of the blood improves so rapidly that the patient keeps warm very easily.

Nausea and Vomiting.—Give less milk if due to lack of peristalsis. If due to formation of hard curds, give more milk. If the milk is too rich, take out some, or all, of the cream. Use the enema. Have the patient rest. Take at longer intervals. This seldom occurs, if nothing but milk is taken.

Cautions.—In arterio sclerosis, the amount of milk should be limited at first, but later on it may be increased, as the improved circulation and strengthened arteries will obviate any danger.

In heart diseases, the amount must be limited, as the increased amount of fluid raises the blood pressure, and also crowds the work of the heart. Milk is not, however, contra-indicated, but must be taken with caution.

In tuberculosis, where there has been hemorrhages, smaller amounts should be given. A good plan is to sour the milk, and remove some of the water, then beat up the clabber and feed this.

In some diseases, the symptoms are aggravated at first, but if the milk is continued, the symptoms will clear up and the patient receive the desired benefit.

To Sum Up.—The above are but a few of the points to be observed in prescribing the milk diet in disease, but they will serve to bring the diet to the notice of the practitioner. It is only by study and experience with many cases, in all kinds of diseases, that dietetic treatment can be uniformly successful. A few half-hearted attempts at prescribing the milk diet, without benefit to the patient, will often discourage further investigation. A scientific investigator, however, will not condemn without experience with many cases, over a long period of time. That is the way in which we wish you to investigate this form of treatment, and we feel sure you will be well repaid for the efforts put forth.
PHYSICULTOPATHY
By DR. H. B. GALATIAN

The old interpretation of the term, "Physical Culture," was that it consisted of muscular movements done with the idea of strengthening and developing not only the muscles themselves, but the entire functional system.

Even at the present there are some who believe that this is all there is to Physical Culture, and never for a moment think of associating the term with a system of health restoration. They will say that exercise is very good for a well person, but not especially beneficial for a sick one. This idea of Physical Culture prevails to some extent also among practitioners of various schools.

To Bernarr Macfadden must be given the credit for adding to the meaning of Physical Culture, so that today it stands for a complete system of healing. Physical Culture now means the doing or following of measures which will bring about the most perfect state of physical health possible to the individual. This also includes the moral and mental health and development of the individual.

It is, then, obvious that Physical Culture does not mean simply exercise, but must include all of the measures necessary for preserving the health and life of mankind, and for developing the individual to the highest physical, mental and moral state possible, during his journey from birth to the grave. If we include eugenics, it has to do with prenatal development also.

To Bernarr Macfadden must, also, be given credit for coining a word applicable to Physical Culture in its new meaning, and also applicable to its new and enlarged field in therapeutics. The term Physicultopathy designates a system of therapeutics which aims to prevent illness by teaching proper living, to restore health, when lost, by measures in accord with the physiological processes of the body, and to develop the body and all its functions to as near perfection as possible.

Physicultopathy uses diet, water, sun and air, breathing, exercise, fasting, rest, joint manipulation, suggestion, etc., etc., as may be indicated in the patient's case. Many of these are used in other systems of healing, but Physicultopathy has combined many of them, and made an application of them that is unique to this system.

As the space allotted to this department is limited, we have selected for discussion several of the most important and characteristic measures used by practitioners of this method, viz., Exercise and Rest, Fasting, and the Milk Diet.

We hope that practitioners of all schools will freely use the methods described, and although they are brief expositions, the aim is to give a working basis, and to stimulate study and experiment along the lines mentioned.

Messrs. Virus Induction, Incorporated, and their victim.
Subject: Retinitis

The editor of this department is a drugless specialist in diseases of the eyes and refraction, therefore his work lies along different lines than that of the general practitioner. However, there is no disease of the eyes which occurs more often by reason of constitutional disease, and is treated more often on the basis of constitutional causes than retinitis, so in contributing an article to this publication, the editor has deemed this subject of practical interest to the drugless profession.

Syphilitic Retinitis

One of the commonest causes of retinitis is syphilis. This is often a secondary retinitis, arising along with disease of the choroid, and a local manifestation of the constitutional disturbance. Syphilitic retinitis also occurs primarily, in which the most prominent sign is syphilitic endarteritis. It is an old observed fact that there is no more potent pathological condition than syphilis; it respects no part of the human organism. In syphilitic retinitis, there are opacities in the vitreous humor, especially in the posterior portion; there is cloudiness of the retina, more conspicuous about the optic disc, which latter is usually hyperaemic. The macular region shows white spots, with white and yellowish pigment bounded spots at the edge of the fundus. The blood vessels are usually degenerated with whitish, chalky exudations along their course; hemorrhages seldom occur. The patient complains of defective central vision, blindness in dim light, irregular and concentric contraction of the visual field with oftentimes central, ring or paracentral scotomata, and metamorphopsia.

In the great majority of cases the amount of organization which takes place at the sites of the inflammatory deposits of syphilitic retinitis is very small, but sometimes there is a well marked tendency toward new blood vessel formation. The ophthalmoscope shows some very prominent and characteristic changes.

In the acquired form of syphilis the retinitis generally appears from one to two years after the primary infection; both eyes are usually involved, but rarely at the same time. Sometimes the macular area is affected alone, showing a gray or yellowish deposit, or a number of small yellow spots and dots of pigment. Relapses are frequent in such cases.

In congenital syphilis, we often find retinitis; in such cases the ophthalmoscopic picture shows a dusty, peppery, discrete pigmentation of the edges of the retina, along with a tigroid condition of the fundus. To differentiate this condition from normal is to take note of the greater aggregation of the pigment. Where the case is more de-
finite, there are yellowish-red and black spots at the periphery, or larger gray or white patches may be seen. Very often the case may present all the characters of the acquired form. Treatment is the constitutional one for syphilis; the retinitis is a sequel and a symptom; local treatment aside from rest and protection of the eyes, is of little avail.

**Albuminuric Neuroretinitis**

This is a typical form in which the ophthalmoscopic result is pathognomonic; the only condition it is likely to be confused with is intracranial tumor. The general signs of retinitis are present, but the distinguishing feature is the presence of brilliant white spots and patches in the retina, the earlier deposits being cloudy, with soft edges, while the later are brighter, more sharply defined and punctate; the disc is surrounded by large, white patches, or by a continuous, so-called snowband. The white, silvery, round dots and patches around the macula are character signs pre- eminent. The steelate figure is made up of spokes of white dots or fine lines, radiating from the foræa, but the foræa is not involved, and the star is often incomplete in one direction or the other; however, the retinal vessels show very definite degenerative changes. There are exceptions to these, as in every case. Sometimes albuminuric retinitis shows a different picture. Sometimes there is a neuroretinitis, which shows no characteristic features especially associated with inflammation of the kidneys. In such cases, there is moderate swelling of the optic disc — rarely so much as in the choked disc of intracranial disease — more or less widespread edema and hemorrhage. It is a cardinal point that the urine should be examined in every case of retinitis, regardless of the subjective and objective symptoms.

The white spots seen in albuminuric retinitis are mainly composed of exudates, often fibrous; they occur in the inner layers, but may be present in all these. Some leucocytic infiltration, and peculiar, swollen, nucleated structures — the so-called cytoid bodies — are found in the nerve fiber layer, which are spoken of by some as varicose nerve fibers. Practically all the exudates and neurotic retinal elements undergo fatty degeneration. The peculiar arrangement of the spots in the macula is supposed to be the radial disposition of Muller’s fibers, but it is not impossible that when the edema is considerable,
there may be actual radial folds in the retina, within which the exudates accumulate. The blood-vessel changes are those common to vasculitis in other small vessels, consisting of endo- and peri-vasculitis and hyaline degeneration of the walls.

Albuminuric retinitis may occur in all forms of nephritis, including the nephritis of scarlatina and the puerperal state, but by far the greater number of cases, the inciting disease is chronic interstitial nephritis. This latter fact establishes the reason for the small quantity, or even total absence, of albumin in the urine of some cases.

The retinal changes may be the first evidence of renal disease, therefore it is extremely important that a positive diagnosis be made immediately. When retinitis occurs in puerperal cases, the prognosis is worse the earlier the retinitis is made out, but fortunately it generally commences in the late stage of pregnancy. Artificial induction of abortion is advocated by some authorities, for which they claim prompt beneficial effect. The cases need the most careful consultation—a point to be remembered.

The only symptom complained of in albumino-neuroretinitis is gradually diminishing acuteness of vision, headache accompanies the condition, and both eyes are almost always affected simultaneously. Transient blindness may occur in cases of nephritis, and especially is this possible when the disease is complicated by uremia. These cases are often puzzling, as no apparent abnormality of the retina appears. A differential diagnosis between uremic blindness and albuminuric retinitis is made in that in the former there is sudden total blindness, while in the latter the defective vision is progressive and never complete. Sight generally returns in one or two days, however; other symptoms may accompany the attack, such as vomiting, headache, convulsions, or coma, these latter being symptoms of the true uremia.

This disease is another manifestation of constitutional affection, and, of course, treatment must be directed to the nephritis. We can accomplish nothing by treating symptoms in this case.

Diabetic retinitis

It is not often that retinitis complicates diabetes, but such cases do occur, so it is well to mention it here. It appears in the late stages of diabetes, and is likely missed by many in attendance upon such cases, owing to the peripheral position of the lesions, opacities of the lens, and greatly debilitated condition of the vascular system. It is always bilateral, and in its commonest form irregularly scattered; small, bright, white spots are seen in the macular region, the steelate arrangement so characteristic of nephritis is generally absent, but we must remember that albuminuria is a frequent companion of the late stages of diabetes, and the ophthalmoscopic picture of "renal retinitis" may be present. The white spots may coalesce into larger plaques, with crenated edges, which indicate their mode of formation. The optic disc and remainder of the retina may be normal. Treatment is that of diabetes, and the prognosis of the retinal condition depends upon the severity of the diabetes.

Leucaemic retinitis

During the course of an attack of
leukaemia, a retinitis may develop which gives an ophthalmoscopic picture of its own. The retinal vessels are much distended, the blood within them being much paler than normal; the whole fundus is pale and yellowish. The white spots and patches are surrounded by a red rim, which makes them very typical of this affection. These spots consist of leucocytes, surrounded by red corpuscles. The blood should be examined in every case, and treatment based upon the pathological findings.

**Purulent retinitis**

This form of retinitis is most always due to a septic perforating wound, which may result in general infection of the eye. Sometimes it is a metastatic condition occurring in pyaemia, most likely starting in a septic embolus. During the early stages there is severe retinitis, with hemorrhages, followed by suppuration involving the vitreous, so that a decided yellow reflex is obtained. The case generally passes in general eye affection, but less commonly than in cases of exogenous infection. Adopting bacteriology as a basis for explaining the diminished virulance of micro-organisms, we might say that pyogenic organisms are attenuated in the blood stream and body tissues and the infection subsides, which it does in many cases, with restoration of useful vision. Treatment is directed toward building and keeping up a pure condition of the blood stream; local treatment must also be instituted, in which case alternate heat and cold, preferably moist, care being used with moist heat; careful massage, occlusion of the eyes, cautious use of galvanism unless infection is general and there are no ulcers complicating the case, each of which demands expert assistance, if the eye or both eyes are to be saved.

**Retinitis proliferans**

This is a combination disease which has baffled ophthalmologists for many years, and a description of the main features may be explained as an aid in understanding this subject: When a hemorrhage occurs into the vitreous, the blood clot is generally almost completely absorbed, this being due to the absence of fibroblasts in the vitreous, and their scarceness in the retina, as the retinal connective tissue consists of neuroglia, an epiblastic structure which probably takes no part in fibrous tissue formation, there being no mesoblastic tissue in the retina except that forming and surrounding the retina blood vessels. There have been cases where a blood clot has organized, giving rise to masses of fibrous tissue in the vitreous, vascularized by newly formed blood vessels derived from the retinal system.

Now, this is the condition known as "retinitis proliferans." The tissue is most commonly situated near the disc, and the vessels spring from this neighborhood, probably owing to the fact that there is more mesoblastic tissue here than in other parts of the fundus.

There seems to be some special factor necessary to stimulate organization from the blood clot, and this is found in some general diathesis. In nearly all these cases, there is either a history of syphilis, or the patient is suffering from nephritis, diabetes, or some other constitutional disorder. Vision is generally much impaired, and often lost. Treatment is very unsatisfactory, but a general constitutional plan should be mapped out, and especially if the case is seen early, some results may be looked for.
Hydrotherapy! Greatest of all healing factors! Most beneficial system of treatment for human ills! And how much still abused, and how little understood! Many systems of healing have sprung up in late years. Many with much good. But where is there one to compare with the water cure? Where is one, that produces such wonderful results, leaving no harmful after-effects, provided the treatment is applied in the proper manner?

If I were to choose between all the systems of drugless healing, having studied nearly all, and knowing what results I can get, I would select the water cure as the most beneficial of all.

Great indeed is the value of a thorough knowledge of this science. I call it science, because it is proven to be an exact science, properly applied. I have time over and again impressed in my lectures and writings, the absolute necessity of knowing how to apply this science.

Every physician, no matter what other good system he may use, must use water to get best results, and I am profoundly sorry that there are many schools, who during their whole term of instruction, do not touch the subject of hydrotherapy. Our medical schools go over it slightly, but do not impress the student sufficiently as to the great value of this simple remedy.

Water is, without any doubt, the oldest and most ancient method of treating disease. Several centuries before Christ, there are records of it being used and prescribed by a Chinese physician, who then already used the wrapping up in linen sheets, similar to our pack.

Water was always used in the treatment of disease by the ancient Hebrews, Greeks and Egyptians, and it is still used by them up to the present day. The cold bath has been in use in Japan nearly 1,000 years. Even old Hippocrates, the famous Greek physician, born 460 B.C., and called the "Father of Medicine," had an excellent knowledge of the physiological properties of water, which he employed in the treatment of fevers, ulcers, hemorrhage, and various other ills.

In Europe, Hydrotherapy is not new, and Father Kneipp, the great Bavarian water apostle, simply revived some of the crude methods that were used by English peasants almost two centuries ago.

In this country, in the 17th century, we had a Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was very successful, and achieved wonderful results with the water cure for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, measles and yellow fever.

Within the last century, great and gifted men have taken up the nature cure method, principally the water cure. These men are Priessnitz, Schroth, Graham, Rausse, Kneipp, Kuhne, Just, Rickli, and many others. Priessnitz was one of the first to organize the use of water into a system, for which he deserves great credit. Winternitz, of Vienna, did much in bringing and establishing Hydrotherapy upon a sound and scientific basis.

As I said in the beginning, this won-
derful agent, water, demands a thorough and practical knowledge of physiology. It will yield bad results in the hands of one not experienced in its use, and one of the reasons why many physicians are still against recommending the use of water in treating disease, is that there are too many who are inexperienced in giving this treatment.

Too many hydropaths apply one and the same treatment for nearly all patients, which is a dangerous procedure. No two cases are alike, and the full-blooded patient surely does not need the same treatment that an anaemic patient would require.

A good Naturopath, as a rule, is a good Hydropath, because he has studied all the fundamentals necessary to enable him to apply water in diseased conditions of the body in the proper manner.

Water applied to the body should have the purpose of aiding the body to bring back and restore sick parts to health, and also to bring back proper functions to the organs which are working imperfectly, or it should make abnormal conditions normal. Water is a great and powerful means of restoring normal functions to the body.

An impaired circulation, due to lack of oxygen and muscular activity, cannot be cured by Hydrotherapy alone. Neither will cases of dissipation, overwork, improper partaking of food, etc., respond to Hydrotherapy alone. Unless the patient gives up the causes of his ailments, hydrotherapy or any other therapy will not be of much use.

We use water, in giving treatments, ranging from very cold to very hot, from 32° to 104° Fahrenheit and over, all applications made suitable to the condition of the patient. Cold applications, as a rule, are always of short duration, thereby hastening the reaction.

In using water, we get an action and a reaction. The latter gives the important effect which we need. When we try to relieve pain by the use of hot water, of course we do not look for a reaction. Always adjust and suit the water to the body, not the body to the water, otherwise instead of increasing your patient's vitality, you decrease it. It would be folly to give a cold bath to a person who had been working hard, and was tired and sleepy. While it may make him feel very spry for the moment, it would draw too much on his reserve force, acting like exercise, and causing the body to generate more energy, which in reality is only stored up during sleep.

The results we wish to obtain in Hydrotherapy depend almost entirely on the bodily temperature of the patient, and the mode of treatment employed. Also upon the length of time or the duration of the application, its suddenness, and the sensibility of the patient. That is where the true Hydropath must show his knowledge of this science, in order to get the proper results. I will give a few of the most common water applications used:

**The High Bath** is used chiefly in cases of neurasthenia, hysteria, various nerve pains; also in cases of sleeplessness, etc. This is a tub bath, in which the patient is seated, and the water should reach above the shoulders. The patient usually remains in this bath from 15 to 20 minutes, and the temperature should be from 95 to 100 degrees. After the bath, the patient may have someone rub him down gently.

**The Cold Full Bath,** in which the patient lies down, should not be given more than one minute, and the shortest duration is about three seconds. This short immersion, as a rule, is the best. Active movements should be engaged in. The reaction following the bath is, in most cases, rapid and accurate. The skin becomes reddened, the circulation and respiration are stimulated, and the cutaneous vessels become dilated. These cold baths are used chiefly when metabolism is retarded, and also where excretory activity is to be greatly increased, as in obesity, syphilis, scrofulosis, in chronic metallic poisoning, and whenever general stimulation is desired. It is given at a temperature of from 40 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and on account of it being powerfully sedative, is employed for its tonic effects. If the vital pow-
ers are low, or the individual remains in it too long, the reaction is slow, and its effects injurious. While it is highly invigorating to robust persons, those who have a low standard of vitality should be cautious in its employment.

The Warm Full Bath, given at a temperature varying from 92 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit, is always agreeable and refreshing. It is used for equalizing the circulation, softening the skin, and removing impurities. It moderates pain, and soothes the whole system without weakening or debilitating. It is an efficient agent in many chronic diseases, convulsions, spasmodic affections of the bowels, rheumatism, and derangement of the urino-genital organs. In this bath, one may remain 25 to 30 minutes. It is always preferable to take a cool rub-down after getting out, in order to increase skin activity and promote circulation.

The Half Bath is one used very much, but should be used still more. Patient sits in the water, which must reach the level of the umbilicus. This is a bath that all well persons should take for strengthening the abdomen and the lower organs. If these baths were used more, we would have less cases of piles, colic, hysteria, prolapsus of the rectum, etc. The duration of the bath should not be more than one-half to two minutes. While in the water, rub the abdomen well, and have someone give good, vigorous friction on back and shoulders. This is very beneficial. Of course, these treatments must all be used with care, especially in diseased conditions. For instance, in Typhoid Fever, it would be a dangerous procedure to manipulate the abdomen, although excellent otherwise. Have the temperature from 84 down as low as 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Used in this manner, half baths constitute a good, general, stimulating, refreshing measure. In diseases of the spinal cord these baths should always be given a little warmer, about 85 to 90 degrees.

The Tepid Bath is used for cleansing the body, and is given at a temperature of from 85 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit. It is prescribed in fevers and inflammatory affections for its cooling effects. The temperature should always be regulated according to the vitality of the patient, and the bath may be repeated two or three times a day. It removes superfluous heat, and keeps the skin in a condition favorable for excretion.

The Shower Bath produces a shock to the nervous system by coming in contact with the skin. Streams of cold water fall upon the neck, shoulders, and the body of the patient, who stands beneath the hose or shower. When the patient is full-blooded, feeble or nervous, or when some internal organ is diseased, the cold shower bath should not be employed. In plain debility, not accompanied by inflammation or symptoms of internal congestion, its use is beneficial. The most delicate persons can endure this procedure, if the force of the shower is moderated, and tepid water used. The usual means for inducing a good reaction, namely friction and exercise, should be employed.

The Douche Bath consists of a stream of water, dashed or thrown upon the patient from a moderate height or distance, with considerable force. The size, temperature and force of the stream may be modified to suit the case. Locally, it is much used for sprains, weak or stiff joints, old swellings, etc. The cold douche bath is much more powerful than the shower bath, and should always be given with great care and precaution.

The Sponge Bath may be used extensively in acute or chronic diseases. It consists in a general or local application of water at any desired temperature. In acute diseases it is applied at a temperature agreeable to the patient. It is a pleasant mode of treatment, and may be repeated as often as necessary. It is well, in many cases, to take one part of the body at a time, then quickly drying same, thus avoiding exposure to cold. Excessive animal heat is thereby removed, the capillaries are relaxed, the circulation is equalized, and comfort and sleep are produced.
The Salt Rub or Glow is splendid for patients not too ill, and is without a peer in its effects upon the skin and complexion. With all its virtues, it is the simplest and most easily managed of all similar measures, and can be taken very easily at home. Place a few pounds of coarse salt in the coarsest, you can get, in an earthen jar, and pour enough water on it to produce a sort of slush, but not enough to dissolve the salt. This should be taken up in handfuls, and rubbed briskly over the entire person. Any one in normal health can do it for himself very easily. It is a tonic for feeble patients, who have little blood circulation, or where the skin is inactive. It is also good in cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes. It should never be used in cases of eczema or skin diseases, and is not of much value in acute diseases. Rub one part of the body after another, and use friction movements, but not too much pressure. After the application, use shower or spray to remove any salt on the body. Then rub and dry quickly.

The Foot Bath is frequently used as a means of causing diaphoresis in colds, attacks of acute diseases, and also to draw the blood from the head or some internal organ. It is a powerful auxiliary in the treatment of those chronic diseases in which inflammation, congestion and a feeble circulation are prominent symptoms.

The Alternate Foot Bath is used by placing both feet in hot water for 2 to 3 minutes, then in cold water for half a minute. Then back into the hot, and then the cold, repeating the procedure a number of times. This alternate foot bath is excellent in chilblains, cold and sweating feet.

The Hot Foot Bath should be 104 to 120 degrees, beginning with about 102, and gradually increasing until 120 degrees is reached. The duration is from 5 minutes to half an hour, and the feet should be completely under water. I believe it is the bath most used. It is excellent in cases of sprained ankle, neuralgia and gout. May be made 2 to 3 times daily. This bath is also given patient when in the cold sitzbath.

The Cold Foot Bath is given from 45 to 55 degrees, and from one to five minutes' duration, and is not quite as useful as the hot foot bath, but produces reflex, revulsion and other effects. Always have feet previously warmed, then place in tub, in which have water 3 to 4 inches deep. Use friction on the feet while in the bath by rubbing the feet together. In cases of cerebral congestion, use the bath very short, in fact, all cold applications should always be used quick and short.

The Leg Bath requires a deeper tub and more water, and its uses are about the same as the foot bath. It is recommended in the treatment of insomnia, pulmonary congestion, painful menstruation, suppressed menses, and ovarian congestion, in which conditions the hot leg bath is used.

The Sitzbath is something that should be in every home where health is valued. It is one of the most useful of water procedures. A tub is so arranged that the patient can sit down in it while bathing, leaving the feet outside and placed in a smaller vessel during the application. The sitzbath is given cold, tepid or warm, as the condition requires. The lower part of the hips, abdomen and upper part of the thighs are immersed in the sitzbath. It should be large enough to permit a thorough rubbing and kneading of the diseased parts.

The Cold Sitzbath is given at a temperature from 55 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and while some keep their patients in the tub as long as 15 minutes, I believe from my experience that 1 to 2 minutes is quite enough, when the water is used cold. It is an excellent tonic in cases of relaxed tissues of the pelvis, in debility of the urogenital organs, in piles, prolapsus of the rectum, and constipation. It produces active dilatation of the vessels of the lower abdomen, increasing the blood supply through these parts. It is an excellent bath for those suffering from congestion of the brain, conges-
tion of the prostate, in gleet, and in the atonic forms of seminal weakness. It should not be used where there is acute inflammation of the pelvic or abdominal viscera, in sciatica, in acute cases of pulmonary congestion, neither in painful conditions of the bladder or genital organs, as in cystitis, ovaritis, colitis, appendicitis, peritonitis, neuralgia of the ovaries, bladder, testicles, and is decidedly harmful in spermatorrhœa or frequent losses. I always use a hot footbath in connection with the cold sitzbath. Rubbing the whole surface while the patient is in the cold sitzbath is a powerful means of stimulating cerebral activity.

The Tepid Sitzbath is given at a temperature from 80 to 90 degrees, and the duration is usually from 20 to 30 minutes. It has a calming, quieting effect upon the viscera of the pelvis and lower abdomen, and there is really no condition in which this bath may not be given. It is especially useful in cases of nervous irritability, bladder catarrh, neuralgia of the fallopian tubes or the testicles, pruritus of the anus and vulva, and in excessive sensitiveness of the urethra; also in all cases of pelvic diseases where, on account of pain or inflammatory conditions, cold applications would be harmful.

The Hot Sitzbath is an effective remedial adjunct in menstrual suppression and painful menstruation, gravel, spasmodic and acute inflammatory affections generally. The temperature is from 105 to 115 degrees, and the duration from 3 to 10 minutes. The footbath taken with it may be of the same temperature. The hot sitzbath is a most powerful measure of relieving pain. It is excellent in cases of vaginismus, uterine colic, and in all cases of a non-inflammatory character where the viscera of the pelvis and lower abdomen is involved. It is certainly one of the most useful measures that can be employed for the various neuralgias of the genito-urinary organs, from which women and men suffer so much. To get a good effect, the hot sitzbath should be followed by a cold application, but very short. The cost of a sitzbath is so reasonable, compared with the unlimited good derived from its use, that no family should be without it.

The Wet Sheet Pack is the most powerful and best blood cleanser known. It is without a peer, wherever feverish conditions exist. Spread upon the bed a woolen blanket; then take a bed sheet, wring it out, not too tight, in cold water, and spread out smoothly on the woolen blanket. Have patient lie down on this wet sheet, arms extended, then wrap him closely and tightly and as quickly as possible. Each arm may be covered in this manner by the wet sheet, or may be covered separately by wet towels in the same manner as with the sheet. Then cover well with blankets and comforters, making sure that there is no place unwrapped. After the first shock of the chill is over, the pack is very soothing, pleasant and refreshing, and proof that the pack has a beneficial and quieting effect upon the whole nervous system is, that nearly every patient falls asleep while in it.

The ordinary time for a patient to remain in a pack is about an hour; however, if the patient is in a feeble condition, a half hour is sufficient. After the pack, I usually give a warm bath, with gradual cooling, followed by massage. It is surprising to see how a pack like this throws off impurities from the body, by examining the sheet after the patient is taken out of it. It is one of the most efficient measures in fevers, breaking up cold, grip, insomnia, and a valuable remedy in most chronic diseases, helping to remove the causes which depress bodily functions.

The Nauheim Bath consists of a salt water bath, properly carbonated. The body of the patient is covered with minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas, that form rapidly on the immersed surface, and when disturbed, are quickly replaced by new ones. The effervesceing carbonated bath produces a sensation of warmth to the skin, caused by the prickling of the gas bubbles,
and the body of the patient resumes a healthy red color, due to the distension of the cutaneous capillaries. The pulse becomes full and strong, the heart beat is regular, and the breathing easier and more composed. Metabolism is increased by the improved circulation, which means improved cell nutrition, greater cell activity throughout the body, and thus the toxic products of circulatory stagnation are quickly eliminated.

I generally begin the baths with a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit, keeping the patient in the bath from 8 to 10 minutes, believing that a short immersion stimulates and a long one depresses. The next day the bath is reduced one degree, and then for two or three days the bath is omitted. The temperature is gradually reduced to 78 degrees, not over a degree at a time, and the duration of the bath is gradually prolonged, until nearly a half hour is reached. Care should be taken to have the patient completely immersed up to the neck. A series of baths consists of about twenty, and sometimes more are given. No exercise should be made by the patient in preparing for the bath or in leaving it.

A rest for half an hour is essential after the bath, and no massage or exercise is advisable immediately after the bath, but may precede it.

The Nauheim Bath is indicated and of great value in cases of compensatory heart failure, dilatation in consequence of overexertion, diseases of the heart muscle, heart neurosis, nutritive disturbances, fatty degeneration, valvular deficiency, disorders of the pericardium, arterio-sclerosis, etc. The favorable action of the baths on the nervous system has caused their successful application in hysteria and all kinds of nervous derangements, sciatica, neurosis of the sensory nerves, neuralgia of all kinds, especially of traumatic and rheumatic origin, neuritis, motor neurosis, peripheral paralysis, tabes, myelitis and neurasthenia.

There are many and numerous other water applications, and I have just mentioned a few to show what a wonderful remedial agent we have in so simple a thing as water.

First doctor: "Our patient is not dead yet. His pulse is quite vigorous."
Second doctor: "No wonder; it is my pulse you are feeling."
ORTHOPEDICS

By GUSTAVE W. HAAS, N. D., D. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

The scope of orthopedics is by no means limited. The human body with its bony framework is subject to many ailments and that same bony framework has many complaints peculiar to itself. While glancing over my case sheets lately the thought struck me that there was quite a diversity of cases and I have made a rough tabulation of the last 150 or so and will present them to you with a few side remarks that will illustrate somewhat the daily work of the orthopedist. Contrary to the opinion of some, the work of the orthopedist is not strictly confined to the spine, but is wherever the bony framework is in a condition of departure from normal, either from troubles arising with or within the bones themselves, or from lesions that are strictly from the cord, or from those causes that we class as systemic.

As might be expected, those of the first class predominate, 105 cases being noted where the cause and effect were originating in the bones themselves. Of these 105, 31 were lateral curvatures being still further divided into 13 right, 12 left, 3 double and 3 incipient. The proportion here varies from any textbook classification I ever saw, most of the authorities agreeing that right lateral curvature is of 50% more frequent occurrence than left, but the fewness of the cases probably explains the apparent difference. Next follows vertebal displacements to the amount of 30 mostly of single vertebrae and in all sections of the spine. These are by no means to be confounded with the ordinary luxations we hear so much about, but I mean real displacements that result in a visible deformity from lack of alignment. Next in frequency was flat-foot, with 10 cases. These cases were solely flat-foot and uncomplicated. As you all know, flat-foot is almost an invariable accompaniment of lateral curvature but these 10 cases were from other causes that led to breaking down of the arches, in some excessive weight, in others illness long continued, in some lack of attention to the feet of growing children. Next in the list is lordosis with 9 cases to its credit, and racked spine with 6 cases. This latter class of cases you will not find under any authority in the textbooks but is a term used by orthopedists to define a condition of bunching together of the vertebrae generally from violence and resulting in wasting of the intervertebral cartilages producing shortening of the spinal column and but little visible deformity but plenty of cord troubles. Then follow 4 cases of acute hip disease, tuberculous, of course, in origin, and 3 cases of hip dislocations, 2 of which were congenital. There were 4 cases of uncompensating kyphosis, i. e. simple forward curvature of the spine without a compensation in the lumbar curve to offset it. One of these was cervical and the other three dorsal, the three latter being occupational, 1 tailor and 2 seamstresses. Then follows one each of injury to knee, fracture of the vertebra, fracture of the scapula, talipes varus and 2 cases of plain rotation or twisting of the spine and 1 case of Pott's disease. Compared with the balance of the record it seems almost impossible
there could be so few cases of this trouble as it is common but I am giving you the cases just as they come and probably had I selected another 150 it would show probably 10 to 15 cases but I am taking them just as they came to the examination room.

Of the second class, cases depending upon cord lesions, chronic anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, heads the list with 15 cases, which represent every degree of deformity from complete loss of power of both arms and legs to simple paralysis of single sets of muscles. The proportion here is rather weak, as it has been several years since an epidemic raged here, but there was a time when it seemed that fully 50 per cent. of our work was with this class of cases alone. Now comes paraplegia with 7 cases, where the resulting contractions produce deformity to a greater or less degree. There were 3 cases of simple atrophy and 2 cases of tabes dorsalis, the latter two being both from specific causes and therefore hopeless. Then came one each of monoplegia, meningeal congestion and concussion of the spine. Of the cases arising from systemic troubles, three were from chronic arthritis with extreme deformity, one from paresis from specific causes, and one sciatica with resulting paralysis. The odds and ends of the balance were nine spinal neurasthenias, two cases of marasmus, and three mentally deficient, which completes the list with the exception of one case of typhoid spine, which is yet rather a pathological curiosity.

I recite these cases that you may get an insight into the daily work of the orthopedist, and also that you may see how his work supplements the work of the general practitioner. You will observe that there was never an acute case in all the list, but also that every case had first been through the hands of some other physician before it reached me. So far as the body and its framework is concerned, the orthopedist bears the same relation to the physician as the surgeon and the ophthalmologist, i. e., a bringer of new resources when those of the physician are exhausted. Modern orthopedics in its practice is also largely mechanical. We think mechanics and speak mechanics. The human body is the most wonderful machine that was ever made, and every function within it works upon some mechanical principle. If you walk or if you run, if you sit down or if you stand, still you do so in the use of some mechanical law, and if disease or habit or posture cause deformity, nothing but a strict application of mechanical law will ever reduce that deformity. The orthopedist, then, must be a profound student of mechanics, as well as of all the other things the physician must know, and the more he studies into the intricacies of mechanical principles, the better equipped will he be for service in his calling. His relation to the practitioner should be more intimate than at present exists, and the practitioner should avail himself oftener of the advice of a competent orthopedist. Especially do I find this necessary in the case of growing children, when tendencies to deformity can so easily be changed if the proper advice is followed. Time and again there have come to me cases of beginning angular curvature, where the touch of an orthopedist’s fingers would have revealed the trouble, and in most cases the proper treatment, strictly followed, would have prevented breakdown and resulting curvature. I have seen laterals daily get worse under the very eyes of the family physician, because he never took the trouble or the pains to strip the child and make a critical inspection. Had there been a visual defect or an abnormal tissue growth, both the surgeon and the optical man would have been called quick enough. Then why wait until all chance to avoid a deformity, except by slow and costly treatment, has expired before allowing an expert examination?

I feel quite strongly in this matter; not from any personal feeling, but taking entirely an altruistic view of it and hope our Naturopathic brethren will be
progressive enough to allow their patients welfare to be their first consideration and if there is a competent orthopedist at command to consult him where there is any doubt regarding a growing child especially. The orthopedist will thank you for it, for it is ever more of a pleasure to him to bring one case away from a pending deformity than to attempt the cure of a dozen cases of well defined deformity. Especially is this true of so many of the tuberculous troubles that affect the spine in children, where the symptoms go on unrecognized by the general practitioner for months until a breakdown in the bone tissue is imminent. This class of cases would perhaps benefit more than any other by an expert examination from the orthopedist provided his experience is such as to qualify him to make an opinion. Here the proverbial “stitch in time” saves many times more than nine and it is not stitches only but often years of dreadful suffering and always a deformity. I take the high ground that there is little necessity in these days of accurate diagnosis and preventative treatment for deformity to exist provided the practitioner will work closer in touch with the orthopedist and take his advice in cases before it is too late to prevent. The old saying “the child will probably outgrow it” has been responsible for more humpbacks and incurable laterals than almost any other agency. The gardener walks through his garden and sees a plant or shrub growing crooked. His first thought and act is to get a stake and some twine and give that plant the necessary support and treatment to make it grow straight, but many a mother has come to me bringing her daughter with a pronounced lateral and told me she had never noticed it and then would not have known unless her dressmaker called her attention to it on account of the difficulty of fitting her clothes. Where were the eyes of her family physician all this time? He was the gardener and supposed to be watching the plants grow, but I very much doubt if he ever saw that girl’s spine. He probably took it for granted that beneath her loose clothing all was right and never took the trouble to see for himself. If you want vigorous, upright children, you must be prepared to pay the price and that price is careful and constant vigilance, and no symptom connected with the spine is too trivial for investigation. That is why I appeal so strongly to my Naturopathic brethren to keep in the vanguard of that progress upon which we pride ourselves as a school. The world is tired of haphazard methods and fortuitous results and is rapidly coming to the Naturopath’s standpoint, a position to which years of careful, pain-taking effort has brought us.

The rapid advancement all along the line in Naturopathic science, in manual therapeutics and in orthopedics has made it possible to speak more reassuringly to our patients than ever before. Conditions that had before been regarded as hopeless, are being removed by the aid of newer and better methods of procedure. Only a few years ago, had any medical man even so much as hinted at nerve anastomosis in sclerotic conditions he would have been held up to ridicule and hooted out of the profession. I know, for I was about the first to advocate that idea and I well remember the smiles of derision the theory brought forth. But no one is smiling about it to-day. The relief of nerve pressures by manual therapy was for years a joke to all the profession, but thousands of satisfied patients testify to its success. Those who once strenuously voiced their opposition, are now forced to either use these methods or send their patients where they can receive such treatment. The orthopedist has profited greatly by all these things, but his complaint is not so much any lack of methods as the indifference of the public to the warnings he sends out regarding the wrong things they do. Of course, these wrongs make business for him but he would not be true to himself or his calling if he neglected to give warning
and call attention to them. I am going to call the reader's attention to just one instance, what I term for want of a better name the "go-cart" spine in small children.

During that portion of an infant's life when he is dependent upon others for locomotion, he is peculiarly liable to torsions of the spine. Many a child has received the beginnings of a lateral from being held over its mother's arm while she did her house-work. Many others receive it from the go-cart, being placed in such a contrivance before it is able to properly hold itself up. The old fashioned baby-buggy was not so bad as it gave lateral support to the child with its high sides; but the go-cart, being only a skeleton at best, accordingly puts all the responsibility on the child.

If the little one gets tired, it slumps into such a position as will most favor postural troubles. The danger to a healthy child is not so great, but the danger to a cachectic child grows with the daily repetition.

I daily see tender infants with weak spines recline for hours in a go-cart in postures that a grown-up could and would not endure, while the mother was shopping or visiting. Already the signs begin to show in an increasing number of children brought to us with incipient laterals at an age when it should never show. We fought the school-desk and piano-stool evil until the public took notice and it is time that the go-cart was being considered. Go out and see for yourself any pleasant day, the conditions that exist, consult with your orthopedist and then give your patients the proper advice. After all, the true aim of any physician should be to prevent first, to correct evil tendencies of the body where he sees them, and thus fulfil the obligations laid upon him by the founders of our science. Could any Naturopath do less?

:: IF YOU DOUBT THE MERITS OF NATUROPATHY ::

it is because you have not begun right. It is both unsatisfactory and unsafe to experiment in any line of Naturopathic treatment. This is peculiarly true of Physical Culture, Water-Cure, Dietetics and Fast-Cure.

We have established a Bureau of Advice through which beginners, learners and all hesitant folk may know before they act. To be most beneficial, any healing force must be applied so as to delight the patient—not dismay him. And our first object is to make the change from your old artificial existence to your new natural life so gradual, gentle and pleasurable as to win your volition Natureward as well as your vitality.

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Naturopathic Bureau of Consultation, Butler, N. J., U. S. A.
Pathology Department

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GENERAL PATHOLOGY

The Importance of this science; what it means; and advantages arising from its study

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1. Of the various branches of the healing art, none to the physician is so attractive as a study, none so important in its results as General Pathology—the science and study of diseases, their nature and their treatment. It is a centre around which are disposed—as the stars in our planetary system around the sun—at unequal distances, the other natural sciences. The study of Anatomy and Physiology, of Chemistry and Physics, of Botany and Materia Medica, afford the student but an introduction and foundation to that of Pathology; he regards those sciences of far less importance, as soon as Pathology becomes the object of his special study, and begins to view them rather as “accessory and auxiliary sciences” and, most naturally, among the numerous facts presented by them, he notes only those which are nearly connected with the knowledge of disease and its appropriate methods of treatment.

We would not, however, exalt the science of Pathology at the expense of the other branches of Natural History; whatever be its importance, and the dignity of its aim; we claim for it no superiority over the other sciences. Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are entitled to an equal consideration, we cannot deny it. Intimately connected as are all these sciences, they reciprocally aid in the elucidation of each other, and none among them should be allowed the pre-eminence, although in his estimation, who makes it his particular study, either will appear of paramount importance.

Pathology, like the other sciences just mentioned, is without limit, while Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Mineralogy are daily extending their domain, the science of disease also, to the observer, appears to be rapidly advancing. Without here referring to the ever new and infinite varieties of disease, this must be evident, whether we consider: the more careful study of causes—Etiology—the more accurate description of symptoms—Symptomatology—the more critical examination of the circumstances which extend a favorable or unfavorable influence upon the progress of diseases, the discovery of affections previously unknown or imperfectly described, or lastly, the application of new methods of exploration—(as viz Percussion, Auscultation, Vertebral Palpation or Iridological Inspection)—to the phenomena of disease.

To cite only one instance in Physical Diagnosis, has not the discovery of Palpation and Iridological Inspection or that of Auscultation added to the history of thoracic or any other disease—a multitude of phenomena and valuable diagnostic signs, of which we were previously ignorant?

2. Pathology presents for consideration a mass of facts, all the details of which it is beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend; it
may even be asserted that, throwing aside its theories and its systems, no one is possessed of all the knowledge contained in the records of pathological science. This want of correspondence between the extent of the science of Pathology and the capacity of the human mind, has consequently led to results which are comprehensible. It being impossible to increase the mental powers, it is therefore necessary to make a division of the science to several parts which should be within reach of our intellectual capacity. Hence the numerous divisions of Pathology. Of these the two main divisions are those distinctive of Internal or Medical, and External or Surgical Pathology; the former I would define as the Pathology of disorders the treatment of which generally does not call for manipulative or mechanotherapeutical interference, while the latter, viz. the Pathology of surgical diseases, etc., calls for such. There is another division, which would help to specify our subject, namely the division into General and Descriptive Pathology. The term "General Pathology," includes all diseases under the same head, studies their general characteristics, causes and development, the succession and connection of their phenomena observed during life, post mortem appearances, and the circumstances which modify their progress or induce the changes taking place.

Descriptive Pathology includes all diseases, but describes them in a series of groups, with the appearances peculiar to them, which serve to distinguish them from each other. This division of Pathology, the limits of which are the most clearly defined, is preferred by the writer in his lectures and "Mail Course on Rational Therapeutics." The consideration of all the phenomena, common to diseases, belongs to General Pathology, while whatever relates to the history and description of peculiar diseases, falls within the province of Descriptive Pathology.—There are some subdivisions of which we need to know only the most important: Local Pathology refers to diseases either of individual parts or organs or to climate and other geographical conditions (also called Geographical or Endemic Pathology).

Special Pathology is the study of "particular" diseases, as, for instance, those referring to sex, childhood, the nervous system, etc., (Gynecology, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Neuropathology), while Neuropathy refers to diseases of the nervous system.

Experimental Pathology has been defined by Prof. Dr. Bonlely in Paris as a study of diseases by means of observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms. In short, I would define it as the study of diseased conditions that have been induced intentionally for experimentation, as by the abominable vivisection of animals.

The "Humoral Pathology" of Hippocrates is an old dogma which was based on the supposition that diseases depend on an abnormal condition of 4 Humors, viz., yellow and black bile, the blood and mucus (or phlegm), this was succeeded by a pathological system called Solidistic Pathology, which we mention for curiosity's sake, it attributed diseases to the widening or narrowing of the pores in the solid parts of the body. The Humoral Pathology of Rokitansky and other modern writers is based on the theory, that all changes produced by disease, are the result of a blood-dyscrasia.

The "Cellular Pathology" of Prof. Dr. Virchow, (Berlin), the latest of all, is a doctrine which is based on two propositions, viz., (a) that all vital processes issue from cellular forms, and (b) that every cell both in normal and abnormal (i. e., pathological conditions) originates from some pre-existing cell. Virchow's theory is the foundation of Modern Pathology, and of all scientific research work.

3. There are numerous advantages attending the study of General Pathology: It gives scope to considerations, favorable to the develop-
ment of the reasoning power, and an
enlargement of the views of the
student. It briefly points out to him, at
the commencement of his career, the
path he should pursue, the objects
which claim his attention, and the
dangers to be avoided; it also indicates
the course which should be adopted in
the investigation of particular dis-
eases; and lastly, by grouping together
these various affections, it aids in the
elucidation of their history (Anam-
nesis).

This is more clearly shown by an
illustration from Pathological Ana-
tomy, a section of General Pathology,
although a most important one. Patho-
logical Anatomy enables the surgeon
to decide whether a suspicious tumor
is malignant or benign, i.e., harmless),
and in many other ways is of the
greatest importance, and although at
first sight it might appear to be of
minor value in relation to "Rational
Therapeutics," this is not in reality the
case.

Scientific treatment demands an ac-
curate knowledge of the material
changes which lie at the foundation of
the various morbid symptoms. Hence
Pathological Anatomy not only forms
a portion of the positive basis of
Rational Therapeutics, but it also
points out the processes by which the
different altered parts may be grad-
ually restored to their normal condition.
It not only merely indicates what re-
quires healing, but in many cases also
the course that must be adopted in
order to aid the curative tendency of
the powers of Nature.

It likewise serves as a check on
therapeutics, exposing, in a most con-
clusive manner, the absurdity of many
pretended cures or methods of cure.
It points out, for example, that in a
certain stage of pneumonia, a fibrinous
fluid separates from the blood, and by
its coagulation renders a portion of the
tissues of the lung impermeable to air;
and further that it requires several
days for this coagulated matter to re-
sume the fluid condition and to be
removed.

If any one should assert,—and such
assertions have often been made by
Medical, as well as Non-Medical,
practitioners,—that in this stage of the
disease he would be able to cure the
patient in a few hours,—a very slight
knowledge of Pathology, or Patho-
logical Anatomy in this particular case,
—would show the folly of such an as-
sertion.

Some People's Idea of a Vacation

The start: "Well, good-bye, old man.
Have a good rest and enjoy yourself."

The return: "Yes, I had a ripping time.
Danced every night. Card parties, shows;
all the eating, drinking and smoking I
wanted. Grand! Feel a little tired out,
but I will be all right pretty soon."
Natural and Divine Healing

Address all communications for this department to its editor

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THE SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF NATURAL AND DIVINE HEALING

By CHARLES ZURMUHLEN, M. D., D. C.

During the winter of 1901-2, I delivered a course of lectures on pharmacology to a class of medical students in Pulte Medical College. Toward the close of the course, the students asked me to give them several lectures on the dynamic action of drugs. The request was prompted by the study of Hahnemann's theory that disease is due to the dynamic disturbance of the equilibrium of the vital force; that the equilibrium is restored by the dynamic action of drugs.

Hahnemann simply recognizes the effect; he fails to state the cause that produces the dynamic disturbance; he fails to explain how the dynamic action of drugs restores the equilibrium of the vital force. He leaves it for future generations to discover the cause of the disturbance and how drugs restore the equilibrium of harmony. Hahnemann gave us all that could be given in the elementary state of physics, chemistry and physiology of his time. His theory is the result of profound inductive reasoning, based upon the exhaustive provings of more than sixty drugs.

When I found that Homeopathy is not a complete system of natural healing, but simply the first attempt in the history of medicine to found a science and philosophy of medicine, I turned to Allopathy for a scientific explanation of the healing action of natural drugs.

Alas and alack! I simply "jumped from the frying pan into the fire."

While pursuing my medical studies in a homeopathic college, I attended clinical lectures at the Cincinnati Allopathic Hospital from 8:20 to 10:20 A. M., six mornings in the week for twelve months. I was well acquainted with the allopathic theory and practice. I searched the extensive allopathic literature in the Cincinnati Municipal Hospital and in the Public Library. I found that claims of the allopathic doctors that Allopathy is a scientific system of medicine, are false and without foundation.

It is my purpose to show that no scientific system of medicine nor healing exists; what men now call "scientific medicine" is empiricism. I shall state the principles, methods and natural law that can give us a science and philosophy of natural and divine healing.

We must make a sharp and clear distinction between the terms "empiricism" and "science." The term "sci-
ence" is now used in a vague and haphazard manner where we should use the term "empiricism."

Empiricism is mere experience without knowledge of first principles and universal laws.

Science is the accumulated knowledge of past generations, obtained by the comparative study of the phenomena of nature. The carefully verified facts obtained by experience and experiments are arranged in logical sequence that leads to the inductive discovery of fundamental principles and universal unchangeable laws. In other words, science aims to discover the fundamental principles and universal laws by the ordered, systematic study of the phenomena of nature. Scientific healers arrange all the facts gained at the bedside, in the clinics, laboratories and postmortem rooms, by all schools of medicine and healing, in a logical sequence, and from them they induce the universal law of healing—the law of harmony.

Neither the allopaths, nor homeopaths, nor eclectics, nor Christian Scientists, nor any other school, has collected all the facts that can be obtained, and induced a universal law from them. Each and all are narrow one-sided schools, therefore, no scientific schools of medicine or healing exist. All schools of medicine or healing are mere empiricism.

I will make a brief comparative criticism of all the leading schools of medicine and healing and prove the preceding statement. By this comparative method and by elimination we will arrive at the fundamental principle of all healing. In my criticism I will be guided by the laws of logic and the laws of nature. In them we have an unchanging standard of comparison. Whatever does not conform to these laws is false and worthless and must be cast away as so many old and ragged garments.

Allopathy is the oldest school of medicine. It is the survival of the crude methods practiced by primitive men in a vague, haphazard manner. The work of the allopathic doctors is pure empiricism. Every prescription written by an allopath is an experiment. When he mixes 5-20 drugs in a prescription, he is not guided by a natural law. He simply selects the drugs that he has prescribed before in the same haphazard manner. These guessing contests are doomed to almost constant failure. The almost constant failures with natural drugs, have led the allopaths to denounce them as worthless and to sing the praise of the unnatural and unscientific serums.

In Homeopathy we have the first and only attempt to produce a science and philosophy of medicine. Hahnemann taught that disease is due to a dynamic disturbance of the vital force; the equilibrium is restored by the dynamic action of natural drugs made from plants, metals and mineral. He introduced the method of triturating metals and other insoluble drugs with sugar of milk until they become soluble. He introduced the scientific method of proving drugs upon healthy human beings. These great discoveries are Hahnemann's permanent contribution to medicine.

But Homeopathy has its serious defects and these prevent it from becoming a universal system of healing. Hahnemann's work was limited to drugs; he ignored mechanotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, psychotherapy and dietetics.

Eclecticism is Allopathy under another name. Eclectic doctors combine their drugs in a haphazard man-
ner; they deny the existence of a natural law that governs the healing action of their vegetable drugs. This is the great defect that prevents Eclecticism from being a scientific school of medicine.

But Eclecticism has done much good. Eclectic doctors adhered to the natural vegetable drugs while allopaths were unbalanced by the serum craze. The eclectics have done much empirical work that has added much valuable information to our knowledge of vegetable drugs. Their tincture made from fresh green drugs are superior to the allopathic fluid extracts and homeopathic tinctures.

Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Spondylotomy and massage may be united and studied as mechanotherapy. The fundamental principle of these various systems is the same—the treatment of disease by mechanical or physical methods. They have the same common defect. The enthusiastic practitioners of each system claim all disease can be healed by their own peculiar method. The public has through experience learned that these claims are not true. Mechanotherapy ignores the mental and spiritual man. It claims that it can cure mental and psychic disorders by pure physical methods. This error is the opposite of mental and psychic healers who claim to cure all physical disorders by mental and psychic methods.

Christian Science, New Thought, the Emmanuel movement and psychotherapy are all based upon the same principle—the healing of disease by mental or psychic methods. They ignore and denounce the natural drugs and natural methods as useless.

But mental and psychic healing has done much good; it has emphasized the mental and spiritual part of man and demonstrated the great value of psychic healing. It recognizes no universal law of healing. The treatments are given in an empirical manner. They are guilty of the same error committed by the mechanical healers; they believe that every human ill can be cured by their one-sided method.

Both classes of extremists do not cure.

Our critical analysis of the numerous systems of medicine and healing has given us a number of valuable facts and much that is false and worthless. We are now prepared to add all that is true in each system and develop a new and universal scientific system of healing. They must be guided by the laws of logic and the laws of nature in our selection. Whatever is in harmony with them, we can retain, the balance we must discard.

I am now prepared to present the principles of a Science and Philosophy of Natural and Divine Healing. A system that is based upon the natural and moral laws; that can use mechanotherapy, drug-therapy and psychotherapy when they are indicated by the physical condition and the subjective symptoms of the patient.

The principles of this system are given in the following concise statements:

1. God is the maker and ruler of all things and beings in the spiritual and material world. He rules all spiritual and material things by His will.

2. The moral and natural laws are the modes of God's will. The natural laws govern matter, motion and energy, all plants, animals and man. The moral laws govern our spiritual life, our relations to God and man.

3. All diseases are due to disobedience to the natural and moral laws.
4. In acute diseases, the vibrations in the cells of the organs and tissues are accelerated; in chronic diseases the vibrations are retarded.

5. In physical disease, there is discord between cells and organs of the body. In spiritual diseases the finite spirit in man is out of harmony with the infinite spirit, God.

6. To restore the harmony is the task of the scientific healer. He is guided in this work by the universal law of harmony. The law of harmony may be stated in the following formula: All the vibrations in a system act in unison to produce a common effect.

By natural healing we mean the use of natural drugs and natural methods.

By divine healing we mean the use of the divine plan, as given by God to man.

Long before God made man, He knew that man would disobey Him and suffer from disease as a just punishment. So God, in His goodness and mercy, put healing powers into plants, metals, minerals, mineral waters, pure air and sunshine; also into the various systems of mechanotherapy and into electricity. He endowed man with certain divine powers and attributes. These are intelligence, knowledge, and the power to act. He made the law of harmony that is our guide in the selection of natural drugs, mechanical and psychic methods. When we use this plan, the means and the law that God has planned for us, then we practice Natural and Divine Healing.

In the brief space assigned to me, I cannot enter into a complete explanation of the application of all the three methods of healing, but can give a few cases from practice that will show how one or two, or all three methods may be combined to treat the whole man, body, mind and spirit.

Case 1. Arthur Gurklis, aged 9, came under my professional care twelve years ago. He was afflicted with arthritis deformans, and had been suffering for eighteen months. During this time, he had been treated by eight regular doctors who failed to give him the slightest relief. When I began to treat him, he suffered excruciating pains every moment of time. The pains were promptly relieved by apis mellifica, and later by rhus toxicodendron. His spinal column was rigid as a stick, all muscles and tendons were contracted, all joints in the body were enlarged and rigid. He was a helpless cripple and could not put a spoon into his mouth. After the drugs had cured the disease, I began to treat the contractions and the rigid points by mechanical methods. I gave him a tri-weekly general massage and passive exercise for eighteen months. The contraction of the tendons of the right leg were partly overcome by an extension brace. Under the combined medical and mechanical treatment, a useless cripple was transformed into a useful person.

In June 1915, Arthur graduated from the commercial department of Stiver's High School. He can now make an honest living and is a useful member of society.

Case 2. Job Hill, aged 60, has been afflicted with arteriosclerosis for many years. During the summer of 1915, he had many chiropractic adjustments; they failed to give him the slightest relief. When he came under my care, I gave him daily general massage. Under this treatment, he grew worse from day to day. Then I discontinued the mechanical treatment, and began to give him drugs. He had numerous violent spasms, from 6-20 in 24 hours. I controlled the spasms with five-grain
doses of a trituration of magnesia phosphate every three hours. For the arteriosclerosis, I gave him three grain doses of a trituration of plumbum. The magnesia phosphate has controlled the spasms and he can now lie down in bed and sleep. Before he received the magnesia phosphate, he could not lie, but was compelled to sleep in a chair. The plumbum is softening his arteries and kidneys. He is now passing three pints of urine in 24 hours, instead of 8 ounces.

Case 3. Mrs. J. A. G., aged 75, has suffered with rheumatism for more than three years. She went to the spring at Martinsville, Ind., where she had baths and massage for several weeks—without the slightest relief. Then a serum quack gave her five injections of serum, which almost killed her. It was November 3rd, 1916, that found her suffering from severe pain in her badly swollen knees and hands. The symptoms of the patient indicated rhus toxicodendron. This drug gave some relief in 24 hours, and to-day, after the brief period of six days, she is entirely free from pain at times. The swelling of the knees is going down and she gets a fair night's rest.

Case 4. Miss Annie Jones, aged 35, has suffered from general ill health for ten years. She has suffered much from indigestion, constipation and a goitre. The goitre has disappeared under the internal administration of a dilution of the tincture of iodine. Her mental condition has somewhat improved under psychic treatment; but she has never been well. She always complained of severe pain between the shoulders, which extended down both arms to the fingers and up into the neck.

When she came under my care six weeks ago, she said, "I do not see why I can not get real well. I improve up to a certain point and there I stop." I made an examination of the spine and found a subluxation of the fourth dorsal vertebra. Three adjustments have relieved the pain between the shoulders and in the arms. Now she is in good health, her digestion is good and she has not felt so well for years.

Before closing, I must relate a good joke, although I am the victim. I studied Chiropractic and bought a chiropractic table, and I am prepared to give adjustments. Now patients constantly come to me and state that they have taken a course in chiropractic treatment without the slightest benefit. They frankly say, "You understand Chiropractic and drugs, that is why I come to you. Now I want medicine." They think that I understand their case better because I have made a study of both forms of treatment. I get no opportunity to give adjustments, but I get the business and the money.

We are standing on the threshold of a new era in healing. The people are disgusted with the crude and unnatural methods of the regular doctors; with their haphazard concoctions, tonics and serums. They are eagerly seeking for a scientific, natural system of treatment. They have learned through bitter experience that the one-sided systems of psychotherapy and mechanotherapy are no better than regular medicine.

Naturopathy is a system of healing that is paving the way for a universal scientific system of natural healing—a system founded upon the moral and physical laws, that can use drugs, mechanotherapy and psychotherapy, when they are indicated—a system that can treat man in body and in spirit.
ASTRO-MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS
By E. G. BRADFORD

Statistics prove that a very large percentage of diagnosis, made by old-school methods, are wrong. The deadly significance of this fact must be apparent to anyone when it is considered that ordinarily treatment is based upon diagnosis. This being so, wrong diagnosis logically leads to wrong treatment—with consequent menace to the patient and loss of prestige to the physician.

The newer schools of practice, advocating the so-called natural methods and making little or no use of toxic drugs and surgery, of course escape much of this danger in its most aggressive form. Yet even they cannot hope to obtain the uniformly best results of which they are capable, if they neglect to utilize every available source of information and guidance. And as for the old-school doctor, it surely ought not to require much argument to convince him that he owes it to his clients, if not to himself, to welcome any discovery, whether recent or ancient, that will help him to comprehend and alleviate his patients' maladies.

The writer of this article holds no prejudice and feels no hostility against any school of practice that is sane in its principles and beneficent in its minister. But he would like to bring to the attention of everyone interested in rational methods of treatment, whether conservative or progressive, practitioner or patient, the fact that Astro-Medical Analysis, judiciously employed, can and should play its legitimate part as a contributing factor of knowledge and safety in the understanding of diseased conditions, and the scientific cultivation of health.

What the ancient observers discovered as to the correspondence between planetary positions and aspects and the human mind and body, modern investigators have essentially verified. In some particulars present-day astronomers have added to the mystic lore of the stars handed down to us from past ages; but our progress in the purely mechanical and physical phases of astronomy has been so tremendous as to dwarf into insignificance every other achievement in this vast field of research. In fact, to the great majority of our orthodox leaders in science, astrology is a sealed book. But while this is true of orthodox science and its leaders as a whole, astrology itself is today very much alive and growing in fame and influence. It does not have to appeal for justification to the illustrious names of the past that have been associated with its history. It has numerous adherents in every civilized land, among them many of our keenest minds. It is stated on good authority that well on toward a million copies of the astrological ephemeris are printed and sold annually. This alone is significant of the widespread interest in the subject.

Like every other department of science, medical astroscopy in its entirety is a study requiring of those who would master it not only some natural aptitude but much earnest application. Without derogation to the domain of subtle knowledge which we are discussing, it may be said that to designate astrology as a scientific art would
probably be more nearly correct than to style it a science pure and simple. Therefore it demands of its genuine devotees a certain intuitive type of mentality not necessary to the pursuit of the merely physical sciences. Nevertheless, the elementary and more generally useful facts and rules of astrology can be learned by any person of intelligence, and it is that phase of it that particularly interests the present writer, especially as elucidating problems in health and disease. By sketching the subject in large outline, I think it can be made both comprehensible and interesting to even the casual reader of this page.

The zodiac is the broad belt of space in which the sun and planets seem to travel round the earth. It is divided into twelve segments, each of which corresponds to and sympathizes with some part of the body. Thus the first segment, or division, called Aries, corresponds to the head; the second, Taurus, to the neck; and these divisions follow in regular order down to the twelfth and last, called Pisces, which corresponds to and sympathizes with the feet. Any one or more of the planets can occupy these various portions of the zodiac, depending upon where their orbital revolutions bring them at any given moment and upon their aspect to the surface of the earth as the earth turns on its axis; and according as each planet thus located combines its rays favorably or adversely with other planets, so it is found is an influence for good or for bad manifested through the anatomy and physiology corresponding thereto. In astro-pathology, special importance attaches to the so-called malefics. Thus the fiery Mars has to do with fevers and acute diseases, etc.; while the chronic Saturn is coldly obstructive. Uranus spasmodic, etc.

Of course, all these details have to be figured out accurately from data collected at firsthand by the astronomical observatories, and then interpreted in accordance with the accepted rules of astrology. By so figuring from the date, place and time of a person's birth, we get a map, or picture, of the heavens, from which it is possible to infer the fundamental astro-vital forces at work in that person's system. If there are any weak parts or organs, such a map is likely to indicate them. Constitutional tendencies are thus discoverable, and can be reckoned with. By further and more complicated figuring, we can, when desirable, also estimate the astral influences operative for any given year. Thus by one or both of these ways, it is possible to check up and corroborate our judgment as to the nature and significance of the patient's symptoms as otherwise gained by the usual methods of physical examination.

And this to me—this aid that star-science gives in confirming or refuting the opinion we may arrive at as to the location and nature of an ailment (as derived from the patient's testimony, history, and the evidence of our own five senses), is the super-eminent worth of astro-medical analysis. When human health and life are at stake, how much better to make "assurance doubly sure" by all legitimate means than to take unnecessary chances! But not to the practitioner only is astroscopy useful, as in helping him to decide between conflicting symptoms, or in supplying a needed clue in obscure cases. To parents, the insight and foreknowledge to be gained from the study of a child's star-map is often of inestimable value.

Mister Dope (M. D.) is down on his last legs . . . to the discard.
MODERN PHRENOLOGY
By JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER

Probably at no period of the world's existence has Phrenology been so thoroughly accepted as at the present day, and according to the evolutionary theory such should be the case, as scientists to-day are working along the lines established by Dr. Gall, the founder of Phrenology.

All scientists who are experimenting with galvanic batteries or electroids are seeking to prove the localization of mental functions, and it is rational to suppose that, as Phrenology presents the best theory of mental localization, in time the deductions of scientists will merge on to the lines of the phrenologists in all of the centres that have yet been located. Evidence comes to us that Phrenology is becoming more and more accepted through the establishment of cerebral centres, such as the Gustatory Centre, the Speech Centre, the Centre for Fright, etc.

Phrenology is being used more and more among our business men to-day than at any other period in the history of commerce, and managers of business firms are consulting phrenological experts when engaging new employees. Men entering business and seeking partners are equally anxious to obtain advice concerning the adaptability of their associates. The late Marshall Field, one of the most scientific business men of his age, said that he believed in looking at the head and face of an individual, when engaging him, more than at his dress.

We hear much to-day on the subject of vocational guidance and training for efficiency in our schools and colleges, and many methods have been suggested for carrying out this idea. Phrenology is the most reliable and scientific method of applying this subject of vocational guidance. In fact, it was one of the first promoters of this idea and has been endorsed by some of the greatest educators of the day.

The late Prof. Muensterberg once said that "divorce between a man and his occupation is often more urgently needed than divorce between a man and wife; a man and his vocation are seldom one, as they ought to be, and the waste of energy in the lives of those who have merely drifted into their occupations is a great national misfortune. A vocation should be the greatest source of happiness, but it is more usually the first cause of unhap-
piness. The boy who shifts from one line of work to another is wasting national labor and energy. Did he know before he started to earn his living just what sort of work would best suit his mental and physical make-up, he would be able to find his place at the outset.” He attributed this carelessness in the choice of a vocation to the American idea that everyone is fitted to undertake anything, but he prophesied that “an awakening is coming.”

This is what we firmly believe that Phrenology is going to do, namely: help the scientific study of children along educational lines and guide them into the right vocations, which will double their success in life.

Aristotle believed that the brain was capable of analyzation, and succeeded in working out in a small degree what has been more fully developed in the present age. In 1840, George Combe, in Edinburgh, did considerable work to promote this system, in and out of the schools, and convinced the hard-headed Scotchmen of its truth. In 1844, Herbert Spencer wrote extensively of this method of psychologizing a person, and prepared many articles on the faculty of Wonder, and other faculties, for “The Zoist” published at that time, and later absorbed many of Dr. Gall’s principles in his writings on Psychology.

Horace Mann gave up a lucrative law practice in order to uphold the broader principles of education, and thoroughly endorsed the above named system, in 1850.

The late Alfred Russell Wallace, author of “The Wonderful Century,” was a great believer in this system, and expressed the opinion that it ought to be endorsed by educationalists, in 1899.

Luther Burbank, the scientist of plant life, said that it had long been his dream to apply to the training of children’s minds the scientific ideas he had so successfully employed in transforming and perfecting plant life, by making a study of the individual characteristics of each child; and as he has been so successful in the scientific study of plant life, he is equally anxious to see similar principles applied to mankind.

One Swedish student of the American Institute of Phrenology has succeeded in converting three hundred and sixty thousand people to become advocates of this system, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, since 1898.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of “Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,” (1874) in the later years of his life, said of Phrenology: “We owe Phrenology a great debt; it has melted the world’s conscience in its crucible and cast it in a new mould, with features less like those of Molloch and more like those of humanity. Even if it had failed to demonstrate its system of correspondence, it has proved that there are fixed relations between organization, mind and character. It has brought out that great doctrine of moral equity, which has done more to make men charitable and to soften legal and theological barbarisms than any one doctrine I can think of since the message of “Peace and Good-Will to men.”

We believe the time is coming when every teacher will make out a chart of the individual characteristics of each child belonging to his class, for the purpose of better understanding him. Teachers will then be able to crystallize talent on sound scientific principles for of their own accord they will perceive where a child is defective and where he is proficient, and help him accordingly.

* * *

How to Be Happy!—that is the question. How to experience uninterrupted physical well-being and mental enjoyment!—that is our great concern.

Phrenology, Character Analysis, the Science of Human Nature—call it what you will—it is the especial province of this kingly science to disclose to human beings the laws of their own nature, in order that they may avoid the misery of violating those laws, and enjoy the benefits, the happiness, of keeping them.

Self-knowledge must be the founda-
tion upon which shall rest whatever we may acquire of lasting good. Self-knowledge only this science affords.

What is character? It is the very man himself! Reputation is merely what the man is thought to be. Reputation is at the mercy of one’s fellows. But character is that thing which is our very own, and which no man may take from us.

To acquaint you with your real self,—that is what this science does for you. It warns you, encourages you, directs you, exalts you. Without it, you flounder in uncertainty, but with the self-examination it makes possible to you, you do go on to the formation of sterling character, real strength, sure poise, increased power, genuine success!

Make self-knowledge your own. Make yours that degree of success your talents fit you for! This Science of Analysis of Human Nature shows you the way how.

Because this is human service—because it is work that needs to be done, and the doing of it is so fascinatingly interesting, Jessie Allen Fowler, of New York and London, (herself the daughter of L. N. Fowler, the world’s foremost phrenological scientist) has given her lifetime to the examination and advice of more than forty-five thousand persons.

For what do your talents fit you? What should your life work be? Whom should you wed? What is the real nature of your children? How can you best manage and hold them? All these, and other vitally interesting disclosures, this Science yields you an understanding of.

Because to delay is to chance never doing it, it has come to be recognized that “now is the accepted time” for acquiring the knowledge of self, which knowledge alone confers Power, Health, Success, Happiness.

"As You Sow, So Shall You Reap"

The mind, through the nervous system, controls the body. . . . Guard your thoughts!
PHYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS

By JAMES MONTGOMERY IRVING, M. D., N. D., Ph. D.

If there are still any lingering doubts in the minds of those whose eyes may glance over these pages as to the efficacy, the last- ing benefits, or sanity resulting from carefully graded and judiciously prescribed therapeutic exercise, physical education, physiologic re-education, or physiologic therapeutics, then let these doubting souls ask themselves these questions:

Why do the governments of every enlightened power on earth insist upon their soldiers, sailors, policemen, firemen, civil service men, students in military, naval and public schools—even their prisoners—taking a certain amount of regular physical training?

The answer is:

For the purpose of acquiring bodily power. For the purpose of creating a storehouse of energy. For the establishment of greater resistive force for warding off disease. To give tone to the nerves, a quick eye to see, and a brave heart to fight for and protect those weaklings who are unable to fight or protect themselves.

If this answer is true—and it is, I believe, gospel truth—then I say to the doubter, to the drug taker, to the pill swallow: What license have you to think that you should enjoy the same physical vitality and muscular strength, or the same success in life as the men spoken of above without any effort on your part to procure it, save by taking drugs, counter irritants, instead of doing away with the cause by merely helping Nature, in Nature's own way, to help herself?

Neither health nor strength can be purchased in bottles or packages. Here is what I consider the health alphabet:

A, F, C, E, B, R. Meaning: Air (pure), food (of proper quality and combination), clothing (suitable), exercise (physiologic), bathing (inside and out), rest (eight hours or less).

Let us see how this works out, by taking the first letter, A. At birth, the lungs contain no air; the bronchioles collapse and touch each other; the trachea and large bronchial tubes are open, but contain fluid and no air. When the chest expands with the first breath taken (the breath of life), the inhaled air has to overcome the adhesions existing between the walls of the bronchioles and the air sacs, and the lungs thus filled with air upon birth are never completely emptied again until after death.

These facts taught me the important lesson, more than 25 years ago, that breathing should be the first and last thought of the Physiologic Therapeutist when prescribing or giving treatment. It takes but a few minutes and is highly efficacious.

Nasal breathing should always be practised. In this way, the air is first warmed, then moistened, particles of foreign matter removed, and the sense of smell so improved that bad odors are easily detected.

The importance of air to the body cannot be overestimated. I have seen men who fasted for forty days; men who have been without water for more than two days, but I have never yet
seen the man or woman, alive, who has been deprived of air for a full period of two minutes—though I have witnessed many try for this strange record, by diving under water, in many parts of the world, none, to my knowledge, have ever succeeded.

During ordinary respiration, as we know, our lungs are not fully distended—perhaps little more than the middle third. But by properly prescribed breathing, carefully graded exercises, and other treatment known to the Physiologic Therapeutist, the upper and lower apices of the lungs are brought into activity through the additional amount of air taken in, which by many is called complemental air.

It is estimated that the lungs contain 6,000,000 of air sacs (though I have not counted them), all of which should be brought into activity during the intake of atmospheric oxygen and the outgo of carbon dioxide.

Oxygen is the greatest friend known to man, and carbon dioxide the greatest enemy.

Since it is through the intake of oxygen that the blue carbon-laden blood is oxygenated and changed to the red fluid organ, arterial blood, upon which our very life generally depends, it naturally follows that the heart has, during scientific, or proper breathing, received due attention, as all the blood has accordingly passed through it, and considerable exercise of the organ indulged in when we use our lungs properly. Not only does proper deep breathing inflate the 6,000,000 of air sacs in the lungs, but strengthens them, enlarges them, and automatically prepares a deep, roomy, well-arched thorax to house them and, as I have said, increases the power of the heart muscle itself to a marked degree.

If, however, a cardiac case presents itself for treatment, we would prescribe resistive movements as well as breathing, and sometimes certain baths, though I have good reason to believe that the latter can, in a great many cases, easily and safely be dispensed with. This, at least, has been my experience.

Other treatment indicated for the greater number of cardiac cases consists of resistive movements, and these are accomplished by slight pressure against the patient when he is told to go through all the movements the articulations are capable of making, namely:

Flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation and circumduction, omitting the seventh, or gliding movement.

Great care and gentleness should be the watchword in these cases. The object in view is that physiologic re-education tends to restore the normal activity of the musculature of the circulatory system.

The field open to the carefully trained Physiologic Therapeutist or Naturopath who is sufficiently interested in the great work before him, is
no less a place than the universe itself. Speaking of other cases and treatment, the following example may prove interesting to the reader:

Case A was a young man of good family, 30 years of age, and a constant polo player.

In making a drive at a ball, his opponent "hooked" him, which resulted in a rather severely injured wrist. The attending physician, who happened to be a friend of the patient, immediately applied a plaster cast, which the patient endured for four weeks with great discomfort and pain. The case came to me on the fifth week (unknown to his physician, as I heard afterwards), and when the cast was removed, the carpus presented a perfectly rigid condition, with motor and sensory nerves apparently dormant.

The treatment for the first few days consisted of thermo application, passive movements of the articulations, the breaking down of adhesions, and firm pressure. At the end of a week the patient was able to indulge in slight general voluntary activity. At this stage the patient again saw his physician, who was delighted with the progress made, and the following day brought his patient to me personally and addressed me in these words:

"Professor, my friend here has got a 'wrist,' and I can't cure it: what can you do for him?"

After I explained my intended course of treatment, the doctor became so interested that he turned patient himself. He discussed the possibility of "putting some life into his lungs and building up a very pronounced deflated thorax, and the development of the lower limbs, from the popliteal space down." Let us take the two cases briefly.

Case A presented himself for treatment daily. The treatment consisted of passive pronation, supination, extension, flexion, rotation and circumduction of the forearm and carpus, pressure on the metacarpus, separating and closing, active extension and flexion and firm grip movements of the phalanges—all under water, at a temperature of 95 degrees F.

This treatment was continued for a week, at the end of which time active movements were prescribed and, three days later, a dumb-bell weighing three pounds was used to excellent advantage. On the fifth week the patient was again playing polo, and has since become a champion.

Case B, age 40 years, was given one hour's attention daily. Always beginning with inspiratory movements, both in the erect and recumbent positions, using the arms at times as levers, both to enhance the intake of oxygen, the elimination of carbon dioxide, and to more readily raise, broaden and deepen the thorax, and add greater activity to the intercostal muscles. Superficially, we paid special attention to the latissimus dorsi by actively forcing the arms backwards and downwards, and forward in line with the mouth and back level with the shoulders.

These are the parts which, when developed, together with the deeper layers of muscles, will greatly assist to give the required increase of chest measurement. For the lower limbs, we had the patient raise and lower his body on the toes for full five minute sessions; walk on the toes for a like amount of time; skip the rope one hundred times; sit on a chair with his feet elevated and the heels on another one; then forcefully go through all the movements the articulations are capable of making. We also suggested that the doctor should go through the latter movements when going his daily rounds in his car.

When we again applied the caliper and tape measure at the end of three months, we found that the circumference of the thorax had been increased four inches, and the lower limbs, around the gastrocnemius, two inches.

Case C, a man of 50 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; weight, 315 pounds; suffered with a bad case of obesity for ten years, and had been unmercifully drugged for more than one-third of his life. The patient was a
man well known from Maine to California. His friends knew him to have been attended by many well-known physicians with little or no results, and were much worried about his condition generally. I at first felt that I had not sufficient time at my disposal to handle the case, but remembering that "great men," for a greater fee had failed to obtain any results whatsoever, I resolved to take the case in order to find out what it was possible to do with Physiologic Therapeutics. The patient promised to obey my instructions at all times, and, greatly to his credit, I am bound to confess that he kept his word. This case is cited, (1) because of the seriousness at the beginning, (2) the simple method of treatment given, and (3) the magnificent results obtained in so short a period of time.

The treatment consisted of a suitable diet, reduction of fluids, a variety of breathing exercises, with and without arm action; light, general Physiologic therapeutical exercises, baths of 90 degrees F., followed by shower baths at a temperature of 70 degrees F. Daily treatment was given of from one to one and a half hour's duration. Result:

Within six months we had reduced the patient exactly 148 pounds, which I have good cause to believe is the record for the United States, and a great achievement for Drugless Therapy, an agreeable surprise to the patient's friends, and of sufficient interest to cause one of New York's leading newspapers to devote a full page to the case in the magazine section of a Sunday issue.

It is now five years since the patient came to me, and today he states that he has never felt better in his life.

Were it not for the green-eyed monster, jealousy, and the habit of following the changes of the moon with fresh suspicion on the part of the political doctors who rivet an ear to the ground, listening to the steps of scientific advancement of the no-drug physician, with the set purpose of delaying his wonderful progress with barbed wire entanglements, deep trenches or pits, bombing him with any and everything, and finally causing asphyxiation with the vilest stench of political gas—too vile to allow them to practise their chosen profession themselves. I repeat, were it not for these barriers, the properly qualified progressive physician of the better class of Drugless schools might be handling, at this present time, the thousands of sad little victims of the recent anterior-poliomyelitis epidemic of which a well-known physician said, a short time ago "is their rightful field of action instead of leaving them to women nurses and the laity."

Among God's chosen noblemen, and in the front ranks, there have always been eminent, brave, self-sacrificing, godly physicians, ready and willing at all times to give—most anxious to give, as they always have given—their valuable lives in the execution of their sacred duty; but there are others to whom the metallic chink of golden discs is the sublime music which urges them on to do deeds which makes heaven weep and all earth amazed, and can be profitably cast from our minds with these words of charity: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

To sum up, Physiologic Therapeutics is a science of healing differing from the medical art through employing for the care of diseases, physical and other means, instead of chemical agencies.

Life, as I was taught in my student days, is the sum total of reactionary forces acting on a dynamic basis; the two cardinal factors being mind and matter. The various processes affecting the phenomena of evolution and maintenance of life involve physical and chemical changes.

If we view the body in its material aspect, we will discover that it constitutes the most complete machine for the transformation of energy, which transformation is being effected through motion.

Irregularity of motion, natural, voluntary motion, which in turn acts upon involuntary muscles, or vital organs,
means stagnation, suboxides, and imperfect metabolic changes.

Cessation of motion means death.

To regulate the various functions of the body depending upon motion—the complete motion of the body's entire mechanism, to maintain normal and correct abnormal conditions, is the province of the Drugless physician.

His methods, measures and treatment are aimed to effect correction of luxations, sub-luxations, and contractions; the removal of irritants affecting the nervous system; the removal of impediments to the passage of the fluids of the body, blood and lymph; a perfect control of the blood supply to every organ and every tissue of the body, through the medium of the vasomotor system; the increase or decrease in activity of the glandular system.

The Physiologic Therapeutist, or Drugless physician, no matter what his true title may be, who treats diseases without drugs, is a teacher of sound health. He uses plain English to his patient; has no cause whatever to use Latin terms, and, although the patient may not understand the effects desired or results to be obtained through superficial treatment, he can at least see and feel what is being done for him. He presents himself for treatment without the slightest fear of being poisoned or dug into with the surgeon's knife.

He knows what the words pure air mean: plain, wholesome food: exercise, wise living and repose. Even if he lacks the knowledge of their value, he soon learns through the daily advice given to him by his physician, and thus, when completely recovered from his ailment, is quite able to take care of himself in the future.

Can this be said of drug treatment?

It would be highly interesting to learn of how many physicians the reader knows who are less attractive than himself (physically): of "dirty" complexion, protruding fat abdomen, slovenly habits and manners, and lacking generally, all the exterior attractiveness which a doctor of health should possess.

The "muddy" or "dirty" complexion, as we know, usually means a malcondition of the vascular system. A protruding abdomen (which frequently prompts a feeling of disgust on the part of the observer, indicates a condition of obesity, brought about through indiscretions in diet; gluttony, laziness, indifference, lack of exercise, or the proper knowledge of how to take care of one's self.

Would you consult such a man as this for your ailments?

For my part, I would feel much safer and more sure of good, sound advice by going farther afield and revealing my troubles to the normal, clean-cut man who partakes freely of his own (Drugless) medicine, and presents that picture of health (irrespective of good looks or age) which encourages the patient and creates within him, (1) hope, (2) longing, (3) determination, and finally, (4) belief that by following the advice given to him by so wise a man as the "clean-cut" physician standing before him, will ultimately create in himself a like "picture of health" for others to look upon with the same amount of agreeable pleasure as had been his own experience.

First impression, as most of us are aware, is the keynote to most things worth while.

To make good in all things is no easy task; but to continually aim to make good under great difficulties, or along proper or scientific lines, by perseverance, patience and endless practice, earns for us confidence in others, and makes better men of us all.

* * *

I am asked to give a few hints and some advice to the Drugless profession. Truly, it can only be a few hints, for to attempt to cover the entire field—though I have worked in it for nearly 30 years—would exhaust the powers of any man.

The field is too big, too gigantic; it stands up in bold relief like Mount Olympus, defying the world to refute the fact that its massiveness stands upon the solid foundation of gospel truth.
The drugless field of operation and endeavor may be likened to a huge wheel, the hub of which is here in New York, and the rim surrounding the entire world.

There is no end to it. It has caught up with itself, so to speak, and now stands, as I have said, like mighty Olympus, impregnable, immovable, a lasting monument of man's best efforts to make mankind whole, by the known science of assisting Nature to help herself.

But there was a beginning to all this, and that beginning was in the days of our noble aboreal ancestors, who were the first to live in "sky-scrapers," or high trees. It was then they first learned enough to climb up out of the wet, to prevent wet, cold feet—and here is a good point for the Drugless profession to remember: **never get cold feet.**

Now we skip to the Fire Age, when our same noble ancestors were clothed only in the shadows of the fighting implements carried in their hands, or a small mole on the back of their necks.

If these people discovered any difficulty in breathing, or had caught what some people are pleased to call a cold, or slight congestion of the lungs, they did not immediately retire to their downy beds of dried leaves and fagots to recover, but dug a hole in the ground, and after huge stones were dropped in, a fire was kindled, and while these stones were becoming heated, they would set off at a fast run of several miles. On their return, the fire having spent itself, they would jump into the hole and pull branches of small trees and underbrush over them in order to encourage a profuse or complete perspiration, which was followed by a cold plunge into the sea or stream close by, and thus were their colds cured.

We now know who were the first cabinet bath inventors, hydropaths and Drugless physicians.

We now skip a few thousand years, and land in the East Indies, whose people were considered, at one time, the most progressive and enlightened in the then known world. The natives of India taught the Egyptians the art of massage, and how to anoint that "Serpent of ye old Nile," Cleopatra, with perfumed oils, to make her body beautiful and strong, that she may dazzle the eyes and hearts of Cesar, Marc Antony and Pompey—three of a kind, so to speak.

Thus do we see that the natives of India were the first masseurs. These men are past masters in massage and mechano-therapeutical methods. It is a science with them, but not as we understand science, for with them the same treatment is made to do for everyone.

Now, if we cut down the Red Sea from India to what is now known as Port Suakin—but which, as I remember, was only a barren coast line when I landed there some years ago, we will find that we are in the Eastern Soudan, or desert, the inhabitants of which are nearly as wild today and quite as naked as the before-mentioned aboreal men, and brave to a fault.

I have seen one lone warrior with his poisoned spear and cruel ham-stringing knife, charge hundreds of soldiers, without the slightest fear.

What makes them so brave and self-confident, you might ask? The answer is: health. Bountiful human power acquired through Nature's own physician—the outside world and what they glean therefrom.

These men will set out for a hundred mile tramp across the desert with no more consideration than you would have in walking twenty blocks.

The strange thing about these wild sons of the desert, who look like itinerant statues carved from polished ebony, is that, when they feel out of sorts for any reason, they do not show it as do our own people, who usually remain at home or take to their beds; but, on the contrary, become strangely more active, and go through a most strenuous manoeuvre with spear and shield, at times jumping so high in the air that they can actually turn three times before again striking the ground.
These wild and difficult movements always last to semi-exhaustion, and, when this is over, they lie face down on the sand while an endless chain of other warriors tramp over the spines from the sacrum to the prominens. Bathing always follows this strange procedure, and the cure is completed. And so we see that these Fuzzy-Wuzzies, so-called, knew something about Chiropractic thrusts and adjustments.

May we not safely say then that these barbarians were the creators of Natural Healing, who thrived on food from the earth, pure water to drink, rich and pure oxygen to breathe, sunlight baths and natural exercise obtained by long marches, the climbing of trees and over mountain tops, down again to the springs, and still further down to the sea, to earn these wonderful gifts of Nature, this Nature Cure, this Naturopathy, for that is exactly what it was, even in those unenlightened days.

But Naturopathy in these days, as far as I have seen, read and studied it, is one of the great natural sciences: one of God's choicest blessings, giving health, strength, happiness and longevity to more than thirty millions of people, and is growing by leaps and bounds, and, what is very important, is here to stay till the end of recorded time.

Now just a word about the term physical culture. This term, or name, was first coined by the laity with the set purpose of bringing before the public a sort of superior method of physical training other than gymnastic exercises, as a means of building up, or improving the body as they saw it, which, unfortunately, was only superficial.

The laity did not know—thought it unnecessary to know—nor were the means open to them to find out the secrets, the sublime secrets of the great complex body machine within.

The one desire then, as it is now, with them, was to create large, powerful muscles, principally those of the arm and chest, at the expense or neglect of the heart and lungs and other vital organs, through which ignorance many thousands of health enthusiasts have been permanently injured. Therefore, it is my belief that the term physical culture can profitably be eliminated by the scientifically trained.

Physical education, physiologic therapeutics, or, better still, physiologic re-education—since you are called upon to re-create physical vitality and muscular strength—are better terms, and possess the ring of scientific understanding—but the term Naturopath covers, fortunately, everything.

Your studies and progress in the essentials of anatomy and dissection, and the lectures you were called upon to give at that time, must have left a wonderfully sublime picture in your mind's eye of what takes place in our bodies, both in health and disease, when your patients are instructed to take certain forms of physical exercise for any specific reason. You see the beneficial results these movements have on the heart and blood vessels; the strengthening of the former, and the increased activity in the return of the carbon-laden blood in the veins to the lungs for purification in the six millions of air sacs, its meeting with the oxygen, its oxygenation and change of color from a dark blue to a lively red, life-sustaining fluid organ, which is pumped around the cycle, so to speak, in the course of physical activity, at the rate of three feet per second; all this you know, and see in your mind's eye. You know, besides, how to increase vaso-motor activity in the cervical region by judicious exercise, and that more care should be taken here than, for instance, the great pectorals, deltoids, or latissimus dorsi, on account of difference of power of origin, insertion, nerve and blood supply.

Exercise, you will please remember, is one of the paramount, if not the paramount point in preventive medicine.
Every soul on this earth requires a certain amount of carefully graded exercise, and the Drugless physician can prescribe this as no others can, since it is his specialty; for without it, we cannot even properly assimilate and use the best oxygen, expect complete digestion, nor the proper elimination of the feces. If I could emphasize this point twice as strong, I willingly would.

If more proof is required, please refer to the daily papers and you will learn of the hundreds of thousands of young men who have been refused military service owing to the low standard of their physical condition; but don't forget that those who have been accepted "will bring home the bacon."

Hand over these physically unfit young men to the Naturopaths, and I'll be bound that within a few months they will be doing duty in the ranks with their brothers.

If you are to interest the public to the fullest in this great progressive work of yours, you must set the example yourselves; you must show that you are the scientific, physical, mental, moral, spiritual, hygienic equals of all men, and, nulli secundus, or second to none.

Armchair theories do not always work out as intended. The man who takes off his coat and practices what he would have his patients do—and frequently do it with them, can with quick dispatch sift the fallacies from the facts. You may practice on yourselves to a certain degree, or be practised upon by fellow-practitioners; take your own medicine, so to speak, as I have always done, and with lasting benefit, I hope, to myself.

Like the great actor, we must not only thoroughly know our parts, but be able to deliver them intelligently to the understanding and benefit of others, and, which is half the battle, look the part, if you would be appreciated and would prosper.

Let us be sure to keep these facts in mind: There are only seven varieties of motion which the articulations are capable of making—the same number as there are letters in music. Now, a well-trained musician, by his musical ear, and the scientific grouping of notes, can write a grand opera, while the musical hack is usually only qualified to write a ragtime tune, not a melody, mind you, which to the trained ear is nothing but noise, while the former is sublime music which gladdens the senses and sways the soul.

This also applies to exercise, but if the wrong grouping of muscles, action, or exercise is prescribed, or permitted for certain mal-conditions, only discord of motion will result, and the contrary will produce physical harmony of far greater value to health than the most sublime opera ever written by mortal man.
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St. Francis Health Resort (Kneipp Water Cure), Denville, N. J.
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even in the most deep-seated superannu-
ated conditions of suffering and weak-
ness, where other cures failed, except in
cases of organic new growth and destruc-
tions (like cancer and consumption) or
marasmus. It need hardly be mentioned
that not only those requiring cure, but
also those in need of rest—the weakened
and convalescent—derive the best possible
benefit of lasting effect from a sojourn at
the Yungborn—home of health.
Baths and charmingly situated Air Huts close to the forest, playgrounds and recreation lawns for the children and youth, bring a harmonious note of change into this picture of peaceful retirement. For those inclining to exhilarating walks, the nearby and farther surroundings offer numerous interesting points of excursion and sights of the most varied character.

Stillness of the Forest—In one minute’s time, you find yourself in forest’s deepest peace. Directly adjoining the orchards and parks, spread the woods with their quiet resting places and panoramic view-points. All around you reigns a wonderful tranquillity. You see the pine-woods stretch out for miles and miles, and you can stroll through them in every direction on dry, convenient trails.

Elevation—350 feet above sea level; the surrounding heights rise up to over 400 feet.

Climate—The climate is extremely mild. The pure, clear air, free from dust and rich in oxygen, acts in a soothing and strengthening manner upon the nervous system, furthering the blood circulation, and creating, as a result, a vital condition of health.

The Home in Yungborn—A number of houses and villas stand ready to receive the guests arriving from many directions, even from abroad. Very attractive drawing-room and parlor, in the most modern fashion, make a sojourn particularly pleasant. It is a peculiarity of Yungborn that everybody feels himself at home and at ease very quickly, and this is enhanced constantly and extraordinarily by the unconstrained and even intimate tone which quickly develops among all the members of the Yungborn family, thus making life in Yungborn doubly pleasant and greatly beneficial to the general visitor. It may be stated here, though, that Yungborn is not a place of luxury, but a strictly curative resort, with the sole purpose of really improving health and assuring certain success in life, by means of the cures and treatments applied at this Resort.

Yungborn Regeneration Cures Have Stood the Test—The uniqueness of our Regeneration Process and its extremely manifold capability of modification made it possible for us to use it with success for all sicknesses and conditions of weakness.

During the time that Yungborn has been in existence, patients suffering from the following diseases and conditions have received treatment and have, as a result, been cured:

- Diseases of the digestive organs: Inflammation of stomach and intestines, catarrh of mucous membranes, dysentery, ptomain poisoning, typhoid fever, appendicitis, colitis, enteritis, hemorrhage of the colon, ulcers of stomach and intestines.
- Diseases of the lungs, respiratory organs, nose and throat: Rhinitis, croup, hayfever, whooping cough, tonsillitis and adenoids (without surgery), bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma and tuberculosis.
- Diseases of the heart and circulation: Valvular heart disease, endocarditis, pericarditis, enlargement of heart, dilation and fatty degeneration of heart, dropsy, aetie, lymphatic stasis, hardening of arteries (arterio-sclerosis).
- Diseases of Blood: Scrofula, hereditary disease taints, uric acid diathesis, vaccine and serum pollution.

- Disorders of metabolism resulting in gout, rheumatism, arthritis, obesity, malnutrition, anemia, diabetes, Bright’s disease and other conditions.

- Skin diseases: Acne, eczema, tellers, boils, carbuncle.

- Nervous disorders: Neurasthenia, and other diseases coming from sexual weakness, insomnia, St. Vitus’ Dance, epilepsy, failing memory and brain functions, impotence, sterility, palsy, paralysis and locomotor-ataxia, as well as the consequences of poisoning from drugs—mercury, arsenic, lead, iodine, vaccine, sera, etc. In fact, we have treated all ailments, except those of a contagious or infectious character.

- Many a man who had already given up all hope and came to Yungborn as to a last refuge of civilization, has regained complete health and strength, and is to-day happy, active and efficient in every respect. Many a woman has recovered from various ills, lacking his best vital powers, has become a happy father through our regeneration cure. Many a wife, formerly unhappy if not despairing—is now a happy mother.
All those who suffer from any of the above-mentioned illnesses or weaknesses may come to Yungborn with full confidence, not only that they will be treated carefully, conscientiously, and with sure success, but that they will find here also a complete understanding and true compassion in the most extreme sense.

**Rates**—The costs of cure and board are very moderate, and depend on the room and the treatment. Board for guests, with or without general out-door treatment, light and air park use, $25.00 per week, or $100.00 per month up; with full individual treatment, $35.00 per week, or $125.00 per month up. Reception and first examination, $5.00 up. Rates for Sunday guests: Sunday dinner with light-air and swimming baths privilege, $1.25. Visitors, $1.00 per day, with room or cottage, board, and light and air bath park privilege. Life with Nature at Tangerine, Fla., has its compensations.

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GENERAL DIRECTORY OF DRUGLESS PHYSICIANS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Every known method of Drugless Therapeutics has herein received consideration. The names of practitioners have been gathered from all available sources, and, as far as possible, the addresses have been verified. The particular method or methods practiced by each individual is indicated by initials placed after the name, such as N.D., D.O., D.C. A key to these designations is herewith given.

### Key to Abbreviations of Professional Designations

| A. = Apo- | B. = Bio- | C. = Chiropractic  |
| trophy | Apyro- | Chiropractic. |
| Science | Agriculture | and Horticulture. |
| New | and | Raising and perfecting physiological, natural foods. |
| A.M.A. = Member American Medical | A.N.A. = Member American Nat- | |
| Association | uropathic Association |  |
| As. = Astroscopy — Astro- | B. = Biochemist — Tissue |  |
| medical Diagnosis | Salts, Spagyric Ther- |  |
| Ch. = Chiroprodist — Chiro- | apy. |  |
| pody — and Treating feet by hand | Cr. = Christian Science Prac- |  |
| D. = Drugless doctor using | C. = Christian Scientist |  |
| any single or several naturopathic or drugless methods |  |
| D.C. = Chiropractor, Chiropractic as defined by its | D.M.T. = Mechano-Therapist — |  |
| founded and taught and practised by the recog- | Mechano-Therapy — Na- |  |
| nized schools. | tural Healing. Using all |  |
| D.D. = Doctor of Divinity | mechanical and manual methods, Dietetic and |  |
| D.M.T. = Mechano-Therapist — | Physiological Therapy. |  |
| Mechano-Therapy — Natural Healing. Using all | D.O. = Osteopath — Practising |  |
| mechanical and manual methods, Dietetic and | Osteopathy as taught |  |
| Physiological Therapy. | by the standard schools of |  |
| D.P.T. = Physio Therapy | Osteopathy |  |
| D.S.T. = Doctor of Suggestive | |  |
| Therapeutics. Psycho- |  |
| therapy |  |
| E. = Eclectic — Eclecticism |  |
| E.H. = Electro-Homeopath |  |
| El. = Electro-Therapist — |  |
| Electro-Therapy in all |  |
| its branches, including |  |
| X-Ray work and Radio- |  |
| Therapy |  |
| F. = Doctor of food science, or |  |
| Dietician. Natural Alimentation |  |
| H. = Homeopath — Homeo- |  |
| pathy |  |
| He. = Health Director, Teacher |  |
| of Natural Life and Prevention of Disease |  |
| Her. = Herbalist, Botanic System, or Phytotherapy |  |
| Hi. = Heliotherapist, sunlight |  |
| and air cure; Photo- |  |
| therapy, colored light |  |
| cure, or Chromopathy |  |
| Hy. = Hydropath — Water |  |
| and Nature Curist, Hydro- |  |
| pathy of all kinds, Water Cure Systems, |  |
| Balneotherapy and Drug- |  |
| less Physiological Meth- |  |
| ods |  |
| Hyg. = Hygidotherapist — Hy- |  |
| githerapy |  |
| Hyp. = Hypnotism, Psychother- |  |
| apy and Suggestive Therapeutics |  |
| I. = Iridologist — Iridology |  |
| — Science of the Diagnosis |  |
| of Diseases from the Eye |  |
| I.M.F.A. = International Medical |  |
| Freedom Association |  |
| L. = Life Conservationist and |  |
| Physiological Engineer |  |
| M. = Masseur, Massateur, |  |
| Swedish Movements, |  |
| Masstoherapy; medical, resistive, corrective and |  |
| orthopaedic gymnastics, Vibration Therapy, Maser- |  |
| topathy |  |
| Mag. = Magnetopath — Magneto- |  |
| pathy — Science of Curing Disease by Life |  |
| Magnetism |  |
| M.D. = Regular Physician, us- |  |
| ing natural, drugless methods, and medicines |  |
| to a limited extent |  |
| M.e. = Mental Science, Mental |  |
| Healing, and New Thought, Metaphysist, Psychology, |  |
| Science of God, Freedom and Immortality |  |
| N. = Neuropath, practising Neuropathy according to |  |
| the established schools of Neuropathy |  |
| Nap. = Naprapath, practising Naprapathy as defined by |  |
| its discoverer and taught by the College of |  |
| Naprapathy, Connectives, Choro- |  |
| ty, Choreography, or Naprapathy, |  |
| Cure Physician, using one, several or all ra- |  |
| tional, dietary, physiological, mental and spir- |  |
| itual methods of preventing and curing hu- |  |
| man ailments. — Nat- |  |
| uropathy; the science of natural healing, and art of |  |
| natural and efficient living. Life Conserva- |  |
| tion, Life Extension, Sacredness of Life, Edu- |  |
| cation and Eugenics based on Natural and divine |  |
| laws |  |
| Ne. = Neurologist — Neuro- |  |
| logy is the science which treats of the nervous system. This |  |
| science is for the analysis of the causes of human ills and provides how to abolish them |  |
| without drugs or operations |  |
| Oph. = Ophthalmologist — Oph- |  |
| thalmology is the science of the eyes, their defects |  |
| and the relation of those defects, as causative |  |
| factors to human ills. Error of refraction discovered |  |
| without “drops.” Cross eyes straightened without |  |
| Operation |  |
| Opl. = Optometrist. Optics, |  |
| Optometry, the Drug- |  |
| less System of Eye |  |
| Cure |  |
| Or.S. = Ocular Surgery |  |
| P. = Physical Culture, Physi- |  |
| cal Training, Physi- |  |
| cultopathy, Autology, Autotherapy, Physian- |  |
| tropy. |  |
| P.E. = Physiological Engineer. |  |
| Ph. = Phrenologist, Character |  |
| Delineation and Voca- |  |
| tional Guidance |  |
| P.M. = Physiomedic |  |
| Pn. = Pneumotherapist |  |
| — Pneumotherapy; Science |  |
| of correct and rhythmic breathing. Vagi: At- |  |
| mospheric cure |  |
| R. = Regular Physician and |  |
| Surgeon, Allopath |  |
| S. = Spiritual and Divine |  |
| Healing |  |
| Sa. = Sarcotherapy |  |
| So. = Somopathy, Body Suf- |  |
| fering, Improvement on |  |
| Osteopathy |  |
| Sp. = Spondylotherapy |  |
| Tal. = Talosopy, the art of making happiness |  |
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The Vetus Academia (O. P. M. College), was incorporated in 1904 and is registered with the Secretary of State in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Director's private office is located at 110 West Ninetieth Street. For many years a New Jersey Branch has been successfully conducted at 120 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken. The system taught is eclectic, which means the best chosen from every branch of nature-healing, combined with the teachings of Europe's greatest naturopaths. Instruction in English, German and Swedish. The officers of the College for 1917-1918 are H. Morgenbesser, B. S., M. D., President; J. B. Praeger, M. D., Secretary; Dr. F. Pfau, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents are: J. Saflan, M. D.; H. Bick, M. D.; E. Carroll, D. O. and C. E. Binck, D. O.

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ANGER, ARTHUR, D. C., 42-44 Manhattan Building, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Dr. Anger was born in 1863, in Germany, and has been in practice continuously for 13 years. He graduated at the National School of Chiropractors and St. Paul School of Chiropractic in 1903 and 1914 respectively; at the American College of Mechano-Therapy in the year 1910; and at the American School of Naturopathy in 1912. He began the study of Chiropractic and Natural Healing in 1904 at the St. Paul Institute of Chiropractic and Natural Healing, now non-existent. Dr. Anger is a member of the Minnesota Chiropractors Association, the National Association of Drugless Physicians, and the American Naturopathic Association. He has always attended the various Conventions and is a representative practitioner.

ANTIGA, DR. JUAN, San Miguel 130 B, Habana.

Dr. Antiga is a great doctor of renown and a true naturopath. In Cuba he has always been a leader in progressive and rational medicine. He is connected with all branches of reform work, and his contributions to the local newspapers on infantile paralysis, cancer, etc., have been copied in the newspapers of Spanish-speaking countries all over the world. Dr. Antiga's name is known throughout South America and even in Spain. He is a regular contributor to the well-known magazine "La Nueva Ciencia," as also to the publication called "Pro Vida." His practice is very large and he is successful not only as a doctor, but he also takes a great part in constructive politics, as well as in civic matters, being a citizen and leader in the Cuban Republic. He raised a large family of seven children and all are being brought up according to the principles of natural life. At his "Clinica Homeopatica," San Miguel No. 130 B, Havana, Dr. Antiga devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of chronic ailments by homeopathic means, such as: diseases of the skin, syphilis, asthma, ailments of the nervous system, etc.

ANTIGA, DR. JUAN, San Miguel 130 B, Habana.

El Dr. Antiga es un médico de gran renombre y un verdadero naturopata. En Cuba ha sido siempre un "leader" en la práctica de la medicina racional y progresiva. Está relacionado con todas las ramas de las reformas médicas y sus trabajos en los periódicos locales acerca de la parálisis infantil, cáncer, etc., han sido reproducidos en los periódicos científicos y populares de todos los países del mundo de habla castellana. El nombre del Dr. Antiga es muy conocido en los países Sur Americanos, por los cuales ha viajado, y aún en la misma España. Forma parte del cuerpo de redacción de varias publicaciones médicas y trabajos suyos se han publicado en el bien conocido periódico titulado "La Nueva Ciencia," como en "Pro-Vida" que se editan en la Habana.

Su práctica médica es de las más extensas y su popularidad extraordinaria, porque él ha tomado participación interesantísima en los acontecimientos políticos y sociales de su país. Posee una numerosa familia y actualmente tiene siete niños que están educados en los principios de la vida natural.

En su "Clinica Homeopatica," San Miguel 130 B, Habana, dedica su atención casi exclusivamente al tratamiento de las enfermedades crónicas, empleando como método terapéutico exclusivo el homeopático y dedicándose con especialidad a las enfermedades de la piel, sífilis, asma, sistema nervioso, etc.

ARNOLD, ALMA C.

Dr. Arnold was born in 1871, in Germany, and came to America while very young.
As a widow, disappointed with the medical methods as employed by the different schools in her family, she soon looked for something better, and began the study of the different Nature Cure methods, especially the constitutional systems as laid down by the great masters: Louis Kuhne, Father Kneipp, F. E. Bilz, Platen, Lahmann, Ehret and others. She acquired an education in these methods and graduated from the American College of Chiropractic and Nature Cure in 1903, under Dr. Langworthy, who at that time ran one of the foremost colleges for Chiropractic and Nature Cure. In the year 1911 she graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery of Chicago. She is also a graduate of the Old Physio-Medico College, Department of Osteopathy, of the year 1913. She is a member of the American Naturopathic Association from its inception, and she has always been a willing and liberal supporter, financially and morally, of the work of the A. N. A. Moreover, Dr. Arnold is a member of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the New York State Society of Osteo-Therapeutics. Her practice as a naturopath and chiropractor has been most successful; she enjoys a national reputation and her patients are among the highest in the social, business and intellectual class. Dr. Arnold never advertised; all her patients come by recommendation, and the number is always so large that she has to turn down a good many, as she could not take care of them all personally. Her individual accomplishments consist principally of Chiropractic research work, such as the famous Arnold spine treatment for general health and prevention of disease. The fact is, she is one of the few doctors who have among their clientele a large number of healthy people who have intelligence enough to take preventive Naturopathic treatment. This work alone keeps her very busy, and, so far as high fees in drugless work are concerned, she receives the highest of any one in practice in the United States today. Dr. Arnold has been giving lectures and demonstrations at several of the Eastern drugless colleges, such as the Old Physio-Medico College, the American School of Naturopathy, the New York College of Chiropractic, the New Jersey College of Chiropractic. She gave demonstrations at different Conventions, such as the 1915 Convention of the N. A. D. P., at Atlantic City, which was a great revelation and surprise for all present; at three Conventions of the American Naturopathic Association which were held at the Yungborn, Butler, N. J., in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. At a graduation of the 1914 class of the American School of Naturopathy, she gave a special clinic at the College, where some of the foremost practitioners and professors of the drugless methods were present, and all agreed that Dr. Arnold cannot be beat. Her untiring enthusiasm, love and sympathy for the drugless methods, particularly chiropractic, have been the key to her great success. Dr. Arnold was subject to many persecutions. Already, while carrying on her practice in Washington, D. C., she was followed up by the "stool pigeons," sleuths, and dirty emissaries of the still dirtier Society which sent them, and although she was found guilty, she held up her effort, paid her fine, and kept on practicing. In spite of all persecutions, she never wavered, but kept up her work. One day, she told the Editor of the Herald of Health that she would rather go to jail for life than give up her chosen work of relieving and ministering to suffering mankind. Her reputation is so deeply rooted that there is no combination among her adversaries that can put her out of practice.

BELAIS, MRS. DIANA.

President of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

The glory of a nation does not consist in its military or naval prowess, nor in its in-
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...ustial progress, but, instead, in the work of its citizens of noble character who give high and unpurchasable examples of self-sacrificing loyalty to great reforms, who, with sweetness and sternness, offer an indomitable pride of service in the cause of justice and humanity. As one of the original, staunchest, and fearless advocates of medical humanity and medical freedom, this book should at least contain a brief account of the work done by Mrs. Diana Belais, who has during the last ten years carried on an uncompromising war against medical tyranny, realizing as she did, even before the formation of the National League for Medical Freedom, that freedom from the dictum of the medical man, with his subtle influence in the family and the individual, was and is the cornerstone of anti-vivisection. Mrs. Belais founded the New York Anti-Vivisection Society in 1908, and has been its president from that time to the present. Previous to that time anti-vivisection activity in New York State had been sporadic and impermanent, no organization being in existence, although there were sincere souls who had interested themselves in the cause. In 1908, began the present energetic campaign, the first gun fired being the incorporation thereof, and the second, a mighty one, being the splendid daily support by the New York Herald of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society and the movement in general. The Herald carried on a magnificent campaign for many weeks, assisting Mrs. Belais in every way. Also the magazine Life has been of untold service to the cause, and to which we must add The New York American as an able co-adjustor. In 1910, the unrest and apprehension occasioned by the legislative encroachments of the medical profession, instigated by the American Medical Association, culminated in the formation of the National League for Medical Freedom, Mrs. Belais being among the first to be requested to co-operate with this organization by becoming one of its directors, in which capacity she remained during the entire period of the League's existence, becoming in turn Vice-President and then President. During this time, Mrs. Belais zealously advocated the principles of medical freedom in the pages of her magazine The Open Door, the National Anti-Vivisection and Animal Magazine, which she founded in 1911 to fight vivisection, devoting quite as much space to the former propaganda as to the specific object for which the magazine was founded. The continued exposes made in The Open Door of the hateful doctrines and deeds of the vivisectors has awakened the wrath of these malefactors and their supporters among the medical fraternity, who do not hesitate to declare that Mrs. Belais and her co-workers should be committed either to jail or the asylum, their only fault being the assertion of their right to spend their treasures of love and sympathy in the attempt to check, or remove one of the world's foulest wrongs. The most recent development of Mrs. Belais' activities has been the formation in 1917 of a National Anti-Vivisection Federation, which is comprised of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society, the California Anti-Vivisection Society and the Pennsylvania Anti-Vivisection Society and the National Anti-Vaccination League, of which the President is Mr. George Arliss, Mrs. Diana Belais, Vice-President, Miss Katharine Nicholson, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jessica L. C. Henderson, Recording Secretary, Mr. Claude M. Spaulding, Treasurer, Miss Nellie C. Williams and Mr. H. D. Lewis are the remaining directors. To this aggregation of Societies, other organizations in sympathy with it will very quickly be added. Its objects are: To call public attention to vivisection and to stimulate public discussion and consideration of measures for the abolition of the same; to disseminate information and literature with respect thereto; to organize Anti-Vivisection Societies in all states where none exists; to organize and hold meetings for the discussion of propositions pertaining to vivisection and kindred subjects; to present arguments with respect to all legislative measures dealing with the subject; to facilitate closer acquaintance and co-operation among those who are opposed to vivisection; to inspire and arouse general public support for measures to abolish vivisection; to advance the principles of Medical Freedom and oppose encroachments upon the same. But in summing up, not the least of her efforts is to expose the machinations of the American Medical Association to crush out those enlightened methods of healing, drugless and other, which are undoubtedly a God-send to the community, and are every day proving themselves to be of the greatest value to humanity. In short, Mrs. Belais has become more and more profoundly impressed with the dangers of medical tyranny from every point of view—that of civic liberty, of constitutional rights, of bodily and mental health, and of the ultimate welfare of the race. For that reason, her magazine is now and always will be devoted largely to the great humanitarian work of Medical Freedom.

BERHALTER, DR. ANTHONY A., and DR. KATHERINE BERHALTER.

Dr. Anthony A. Berhalter was born on October 30th, 1878, at Ellenberg, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. Born on the farm, he enjoyed the benefit that comes from frugal and out-of-door living until at the age of thirteen he decided to go to America. This he did, accompanied by his accompanying. Being by nature a searcher and investigator, and having read and heard a great deal of that rich and free
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country, America, his conscience directed him to leave home and country and go to the great land of the far west, the United States of America. After arriving here, he settled down with relatives in Iowa on the farm. After four years of all-around farm life, working in summer and going to school in winter and living on the so-called rich food, such as meat, potatoes, pie and cake, five times a day, along with plenty of good strong coffee sweetened with white sugar, the young man Berhalter commenced to experience constipation and from the one-sided diet, severe pains in the stomach made themselves known. Advice was asked from the good farm folks in regard to these troubles, and pills and patent medicines were suggested to relieve all such troubles, which the young man tried at length with illusory results. The removal of the causes of such disorders no one knew anything about and cared less. After four years of farm life in this country, the young man Berhalter decided to go to the City and learn photography. He procured a position in a studio and started in at once. Now came (in-door) life after eighteen years of out-door life. The eating habits, however, were not changed—thinking like most people that the richer the food and the more we eat, the better for us, because that poor body of ours must be well nourished. Following up this indoor method of living, with plenty of so-called good nourishing food, new and more severe disorders presented themselves, and the young man entrusted himself in the care of an old school physician, who, however, only prescribed medicine, not changing the living habits of the patient, which, of course, as in nearly every case, only made matters worse.

After many sleepless nights and the endurance of innumerable pains under which life was more of a hell than anything else, the investigating Berhalter spirit commenced to assert itself, and after some reflection he decided that back of every existing thing there must be a cause. He commenced to search for knowledge of the laws of life. Sincerity and diligence in searching led the young man to the right road. Every book that could be obtained on causes and effect of disease and health was sent for, until the young man had a veritable library on health. Among the leading books were the ones published by Dr. Benedict Lust of New York. His magazine was eagerly read and studied every month. After studying and practising out of these health books, all troubles commenced to leave and after a few years vigorous health was enjoyed and permanently maintained. But now, a new problem confronted the young man, and it was this. It is true that he has abundant health now and life is an endless joy, but we cannot fully enjoy things alone. We must pass them along. As he saw that there are hundreds, yea thousands who are daily suffering from the result of wrong living, he reasoned with himself to devise some means of spreading the knowledge of right-full living, in a practical way. After much thought on the subject, he decided that food manufacturers all over the land are
C

CADWALLADER, JESSE A., Lansing, Ia. (D.C.)

CADWELL, E. WILLIAM, Acme Bldg., Canon City, Colo. (D.O.)

CASY, DARWIN F., Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. (D.O.)

JACKSON, D., 30 Court Street, Cortland, N. Y. (D.O.)

CAHAL, & CAHAL, Exeter, Pa. (D.O.)

CAHILL, C. A., Friend, Neb. (D.C.)

CAHORA H., 112 W. 4th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. (D.C.)

CAIN, MISS KATIE, 716 7th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. (Ma.)

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FANNING, Doucherty Sheba Bldg., Santa Rosa, Cal. (D.C.)

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CALÉ, Mrs. Linnie A., 433 W. 31st St., Los Angeles, Cal. (D.C.)

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E. J. Stockton, Cal. (D.C.)

CALVIN, EMMA, Douglas, Ariz. (D.C.)

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Wm. A., Bolivarrah, Victoria, Australia. (N.D.)

Wm. A., 424 Bowen Ave., Chicago, III. (N.D.)

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J. L. M. S. Bldg., South Bend, Ind. (D.O.)

KATE T. J. M. S. Bldg., South Bend, Ind. (D.O.)

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BUSH, BUSBY, Thomas Jefferson, Jr. (D.C.)

BUSH, MRS. W. J., Jefferson City, Mo. (D.C.)

BUSER, F., Cincinnati, O. (D.O.)

BUSH, C. M., 902 Main St., Hartford, Conn. (D.O.)

Earl A., 902 Main St., Hartford, Conn. (D.O.)

BUNN, W. Southern Pines, N. C. (near Pinehurst), and Bethlehem, N. H. (D.O.)

Evelyn R., 836 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. (D.O.)

Ida Ellis, 317 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (D.O.)

J. W., 233 Columbus Savings and Trust Co., Columbus, O. (D.O.)

Lucius M., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (D.O.)

BUSHER, E. E., Sullivan, Ill. (D.O.)

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BUSHIEL, 85 Park Ave., Winthrop Highlands, Mass. (N.D.)

Arthur T., 377 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. (M.D.)

BUTCHER, FRANCES M., 186 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill. (D.O.)

O. L., 657 Mt. Prospect Ave., Nawkirk, N. J. (D.O.)

BUTCHER, FRANCES, 31 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

BUTLER & SCHMIDT, 213-14 Ruben Building, McKeesport, Pa. (D.C.)

BUTLER, F. MARION, General Delivery, San Mateo, Cal. (D.C.)

E. L. Os Catos, Cal. (D.C.)

Gunning, Santa Ana, Cal. (N.D.)

R. Earl, 343 Ormond St., Rochester, N. Y. (N.D.)

Ruby, Jefferson, O. (D.O.)

W. H., 701 Hazel St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (D.O.)

W. P., Keokuk, Ia. (D.O.)

George F., 323 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. (Ma.)

L. Pearl, 222 Barr St., Cincinnati, O. (Ch.)

BUTLER & BYBEE, 440 Fairfield Ave., Norwalk, Va. (D.O.)

BUTLER & BYBEE, Commercial Bldg., Richmond, Va. (D.O.)

BYNUM, H. R., Hotel Alcazar, Charleston, Miss. (D.O.)

BYRD, R. L., 233 Main St., Tappanville, Pa. (D.O.)

BYKIRK, A. T., Summit Road, Wellesley, Mass. (D.O.)

Frances K., Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston, Mass. (D.O.)

BYRNE, JOSEPH F., Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, O. (D.O.)

BYRON, JAMES B., Great Falls, Mich. (D.C.)

MISS M. E., 53 Amity St., Plushing, Brooklyn, N. Y. (D.C.)

W. B. 4328 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill. (N.D.)

WIN. H., Ruben Bldg., 5th Ave. and Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa. (D.C.)

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BUZZARD, JACOB D., 407 E. Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (D.O.)

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BYE & BYE, 440 Telegraph Ave., Orlando, Florida, Va. (D.O.)

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to a great extent responsible for the ill health prevalent. Through his studies, Mr. Berhalter found that some of the most staple foods were also the most abused—the main one being our daily bread and drink. It was found that white bread was the main cause of constipation and that drinks by being fermented and otherwise wrongly prepared, caused drunkenness and ill health and all kinds of other miseries. In his search for health, he found that the wheat berry used in its entire form was the natural way to eat with these foods, they are the natural drinks for man. While dwelling on these things, they brought about a condition of mind which formed the ideal to become a manufacturer of food, especially of bread containing all the natural food principles and without adulteration and to spread these food products broadcast throughout the land. And so, a few years later, after working hard in studying and experimenting, the time arrived when the enthusiastic Berhalter was ready to start his food factory. This was started, and he worked with a friend of his, Mr. Victor Simon, for one year. Then Mr. Berhalter was married to Miss Katherine Novak, who was born in Chicago, on April 4th, 1878, and who, like Mr. Berhalter, had nursed herself back to health by rightful living and also gained much knowledge in regard to preparing proper food. Mrs. Berhalter stepped in and took the place of Mr. Simon and together Mr. and Mrs. Berhalter started in to face the world in introducing new kinds of food and bread which were destined to reform the entire old time menu and be the means of doing away with the disease caused by eating wrong food. After much hard work, long hours and much educating, the little place at 309 North Ave., Chicago, Ill. became crowded with eager buyers of their new kinds of food and bakery goods. Every thing was made of whole wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Rice, etc. People would go away and sold all kinds of Health Literature, and right here is where Dr. Benedict Lust's publications did good work to relieve people of their mental and physical ailments. Their business grew rapidly and after three years they started another Health Food Store at 132 E. 43rd Street, Chicago, and two years later they built a good-sized bakery at 1423 N. Clark Street. Lectures on healthful living were held in these new quarters and their food shop became a great center of education for right-ful living, which became known in every state in the Union. Literature was sent all over and it started a new impetus for this new way of living everywhere. Responses came so overwhelmingly that it became necessary to organize a great stock Company and to build a great factory with a capacity sufficient to supply a hundred thousand whole wheat breads a day, and thousands of dozens of whole wheat cookies, muffins, whole wheat pies and many other good things prepared simply and wholesomely. Their new Health Food plant is located on Diversey Parkway and Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. Thousands and thousands of people will herald the good tidings that they can buy good clean healthful food all over Chicago, and a little later, all over the land, as it is the intention of the Berhalters to have their food sold in every city in the United States before very long, and hope that by so doing, a great evil will be over and a possibility of better men and women with cleaner minds and bodies, resulting therefrom.

BERGGREN, TELL, N. D., M. D.

Dr. Tell Berggren, director and proprietor of the Health Home known as "Halsohem-by-the-Sea," at Coronado, Cal., is one of the most successful, most enterprising, most learned, and most successful of American Naturopaths. He is a member of the American Physical Education Association, of the Therapeutic Gymnastic Society of America, and is also lecturer and teacher of Swedish gymnastics, orthopedics, gymnastic nomenclature and kinesiology at the Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich. He is the author of several works, explanatory of mechano-therapy and the Swedish system. A graduate of Swedish colleges, he became connected with Battle Creek Sanitarium on his arrival in America, where he studied the merits of the various methods of natural healing adopted at this well-known institution. Later he made several visits to Europe, stopping long enough at the various Natural Cure resorts to learn their varying modes of health culture. Thus, fully equipped for operating as a Naturopath on his own account, he finally settled at Coronado, Cal., where he established his well-known "Halsohem-by-the-Sea." Here he employs manual therapeutics, with other branches of physical education—massage, hydropathy, heliotherapy, psychopathy, dietetics, etc. as the best way of getting speedy as well as permanent results.

The editor has visited Halsöhem, which he regards as the only genuine Yungborn on the Pacific Coast. The progressive and undoubtedly curative methods employed combine the virtues of the Swedish and other rational systems of active and passive therapeutics and diet.

Many years ago, Dr. Berggren saw the necessity for a Yungborn for consumptives, and has established a sanitarium in the mountains in the extreme southern part of California, where he is doing a great work for suffering humanity. He treats his patients with rational methods, instead of the irrational methods of the drugging system.

Dr. Berggren is very fortunate in possessing a wife learned in all the methods of Naturopathy, who is at the same time a
Tell Berggren, N. D., M. D.

BIERI, R., N. D.

Dr. Bieri is the proprietor of the Carlsbad Institute, located at 336 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., which he has equipped with every modern appliance for Naturopathic work. He has had a long and successful experience in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases, and has become the possessor of a rich experience in the Nature Cure method of healing which is

business woman—a rare combination in a helpmate. The great success of Dr. Berggren is as much the outcome of the ability of his wife as it is to his own merits. The loyalty, enthusiasm, initiative, and supreme faith in natural methods of cure exhibited by Drs. Berggren are in strong contrast to the lukewarmness, sectarianism and fault-finding proclivities of an extensive section of Drugless practitioners.
the foundation of his success. Jealous of his work and reputation, the New Jersey Medical Association and some other Osteopaths, have given Dr. Bieri some professional trouble, but he has surmounted their machinations, and is now freely at work at his congenial task of relieving sick humanity of its ailments.

BIGGS, A. C., N. D., Asheville, N. C.

Born October 4, 1876, at Gambier, Ohio. Son of William and Martha E. Biggs. Two brothers and many other relatives reside there. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Bucbtal College, Kenyon College and other Ohio schools, taking special work in history, philosophy, psychology in various schools, in addition to the regular classical course.

Dr. Biggs began the study of rational therapeutics at the Welternt Inst., practicing the Weltmter method of psycho-therapeutics. On returning to Ohio in 1898, he purchased an interest in a non-medical institute and sanitarium conducted by Dr. Hunter and Prof. E. H. Anderson. A large and successful practice had already been established. A school was opened and placed under the direction of Dr. Biggs. The course of instruction covered anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, pathology, psychology, mental therapeutics, electricity, massage, osteopathy and medical jurisprudence. In addition to the owners of the institute, several other physicians and teachers were employed, among them R. H. Biggs, M. D., B. F. Martz, L. L. D. and Prof. R. S. Davis. The latter subsequently purchased a half interest in the institute, and he and Dr. Biggs became sole owners and assumed full control. Dr. Biggs and Prof. Davis then purchased the Ohio Institute of Osteopathy with a view to combining it with a larger institution, but found it impracticable, and some time later sold the Ohio Institute of Osteopathy to Dr. Stone, who continued the work for a number of years. A very extensive practice was conducted at the sanitarium, often as many as one hundred patients being treated daily. During several years spent at Columbus, Dr. Biggs continued studies in various branches of the healing art, especially in diagnosis, experimental psychology, osteopathy, various branches of naturopathy and medical electricity. In 1900, Dr. Biggs devoted some time to special study of suggestive therapeutics under J. T. Hudson, author of The Law of Psychic Phenomena. In 1901, Dr. Biggs passed the examination of the American School of Naturopathy and was granted a diploma from that institution. Dr. Biggs has always been a lover of the South and had a desire to live in that section; so in 1903, after disposing of his interests in Columbus, he considered various cities as fields for practice, and decided upon Greensboro, N. C. A new iron-clad medical law had just gone into effect, and after only three days' practice in Greensboro, Dr. Biggs was arrested for the practice of medicine and surgery without permit from the Board of Medical Examiners. He offered to go before the board and take examination in every branch connected with his practice, but this privilege was denied him. So the only recourse was a fight. The final result was a complete victory in the North Carolina Supreme Court for Dr. Biggs and for naturopathic methods. The decision, written by Chief Justice Clark, was a masterpiece in logic and sarcasm directed toward the medical association of the state. The decision in the "Biggs Case" was the first notable victory for rational therapeutics, and has had great influence in securing freedom of practice for non-medical practitioners in other states in the last twelve years. The opposition of the medical association (not the profession, for many of the best physicians openly rejoiced at this victory and were the first to tender congratulations) did good rather than harm, and practice grew rapidly. Soon a sanitarium was opened and patients came from nearly every state in the Union. In 1909, the sanitarium in Greensboro was destroyed by fire; and later in that year the sanitarium now conducted in Asheville was opened. The decision to go to Asheville rather than re-open in Greensboro, where so extensive a practice had been established, was made because of the unexcelled advantages of the Asheville climate. Nearly all the patients in the sanitarium at Greensboro at the time of the destruction of the building went to Asheville, and reported for treatment the first day the new institution was opened. Its methods are fully explained in a pamphlet. Special attention to diseases of the nervous system is given.

BINCK, C. E., M. D., D. O., N. D.

Dr. Binck is a practising licensed osteopath of Burlington, N. J., and first saw the daylight, as he expresses it, 50 years ago, in Germany. He has attended school and college both in Germany and the United States. He subscribes to the medical belief that the public does not want to be shepherded by medical tyranny, legally monopolistic, paternalism and compulsory official medicine, but that the science and art of healing should be in harmony with the laws of Nature, the treatment to be given in each case congenial to Nature and in accordance with her unerring instinct for health.
doctrine absolutely precludes the implanting of foul and morbid matter into the bodies of either healthy or diseased, the very matter which Nature is trying to expel from diseased organisms, as incompatible with her benign care of living beings.

BLUM, HENRY A., Opt.
Dr. Blum was born in 1874 and is a graduate of the Manhattan School of Optometry (1905). He is a member of the New York City and State Optometrical Societies, also of the National Society. Dr. Blum specializes in Scientific Eye Examination without drugs.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM RICHARD.
Lecturer to the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.
One of the most redoubtable of modern knights errant is the subject of our notice, his specialty being a war to the death against that phase of pseudo medical culture, known as vivisection. Mr. Bradshaw has been for the last six years the Lecturer for the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, an organization that has for its propaganda the awakening of the mind and conscience of the body politic to the fact that vivisection is an immoral and unscientific pursuit of knowledge. It seeks to give practical shape to its efforts by promoting a bill at Albany known as The Open Door Bill, which will legalize free entry into the medical laboratories of the State on the part of State-appointed humanitarian inspectors. Mr. Bradshaw has made three humanitarian pilgrimages throughout the State of New York, to expose and combat scientific torture, accompanied by a stereopticon outfit, with which he illustrates laboratory horrors. He is an eloquent speaker and shows how medical science staggers beneath the intoxication of a monstrous and bloody dream, which has become the dream of the majority of physicians and the greater number of our doped and duped citizens, that by cursing animals, human beings can be blessed with such curses. His arguments are to the last degree a convincing exposition of the truth, that "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." He exhibits vivisection as the most merciless exploiter of flesh and blood the world has ever seen. He makes bare the fact that no scruple, no moral consideration, no feeling of humanity can restrain its atrocious destruction of animal life and such human lives as it can surreptitiously make use of, in accordance with its infamous doctrine that might is right. Its frenzied logic asserts that the more barbarous and inhuman it is, the better will it fulfill its aims. He exhibits the undying barbarity of human nature that contends that our civilization can be uplifted and glorified by man's reason trampling on moral law, that the supremacy of violence over justice, immorality over morality, blind impulse over reason, or cruelty over compassion, can lift mankind to higher planes of being. He shows the misrepresentations, the sophistications that characterize all the statistics that seek to prove the value of serums, vaccines and inoculations, prepared for the cure or prevention of disease. He shows the uselessness of these so-called remedies, and the vast array of damaging facts that are carefully hidden from sight and absolutely denied. The effect of his lectures has been to awaken an enthusiasm for the abolition of vivisection, and as proofs of the success of his mission, he possesses over a hundred resolutions unanimously adopted by as many different meetings he has addressed, endorsing the Open Door Bill, which has been presented to the New York State Legislature by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, and strongly recommended its early adoption as law by the said legislature. Mr. Bradshaw is a strong advocate of drugless healing and believes in Naturopathy as the medicine of the future. He believes that alchemy is being drowned in the blood of its victims.

BRETOw, WM. M., N. D., D. O., D. C.
Dr. William M. Bretow is the foremost Naturopath in the East. His institution in Brooklyn from the very beginning was a great success, and although he never advertised, he had always more patients than he could take care of. The fact that Dr. Bretow has become independent and wealthy, shows that he is one of the few Drugless doctors who have really
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CLEFFISCH, I. M., Guttenburg, Ia. (D.C.)
CLELAND, A., Citizens' Bank Bldg., South Bend, Ind. (D.O.)
C. T., Spurgeon Bldg., Santa Ana, Calif. (D.C.)
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Philip S., 91 Huntingdon Ave., Boston, Mass. (D.O.)
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Irvin, 505-5th Ave., New York, N. Y. (D.O.)
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J. Alfred, 600 Woodland Ave., Conneaut, O. (D.M.T.)
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Opal E., Oakland, Ill. (D.O.)
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COHAN, MRS. MAE, Kenos, Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Ma.)
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CON, RICHARD, San Antonio, Tex. (S.T.)
COHROD, HAI, Corning, Ia. (D.O.)
COKE, RICHARD H., 411 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky. (O.)
COLDORN, R. M., 619 Broad St., New York, N. J. (D.O.)
COLBY, IRVING, Marsh Bldg., New York, Conn. (D.O.)
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Will H., 1548 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles, Cal. (D.C.)
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Willard H., 1319 State St., La Crosse, Wis. (D.C.)
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Mrs. Hattie M., 552 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. (D.O.)
Henry, 316 Aliasky Bldg., Portland, Ore. (D.F.T.)
Jean Hough, 62 Piccadilly (N.D.)
Louisa J., Century Bldg., Evanston, Ill. (D.C.)
Orryville, 31515, Gardner, Mont. (D.C.)
Paul R., McGuire Bldg., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)
COILYER, FRANK A., Pope Bldg., Louisville, Ky. (D.O.)
COLMAN, W. H., 1319 State St., La Crosse, Wis. (N.D.)
financially and professionally succeeded. The reason was that he was broad-minded and liberal; and would not tolerate therapeutic fences around himself, and used the good of all the methods in Drugless healing; but without getting away with any one of them, he put his first attention in every case to constitutional regeneration, using the methods of the great masters, such as Johann Schroth, Louis Kuhne, Sebastian Kneipp, Bilz, Adolph Just, Arnold Ehret and others. The Bretow Institution shows an equipment that is practical and up to date, where hydropathic provisions exist to suit all cases and conditions. The great service that Dr. Bretow has done to the Naturopathic profession is not realized at present, but he was the first influential man who was really active in legislative work. His prestige is so great and so well founded that the medical society dared not attempt to persecute him, and their slights left him severely alone. His connection with politics gives him great political influence. He came very near having a bill passed to give Naturopathic practitioners full liberty of exercising their profession in New York State; but strange so say, the very people who should have helped in this matter rose, the Chiropractors, aided and abetted the enemy so well that the bill was killed.

In face of such opposition to the spread of drugless healing from enemies both within and without the cult, a fearless personality such as Dr. Bretow possesses, is of the highest value to the cause of drugless therapy.

**BUTLER, RAYMOND E., N. D., D. C.**

Dr. Raymond E. Butler, of Rochester, N. Y., has recently completed a post-graduate course at the Lindlahr College of Nature Cure and Osteopathy. Dr. Butler is a graduate of the two year course of the Eclectic College of Physiological Therapeutics, and for the past eighteen months prior to taking the Lindlahr course, has been associated with Dr. Ellis E. Halbert, at Rochester, New York.

Dr. Butler is also an active and influential spirit in the Mazdaznan Association in his locality, and is now preparing to organize a new class in Mazdaznan Birth Culture which will be free to all who may be interested. Dr. Butler became interested in nature-cure at an early age, because of the dismal failure of drug therapy in his own case. At the age of nine years he was stricken down with poliomyelitis, and after the failure of "medical science" to restore health, a rigorous regimen of physical and health culture was adopted with the result that Dr. Butler is now as Robust a specimen of health as could be desired.

**CARVER, WILLARD, D. C.**

Willard Carver was born at Allen's Grove road, near Davenport, Iowa, July 14, 1866. In the Spring of 1868, his parents moved to Pleasant Grove township, Mahaska County, Iowa, near where the parents resided until their death. Willard Carver was educated in the district schools, finally attended Oskaloosa College, which was at his county seat and, afterward completed his course at Drake University, graduating from the law department in June 1891, with the degree of LL. B. In the fall of that year, he became cashier of a bank in Barnes City, Ia., which position he held until 1894, attending incidentally to such law practice as came his way, when he left the bank and went to Northwestern Iowa, where he engaged exclusively in the law business, which business he successfully followed until October of 1905—when he quit the law business to take up the fight for the science of Chiropractic. At seventeen, he became acquainted with Dr. D. D. Palmer, the father of chiropractic. He knew him intimately until his death in 1913. In December, 1895, Dr. Palmer wrote a letter to Mr. Carver, announcing his discovery of moving vertebrae to release nerves. Mr. Carver had been an invalid practically all his life and was deeply interested in the communication from Dr. Palmer and immediately began studying and developing along the line of the release of nerves to remove interference with stimulus. It will be seen that Willard Carver's study and development began but three months later than that of Dr. D. D. Palmer, and has continued without interruption until the present day. In June 1906, Willard Carver was graduated from Parker School of Chiropractic, Ottumwa, Ia., to which place he had gone previous to that year to be adjusted for a threatened general paralysis. Under the proposition of Dr. Charles Ray Parker, that Willard Carver would teach Dr. Parker the Science of Chiropractic while he taught Willard Carver the Art of Adjusting, as he had learned it from Dr. D. D. Palmer. In August 1906, Dr. Carver located at Oklahoma City, where he has since been and, in October, founded Carver College, which was first chartered as Carver-Denny Chiropractic College, but afterward changed to Carver Chiropractic College, which it still is. Dr. Carver had received the title of "Doctor" while a boy on the farm, not yet fourteen years of age, because of his close attention to animals, and his very persistent effort to ascertain how animals lived and what made them die. At the end of his academic studies, he was recognized as a first class anatomist and took great interest in legal jurisprudence. Because of this fact, he always, since boyhood, has been looked upon by his friends as particularly able in anatomy and physiology. Early in
life, because of his sickness and his consequent desire to be well, he became attached to psychologic questions, and very soon thereafter became recognized as an unusual student of psychology. In 1909, Dr. Carver published Carver's Chiropractic Analysis, which contained an entirely new chiropractic physiology, all of the physics of chiropractic under the subheadings—Principles of Chiropractic—Chiropractic Symptomatology and Diagnosis. This book was revised and re-published in 1915. The revision required the enlargement of the book to almost double its original size and his developments in the meantime required that he re-write the entire book, which he did. In 1914, Dr. Carver published his work on psychology, under the title, "Applied Psychology," which book has received the most flattering complimentary recognition from the most eminent psychologists, jurists, and analysts. The books published by the subject of this sketch do not meet with so rapid a sale as might be expected, because they are profound and unusual, and students, unprepared for that kind of literature, find it very difficult indeed, to understand them. It is but just, however, to say that when the worth of his publications shall have become known, the chiropractic world will very gladly possess itself of them. Dr. Carver is fifty-one years of age, and has entirely overcome the various phases of abnormality of his youth. He is a powerful man, physically and mentally, and is younger to-day in all his aspects, objects and ability than at any period in his career. He is democratic by nature and instinct, living fully in the thought that all men are created equal—giving willingly of his energy and substance that the world may become educated. Carver College, under his care and supervision, has grown the most rapidly of any college of chiropractic that was ever founded—large for its age, and has a far greater reputation than any other college of chiropractic that has been in existence as long. Dr. Carver is the father of independent chiropractic legislation and is the author of the first chiropractic bill ever successfully introduced in a legislature. All of the laws that have been passed, recognizing chiropractic, are substantially copies of his original bill, which was introduced in the legislature of Oklahoma, in 1908, with the exception of the law of Oregon. The law just passed in Connecticut is practically a verbatim copy of the chiropractic bill Dr. Carver had introduced in the last session of the legislature of Oklahoma. Dr. Carver is now, and always has been, very fearless in telling the truth. He believes that no opportunity should be lost to let the world know what the science of chiropractic is and what it will do. Because of these facts and, because of his unmerciful exposures of the ignorance of the medical profession, he has become an object of the secret enmity of the American Medical Association to such extent, that through its influences during the last session of the Oklahoma Legislature, he was incarcerated for ten days in the Oklahoma County jail and fined $500.00, because he wrote an article, entitled, "Was the Oklahoma Senate Bought?" There were no charges in the article, but the attention of the public was called to the fact that the American Medical Association had raised a very large sum of money for some purpose and, that the Senate had passed a bill that had for its one purpose the prohibition of chiropractic in Oklahoma. When the article was published, Dr. Carver knew there would be serious results, but published the article to attract the attention of the friends of chiropractic to the fact that unfair advantage was being taken in order that they would come to the rescue, which they did, by the House refusing to attach the "emergency clause"; and, under the constitution, since the adjournment of the legislature, the chiropractors of Oklahoma, under the supervision of Dr. Carver as their legislative counsel, have referred the medical amendment to the votes of the people by a petition of thirty thousand, five hundred and ninety-two, whereas, sixteen thousand was the required number. Dr. Carver became a public speaker of some reputation when but seventeen years of age. He has continually been a public speaker, has lectured and spoken in many states of the Union, and is always very active in the dissemination of the truth of chiropractic. His time for lectures is now engaged for nearly two years ahead. It is expected that within five years, he will have to entirely abandon his work as a lecturer in Carver College, where he now and for the past five years has averaged four hours a day, entirely for the chiropractic lecture field. It is recognized wherever Dr. Carver is known, that he is the leading instructor of the chiropractic world. It is becoming more and more recognized that he should not confine his attention to any one institution, but should let the chiropractic world at large have the benefit of his carefully accumulated and thoroughly demonstrated knowledge.

COLLINS, F. W., M. D., D. O., D. C., Ph. C.

Dr. F. W. Collins began his career in the healing art by taking a course in The First Aid to the Injured, graduating in 1893. In 1897, he graduated from the Philadelphia School of Practical Anatomy and the Philadelphia School of Surgery. For many years he was assistant instructor in First Aid on the Lackawanna Railroad between Scranton and Hoboken. He also taught in the gymnasium and became interested in Naturopathy, taking
COOMBS, FRANKLIN R., N. D., D. C.

Dr. Coombs, whose offices are located in the Fox Theatre Building, 88 West Main Street, New Britain, Conn., is thoroughly versed in all phases of naturopathic practice and has all the necessary equipment such as is required for the giving of chiropractic painless adjustments, electric light baths, vapor cabinet painless baths (and all other hydropathic applications), mechano-therapy and psychotherapy.

Dr. Coombs has made a thorough and comprehensive study of Bio-chemistry and has accomplished gratifying results by means of this system, having studied the application of the tissue remedies for the past 14 years under Dr. Schaft, of Washington, D. C. He is also a regular graduate of the Blumer College of Naturopathy and the National School of Chiropractic. Dr. Coombs was born in 1873.

CUMMINS, JOSEPH EDWARD, N. D., D. C.

Dr. Cummins, Naturopath, of Cedar Rapids, la., was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1867. He informs us that he is still living. He attended common schools in early life and became a teacher in central Ohio in 1884. He subsequently taught in Iowa and Missouri. He graduated in pedagogy in 1894, and in the scientific course in 1895 in Avalon College, Trenton, Mo. He served three years as principal of the Decatur, la., high school. He was subsequently elected county superintendent of Decatur County, la., at the general election of 1895 on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the same office in 1897. Was appointed census enumerator of the county seat in 1900, having attained the highest civil service in the Eighth Iowa Congressional District over 600 competitors, and has been in the government service practically ever since. Dr. Cummins is exceptionally well read in Naturopathic literature, having become acquainted with chiropractic in 1902 and graduated in chiropractic July 15, 1912. He also post-graduated in chiropractic (Ph. C.) in 1913. He began teaching the science of drugless healing in 1913, and has continued it ever since. He has tested many of the theories and suggestions of the various Naturopathic authors and has been an original thinker and experimenter himself. Dr. Cummins married Miss Ruby Stedman, one of his county teachers, in 1897, and has a family of three daughters and one son. Young, active and in fine health, he has lived the temperate life and has no personal knowledge with alcohol or tobacco in any form. He also abstains from meat,

CRISCUOLO, TERESA CIMINO, N. D.

Dr. Criscuolo, qualified in Italy and graduated from the American School of Naturopathy, 1909, is a naturopath, as well as a specialist in Massage Therapy and all kinds of Drugless Methods. Member A. N. A. Section New York State. Her address is: 339 Leonard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
teas, coffee and condiments, as becomes a loyal Naturopath. Dr. Cummins is an ornament to his profession.

**CZUKOR, DR. EUGENE JACQUES**

Professor Czukor was born in Losonez, Hungary, and, as is usual in the education of youth in his country, he became proficient in gymnastics during his stay in school. When an infant an ailment in his bones was cured by exercises, both active and passive, and this fact became a tradition modifying his after-life. He came to America with his family at the age of 13 and went to school here, and in two years became so far advanced that he skipped High School. He learned French, German and English besides his native Hungarian tongue. He afterwards took a course in Columbia University studying Anatomy and Philosophy. He also studied music and is an expert player of the piano. All his family are musical, an older brother being first violin in the Russian Ballet that toured the United States last winter. Some three years ago he opened a studio in New York for the practice of curative gymnastics in certain forms of disease. His theory is that exercise, both active and passive, controls the circulation of the blood, reduces excitation of the nervous system, strengthens the heart and other internal organs, quiets the emotions, eliminates waste, and adjusts the body to its environment. In the mental status, he aims to prevent mental confusion, strain and indecision, and create optimism, that sense of mental freedom and power that attracts influences that belong to uplifted states of mind. He invigorates the will, without whose activity success in life is impossible. One of his latest patients was a salesman who had lost his mental grip in his business. After ten treatments he went out and easily quadrupled his orders. His greatest success is with patients whose mental development has gone ahead of the powers of the body to obey the injunctions of the will. He restores the disturbed equilibrium with the resources of breathing, exercise and hygiene. Professor Czukor has treated some of the best known people in New York, restoring semi-invalids and the really prostrated to perfect health by utilizing the forces of nature. At the present time he is treating his patients at their own homes, pending the establishing of an institute where he will have all the apparatus of curative gymnastics, such as are employed in the best curative gymnasiums of Europe. His present address is No. 100 W. 124th St., New York. Dr. Czukor will shortly publish a book on the philosophy and practice of Curative Gymnastics.

**DAVID, T. H., D. C., N. D., M. T.**

Dr. David of Williston, N. D., enjoys a great reputation as a Naturopath amongst a clientele of merchants, priests, bankers, judges, court officers, farmers and laboring men, and others. He is a young man of great energy, and is a graduate of the American School of Naturopathy, and several other colleges of Drugless methods. He is one of the prominent members of the Syrian Colony in his territory, and is secretary of the Syrian Relief Committee of North Dakota, that is directing a relief fund campaign in North Dakota to save the starving non-combatant people in Syria and Lebanon. Dr. David is an adept in mechano-therapeutic methods, as he believes that vibration is the first need of life, and that through carefully applied measures of molecular movements, the sick organism can achieve growth, health and comfort just in proportion as it is deviated from deformity, disease and death. Dr. David does not minimize the importance of proper diet, fresh air, physical and mental culture as powerful adjuncts to his methods, and all taken together certainly promotes and secures normal evolution, long and useful life and happiness by recognizing the normal processes of life and natural laws. Member of the A.N.A., and the North Dakota State Society of Naturopaths.
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>James A. 10 N. Webb St., Oklahoma City, Okla. (Okla.)</td>
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<td>Dalmaine, C. Helen, 510 Firemen's Ins. Bldg., Newark, N. J. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Damon, W. H.</td>
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<td>Curtin, Katherine E.</td>
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<td>Dalmaine, C. Helen, 510 Firemen's Ins. Bldg., Newark, N. J. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Dalton, D. R.</td>
<td>Parker, S. Dak. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Leo R.</td>
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<td>Leon, Racine, Wis. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Dally, M. F., 6 E. Church St., Nanticoke, Pa. (N.D.)</td>
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<td>W. O.</td>
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<td>Dalzell, J. M.</td>
<td>Grundy Bldg., Davenport, Ia. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Dalziel, W. M.</td>
<td>R. Tyndall, S. Dak. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Dany, M.</td>
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<td>Damon, W. H.</td>
<td>1029 W. 22nd St., Los Angeles, Cal. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Dana, Frances</td>
<td>51 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Jay L.</td>
<td>Pinchurst, N. C. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Curry, H. B.</td>
<td>Harrisville, N. Va. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Curtin, Katherine E.</td>
<td>Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo. (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Curtis, Mrs. A. F., Nottingham Hotel, Boston, Mass. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Frederick G. Pace Bldg., Mount Vernon, Ill. (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Jay L.</td>
<td>Fergus Falls, Minn. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Curtis &amp; Curtis, 240 S. Court St., Sullivan, Ind. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Curtis, Edward J. 736 Palmwood Ave., Toledo, O. (D.M.T.)</td>
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DE CILLA, A., N. D.

Dr. A. De Cilla, Naturopathic physician of New Haven, Conn., believes in incorporating what is best from the various approved scientific and natural methods of healing and correlating such into one uniform system of cure. This is sound philosophy. To be more exact, Dr. De Cilla has adopted the science and art of mechanotherapeutic adjustments, and at the same time applies mental science to induce a healthy outlook on life, together with dietetics, or the supplying of the organism with its imperatively needed food elements. Dr. De Cilla is a member of the National Society of Naturopaths. He is a wide-awake, progressive practitioner of Italian descent, and enjoys a high reputation, both as a practising physician and an influential citizen.

DEININGER, MRS. ELVIRA A., D. O., D. C., N. D.

Mrs. Elvira A. Deininger, D. O., D. C., N. D., wife of Dr. A. Deininger, is a graduate of the Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, and is a licensed Osteopath of the State of New Jersey. For many years she has been connected with Dr. A. Deininger in all his earnest labors on behalf of Chiropractic, and has been of great assistance in teaching in the New York School of Chiropractic. At present, she is his Associate in conducting the Chiropractic Sanitarium of West New York, N. J., and of the free Clinic attached to it. She also aids in the instruction of the theory and practice of Chiropractic in the New York School of Chiropractic. Her genial nature, her ever-pleasant countenance and her sympathetic interest in each and all the students, have made her popular and beloved by all the graduates and students of the New York School of Chiropractic.

DEININGER, ANTON, D. O., D. C., N. D.

Anton Deininger, D. O., D. C., N. D., Dean of the New York School of Chiropractic, is one of the pioneers of the Chiropractic profession. His name, fame and reputation are known throughout the country. He is a graduate of Father Kneipp's Water Cure Institute, Woerishofen, Bavaria; Rickli Institute, Veldes Krain, Austria; Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa; Old Physio-Medical College, New York; Osteopathic and Naturopathic College, Berlin, Germany. He is also chief of staff of the Chiropractic Sanitarium of West New York, N. J., and holds an Osteopathy license in the State of New Jersey. His personal skill in adjustments of a number of patients affected with infantile paralysis, brought him great fame throughout the State. His classes in Chiropractic are well attended, for no student would care to miss his recitation. His mastery of his subject; the clarity of his lectures; his wonderful technic in practical illustrations and his skill in bringing various phases of Adjustment and Palpation place him upon an elevation that few can reach. Personally, he is regarded not only as a professor but as a personal friend and counsel to each and all the students. By his patients he is regarded with the highest respect both for his personality and his professional skill.

DISNEY, J. LAMBERT, N. D.

Dr. Disney, who is at present located in Scranton, Pa., first studied Natural Healing in Bernarr Macfadden's institution, in Helmetta, N. J., in 1902, where he became assistant manager. He was one of the early pioneers of Naturopathy, at a time when students had no facilities to speak of to obtain a good Naturopathic education. As a student, he showed exceptional qualities of courage and steadfastness to what was a proscribed cause, and while studying, became a professor. Those were the days when students learned their profession by teaching one another, and as a professor of this type, he exhibited in a high degree the exceptional qualities of enthusiasm, loyalty and self-sacrifice. The man who won a diploma under such circumstances was a hero. He was a man who faced facts as they were, and was ready to go to jail, if need be, in defense of medical liberty. Dr. Disney has developed a large home-curing method of treatment by mail, and his correspondence institute, in Philadelphia, was the headquarters of this system. The great success that he achieved in this direction was largely due to the able assistance of his wife, Pearl Disney, who was and is, an enthusiastic student of Naturopathy. Dr. Disney is now a regular M. D. in Pennsylvania, using Drugless methods exclusively. For several years, Dr. Disney most ably edited a special department for physical culture in the Naturopath and

**DUX, HENRY M., N. D., D. O., M. D.**

Dr. Henry M. Dux, of Jacksonville, Fla., a regular licensed physician, was a Naturopath in Germany before locating in Florida. He was president of the Naturopathic Association for Rhineland and Westphalia, was a recognized naturopath and lecturer and was a great fighter for medical freedom. The intelligence of the Florida legislators has not yet risen to the level of granting the members of the most potent cult of healing in the world: Naturopathy— the privilege to practice their profession without persecution from the minions of official medicine. The State presumes to sit as judge and declare one school of medicine as orthodox and regular and another heterodox, or irregular and worthless. If a man or woman know that they can be healed by the use of Nature's forces much more readily and satisfactorily than they can by the poisonous practice of drugging, the State has no right to prevent such healing process by the use of the coarse machinery of the law, a practice that savors of the ignorance and brutality of the Dark Ages, an age in which we really dwell at present as far as things medical are concerned. Dr. Dux is the head of the Dr. H. Dux Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, and is interested with two brothers in this enterprise. He is a loyal member of the A. N. A., and State representative for Florida.

**ERZ, A. A., N. D., D. C.**

Dr. Erz, of San Francisco, Cal., is not only a Naturopathic practitioner of great ability and reputation, but he is an author of great prestige in the field of natural healing. His best known work is entitled "The Medical Question, the Truth about Official Medicine," which is a powerful argument for medical freedom. "What is needed most in the medical world," he says, is toleration of the rights of others to live their own lives, think their own thoughts, come to their own conclusions, and give all honest investigators and students of medical matters a fair chance to be of service to suffering humanity. Official medicine needs a lesson in tolerance and justice towards others who dare to differ, because they recognize the necessity of knowing the laws of nature and observing them. And that is what the Natural system stands for, which recognizes the fact that there is one real duty that confronts all students of nature, life and science, which cannot be ignored, and that is to decide just what means of help are most beneficial, not only to their own advancement, but also those which bring the greatest amount of practical help to suffering humanity." "The Medical Question" covers so many aspects of Drugless Healing that it may be rightfully regarded as the bible of Naturopathy. It consists of 585 pages and sells for $4.00; cloth, $5.00. The other works of Dr. Erz are "What Medicine Knows and Does Not Know About Rheumatism," "What Constitutes the True Science and Art of Healing," "A Message to All Drugless Systems." Dr. Erz is a successful practitioner of Chiropractic and Naturopathy, as well as an author, and enjoys an important patronage in the Queen City of the Pacific Coast. He is daily proving that the superstitious faith in the healing power of nauseous, poisonous drugs, is a serious menace to the health and life of mankind, by virtue of the fact that drugs only temporarily stifle the symptoms of disease whereas his natural remedies alleviate pain, stimulate vitality and eliminate the cause of the ailment. He is destroying retrogressive medicine by the greater power of progressive medicine. Retrogressive medicine is simply drug medication which is unscientific and irrational and which violates the laws of life and health since all chemical drugs are more or less poisonous and as such injurious to the human system.

**EDWARDS, L. S.; M. T., N.D.**

**EDWARDS, LILLIAN, M. T., N. D.**

Supt. of the Hydropathic Institute, 420 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
Both Doctors are graduates of Mechanotherapy and The Blumer College of Naturopathy. Dr. L. S. Edwards is Professor of Hydrotherapy and Osteology and Dr. Lilian is Professor of Food Science, First Aid, and Hygiene in The Blumer College of Naturopathy, of Hartford, Conn. At the Hydropathic Institute disease is treated by the various successful forms of drugless treatment, such as hydrotherapy, electric light baths, mechano-therapy, spondylo-therapy, massage, remedial gymnastics, food science. Food is an important factor in the treatments. The diagnosis is complete and thorough. Each patient receives treatment according to individual requirements. The Institute is home-like, with pleasant rooms, electric lights, heated with hot water, charges moderate. Particulars sent free upon request.

FISCHER, F. L.; D. O., D. C., Clinton Health Institute, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Fischer is a graduate of the Academy of Arts and Science (1894), Belgium, American School of Naturopathy, American University, Chicago, and College of Osteopathy, Elgin, Ill. He is a member of the American Academy of Chiropractic Research and the Chiropractic Society for Research and Education, as well as honorary member of Academy of Arts and Science, La Louviere, Belgium. Dr. Fischer, who was born in 1867, is also a member of the A. N. A., section New Jersey.

FERGUSON, E. W., D. C.

Slowly, but surely, a great school of Natural Healing is taking shape under our very eyes by those who will not bow the knee to the Baal of Official Medicine. This school has many different cults, and their co-ordination is as yet somewhat inchoate, as become a new institution in the making, but the future will regard this age with great veneration as having successfully combatted a system of therapeutics that fairly reeks with egotism, vainglory, intolerance, ignorance, selfishness and persecution. Dr. Ferguson is one of those apostles of this new Academy of Healing, and his metier is that of chiropractor. Born in Bridgeport, Conn., he is a graduate of the public schools, the Park Avenue Institute, and of the Palmer School of Chiropractic of Davenport, Iowa. He attended lectures in several medical colleges, and although regarded as a student, he never graduated from any of them. He had his own views of medical science and kept his mind free to choose its own medical belief. His medical travels and his knowledge of the merits of the different medical schools led him to choose a method of healing that is the very antipodes of the unscientific and fanciful usage of serums and vaccines that poison the blood and subvert the functions of the organism.

As a chiropractor, he is busily engaged in setting the forces of health flowing through the bodies of his patients, instead of exploiting the deranged ideas of the grafting, political drug doctors. The success that has attended his ministrations is the best possible proof of the correctness of his theory of cure and of his skill in applying such theory to the varying phases of human ailments.

FOWLER, J. A., 1358 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Miss Jessie Allen Fowler is a native of New York City, and is the daughter of Lorenzo Niles and Lydia Folger Fowler. Her father, together with his brother, O. S. Fowler, wrote many books and delivered a multitude of lectures on the subject of Phrenology, neglecting no opportunity to spread a knowledge of the science, especially in the circles of education and refinement. To him mainly belongs the honor of having re-established the Science of Phrenology in Great Britain, where he resided for many years. Lorenzo N. Fowler was sixth in descent from William Fowler, who came over from England, in 1670, and settled in Guilford.
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DOW, W. J., Warren, O. (N.D.)

DOW, E. L., Sebeko, Minn. (D.C.)
Connecticut. Her great-grandfather, Ephraet Fowler, fought in the Revolutionary War. Miss Fowler’s mother, who was one of the first American women to receive the M. D. degree in this country, was descended from John Folger, who died in 1666, and on the maternal side was related to Benjamin Franklin, whose mother was a Folger from Nantucket, Mass. In early life Miss Jessie Fowler attended a public school in New Hampshire, and she received a liberal education while abroad with her parents, traveling through France, Italy and the British Isles, finishing her studies in a private academy in Lincoln, England, the home of her ancestors. Inheriting from her parents a leaning toward the exact sciences, she took up the study of Anatomy and Physiology at the Medical College for Women in London, intending to follow her mother’s profession—Medicine. But upon her mother’s death, in 1879, she changed her plans and became identified with her father’s phrenological work in connection with his Phrenological Institute. She took complete charge of the Examination Department in the Summer of 1879 and 1881, upon her father’s return to the United States, and examined many persons of note. In 1884 she studied brain dissection at the London Medical College for Women, and in 1887 traveled through Australia where she lectured on Phrenology and Physical Culture in all the principal cities. She also conducted classes in these subjects at the State Schools of Melbourne, and through a special permit of the Victorial Board of Education was allowed to introduce her own system of gymnastics in the State Schools. Returning to London in 1889, she assumed editorial charge of the “Phrenological Magazine,” and organized weekly classes for the Fowler Phrenological Institute. She also started a Correspondence Course, and taught Phrenology to citizens of many countries through the mail. In 1896 she returned to the United States, with her father and sisters, for the purpose of uniting the English and American Institutes of Phrenology and the English and American Phrenological Magazines. The death of her father in 1896, Prof. Sizer in 1897, and Mrs. Wells in 1901 threw large responsibilities upon her in the continuation of the dissemination of Phrenology. She has been Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology since 1896, and became editor-in-chief of the “Phrenological Journal” in 1897. The American Institute of Phrenology was established in 1866, by special charter, and its students are gathered from all parts of the world. Such a multiplicity of duties and responsibilities would prove a tax on some women, but such is Miss Fowler’s enthusiasm that in the midst of all her activities she took up the study of Law, in the Woman’s Law Class of the New York University, where she was graduated in 1900, and followed this with a course in Psychology at Columbia University in the Summer of 1901. As a writer Miss Fowler was associated with her father in the compilation of a “Phrenological Dictionary,” in 1893, and is the author of “Handbook on Mental Science,” in 1896, which aims to link Phrenology with modern Psychology; “Life of Dr. Francois J. Gall,” 1896; “Intuition, or the Organ of Human-Nature,” 1897; “Brain Roofs and Porticoes,” 1909; “The Natural Language of the Faculties,” 1910; and “Personality in Business,” 1910; besides contributing a number of important articles to the leading journals and magazines. She has lectured in many of the leading cities of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, on the subjects of Phrenology, Vocational Guidance, Hygiene, etc. In 1898 she invented and introduced a five-part Plaster Bust, showing the brain divided into hemispheres and convolutions numbered according to phrenological designations, and in the following year she introduced to the educational world a new Phrenological Chart. She has been prominently connected in England with the Anthropological Institute, the British Association of Science, the Writers’ Club and the British Women’s Temperance Union, of which she was Honorary Secretary for nine years; and in America she has been affiliated with the Woman’s Press Club, the West End Woman’s Republic Club, the Portia Club, the Legislative League, the Mother’s Club, the Anti-Vice Association, the Orange Woman’s Club, the Woman’s Peace Circle of New York, and the New York Woman Suffrage Society, among others.


Dr. Fletcher is a splendid example of Naturopathy. His health wrecked as the result of medical and surgical mal-practice, he lay at the point of death for many weeks, and was saved by Nature’s simple methods at the “Yungborn,” Butler, N. J. From a condition of being an athlete, he lost hearing, seeing, and his skin peeled. He lay on the ground in a state of coma for six weeks, a helpless wreck. But such were the vivifying effects of air-power, sunshine, diet and water applications, that his recovery to health rapidly became complete. He afterward rebuilt his body so splendidly, that he attracted the attention of Bernard Macfadden and is the author of Physical Culture exercises. He is a member of the American Naturopathic Association, Section New York State Society of Naturopaths, and Secretary of the New York State Pecid Society. He saved dozens of lives by his skill at Far Rockaway Beach, where he conducts a Physical Culture Institute during the summer.
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<td>V. A.</td>
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<td>scrimm, E. D., Bunker Hill, Ind.</td>
<td>(D.C.)</td>
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<td>DUCKWORTH, J. A., 531 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, O. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>DUCLOS, WILLIAM, 1027 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
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<td>DUDNEY, M. W., 1729 W. Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>DUDNEY, MAUSEL, Jackson- ville, Ill.</td>
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<td>DUEK, M. E., Mineral Park Springs, Tenn.</td>
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<td>DUE-RINGER, H. E., East End 34th St., New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>DUESTERWALD, FRANK W., 1375 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>DUEY, E. J.,</td>
<td>416 Erie Bldg., Cleveland, O.</td>
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<td>DUEY, E. J., 406 Erie Bldg., Cleveland, O.</td>
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<td>DUES, Geo.</td>
<td>1003 Gaby Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.</td>
<td>(D.C.)</td>
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<td>DUES, Geo.</td>
<td>264 McKinley Ave., Salem, O.</td>
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<td>DUES, Geo.</td>
<td>2644 S. Market, Salt Fork, Ohio.</td>
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<td>DUES, Geo.</td>
<td>Raymond, Greenwood, Ark.</td>
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<td>DUES, Geo.</td>
<td>Ray O., Creighton, Nebr.</td>
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As a professor of physical education, he has adopted a fixed program of principles to ensure the best results. He has his pupils begin by assuming a correct attitude, an absolutely vertical pose. Then follow exercises of the arms, legs, exercises in creeping on hands and toes, exercises of the trunk, walking, climbing, running, balancing exercises, leaping, swimming, climbing ropes, throwing the medicine ball, boxing and wrestling, and jiu jitsu.

The movements that permit the flexibility of the spinal column are the most vital of all exercises, by reason of the freedom they allow of nervous influence in the spinal nerves that perforate the vertebrae to give life to the bodily organs. The forward flexion of the trunk is accompanied by a forward and downward flexion of the head. The lateral flexion of the trunk is accompanied by a lateral flexion of the head in harmony with that of the trunk. The backward bending of the trunk is accompanied with a backward flexion of the head. Finally, the rotation of the trunk is accompanied by a rotation of the head. Not only is nervous energy enhanced by such movements, but the circulation of the blood is more vigorous, and the whole system is more highly energized than by the most elaborate muscular exercises that ignore spinal movements.


Dr. Fritz is one of the all too few medical practitioners who recognize the Truths of Drugless Healing. Dr. Fritz has accomplished great things for the advancement of Drugless Healing in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He has always come to the front with funds and personal effort when required. Dr. Fritz’s testimony was a factor in winning the Brinkler case. Dr. Fritz severed his connections with the medical colleges and societies.
FROUDE, CHAS. C., B. Sc., D. C., N. D.
Author of "Simplified and Practical Dietetics," Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Kingston, N. Y.

Dr. Chas. C. Froude is a graduate of a western college; received his D. C. degree from the Universal Chiropractic College, N. D. degree from the American School of Naturopathy, and has taken special work in other schools. Dr. Froude is rapidly coming into prominence as a food specialist. His work, "Simplified and Practical Dietetics," already in its third edition has had an enormous sale in this as well as foreign countries.

Doctors, societies, and associations are ordering as many as 500 at a time for distribution, because it handles the subject of diet in a practical manner; is free from technical terms; and presents to the lay and professional reader of the simplicity of food combinations. Menus are outlined and foods are classified. Leading food authorities have been loud in their praise of this work, regarding it as one of the very best published. Dr. Froude is a practical man; is enthusiastic in his work; has a charming personality, and inspires confidence at once in those who meet him. He is a member of the firm of Froude & Mac Kinnon.

GERSCHANEK, SINA1, A. B., A. M., D.C.

S. Gerschaneck, A. M., is a graduate of the College of the City of New York with the degree of A. B.; a graduate of Columbia University with the degree of A. M.; in addition, he attended for one year the New York Law School; he was the founder and principal of Harlem Preparatory School from 1902 to 1912. Since 1912 he has been a member of the staff of the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue. His studies and career have given him a marked reputation in New York City in both the professional and administrative fields. His personal labors embrace a number of fields as indicated in the following: He has been a teacher of modern and classic languages; of psychology, mathematics; and methods of teaching. For a number of years he has been a director of the Political Educational League; and associations of clubs of young men to study the theory and practice of Municipal Government. For a period of time he was chief editor and business advisor of the Highland Film Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio; for a number of years he has been associated with Dr. Anton Deininger of the New York School of Chiropractic as his general secretary and registrar and as professor of Physiology, Biology, and Physiological Psychology. For years he has guided thousands of people through the Art Collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the collection of the Museum of Natural History. In the early part of the year 1916 he was elected as the Executive Secretary of the National Chiropractic League. In connection with the said League he has been empowered to carry out all its plans and devise means and methods for the expansion of Chiropractic and the spread of the Gospel of Chiropractic among the laity. He is a member of many social and historical societies of the City of New York.

GRAMBOW, DR. EMIL

Dr. Emil Grambow was born in Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1878. He exhibited symptoms of consumption at the age of 17, but by strenuous efforts to build up the physical culture, he subdued the ailment. This led him to study the philosophy of health and disease, and he determined to devote his life to the physical upbuilding of the human species. The first radical step in this worthy cause was his emigrating to America in 1893. He settled in Hempstead, New York, where he first of all founded the Turnverein of the Eastern Department, as a measure of bodily upbuilding. He next founded the Physical Culture Association for the investigation of body and mind-building, and the prevention and cure of disease by natural methods of life and drugless healing. His enthusiasm for physical culture led him further to become a director of St. George's Athletic Club, Hempstead. He also became a member of the Fire Department of Hempstead and Freeport. Having arrived at the belief that the treatment of disease with poisonous drugs was a survival of the Dark Ages, and that it is only by intelligent co-operation with the natural constructive healing forces on the part of both physician and patient that the cure of disease is really effected, he determined to become a Naturopath, and took a special two years' course in the American School of Naturopathy, also two years' practical work in the Chiropractic College of the Empire State Society, and the Palmer-Gregory special course. He is a graduate of the Eclectic and Old Physio-Medical College of New York in Osteopathy. He is an instructor in the American School of Naturopathy on Physical Culture, Medical and Corrective Gymnastics. He is also a Charter member of the American Naturopathic Association, of the New York State
Society of Naturopaths, the Empire State Society of Chiropractors, and the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Grambow is a physician of forceful practice, and has been eminently successful in the prevention and cure of disease. He has never had any trouble with the allopaths, for they recognize the great merit of his work, and are conscious of the fact that he is proving his knowledge by his splendid results in healing the sick. As a physical culture expert, he gives many public lectures and demonstrates on the platform his able views on natural therapeutics.

GREENEWALD, PROF. V., M. T.

Professor V. Greenewald, of Jacksonville, Fla., adopted the profession of Natural Healing as the result of being himself cured of nervous prostration, the result of severe business troubles—by that method. Being unable to obtain a cure under the ministrations of several allopaths employed for that purpose, he, after a trial of five years under their care, resolved to visit various sanitarians to learn the methods of treatment therein employed while endeavoring to obtain for himself a lasting cure. Learning the rationale of the Kneipp hydropathic treatments, he afterwards studied physical and mental health culture as a student of the American School of Mechano-Therapy and other schools of Natural Healing of which he is a graduate. He is conducting a sanitarium of dungeonless healing which he has established at Jacksonville, Fla., and is giving lessons in Physical and Mental Health Culture to students of the Nature Cure as a special department.

GREENSMAK, HERMAN, N. D., NATUROPATHIC RECREATION HOME, 20 So. Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Emigrated June 1905, practised Naturopathy, chiefly Nature Cure, Hydrotherapy, Heliotherapy, Diet, Mechano-Therapy, Massage, Electrophathy, Swedish Movements, Magnetotherapy, Physical Culture, Natural Living; when necessary, Osteopathy, Chiropractic. Active 10 years, office practice. His record shows up to date 1667 cases cured, 19 improved, 18 discontinued, 1 died, 1 not yet decided.

These cases include all kinds of diseases and ailments, also the so-called incurable ones and 150 confinements. This Naturopathic Recreation Home at Atlantic City, N. J., is the Mecca of the sick from all parts of the United States.

HARLEY, GEORGE E., A. M., M. D., D. O., D. C., N. D.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1870. Educated in Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., Pioneer American Naturopath, 1900. Naturopath Research Camp on the banks of the Picturesque Ballston Lake, near Saratoga, experimenting with Earth, Sun-light, Air, Food, etc., in the natural open air with tents for housing during very bad weather. All patients attending are alive and healthy. Secretary for three years of the Physical Culture Association of America. Favorite exercises; Wrestling and Swimming, expert at both. Secretary of New Jersey College of Chiropractic. Secretary Special Post-graduate Class 1916-17, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Member Versalian Anatomical Society at The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Office in Hoboken for past six years, now at 189 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.


Dr. Joseph A. Hoegen was born in Germany in 1871. He has been a practitioner in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, for over 23 years. He has been assistant in the Hydropathic Department of the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, for three years; is at present professor in Masso- and Hydrotherapy in the Vetus Academy (O. P. M. College) and Eclectic Osteopathic Institute, was for two years instructor in anatomy and physiology in the "Empire School of Chiropractic," Editor of the Hydrotherapy Department of "Herald of Health," and also writes for many other journals. Delivered many lectures, especially in the New England states, where he is connected with several Naturopathic societies. Graduate of the Eclectic Osteopathic Institute, Old Physio-Medico College, the American School of Naturopathy, the Palmer-Gregory Chiropractic College, of the Empire School of Chiropractic, and the American College of Mechano-Therapy. Member of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Osteopathic Practitioners, honorary member of the American Naturopathic Association, member of New Jersey and Connecticut Naturopathic Associations.

IRVING, JAMES MONTGOMERY, P. T.

Dr. James Montgomery Irving traces his ancestors back to the old Montgomery and Irving families of early American his-
EMOTO, J. P., Van Eps Block, Sioux Falls, S. D. (D.O.)
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ENGELBERTSON, MRS. AGNES, 6423 S. Mackinaw St., Chicago, Ill. (M.A.)
ENGLISH, MRS. H. C., 20 S State St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)
ENGLAND, ARCHIE, Salida, Colo. (D.C.)
ENGLE, EDWARD, 483 Hamburger Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. (D.C.)
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ENOS, J. W., Jesseville, Ill. (M.D.)
ENSCH, LEON, New Rock- ford, N. D. (D.C.)
ENSLOW, N. G., How- arden, Ia. (D.C.)
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ERVIN, R. J., Northern Crown Bk Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. (D.C.)
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T. Thomas, 1341 S. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (D.M.T.)
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EVANS, 333 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, III. (D.O.)

F

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FAIRWEATHER, W. E., Deadwood, S. Dak. (N.D.)
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David Lee, Adair, Ia. (D.O.)
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Marshall O., Middleburg, Ark. (D.O.)
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Oscar, Middleburg, Ark. (D.C.)
W. Samuel, 211 Wallace Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. (ND)
Wm., 280 S. Smith St, Win- nipeg, Manitoba, Canada. (D.C.)
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A. W., Latrobe, Pa. (D.C.)
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Mary, Matthews, Morgan Bldg., Clinton, Ind. (D.O.)
EWING, J. H., Forest, O. (D.M.T.)
EYNN, JOHN, 308 Market St., Steubenville, O. (D.C.)
John, Market Square, Steub- enville, O. (D.C.)
EYNN, JOHN, Market Sq., Steubenville, O. (D.C.)
Dr. James Montgomery Irving

Naturopathic Biographical Notes

KANTHARIAKER, MAHADEV B., N. D.

The vast empire of India is not wholly inhabited by a race of metaphysicians who are mere transcendentalists, who sit in silent contemplation, or actively speculate on the problems of time and eternity, the why and the wherefore of human life, or who pose in adoration of their ten thousand gods. No, the leaven of western thought is working mightily in the vast population of Hindostan, being injected into the slumbering masses by the printing press, the railway, the steamship and other engines of progress, so that the most progressive idea that are the irresistible monitors of physical and mental well-being, are moulding the thought and lives of the races of that realm as they have never been moulded before. Among its ranks of modern medical science, the young and enormously vital science of Naturopathy, that is, Natural Healing, a school of medicine that is rapidly supplanting the superstitions of the school of pills and poisons, one of its best known and most successful pioneers is Dr. Mahadev B. Kantahariaker, a doctor of Naturopathy of Ahmedabad. He is a professor of hydrotherapy, electro-therapy, mechanotherapy, massage, photopath, medical gymnastics, and of physical culture in general. The fact that he has thrown aside the allopathic school that merely treats the symptoms of disease, and has enthusiastically adopted the school of medical practice that removes the cause, that pulls disease out of the system by the roots, proves Dr. Kantahariaker a man of great energy of mind and a conscience that will not let him do otherwise than provide the best means of curing disease for his patients. He makes use of the most modern ideas and appliances to combat the ailments of humanity and his work is

tory, who came to America from England and Scotland when the greater part of our country was a struggling British Colony. One of his ancestors fell while opposing Wolf at Quebec, and another, General Richard Montgomery, "took San Francisco from the Spaniards." The doctor has had a University education and has written many courses of Physical Education for Colleges and other places of learning both in this country and abroad. Some years ago, in a spirit of adventure, he joined one of the famous British Guards Regiments of London, and while there, went through a strenuous course of Applied Physical Education, at the Royal Military Gymnasium at Aldershot, the most famous school of its kind in Great Britain—if not in the world—and won the first (and only) prize for general efficiency. Later, he was appointed by the Duke of Cambridge, Staff Director of Physical Education to the forces. Thousands of the famous Guards Brigade who were trained to physical perfection by the doctor, were chosen for the "Great Eastern Soudan Campaign" (in which the late Lord Kitchener took part), and were accompanied by their director, who fought by their side from the Red Sea, through the Eastern Soudan Desert to Africa and, at the conclusion of hostilities, was decorated by Queen Victoria with a silver war medal and clasp, and by the Khedive of Egypt with a bronze star for distinguished service. Doctor Montgomery Irving was formerly Physical Director-in-Chief to the Honorable Artillery Company. Hosts College, Free Masons College, English Gymnastic Society, British Railways Institute, Y. M. C. A. (Headquarters London, England), Imperial Gymnasium for training Physical Directors, the public schools, Men's Guild of Physical Education, West Indies Council of Physical Education, West Indies, Military Staff Officers, Royal Yacht Club, Hospital for Deformities, etc. At present, he occupies the chair of Physiologic Therapeutics in the College of Osteotherapeutics and Vetus Academy (O. P. M. College), N. J., and is Director of the Montgomery Irving Institute of Physical Education, New York, and of our troops now in preparation for their journey, some day, abroad. The doctor has been twice around the world, visited most of the larger cities, and has had ample opportunities of studying the health question of the natives at first hand, and may be relied upon as a tireless student and sincere friend of the Drugless Profession.

Railways Institute, Y. M. C. A. (Headquarters London, England), Imperial Gymnasia...
highly successful and widely appreciated. No finer mission could be given to a man than to show to India the supreme value of removing the causes of disease by rational living and congenial treatments that render similarly superfluous the knife of the surgeon and the poison of the apothecary. Dr. Kanthariaker is nobly living up to the requirements of his self-appointed task.

KLAWITTER, WM. C., N. D.

Born in La Crosse, Wis., in 1890, he made La Crosse his home during his whole life. He took up the study of Naturopathy seven years ago and is a graduate from the American School of Naturopathy. He has been with Dr. Josef Riese from the time he took up Naturopathy. Very often the success of an Institution is not only due to the proprietor and to the initiative of the head of the Institution, but depends in a large measure on the assistants. Dr. Klawitter, who has been with Dr. Riese for so many years, is certainly a great asset to the La Crosse Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium, and his congenial cheerfulness, the personal magnetism with which he attracts and holds patients, have in a large measure contributed to the great reputation of that institute. Dr. Klawitter is an able and promising disciple and scholar of Dr. Riese, and no doubt will some day he promoted from the managership of the institute, and become his successor.

KRUGER, WM. F. H., Ph. G., Ph. D., N. D., D. O.

An ardent advocate and practitioner of Naturopathy since the year 1895. Some of his best writing for rational progressive medicine was published in "Am. Kniep-Blaetter," volumes 1896-1902. Member A. N. A. Section, New York State. When a practitioner like Dr. Krüger can unite theory with practice in so perfect a manner as he does, the most surprising curative results follow as a matter of course.

KURZ, ROBERT F., D. C., 36 High Street, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Kurz graduated at the Palmer School in 1914 and is a member of the Connecticut Chiropractic Association and the Delta Sigma Chi. He was born in Germany in 1892.

LATSON, DR. W. R. C.

The late Dr. Latson was the editor of Health Culture, a well-known journal of progressive medicine. He was not only an editor, but a Naturopath as well, and the author of several books on Natural healing. He conducted, for several years, an educational institution, teaching people how to live, and articles on this subject, from his pen, have appeared in the Naturopath and Herald of Health. He also conducted a hygienic institution on the West Side of New York City, but many of his big plans were in advance of the age, and his death cut short others that were assuredly practical. His devotion to the cause of progressive medicine will keep his memory green, and his name deserves to be engraved on tablets of granite to awaken the respect and imitation of future generations. The editor and Dr. Latson were personal friends, and the former must confess that from his association with this true apostle of medical light and liberty, he received an uplift that could only radiate from a spirit of health and humanity that is characteristic of all true advocates of physical education.

LOBAN, JOY M., D. C., Ph. C. By Dr. Russell H. Skeels, ex-President, International Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Joy M. Loban was born in 1887, and at the age of 20 was actively identified with Drugless healing, being a student at the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Dr. Palmer, dedicating a Chiropractic text in 1908, writes: "To one small, wiry, sincere and conscientious man, whose whole object is the uplifting of this philosophy, is this volume dedicated. He was more than a student under the author. He is more than an acquaintance or friend—he is a companion such as gives backbone to a philosophy as good as this. It is a case of the philosopher thoroughly absorbing the philosophy which met his ideals. His assistance to my research, his help to the author personally and professionally during the past year is considerably remembered. Appreciation in this substantial way is the least compliment that the author can give to Joy M. Loban, D. C., Ph. C." Dr. Loban's service to Drugless healing is limited strictly to the Chiropractic field. He is a graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, and of the Universal Chiropractic College, in both of which institutions he has been an instructor. In the former, he had charge of palpation and adjusting. He was the first teacher in
the Universal, planned its curriculum, and put it into operation, leaving two years later to practice in Atlanta, Ga. In 1913 he organized another school in Washington, but soon returned to the Universal Chiropractic College as instructor in anatomy, remaining till the present year, when he became dean at the Pittsburgh Chiropractic College. As a teacher, Dr. Loban is especially successful, having the ability to so correlate the work in its logical sequence that the more difficult points are easily grasped by the ordinary student. He possesses a highly analytical mind, and the happy faculty of expressing it logically. This, naturally, has led him into other fields than teaching. He is a lecturer of note, on subjects pertaining to Chiropractic, and his text-book, "Technic and Practice of Chiropractic" (The Loban Publishing Co., Pgh., Pa.), which has reached its third edition, is universally accepted as the only scientific work on the subject, and is used wherever Chiropractic is taught. In the effort to secure legislative recognition of Drugless methods of healing, Dr. Loban has been ever active, using his influence at all times for laws that provide for the licensing of practitioners of each of the various schools of healing, under separate examining boards. In this he is consistent, for he is a staunch advocate of complete separation of the different methods. In his private practice he employs only the purest Chiropractic, and in his classes, Chiropractic alone is taught. The vast majority of the Drugless healers differ from him in that they rarely confine their treatment to any one of the healing methods, but combine the treatment of several schools. Dr. Loban limits his teachings and practice to "pure and unadulterated" Chiropractic, and because of his consistent attitude toward "mixing," has won the admiration of the profession. Not only is he the leading technical writer of his profession, but is recognized as a talented writer of fiction. His shore stories are in demand, and have appeared in some of the more prominent monthlies. His style is the style of Irvin S. Cobb and Ring Lardner, and, like both, he is a baseball enthusiast. No one individual in the Chiropractic ranks, probably, has done as much constructive work for the profession and for Drugless healing as has Dr. Loban, although at no time has he permitted himself to be considered as the leader of the school of spinal adjustment. He works because his heart is in the work, and his satisfaction comes from the knowledge that he daily does his part to place Chiropractic on a firmer scientific basis, and not through self-aggrandizement or personal glory. The honors which his profession deems to be his due, come to him earned, but wholly unsought. He is one of the leading lights of the chiropractic profession and a member of the International Chiropractic Association.

LONG, I. W., N. D.

Dr. Long is a manufacturer and dealer in therapeutic appliances, publisher of books and charts relating to Naturopathy. His emporium at 101 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, is supplied with electric light cabinets (Burick's) and pandicators, sinusoidal apparatus, vibrators, therapeutic lamps, hand concussors and abdominal supporters, manufactured by himself. He carries books on every phase of Naturopathy, particularly Hydropathy, Chiropractic, Osteopathy, Nauphongy, Spondylotherapy, Neuropathy, Spinal Adjustment, Diagnostic Therapeutics, Zone Therapy, etc.

LUEPKE, JOHN F. G., M. D., S. D.

John F. G. Luepke, M. D., S. D., native of Germany, was born April 14th, 1863.

The foundation of his classical education was laid at a German gymnasium and high school, and finished at the University of Berlin. In this country, he attended the Eclectic Medical College of New York City and the Creighton University and Medical College at Omaha, Neb., received a license as physician and surgeon from N. Y. University in 1906, and is registered both in New York and New Jersey as such. At different periods, Dr. Luepke was connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic and Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, N. Y. City, the N. Y. Post Graduate Surgical Department and the Lying-in-Hospital of N. Y. City. During the time of his practice, he was examining physician for a German-American Veteran Soldiers' Society, and different fraternal organizations, as of the I. O. O. F. (Blücher and Wallenstein), the F. O. A. (Courts Humboldt and Sam H. Bailey), the Yorkingsemen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Branch 31, the Amt Freudenberger Verein, and many others.
He is still an active member of the New York Physicians' Association, the Society of Naturopathic Physicians, and the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, and holds a certificate of membership in the Society of Chiropractic Physicians of New Jersey. He also is Medical Adviser and Food Expert for the Tropon Works, N. Y. City. The Doctor is a strong adherent of Drugless Healing and Rational Dietetics, in which sense he successfully conducted the Naturopathic Sanitarium at Paterson, N. J., and the Therapeutic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was cleverly assisted by Mrs. Luepke, who, a former school-teacher, is a graduate of the N. Y. School of Massage and Maternity Hospital. Due to an accident in his laboratory, Dr. Luepke was obliged to lay down his practice for a while and is at present located at Welga, Ill.

**LUNTZ, HARRY, D. O., N. D., M. D.**

Dr. Harry Luntz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has perfected a health food combination which he calls Flaxolyn. It is the result of many years of study and experiment.

Dr. Luntz deserves great credit for producing from natural foods a real remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, constipation and gall stones. It is scientifically compounded from fruits, roots, herbs and flaxseed, and contains nothing harmful. It is a good food tonic and promotes tissue building.

Dr. Luntz is a Naturopath with a broad, liberal education and has achieved an enviable reputation as an osteopath in three States. He has been a close student of therapeutics for the past 25 years, having graduated successively from the American College of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Old Physio Medical College (Osteopathic and Post Graduate Departments), Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

**LYTLE, ALFRED Y., N. D.**

Dr. Lytle has been actively engaged for the past five years as a Naturopath, in Hartford, Conn. The fact that he is a progressive practitioner is an indication that after serious consideration, he decided to regard Nature and not superstition, as his authority in the noble art of healing sick humanity. He is not ambitious to be known simply as a pain-killer, but rather as a pain eradicator. His inquiring mind seeks to get at the root of things. He early discovered that of the two opposing schools of medicine, that of the Allopahs was a deteriorating treatment, adding an extra load to the efforts of Nature to cure disease, whereas Naturopathy was a sworn yoke-fellow with Nature, pulling at least an equal load and relieving Nature of half her efforts to restore natural functions to their normal state of well-being. The success that has naturally come to a dispenser of joy, hopefulness and health, by methods wholly at variance with the administration of filthy poisons, has created a deservedly successful business for Dr. Lytle. His reputation stands as high among his fellow practitioners as it does with the general public, and he is a member of the American Naturopathic Association.

**MACFADDEN, BERNARR, Author, Editor, and Physical Culturist.**

Bernarr Macfadden, who nineteen years ago founded the Physical Culture Magazine, may well be called "Father of Physical Culture" in America. He is especially entitled to this distinction in view of the fact that it has been largely through his work that physical culture principles have become popularly recognized as methods of treatment and cure, as well as of merely building bodily strength. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Macfadden, then a frail and
delicate youth, was threatened with consumption. It was in the family. He had lost one of his parents through this disease. Following the general and approved program of going from doctor to doctor and consuming medicines of all kinds and in large quantities, he found his condition steadily growing worse. The case seemed hopeless. Finally, in desperation, he threw away his medicines, avoided the doctors, and instead, entered a gymnasium, in the hope of building strength like that of the young men whom he saw there. His efforts were not disappointing. He gradually gained strength. With increasing strength came enthusiasm—an enthusiasm which has not left him to this day. He began to study subjects pertaining to food, hygiene, physical training and the needs of the body in general. In the course of a couple of years, he had become a superb example of vigorous, athletic manhood. A little later he took up professional wrestling. For years he was one of the best wrestlers, not only of the Middle West, but of America, winning many championship matches at his weight, 149 pounds, and holding his own successfully with many of the best wrestlers in the heavier classes. Indeed, he was never thrown even by the best heavyweight champions in his own preferred style of wrestling, the Graeco-Roman. Mr. Macfadden's studies were very early devoted to questions pertaining to diet and fasting. Although by no means an originator of the theory of fasting as a cure for disease, Mr. Macfadden has done more than anyone else in the world to bring this form of remedial treatment to the attention of the public, and to establish it with more or less popularity as a curative measure. Not long after the founding of the Physical Culture Magazine, Mr. Macfadden undertook a seven days' fast, and demonstrated his superb physical condition on the seventh day by some severe feats of strength. He used the magazine, "Physical Culture," as a medium through which to teach the many lessons of hydrotherapy, massage, exercise, diet, fasting, fresh air, and other forms of drugless treatment. He wrote many books of a practical, instructive character, aiming at the physical regeneration of his readers, and including the remarkable "Macfadden's Encyclopedia of Physical Culture," in five large, beautiful volumes, now in its fourth edition. More than nine million of his books have been sold. He has established and conducted various "health homes" and sanitariums, in which his methods of treatment have been used with phenomenal and practically unfailing success. Many years ago, he organized a training school for the preparation of physical directors, and established a college for the training of drugless practitioners. After conducting a large sanitarium at Battle Creek some years ago, he decided that Chicago, which is a more central point in the United States, was a better location. Mr. Macfadden established a large institution at 4200 Grand Boulevard, which he then called "The Healthatorium." Fifteen years ago, Mr. Macfadden established a chain of pure food restaurants for the benefit of those searching for strength-building foods, healthfully and properly prepared. These restaurants are now in successful operation; six being located in New York City, with branch restaurants in Philadelphia, Detroit and Toronto. Aside from his work both in England and America as author, editor, publisher and health director in his sanitariums, Mr. Macfadden has had a remarkable career as a business organizer. He has more recently organized and supervised the work of The Washed Air Cooling, Heating and Ventilating Co., Inc., and The Physical Culture Photo Plays Co., Inc., the latter engaged in the production of motion pictures dealing with physical culture subjects, both in a monthly "screen magazine" and in feature productions of from five to seven reels.

MAC KINNON, JOHN L., D. C.

Dr. John L. Mac Kinnon was graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, with honors. He is a man of exceptional per-
GAARD, CARL B., Fort Dodge, Ia. (D.C.)

GAARDT, A. J., Paris, Mo. (St.)

Harry, New London, Ia. (D.C.)

GARBLE, CLYDE A., 4545 E. 51st St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GARLON, Fonda M., 322 E. 51st St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

John A., Renig Bldg., Mayville City, Pa. (D.O.)

Roy J., 322 E. 51st St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GABLER, J. F., 234 E. 51st St., Oak Park, Ill. (D.C.)

GABRIEL, DR. EMMA, 1713 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa. (N.D.)

J. H., 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. (D.O.)

GACHENBACH, F. A., 125 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan. (M.D.)

GADBOIS, L. F., 422 E. 40th St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GADDOIS, LÉON T., 20 Diamond Lake St., Aren., Ill. (N.D.)

GADDIS, CYRUS J., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oakland, Cal. (D.O.)

GADSON, THOMAS H., 403 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo. (D.)

GAGE, FRED W., Goddard Bldg., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

H. W., 20 Durand Street, Ephrata, Pa. (D.C.)

Lyle Ellsworth, 6th Street, Hillburn, N. Y. (D.O.)

GAGE, S. F., 120 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (D.O.)

GALATAN, H. B., 152 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GALATIAN, H. B., 3700 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. (N.D.)

GALAVAN, JAMES E., 318 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. (Ch.)

GALBRAITH & GALBRAITH, 627 B athur St. Toronto, Ont., Can. (D.C.)


D. C., 1138 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)


Chas. A., Jr., 2501 S. Cleveland St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

FURGUSON, E. W., 115 York St., New Haven, Conn. (D.C.)

GALBRAITH, LOUIS, Oakland, Ill. (D.O.)


GALE, MINNIE, 2715 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. (D.C.)

GALEANEY, ELSIE B., 500 W. 4th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. (D.C.)

GALENA, STELLA, 211 Baird Bldg., Mansasfield, O. (Ch.)

GALES, A. A., Sank Center, Minn. (D.C.)

GALLACHER, DOLPHI HUNT, The Vendome Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GALLACHER, ERNEST, Charlestown, Ark. (D.C.)

Harry, 2401 Scott St., Little Rock, Ark. (D.O.)

Dr. Harry, 221 E. 8th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. (D.C.)

GALLAGHER & LITTLE, 401-2 Frisco Bldg., Joplin, Mo. (D.C.)

GALLAMORE, J. T., Pritchett Bldg., Fairbury, Nebr. (D.C.)

GALLAGH, HARVEY A., 2249 Bissell St., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GALLIVAN, C. L., Ivesdale, Ill. (D.O.)

GALOP, JOHN, Searles Bldg., Portland, Me. (D.O.)

GALEGE, EDWARD C., Odd Fellows' Bldg., Reno, Nev. (D.O.)

GAMBLE, GAMBLED, Gandy, Neb. (D.O.)

GAMBLE, GUSTAVUS A., McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. (D.C.)

Harry W., Missouri Valley, Ia. (D.O.)

Mary E., Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. (D.O.)

GANOUNG, FLOYD J., Olean, N. Y. (D.O.)

GANTS, S. L., 721 Broad St., Providence, R. I. (D.O.)


GARBRETH, CONRAD V., 5 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. (D.O.)

GARCIA, ALBERTO E., Los Angeles, Calif. (D.O.)

GARCIA, ALBERT E., Tecate, San Diego County, Cal. (N.D.)

GARDINER, WARREN L., Corning, Ia. (D.O.)

GARDNER, CHAS. A., 1587 E. 93rd St., Cleveland, O. (D.M.T.)

GARDNER, J. A., 565 Jackson St., Okland, Cal. (N.D.)

William, 702 W. 4th St., Sterling, Ill. (D.O.)


GARFINKEL, M. S., 1159 E. Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Opt.)

GARIVAN, J. W., Muskegon, Mich. (D.C.)

GARLINGHOUSE, A. J., 1343 S. Main St., Charlotte, Mich. (D.O.)

GARLOCK, 421 Bowen Ave., Chicago, Ill. (N.D.)

GARMAN, DENNIS, 1111 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich. (D.C.)
MATIJACA, ANTHONY, M. D., N. D., D. O.


Dr. Anthony Matijaca was born September 16th, 1889, in Trappano, Dalmatia (on the Adriatic). In 1906, he entered the Imperial High Gymnasium in Spalato, Dalmatia, where he obtained his high school education. From 1908 to 1915 he studied various branches of the healing art both in America and in Europe, and graduated in Medicine (M. D.), Osteopathy (D. O.), Chiropractic (D. C.), Naturopathy (N. D.), Ophthalmology (O. G.), etc. Having witnessed numerous remarkable results obtained with electro-medication in several London hospitals, in 1912 he devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of electro-medicine and electro-surgery. His first article on this subject appeared in the British Physio-Medical Journal (The Herb Doctor) in October 1913, and during the year 1916 he contributed valuable articles to every issue of the Herald of Health and Naturopath. Since November 1915, he is successfully practicing this science at 413 Cass Street, Joliet, Illinois, U. S. A.

MILDENBERGER, CHARLES, D. O., D. C., 68-70 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

As an osteopath and naturopath, doctor Charles Mildenberger, of room 305-7 Terminal Building, Hoboken, N. J., has always had a good name. From his very start in Brooklyn, using principally osteopathic and hydroopathic, as well as the so-called bio-chemical methods, he has been very successful. His convictions on progressive therapy were so strong that he did not shirk, but kept up his practice in spite of persecution, which at one time was carried on in Greater New York. The sleuths and spies of the Medical Trust also hunted him up, but he never wavered for a moment. He stuck to the work and finally triumphed in spite of opposition. He opened a branch in Hoboken, where he uses the very latest methods such as osteopathy, chiropractic, electricity, vibration, ultra violet rays, radio thermo-light, panchromatic, as well as internal medication by biopathy. He specializes in the following diseases: nervousness, neurasthenia, St. Vitus Dance, female ills of every description; heart, liver, kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, gout, etc. We take pleasure in introducing Dr. Mildenberg as at once a conservative and progressive practitioner. He holds a License as osteopath in New Jersey.

MUCKLEY, FERDINAND, A. N. V., 115 East 59th Street, New York City.

Dr. Muckley is a well-known naturopath, who has for many years specialized in introducing a natural mineral water known as "Aqua Nova Vita." The results obtained by him with this water in cases of cancer and high blood pressure, arterio-sclerosis and syphilis are quite remarkable. His methods are used by many doctors in the drugless field, and the water is also used in a good many institutions. It has the endorsement of some of the best doctors of all schools. Dr. Muckley is a member of the A. N. A. and a staunch supporter of all movements for progressive, rational medicine, its protection and the education of the public in the art of natural living.

MUNRO, W. D., N. D.,

Dr. Munro, of New Haven, Conn., is a successful practitioner of Drugless healing.

When he set out on his career, he weighed the respective powers and advantages of the two opposing schools of medicine, the official school that revels in the guess work of drugs and serums, and the more scientific and congenial school that makes use of simple natural forces; in a word, the claims of the medical reactionaries and those of the progressives, and he wisely adopted the progressive program. This.
indeed, is the proper solution of the medical question. Its practices and precepts, when faithfully observed, make for relief, cure, development, progress, and the attainment of abounding vitality.

NEAGLEY, ASIA L., N. D.

Dr. Neagley is president of the Pittsburgh Health League, which has espoused the cause of natural drugless treatment as the most efficient method of curing the ailments of mankind. The league has discovered that poisonous drugs are no remedies for disease, but only make things worse, and that to really cure disease, the progressive physician must apply the essentials of life, such as mind, air, light, heat, water, rest, exercise, diet and electricity, all congenital intensifications of the restorative powers of Nature, the only true physician. All this is in obedience to a mighty wave of spiritual impulse that is sweeping over humanity at present, by virtue of which mankind has conceived a loathing for poisonous drugs and filthy, animalized serums, vaccines and inoculations with which retrogressive medicine, soiled with custom and tradition, and smeared with the slime of the Dark Ages, is continually striving, in defiance of hygiene and sanitation, to corrupt and poison the bodies of its victims. But even within the ranks of the true healers are dissident voices loudly claiming all the virtues of the whole of Naturopathy for a part thereof. As an active organizer of Naturopathic associations, she now and then experiences a setback that is disconcerting. Having obtained 30 charter members for a local branch of the American Naturopathic Association in Pittsburgh, Dr. Neagley learned that the Pittsburgh College of Chiropractic instructed its students that they should not connect themselves with the Naturopaths, but that they should live and talk chiropractic only. "The West View League" and "Rose Health League No. 1 of Allegheny" are Dr. Neagley’s recent creations.

NESMITH, L. M., D. C., Ph. C., B. Sc.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. Nesmith, of Custer, Ohio, is a graduate of many schools of Naturopathy, but is not a practising physician. He is a lecturer and entertainer, and his wise counsel and cooperation with drugless practitioners make him a tower of strength in the cause of progressive medicine. He believes with all naturopaths that medical freedom is one of the greatest needs of the hour. Political freedom, religious freedom and medical freedom are the three most sacred rights of mankind. We have achieved political and religious freedom, but we suffer from deprivation of the right to choose our own physician by men who, unsuccessful in their professional venture, have abandoned us and pronounced us incurable. This seems to be something in the line of slavery that could only belong to the Dark Ages, but, in reality, such slavery exists here and now, and drugless practitioners who have responded to the call of a dying human creature, and have saved the life of such, are arrested and imprisoned, by virtue of laws created by the influence of the Medical Trust, which declares that a man proclaims himself a criminal by saving the life of a fellow creature! Dr. Nesmith, in championing the cause of medical freedom, is acting on strictly humanitarian and democratic American lines. His principles are based on justice and equity. Possessing a high moral character and a conscience both sensitive and strong in its adherence to duty, as well as a humanitarian spirit, he is equipped for his work as a reformer, which is to diagnose our sick civilization and point out where it is ailing, both here and there, and at the same time prescribe the remedy that will cure the disease.

PARKER, PROF. H. N. D., M. D., N. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, State of New York, in 1840. His father was an early student and practitioner of Thomson’s Botanic System of Herbal Medicine, which was the fore-
runner of Eclectic Medicine. During the Civil War, he enlisted in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and for two years served with his regiment in every engagement. He was honorably discharged in June, 1863. After every engagement he was detailed to assist the surgeons in the care of the wounded and sick. The knowledge he gained then, together with the information acquired while assisting his father, was of much value to him in his college course and later in life. He graduated in Eclectic Medicine in 1864, and began the practice of medicine in December of the same year. In 1867 he became acquainted with the Vacuum-Neuropathic (the nerves) treatment, and combining it with eclectic medical treatment, met with unusual success, which he soon discovered was entirely due to the strength of the Vacuum-Neuropathic treatment, the truth of which he was so convinced, that in 1876 he publicly, in Chicago, announced through the press and to his medical associates, that all diseased conditions, if taken in any reasonable time, could be cured (eliminated) without drugs, by the Vacuum-Neuropathic (treating the nerves) treatment and its accessories, namely, massage, Turkish baths and other means of promoting the circulation of the blood, aided by a liberal diet of appropriate foods that contained all the elements for building up the body, thus getting over the childhood, health and disease. While he prescribed a liberal diet, with directions to eat only when hungry, he also paid strict attention to deep breathing and cleansing the intestinal tract. For this purpose, Epsom salts are given in one ounce doses, in one pint of water, taken on an empty stomach and continued daily, or every other day, long enough to clean the system of the toxines, which result from, or are the cause of disease, such as fevers and eruptive ailments. Prof. Parker was the pioneer of Drugless healing in the United States. He was the first (in 1876) to publicly announce and advertise that diseased conditions could be eliminated by rational, natural methods without the use of dangerous and habit-forming drugs of mutilating (and worse than useless) operations. The principal incentive to these is that the victim's physician eventually receives one-half of the fee that is paid the operating surgeon. It is more often than otherwise that it is this one-half of the fee that makes the operation necessary. For corroborative proof, read the editorial in "Medical Council," published at Philadelphia, Pa., for July, 1914. The vacuum treatment restores blood circulation and by its masterly control of the circulation of the blood and essential fluids of the body to the diseased parts, operates effectively as a cure for locomotor ataxia, hardening of the arteries, heart disease, and all forms of paralysis, Bright's disease, epilepsy, rheumatism, asthma, insomnia, hardening and sclerosis of the spinal column and cord, arterio-sclerosis, vertigo, and the desperate ailments of the digestive, circulatory, respiratory and nervous system; neurasthenia, neuritis, nervous exhaustion and breakdown, curvature of the spine, and the chronic incurable (so-called) diseases for which the medical world has no remedy. The legislature of Illinois, in 1876, passed the Medical Practice Act, which prohibited the practice of medicine (except by licensed physicians), which, in the words of the act, included everything one could do to relieve human suffering. Dr. Parker could have qualified under two of the regulations, namely, diploma and ten years' practice, when threatened with prosecution and with being put out of business unless he registered. He refused to qualify and continued the practice without being molested, until about 1883, when prosecution commenced and continued at intervals until 1894, when they ceased, during which time he was prosecuted thirteen times, and in every instance he admitted that he was guilty of everything charged, but that he had not done wrong. He was charged with treating people in violation of the law, the prosecuting witnesses being former patients (not detectives who will perjure themselves), who testified that they were relieved and cured, after this medicine (so-called) had failed to do so. In defence he stated to the court and jury that his effort to relieve human suffering and restore to health persons who had been denied relief from every other source was not wrong, and that as criminal laws were enacted to punish people who have done wrong, and not right, and when they, the laws, prohibited one from doing right, the law was wrong, and it was the duty of the court, and more especially the jury, to take notice of the wrong, and convict the law by acquitting the defendant, which they did in every case; and prosecution thereafter ceased. He was the first person prosecuted under the law in Illinois and was always acquitted. Here he continued his extensive practice, often employing as many as four assistants, usually medical graduates. Always having a preference for Washington as a place to live, he moved there in 1903 and opened an office, where he practiced his method without molestation until 1913, when he was arrested at the behest of the medical men. After a trial lasting two days, the jury, after being out twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The Health Department, under the fraudulent advertising law, passed in May, 1916, attempted to interfere with his practice, but as his advertisements contain truthful statements only, they have so far abandoned their persecutions. Prof. Parker is an active member of various associations of Drugless physicians, and is an able advocate of Drugless therapy. Fourteen prose-
cutions have failed to destroy his usefulness to mankind. Thanks to the intelligence of the various juries before whom he defended himself, he was never found guilty of wrong-doing. His present address is Washington, D. C.

PATTREIOUEx, J. ALLEN, N. D.

J. Allen Pattreiouex, N. D. (pronounced Pat-re-o), was born at Manchester, England, of English parents. He was educated at the Manchester Central School and became the winner of a Science and Art Scholarship under the Manchester Board of Education. He is the holder of advanced certificates in the Government Department of Science and Art, London, on Physiology, Hygiene, Inorganic Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Mathematics, Light, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, etc. He is the holder of the Medallion of the St. John Ambulance Association. He has been trained and certificated in various branches of Naturopathy, of Electro-Therapeutics, Osteopathy, Hydrotherapy, Radiant Light, and Heat which he studied at the Oldham Hydro- and Electro-Therapeutic Establishment, Oldham, Lanc. He is also a Certified Licensee of the Dowsing Radiant Heat and Light Company, London. In addition to his private practice, he is now busily engaged in treating wounded soldiers from the Red Cross Hospital, on Naturopathic lines. Dr. Pattreiouex is interested in all kinds of Natural Therapy, especially in Food Reform, Dietetics and Chromotherapy. He is a member of the Vegetarian Society, editor of “First Lessons in Chromoscopy, the New Color Science,” and a member and English representative of the Universal Naturopathic Alliance.

PAYNE, A. V., D. C., M. D.

Chiropractor. Free consultation. Lady attendant. Address: Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th Street, New York. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRILLWITZ, A. VON, N. D.

Dr. Prillwitz began his public life as a lieutenant in the German army, but he resigned this career to settle in South America as a Naturopath. He was impressed with the virtues of such a method of healing, both in the case of himself and his wife, and began to teach the public the healthful theories promulgated by Priessnitz, Kuhne, Kneipp, Just, Bilz and Ehret, who boldly rejected the pernicious system of poisonous drugs, the only weapons of degenerate medicine. He is the founder in Marlin, Texas, of a State in which, unfortunately, the Drugless system of medicine is not yet recognized. But free America is no country for medical feudalism and slavery. The irresistible tendency of absolute power to abuse its authority is so well known that in time democratic authority will assert itself against the tyranny that enslaves progressive medicine, not only in Texas, but in too many other States of this republic. As a nation, America ought to rise above the degraded status of medical autocracy as it exists in most States of the Union, where Medical Trust ferocity flourishes. He has succeeded in building up a fine business by an accurate diagnosis and true appreciation of the cause of disease, and the application of the only remedial treatments that can restore his patients to health.

REILLY, HAROLD JOHN, Naturopath and Physical Culturist.

Dr. Reilly has been a devotee of Physical Culture and Athletics since he was sixteen years of age. He appreciated at an early age, what the Greeks discovered two thousand years ago, that exercise, rightly indulged in, is the foundation of bodily vigor and supreme vitality. He has a fixed opinion that modern men and women are rapidly degenerating for lack of such exercise, and he was determined that so far as he himself was concerned, and those of his friends whom he could influence, mankind would enjoy fine bodily development and perfect health. He has competed with zest in many athletic contests and possesses trophies for running, jumping, throwing weights and wrestling. He began the study of Naturopathy two years ago in Dr. Conrad’s School, the old Physio-Medical Academy. His studies were interrupted by being called to take part in the military expedition into Mexico, as a member of the New York State Militia. While in Mexico, he won the wrestling championship of this contingent for all comers, and otherwise occupied his time as a professional maseur with great success. On his return from Mexico he again took up the study of Physiological Therapeutics in the National Institute and graduated therefrom in May 1917. Dr. Reilly is at present athletic instructor, track captain and wrestling instructor of the Bronxdale Athletic Club, Bronx, New York. He is also an active member of the National Association of Osteopathic Practitioners. His private office is located at 1804 Mulliner Ave., Bronx, New York. He thinks that
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a combination of active massage work, with general physical culture training, is the best possible combination for physical development. He has no use for drug-medication which so far from curing disease is really its disseminator, for it is one of the chief causes of idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness and insanity.

RENCHER, GOTTLIEB JULIUS, N. D., D. C., D. O.

Dr. Rencher, of 68 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been practising Naturopathic methods for eight years. His methods include hydrotherapy, Swedish methods in massage and movements, chiropractic, electropathy and mechano-therapy. He is a graduate of the Yungborn School of Naturopathy, in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1906, and of the Naturopathic School of New York, in 1914. He has taken clinical courses both in Sweden and New York. He holds the degree of Chiropractor from the Palmer-Gregory College of Oklahoma, obtained in 1913. Dr. Rencher is a very intelligent and conscientious practitioner, professor of chiropractic at Dr. Conrad's College for chiropractic and osteo-therapy, and is doing splendid work in his chosen field of operation. He is Professor of Chiropractic at Dr. Conrad's College for Chiropractic Osteopathy. He is a member of the American Naturopathic Association, New York State Society of Naturopaths, Chiropractic League, etc.

RIEDMÜLLER, JACOB, N. D., D. O., D. C.

Dr. Riedmüller is one of the pioneers of Naturopathy in the United States. He was born in Germany, and when he had arrived at the age when he should decide what his life work should be, he was attracted to the medical profession whose aim is to strive to cure our suffering brethren of the ills of the flesh. But the idea of preventing disease seemed to be nobler still, and he resolved not to associate himself with that branch of the profession that simply waits until disease has overcome its victim, and then try to exorcise the demon with an attack of pills, poisons and inoculations, which may, and often do, kill the patient rather than drive away the ailment, but, instead, to treat the ailing by teaching and practicing according to the natural laws of health. He spent the years 1892 to 1895 at Woerishofen in studying under the great teacher, Father Kneipp himself, the Kneipp hydropathic cure, and subsequently studied Osteopathy and General Naturopathy, and on coming to the United States located at 117 E. 86th Street, New York. He also maintains an office at 637 Livingston Street, Elizabeth, N. J., since 1906 and holds a license as Osteopathic Physician in that state. In New York State he has a license as a chiropractict and is a member of the Pedic State Society. He is a charter member of the American Naturopathic Association, and is a graduate of class 1899 to 1902 of the American College of Naturopathy, and was a student and is a graduate of the Vetus Academia, Old Physiotherapy, Osteotherapeutics and Eclectic College of New York City, Class 1904 to 1907. A firm believer in the true and congenial remedies supplied by Nature, such as water in its various forms and applications, air, sunshine, diet, exercise, rest, and mental, or psychic forces, which are the very essentials of life, but which agencies are most frequently excluded from drug and serum-therapy, Dr. Riedmüller has transmitted his belief to his many patients with the result that he has built up a most successful practice, whose drug-eliminated treatments have produced some wonderful cures. He is a member of the A. N. A., International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, Osteo-Therapeutic Society, and the New York State Society of Naturopaths.

RIESE, JOSEPH, N. D., La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. Joseph Riese was born in Austria, Jan. 26th, 1852, and immigrated to the U. S. in 1864. He made his home in La Crosse. After many years of strenuous concert-work, his health failed him and he was obliged to give up his musical career. After spending a small fortune trying to get well, his thoughts went back to his native country, where at one time he had gathered much information and experience at a Nature-
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Cure Sanitarium near his old home. He bethought himself of the various treatments given there and applied these to himself. He was finally restored to health by long and persistent natural treatments, and from this time on became an ardent nature-cure follower. He devoted many years to the study of human ailments and their cure, and later on, graduated from the American School of Naturopathy. His natural ability and love for this work have made him an unusually successful Naturopath, with hundreds of wonderful cures to his credit all over the country. Dr. Joseph Riese is also a member of the American Naturopathic Association from its very inception and has acted as State representative for Wisconsin for the last 12 years. His institution is not only known in La Crosse, but throughout the Central States. He never advertised to any extent, but has always had more to do than he cared for; the patients he cured built up for him his reputation. As a citizen of La Crosse he is beloved and respected by everybody. Our opponents and the local servants of the Medical Trust had several times conspired against him, but his reputation and standing in the community as well as in the county were a little too much for them to come up against. He has triumphed gloriously for a period of many years without any interference, and he enjoys more than a license or protection. He is a man people would be willing to stand up and fight for at any time.

His patients and patrons are among the very best in the city of La Crosse, from the Mayor and officials down to the humblest citizens. They all know Dr. Riese, in fact he is one of the pioneers and early settlers of the city of La Crosse and saw two-thirds of the residents of that city come in. In Mrs. Dr. Riese, he has a very able and practical help. She superintends the household of the Institution and is also helpful in the ladies' department. No doubt, a good deal of the success and satisfaction the patients receive at this Institution is due to the home-like and cheerful atmosphere, which is always created by the presence of Mrs. Dr. Riese. The Editor of the Universal Naturopathic Directory considers Dr. Riese a pillar one can always depend on in Wisconsin.

RILEY, JOE SHELBY, M. S., D. M. T., D. P., D. O., D. C., Ph. C.
Lecturer, Teacher, and Developer, Dean of New England and Washington Schools of Chiropractic. Dr. Riley has been one of the busiest practitioners, teachers, and developers of the science in the country. A student of Medicine, Osteopathy, and all mechanical therapies, he found in Chiropractic the most potent factor to his liking, and while a genuine mixer of all good methods, he makes his greatest cures particularly in the line of Chiropractic, 1116 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C., she engages actively in the regular more Chiropractic adjustments than any other living man, and while this claim is open to dispute, no one can deny that he is the busiest man ever met from early morning until late at night, a continual stream of patients passing through his adjusting parlors under his care. His museum shows he has made or given more than a quarter million courses of treatments, aggregating more than two million actual Chiropractic thrusts. While being the busiest man in this way you could imagine, he has found time to do a great deal of teaching, lecturing, writing, and developing the science. Many of the best methods of spinal adjustment are due to his careful study and trial. Dr. Riley’s headquarters are now with the Washington School of Chiropractic, Washington, D. C., 1116 F Street, N. W., where every visiting Chiropractor receives a welcome hand.

RICKLI, ARNOLD, N. D., Founder of the Light and Air Cures (Atmospheric cure).
Dr. Rickli was one of the foremost exponents of natural living and healing. In 1848, he established at Veldes, Krain, Austria, the first institution for light and air cure or as it was called in Europe the “Atmospheric Cure.” In a limited way (rather very late) his ideas have been adopted by the medical profession in America for the cure of consump-
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tion. He was an ardent disciple of the vegetarian diet and exemplified the principles of natural living in his own life. This photograph shows him at the age of 97, when he was still active and healthy. He has since passed on but his work still lives as a testimonial of his untiring efforts. He was the founder and for over fifty years the President of the National Austrian Vegetarian Association.

ROESSELL, PAUL E., N. D.

Prof. Paul E. Roessell, of Miami, Fla., is a graduate of the American School of Naturopathy, Butler, N. J., and also of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich. He is a professor of hydropathy, diet, massage, chiropractic and osteopathy. He is in physique alert and muscular—a most intelligent practitioner, and is the very ideal of a mechanotherapist. Visiting New York in September, 1917, as a member of the 22nd Convention of the American Naturopathic Association, he has widened his knowledge of curative therapeutics to a high degree, and declares that the exchange of Naturopathic ideas with the Naturopathic leaders that he became personally acquainted with, has opened up wider vistas of usefulness in his profession, and he foresees, in consequence, a great increase of reputation and business connections. As a purveyor of health in Miami, he has for patients some of the finest people in the United States, who visit that genial health climate in the winter months.

RUEGG, PROF. JOHN J.

Professor Ruegg was one of those pioneers in progressive healing whose name deserves lasting remembrance. His theory was that the best way to treat disease was to treat the patient indirectly, by supplying him with vegetable foods that were grown in lava as a fertilizer, and not in the composts discharged by animals. He claims that lava is the best of all fertilizers, for it contains all of the sixteen elements required by the human body to maintain health. His theory is founded on that of Julius Hansel, physicist and agricultural reformer, who has written a book on the chemical virtues of lava. Professor Schuessler, who supports the view of cell satisfaction, advocates lava as a fertilizer also, and, following these, Professor Ruegg lectured to farmers on how to avoid the mistakes and failures of general farming. His motto was: "If you want to cure a patient or animal, treat the soil, and Mother Nature will transform the inorganic shape so the assimilative powers of the system will appropriate such elements. If the organism lacks salts, give it such salts in the form of nuts, vegetables, salads and fruits that possess such salts."

Professor Ruegg wrote two books on this subject. The work styled "Boll Weevil " (The Law of Nature and Mankind) ($1.00), and "The Secret of Health and Disease" ($50). In these works the author shows that the ravages of the boll weevil insect in the cotton plant are solely due to the acidity of the juices of the plant, for where the juices of the plant are alkaline, there are no boll weevils. The acidity of the cotton plant is due to the use of wrong animal fertilizers. The plant should be fed with lava fertilizer, which renders the plant alkaline, and, therefore, immune to the devastation of the boll weevil.

This story of the boll weevil is used to enforce the necessity of mineral salts in human foodstuffs, which are to be provided by a proper fertilizing of the soil in which they grow. Professor Ruegg established an American health farm at Clifton, N. J., where he carried on experiments on plants with various fertilizers, notably lava, imported direct from volcanoes. He also established a manufacturing plant for crushing rocks and manufacturing fertilizers, using a mixture of lava and swamp mud, saying that the Lord had provided food for the world by means of swamps and volcanoes and rocks. Professor Ruegg experimented at Yungbou, Butler, N. J., on
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the invitation of the editor. Peach and other trees were planted in finely ground lava fertilizer, with the result that the peaches that grew on such trees would keep three or four weeks, and were of a richer flavor than ordinary ones. Cows that were fed on lava fertilized grass gave a milk richer in organic chemical elements, and children fed on such milk were extremely healthy and good-natured. Professor Ruegg is now deceased, but his idea is a vital one, and will bear rich fruit in the future.

SCHAEFER, JOSEPH.

Mr. Joseph Schaefer, publisher and dealer in Catholic and Naturopathic books, of 23 Barclay Street, New York City, was one of the first friends Dr. Lust made on his arrival in the United States in November, 1892. For pure piety and uprightness, no one in the city of New York is more highly respected. Natural healing, especially Kneipp methods, is a subject that strongly appeals to his generous instincts. He believes that the law should not discriminate in favor of any school of medicine, but permit all schools to stand strictly on their merits. To legislate in favor of official medicine (as the law has done) works to the injury of all other schools and to the official school also. The regular practitioner does not have to rely on his skill for his success, but because he occupies a preferred position. He is coddled by the legislature to an extent that lowers his efficiency. He leans
against the artificial protection he possesses, and is inclined to depend on superstition rather than ability for a livelihood.

Mr. Schaefer

Mr. Schaefer is a philanthropist. As president of St. Raphael's Society and Leo Haus, a Catholic organization, he has brought comfort, cheer and protection into the lives of Catholic immigrants who need such attentions when first landing in a new world. Mr. Schaefer is also an honorary patron of the Kolping Association (Katholischer Gesellenverein), a society of Catholic mechanics, an organization devoted to the social, educational and spiritual betterment of the lives of its members. In the naturopathic world Mr. Schaefer is the agent of the late Father Kneipp's works on hydropathy, that are published by Joseph Koesel, of Kempten, Bavaria, and importer and manufacturer of Kneipp articles, such as herbs, teas, oils, powders, tinctures, remedies, health foods, malt coffee, whole wheat flour, apparatus, linens, and other Kneipp and Nature cure supplies.

SHEWALTER, CHESTER A., N. D.

Chester Albert Shewalter was born February 12, 1889, at Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas. When 12 years of age, his parents moved to Galena, Kansas.

There, after finishing public school, he engaged in the drug business, which he gave up after three years, because of the confining conditions. Leaving for California, he became connected with the United States Army Post Hospital Service at Presidio, San Francisco. While there, he received practical training in the art of Naturopathy, or the curative use of diet, manipulation, hydro and electro therapy and scientific exercise, and upon leaving the service, engaged in further study of the subject at Livermore, California. After a short period here, he took up work at the L. C. McLain Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo., where he was placed in charge of the Mechano-Therapeutic department, and at that time was the youngest member on the staff. Deciding to continue the study of Naturopathy, he took up the course at the American College of Mechano-Therapy, Chicago, Ill., and received his degree in 1912. After practicing in Cleveland, Ohio, for a year he left for Hot Springs, Arkansas, to gain further experience in the wonderful work. Practicing for three years in the Buckstaff bath house, on the government reservation, one of the best equipped bath houses in the world, he gained a wide experience, and then decided to return to Ohio and again take up private practice. Here he established offices in Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He was one of the charter members of the National Association of Drugless Physicians, and their first representative in Arkansas. After returning to Ohio, he resigned from this association and became a member of the stronger organization, the American Naturopathic Association.

Dr. Chester A. Shewalter
At the Chicago convention in 1916, held in Hotel Sherman, he was made electoral committee man, and suggested the re-election of Dr. Benedict Lust, our most honorable president, and four new honorary presidents. Returning to Ohio, he worked up enthusiasm amongst the Ohio men and held a convention at Hotel Portage, Akron, at which time the Ohio State Society of Naturopaths was formed. Dr. Shewalter being appointed secretary. He was also appointed chairman of the National Photo-Play Department and assistant chairman of the National Lyceum Bureau of the society, through which agencies it is hoped to make great advances in Naturopathic work. In 1914, Dr. Shewalter was appointed editor of the Mechno-Therapy Department of the Herald of Health. He is also contributing editor of the Practice Builder. Being chairman of the proposed Ohio State Youngborn College and Sanitarium, and also chairman of the membership committee of the Ohio State Society of Naturopaths, he hoped to still further enrich the cause of Natural healing. Dr. Shewalter, by reason of his great intelligence, his initiative and enthusiasm for physiotherapy, one of the foremost pillars of the new school of healing. He is a man with a conscience that is not satisfied until he has explored the ultimate facts of the particular department of Naturopathy that engages his attention. He does not pin his faith or practice to but one phase of the healing art. He believes that diet, exercise and natural therapeutics should go hand in hand, so that the patient may receive the fullest aid that Naturopathy can give. We have reasons to feel that the work of healing force has been extraordinarily successful, and from time to time has been made the subject of commendation in the press. A particular achievement lately recorded was the cure of a Mrs. W. S. Hassler, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, the city in which Dr. Shewalter is located. Mrs. Hassler had been confined to bed for four years, by reason of paralyzed limbs, and was a hopeless invalid when Dr. Shewalter took charge of the case. He cured her completely, the cure being regarded by the patient and her friends as nothing short of a miracle. We will allow Mrs. Hassler to tell the story in her own words: "I have been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for years," Mrs. Hassler says. "No medical help would benefit me. I changed doctors and changed medicines, trying everything that offered itself in the way of medicine, in the vain hope of getting on my feet. But my trouble got worse and worse until I was completely crippled and paralyzed from my hips downward. When I had practically given up all hopes of ever getting well again, I heard of Dr. Shewalter and wrote to him about Dr. C. A. Shewalter, who has a Naturopathic Institute here. I sent for him, hoping against hope that he might give me some relief. He came to see me and impressed me with his method of healing without any medicines and drugs by those means only that the laws of nature prescribe, such as Hydropathy, spinal massage and similar natural methods. I gave him a chance as he had inspired confidence in me, and I trusted him and his methods. And I shall ever bless his name, as long as I live. It was due to his presence in only that my condition began to improve. I left new life blood course through my deadened limbs and it was a wonderful sensation when the paralyzed muscles began to move as I wanted. Appetite increased, I grew stronger and finally decided to leave my bed. It did not take long when I began to move about. Now I am getting as strong as ever and feel happier than words can express. I cheerfully refer all sufferers to Dr. Shewalter." Dr. Shewalter is at present engaged, in conjunction with Dr. Allen of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in producing a movie film reproducing the cure of a child that has been stricken with infantile paralysis by the energetic agency of Nature Cure treatments. The film shows little Dorothy lying ill, tired, listless, pulse 94, temperature 103 degrees. Dr. Blake, Osteopath, Chiropractor, is called and reduces the temperature by manipulations. He pronounces the case one of infantile paralysis, and advises that she be taken at once to Dr. Allen, a well-known Naturopath of Eureka Springs, Ark., some thirty miles away. Dorothy is put into an auto that flies along the roads to Eureka Springs. A story is made at a hotel on the way for refreshments, but the owner refuses to allow Dorothy to be brought into the building, fearing contagion. Dorothy arrives at Dr. Allen’s, and is put to bed where she cannot move hand or foot. She is fed on whole wheat bread, raw milk, brown rice, rye-krisp, black figs, honey and prunes. An X-ray diagram of her spine is taken, and several subluxations are discovered. Traction on the particular with manipulations correct these. Exercise, diet and correct postures are pictured. The use of water, electricity, cupping, dry air, manipulation and spinal traction, exhibited. Plaster cast for straightening legs adjusted, proper feeding and constant care makes serum treatment unnecessary. Goats that yield goat milk are shown. Finally Dorothy is shown standing, cured, on the porch of her home amid other children. Her mother is sitting down in a happy mood. The main object of the exhibit is to show the superiority of Naturopathy in curing infantile paralysis. Dr. Shewalter must be credited with an investigating mind. His absolute faith when throwing his energies into new paths of action, is refreshing, and is invariably justified by the success that attends his efforts.
SCHLATHÖLTER, REV. LOUIS, Moberly, Mo.

A man of high character and standing, who has taken up the cause of Drugless Healing, Father Schlathöltler has written a book entitled "Hypnotism," which has been translated into the German language, and is considered as the real exposition of all that is good and bad in Hypnotism.

SCHULTZ, CARL, N. D., D. O., M. D., President and General Manager, Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium of California.

The story of how a man, single-handed, has fought and won out in converting the world to see the value of a great and humane idea, against tremendous odds, is always an inspiring story, and that is the story of the subject of our sketch, Carl Schultz, M. D., N. D., D. O., D. C., M. E. Bachelor of Law, etc., whose Institute of Healing is located at 1319 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Let us consider for a moment the forces that are responsible for the existence of so great a humanitarian and healer as Dr. Schultz. In Germany, for over half a century, The Nature Cure has enjoyed the greatest vogue. Everywhere in that country men and women are being physically regenerated by scientific treatments in Nature Cure establishments, with natural forces, instead of pills and potions, by water applied externally and internally, by air and sun baths, by breathing exercises, curative gymnastics, spinal manipulations, electricity, massage, mental suggestion, dietetics, etc. Physicians of the regular school are sending their patients, those that they cannot cure, to these sanatoria and they do not disdain, as is often done in the United States, to avail themselves of any curative method even if introduced by a "layman." The names of Kneipp, Just, Bilz, Kuhne, Hahn, Ehret, Ling, Brandt, Rikli, Hensel and Lahmann are household words in Europe. Born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1850, Dr. Schultz, after leaving High School, occupied various positions of trust, prior to making a study of medicine. He had the good fortune to study under Prof. N. von Ziemsen, the first physician and professor of a University to put Hydropathy on a scientific basis. He also studied chemistry and later Homeopathy, which was at that time in its infancy. Then hearing of the many cures of Schroth, Bilz and Kneipp, he studied Hydrotherapy, Massage and Electricity. These subjects were followed by the study of Chromotherapy, Orthopedic Surgery, and finally all the other branches of Naturopathy. After having had the misfortune of losing his wife and fortune in Germany, Dr. Schultz determined to settle in California and introduce so benign and efficacious a school of healing on the Pacific coast, which at the time of his arrival in 1885, was virgin territory as far as Naturopathy was concerned. He opened an establishment known as the Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium of California in Los Angeles, a beautiful city situated half way between the coast and the mountains in a latitude known to invalids and convalescents as the paradise of California, and here he met with immediate success. Dr. Schultz was one of the first Naturopaths who studied Osteopathy and Chiropractic, being of a very investigating nature and always hospitable to new ideas. But the representatives of official medicine, the State allopaths in particular, were not inclined to allow a Naturopath to invade their territory with new and strange theories and practices that cured patients, where their own nostrums had failed, and they immediately declared war on Dr. Schultz and such other Naturopaths throughout the State as had followed his example in establishing sanitariums for drugless healing. For over six years, he fought the allopaths almost single-handed at a cost of thousands of dollars. The Medical Trust had the finest attorneys at
its command, and had the authority and aid of the American Medical Association behind it. In order to better help himself and other similar practitioners against medical oppression, Dr. Schultz studied law at night for three years and gained the degree of Bachelor of Law, and is at present acting as counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States. But he says he is first of all a physician and only practices law when compelled to do so by the oppression of his fellow physicians. The crowning triumph of Dr. Schultz's life as naturopath and lawyer, was the passage of a bill at the instigation of himself and his associates that legalized the standing of Naturopathy in 1907, in the State of California, one of the triumphs of modern civilization. Nearly every Naturopath in California and many in Oregon and the State of Washington, are graduates of his institution. In 1901, he organized the Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California. He was for six years secretary, in which time he did all the legislative work, often working until late at night, after a hard day's work in his practice, treating as many as sixty patients in a day. He then became president, occupying this office for eight years, when he was again elected secretary, after he had positively declined to be a candidate for president. He is a hard and conscientious worker in everything he sets out to do. When asked once by a younger member of his staff how he could stand such hard work and long hours, his answer was, "Young man, make your work a pleasure." He celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday last December, and looks like a man of forty-five, and still does the work of a young man. Honors have fallen thick upon Dr. Schultz. He is an Honorary President and life member of the National Association of Naturopaths of America; a member of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of America; is a member of the Los Angeles Bar, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and a member of the National Geographical Society (U. S. A.). He has served for three years on the Board of Examiners of the Naturopathic Physicians of California. Dr. Schultz is the uncompromising champion of medical freedom, of the right of the patient to select the physician of his own medical belief, and of the legal recognition of all approved drugless healing methods.

SONNTAG, ALFRED G., N.-D.

Dr. Alfred G. Sonntag, who conducts a hospital and sanitarium in Fowler, Kansas, where a fine climate prevails, has gained an enviable reputation as a physician who cures by drugless methods, which alone can abolish disease from the human system. He makes a specialty of employing a combination of the central truths of cura-
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Jas. M., Jr., 986 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J. (D.C.)


HOURSCH, MATHIEL, Coral, Mich. (D.C.)
story of their cures from the most distressing complaints. Cases of stomach and liver trouble, rheumatism, heart trouble, appendicitis, nervous breakdown, consumption, paralysis, night sweats, lumbago, etc., that ordinary physicians could not cure, have been completely cured by Dr. Sonntag's treatments. His cures advertise themselves, and for this reason his business in healing is in a very flourishing condition. We print portraits of Dr. Sonntag and his amiable wife, who is a most valuable assistant to her husband, in conducting the sanitarium, of which we herewith give an illustration.

SUMMERBELL, A. E. P., N. D.

Dr. Summerbell, of North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, is an active, highly-educated Naturopath — the best that Australia has produced. He is carrying the banner of medical progress along natural methods, as opposed to the medical superstition of the regular school, and is doing a large business with the former victims of the medicos, who, by their irrational drug treatment, have simply depleted the vital forces of their patients without effecting cures. We look to Australia to inaugurate legislation that will make poisoning the sick with drugs a penal offense. Dr. Summerbell advocates replacing drug-poisons with simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, plenty of fresh air and exercise, with such other treatments as simply intensify Nature's processes of cure. As a professor of natural therapeutics, he is an invaluable citizen, worthy of higher prestige in the healing art than any of his opponents who are devoted to drug therapy. The only reason on earth why sick people go to drugging doctors to get cured, is because the mind of the average man feels it must be supported by something outside itself, by superstition, by custom, by leaning against the corpses of its predecessors, or the fact that a given institution, or method of healing, is sanctified by history, even though it is a curse to humanity. When the average man takes sick, he goes to a drug doctor to be treated because his father and grandfather did the same. He opens his mouth and shuts his eyes at the word of command, and swallows the poisonous stuff, and pays his good money for something that has neither science nor common sense to commend it. The ministry of healing, as far as Dr. Summerbell can command it, is antipodeal in the Antipodes to that which has formerly prevailed, the unspeakable horrors of drug medication.

STADEN, LUDWIG, N. D.

A pioneer of Naturopathy in America, educated along the lines of Natural Healing in Europe. Dr. Staden came to this country in the early nineties, and established a Nature Cure Institute in Brooklyn. He constructed one of the first electric-light bath cabinets in America. He has done much toward the advancement of naturopathy in New York and has suffered his share of medical persecution. However his Institute is still in operation and welcomes all the sincere seekers after health. For several years he served as department editor of the Free Adviser Section of the Amerikanische Kneipp-Blätter (1896-1901). Der Naturopath (1902-1914) and Der Hausdoktor (1915-
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1918). He was one of the Charter Members that constituted the first Society for Drugless Physicians in America in 1896.

SIMPSON, ROSALIE M., D. C., Secretary and Treasurer Washington School of Chiropractic.

Dr. Simpson became convinced only a few years ago that Chiropractic was a great means in restoring health in her own case, and she witnessed and gave it to others as well, and while not in the field as long as the older practitioners, she has nevertheless become thoroughly proficient in spinal adjustment. While holding the official position noted above in the Washington School of Chiropractic, she engages actively in the regular work and practice of the institution, where many patients pass regularly under her care. She is more inspiring and faithful in the work, and has the rare power of imparting her knowledge and faith to others, and her patients speak of her in terms of highest praise.

TUCKER, FRANK L., D. C.

Frank L. Tucker, D. C., is a prominent member of the faculty of the New York School of Chiropractic with which he has been associated for quite a period. He conducts the special course in First Aid to the Injured, which attracts immense classes to his recitation periods. He is treasurer of the National Chiropractic League, the strongest organization of Chiropractors of the country. He is a well-known
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I
Scout Master of the Boy Scouts of West New York, N. J., and conducts a vast number of the boys of West New York in their tours and studies of nature and First Aid to the Injured. He is also a member of the staff of the Chiropractic Sanitarium of West New York, N. J., and in charge of the Clinic attached to it.

TUNISON, EMORY HOWARD, N. D., D. C.

For the past twelve years, Doctor E. Howard Tunison has been a student and investigator of the great truths of Drugless Healing. Starting at first with the study of diet, upon which he is an authority, he has in turn reviewed, one by one, each of the other branches of this healing science, until now he is a thoroughbred Naturopath. Each year that has passed, has served to convince Doctor Tunison of the increasing importance of the principles of Natural Healing, and the utter uselessness of drug and serum remedies. He is of the unalterable opinion that nothing under the sun but Naturopathy can free suffering humanity from its diseases. Doctor Tunison spent two years studying Medicine at Columbia University; studied under Doctor Charles E. Page, of Boston, America's only living pioneer healer; studied at the New York School of Naturopathy and Chiropractic; and is completing a course in Advanced Therapeutics at the New York School of Physiologic Therapeutics. Doctor Tunison is at present lecturing on Dietetics at the New York School of Chiropractic, and at the New York School of Massage and Physiologic Therapeutics.

UEZ, GUSTAV, N. D.

Dr. Gustav Uez was born in 1877, and graduated from the American School of Naturopathy. Class 1903. He first, for two years, was assistant in Dr. Benedict Lust's Naturopathic Hospital, New York City, and afterwards in the "Yungborn," Butler, N. J. Afterwards, he purchased the Kneipp Nature Cure Institute of Dr. Pfau at 506 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., where he is still located, practicing all branches of Naturopathy, his treatments including steam baths, dry baths, dry hot air baths, loh tanin baths, electric baths, Kneipp water cure, massage, Swedish movements, chiropractic, physical culture, and the diet cure. Dr. Uez is a strong, well-built personality, and is inspiring to his patients. His personality and work are so well known, that local priests have referred to him in commendatory terms from the pulpit in their churches. Dr. Uez is a member of the National American Naturopathic Association, and also of the New Jersey State Society of Naturopaths.

WAGNER, OTTO, N. D.

A lecturer and organizer, Dr. Wagner has done more than any other individual to establish Natural Healing in Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, where he organized more than one thousand Nature Cure societies. It might be said that Dr. Wagner is the one reason why Nature Cure has not suffered from medical persecution in middle Europe. For a number of years, Dr. Wagner conducted the Bilz Institute at Dresden, Radebeul, Oberwald at St. Gall, Switzerland, and Teutoburgerwald Institute in Westphalia, and is at present operating a large Nature Cure Sanitarium in Chiemsee, Bavaria.

WELTMER, SIDNEY, D. S. T.

Prof. Weltmer is today the foremost apostle of mental healing. He is the founder of the Weltmer Institute of Suggesto-Therapy, at Nevada, Mo., that has an international reputation. Outside of the works by the late Helen Wilmans Post, Mental Heal-
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school, and nearly all cases are cured without the use of drugs or surgery.

WILBER, C. H., N. D.

Dr. Wilber, of Ansonia, Conn., is one of those reliable practitioners of the natural method of healing whose first care is to base his treatments on a thoroughly scientific diagnosis. He then arranges a carefully planned program of treatment to meet the requirements of the individual case. His patients are drawn from that large class of sufferers whom ordinary methods of treatment fail to cure. He treats successfully cases of asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuritis, neurasthenia, insomnia, nervous debility, melancholia, paralysis and cognate ailments. All his treatments and teachings are in harmony with the principles of Naturopathy, and more patients are cured by such a method than by any other known system of cure. He is a member of the National A. N. A., and the Connecticut State Society of Naturopathy.

WILSON, REESE G., M. T., D. C., D. O.

Dr. Reese G. Wilson, mechano-therapist, chiropractor and osteopath, of Darlington, S. C., is a graduate of the American College of Mechano-Therapy. He makes a specialty of the vibratory methods of Na-
Naturopathy such as are produced by chiropractic, osteopathic and mechanotherapeutic treatments. With these, he combines a special dietary as indicated in individual cases, and has had great success by these methods in restoring ailing systems to normal conditions. He fills a place of great responsibility with an honesty of purpose, a fidelity to the principles he advocates and happy results from his manipulations that have won for him a great reputation among his own people as a healer of the highest rank in the Naturopathic profession.

YOUNG, M. G., N. D., Phytotherapist.

The late Professor Young was the pioneer Naturopath of the Pacific Northwest, and his place of business was in Seattle, Wash. He was a young man of great promise in his profession, for the readers of the Herald of Health and Naturopathy will remember his very lucid articles on the diagnosis and treatment of a cold that appeared in the January, 1916, and February, 1916, issues of that magazine. The remedies he prescribed being herbs, reminded us that he made a specialty of Phytotherapy, or the herb cure, for botanical remedies for disease was a cardinal belief with this phytotherapist. Prof. Young built an airy bungalow on the grounds surrounding his home, with a view of teaching by example the benefits of sleeping in fresh air. The house was built of wood with a large porch in front and an outside chimney of concrete. He would range the woods in the vicinity of his home for botanical specimens, which he greatly prized.

His bungalow was also his herbarium. Shortly before he died, in 1917, he established the Northwestern "Yungborn" on the Pacific Coast.

Address by Elmer Lee,
Editor of HEALTH CULTURE,
Delivered at
21st Annual Convention of A. N. A.

No applause and no guns; no band, no musicians; time is too precious. The world is at war, medically, savagely, mentally, physically and economically.

I am an old doctor of the Old School, in good standing with medical society; an old member of the Medical Society; seven times an officer in the Medical Association. I have more friends among my old sect than I have among your sect; but we are not true to human nature if we restrict our associates to any limited sect. We are only growing in fullness and usefulness in our individual lives as well as helping other lives when we mingle. No group of human beings is too humble, too vicious, too low, that I will not go among them and learn from them as well as try to benefit by teaching them.

I did not learn to be a drugless physician through your society or by commingling with anyone of you. I learned it accidentally a long time ago; more than 25 years ago. I exhausted, as far as I had knowledge and strength to exhaust, the capabilities of the medical world. I would as leave send a patient to a liquor store as to a drug store. I have not used drugs for 20 years. There is no need. It is better not to use them. If you do not wish to practice shamms, you have no need then to resort to drugs. We have only need to resort to what is natural; to what is universal, applicable and suitable for human texture and human lives, and if we wisely apply that which Nature has supplied us in abundance, we have all we need in order to cure. Some people will die. Some will go to the mad house; some will go to war, but we all have the requirements at first hand if we have the intelligence to realize it.

I walked through Central Park today; I sat on the ground; I stretched out on the ground with my eyes to the sky, and one thought came to my mind which I thought I would repeat to you. If you will go and lay yourself in the right spirit, humbly, sprawled out on the great mother earth, and think, you can devise all the therapeutic schemes that are necessary. You do not have to go to Europe to learn phototherapy, electrotherapy, etc. Lay yourself on the ground, close your eyes, and think, then open them and look at the sky, and if you have any power of origination; if you have not lost your individuality, Nature will teach you. Nature will teach you in her abundance and in her own way the essential treatment of yourself, and when
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you know how to treat yourself, you will be worth something to others. We know more by our own suffering than by our teachers. We all have plenty of opportunity to learn how to heal because we all have physical ailments in the course of our lives.

I am here also because I am in sympathy with all persons who are trying to benefit themselves physically and mentally, and also those who are trying to benefit others. I am teaching and printing in the magazine, Health Culture, of which I am the editor, all that I can get that is constructive. The magazine is not essentially in the interest of any set or any propaganda. It is not a fighting magazine; it is a magazine of construction—not opposition. At the same time, it is a magazine of mild protest against all that is wrong in human society. It is a protest against institutions such as the Rockefeller Institute of Research; it is against all vivisection in the world; it is a protest against all kinds of vaccination. I have not seen any human being, not one person, who was benefited by vivisection or vaccination. I have seen those who were harmed by vaccination.

I was a doctor with the War Department during the Spanish war. There were more doctors than were required. I had opportunities to see the workings of the medical departments of the United States Government. I cannot comment, I cannot praise, I do not even wish to criticize what I saw. It was not very creditable either to intelligence or method.

I do not think we need to boast of our own intelligence. I have long since past the boastful age and period. When you get to that point you will be better doctors yourselves. It is a great comfort to patients to tell them frankly that you are human like themselves, and we must trust to great Nature, and great Nature is our source of strength. The light and sun is the great healing influence, and there is no substitute for it and no medicine.

We must prove ourselves. If we do not prove ourselves, why should we ask to be justified in the world of endeavor to help others? It takes a long time to prove ourselves. It takes a long time to master the medical system. We are so badly taught; we are so misinformed, and the reason is, we try to teach too much and we try to learn too much. We have too many kinds of systems, and consequently we have too much diversion of opinion. We are not frank and honest and wholesome to each other. We are jealous of each other. All medical men stand aloof from each other. We pretend we are frank, but we are not frank to each other because we are competitors. Can we overcome that and relieve ourselves of being competitors? You want popularity, you want precedence, you want recognition, and you think you are going to get it. If you can produce votes that will induce politicians to give you a fair hearing and a just consideration, you will get it. Dr. Benedict Lust is a practical exhibition of the broad spirit that is among you. He sees the necessity for practical work. A good many of you reside in New York or in the neighborhood of New York. Do you realize that in a short time you will have a new administration? Do you realize that in the present administration you have no hope; your only hope is in a new administration, and your only hope in a new administration is to make friends with the new candidates that are to be elected. I am in favor of voting for a new mayor for this city. You have no chance of being favorably considered by the present Department of Health of New York, because they are determined, as you may be, that they will not allow you to take their places and wield the power over your city, even to a small degree. You will have to be on your guard, because they will not allow you any consideration. I would like to see a change in the methods of our departments of Health in all cities, and you cannot get them unless you become friends of the political leaders. They are
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Naturopathic Biographical Notes

approachable and common like the rest of us; you only have to go with them and associate with them, and become familiar with them to have their influence. You cannot hope to get anywhere by presentation of facts to a disinterested audience of politicians, even if your facts are wholesome or true. It is how much power you have behind you.

I read in the paper about two young surgeons, friends of mine, who had given $1,500,000 to the State of Minnesota to be used by the State to preserve the Mayo Society of Aggressive Surgery. That is another power that prevents you from getting recognition publicly under our laws, and these conditions of endowment are going on all the time, until there are millions of dollars behind the present medical world; so if you expect to make any progress you must make friends with your politicians. It is not difficult and does not take money, it only takes a friendly attitude to beget a friendly attitude in the politicians; become interested, show yourselves often enough so they will recognize you, and use your influence among those that you know to secure votes for them.

The New York Department of Health spends three million dollars per year. That is a good deal more power than you can ever hope to get, and they are asking every year for more. It goes up about half a million every year. Were I the Health Commissioner of the City of New York, I would be content were the city to allow me three or five hundred thousand dollars, and everyone of you in this audience would have a just and fair and continuously fair hearing—a thing which you have never had. Every citizen is entitled to representation in a government of democracy. We say this is a government of democracy. Your efforts should be recognized in all the city departments. Were I the Health Commissioner of New York, I would grant a hearing to all of you; I would administer the law of the city or State, not of the ruling set; I would not constrict my conduct to any sectarianism.

I think that many of you are overconfident. I think many of you attach more importance to your specialties than they deserve. I think you ride them to death. I do not think that they are such wonderful discoveries; that they are so wonderful as you think they are. I do not think there are many in the audience as old as I am. I do not think that judgment is ripe at 40 or 50 years; I think it takes 30 or 40 years of medical activity and constant application in order to get a clear vista of medical questions. I think many of you are only in the formative stages.

There are many kinds of wrongs that we practice among our patients. There are very few of us who are out-and-out, morning-until-night, open and frank and sincere with our patients. I hope everyone of you in this room is sincere and frank. I hope there is no imposter in this room, for that brings upon you discredit in the long run. Patients are not asking for the impossible; patients are asking for somebody that is frank and simple and natural and free. They are not asking for extra surgical treatment. You can make all the money that is coming to you, if you follow the plan of utter frankness; abandon every kind of pretense and overconfidence in your society, and just be fair and square and be open with every patient. You can then make all the money you need.

I did not intend to say these things when I stepped on the platform, but I am old enough to feel a little bit like a father to those in the profession. The greatest system of medicine that I know of, whether it is of European or American origin, whether it is old or modern, the greatest that I know of is not phototherapy—it is heliotherapy. It is the sun with the earth as the background. It do not think there is one in this audience who can carry it too far, and it is so powerful, and it is so satisfying, it is so wonderful that we misuse it all the time, and employ inferior methods of treatment. With a simple diet, and almost any diet is appropriate at times, because when people are sick even the most refined diet will be rejected, you will surely get results.

There is hardly the possibility of any danger of offending patients by teaching them the use of sunlight; teaching them the use of sunlight in the open air. Let them lie on the ground; let them sit on the ground; let them walk on the ground, and you will have the most healthful and wholesome system that can be devised, and you will never be questioned by any jury or by any judge, so you can hold up your head and prove you are right.

Were that plan generally followed there would be no need of the Rockefeller Institute or the Mayo Institute, to accumulate $2,000,000 by doing operations on people instead of employing heliotherapy and diet. We have never fully employed the natural methods. It is only comparatively recently that we are conscious of them. When you use the natural treatment you will get more than from any invented system that you think may have been made by a great discoverer.
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(D.C.)
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(N.D.)
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>NAIRI, J. W.</td>
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<td>Brooklyn, N. Y. (N.D.)</td>
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<td>NAIRI, JOHN</td>
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<td>NAIR, HUGH E.</td>
<td>125 W. Niles, O. (N.D.)</td>
<td>Niles, O. (N.D.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Titusville, Pa. (D.M.T.)</td>
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<td>NALDSON, A. E.</td>
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<td>Campello, Kans. (D.C.)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>NAYLOR, B.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Brooklyn, N. Y. (N.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEBE, JOHN</td>
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<td>Chicago, Ill. (D.C.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lincoln, Nebr. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Waco, Tex. (D.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEELY, J. B.</td>
<td>Anadarko, Okla. (D.C.)</td>
<td>Anadarko, Okla. (D.C.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Los Angeles, Calif. (N.D.)</td>
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OWING to the difficulty of communication during the present war, it has been impossible to compile a complete list of the many practitioners in foreign countries, with the exception of the British Isles and possessions. In this geographical arrangement, practitioners are listed according to country, state and town, or city. The method, or system, of therapeutics practiced by the individual is indicated by the initials following the name or address, such as N.D., D.O., D.C., etc., a key to which abbreviations is herewith given.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS

A. = Apytropher. — Apytrophie, Unfried Food, Apytrophic Agriculture and Home Culture, Raising and perfecting physiological, natural foods.
A.M.A. = Member American Medical Association
A.N.A. = Member American Naturopathic Association
A. = Astrotomy — Astromedical Diagnosis
B. = Biochemist — Tissue Salts, Spagyretic Therapy
Ch. = Chiroprist — Chiroprody — Treating feet by hand
Cr. = Christian Science Practitioner
D. = Drugless doctor using any single or several naturopathic or drugless methods
D.C. = Chiropractor, Chiropractic as defined by its founder and taught and practised by the recognized schools
D.D. = Doctor of Divinity
D.O. = Osteopath — practising Osteopathy as taught by the standard schools of Osteopathy
D.P.T. = Physio-Therapy
D.S.T. = Doctor of Suggestive Therapeutics. Psychotherapy
E. = Eclectic — Eclecticism
E.H. = Electro — Homeopathist — Electro-Homeopathy
El. = Electro — Therapist — Electro-Therapy in all its branches, including X-Ray work and Radio-Therapy
F. = Doctor of food science, or Dietician, Natural Alimentation
H. = Homeopath — Homeopathy
He. = Health Director, Teacher of Natural Life and Prevention of Disease
Her. = Herbalist, Botanic System, or Phytotherapy
Hi. = Hellopathist, sunlight and air cure; Phototherapy, colored light cure, or Chromopathy
Hy. = Hydropath — Water and Nature Curist, Hydropathy of all kinds, Water Cure Systems, Balneotherapy and Drugless Physiological Methods
Hyp. = Hypnotherapist — Hypo-Treatment
Hyp. = Hypnotism, Psychotherapy and Suggestive Therapeutics
I. = Iridologist — Iridology — Science of the Diagnosis of Diseases from the Eye
I.M.F.A. = International Medical Freedom Association
L. = Life Conservationist and Physiological Engineer
Ma. = Masseur, Masseuse, Swedish Movements, Massotherapy; medical resistive, corrective and orthopaedic gymnastics. Vibratory Therapy, Mas- totherapy
Mag. = Magnetopath — Magnetopathy — Science of Curing Disease by Life Magnetism
M.D. = Regular Physician, using natural, drugless methods, and medicines to a limited extent
Me. = Mental Science, Mental Healing, and New Thought, Metaphysics, Psychology, Science of God, Freedom and Immortality
N. = Neuropath, practising Neuropathy according to the established schools of Neuropathy
Nap. = Naprapath, practising Naprapathy as defined by its discoverer and taught by the College of Naprapathy. Connectiveiology, Chortology
N.D. = Naturopath, or Nature Cure Physician, using one, several or all rational, dietetic, physiologic, mental and spiritual methods of preventing and curing hu- man ailments. — Naturopathy: the science of natural healing, and art of natural and efficient living. Life Conservation, Life Extension, Sacredness of Life, Education and Engineering based on Natural and divine laws
Ne. = Neurologist — Neurology is the science which treats of the nervous system. This science is for the analysis of the causes of human ills and provides how to abolish them without drugs or operations
Oph. = Ophthalmologist — Ophthalmology is the science of the eyes, their defects and the relation of those defects, as causative factors to human ills. Errors of refraction discovered without "drops." Cross eyes straightened without Operation
Opt. = Optometrist, Optics. Optometry, the Drugless System of Eye Cure
Or.S. = Orbital Surgery
P. = Physical Culture, Physical Training, Physiculopathy, Autotherapy, Pneumatology
P.E. = Physiological Engineer
Ph. = Phrenologist. Character delineation and Vocationall Guideance
P.M. = Pneumologist
R. = Regular Physician and Surgeon. Allopathy
S. = Spiritual and Divine Healing
Sa. = Sarcoengineering, Body Suffering. Improvement on Osteopathy
Sp. = Spinalistol Therapy
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Paul, J. W. (D.O.)
Jackson, R. L. (D.O.)
Fairplay: Wilmuth, J. H. (D.O.)

Fayetteville: Chorne, Prof. C. A. (S.T.)
McAllister, Byron F., 225 N. Block St. (D.O.)
Miller, May. (D.O.)
Sawrey, L. S. O. (D.O.)

Flippins: Flippion, Oscar. (D.O.)


Ft. Smith: Ecker, Dr. A., 20 N. 6th St. (D.O.)
Edmondson, F. P. (D.O.)
Farris, W. B., Merchants' Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Fisher, Capt. Noah. (S.T.)
Fouts, Dr. (D.O.)
Gosnell, Frank I. (D.O.)
Hamilton, R. J. (D.O.)
Stout, Emsore S., 408 Kennedy Bldg. (D.O.)
Stout, Stella M., 408 Kennedy Bldg. (D.O.)
Wright, S. J. (D.O.)
Yoder, Elizabeth. (D.O.)

Gravette: Jacobs, C. W. (D.O.)

Greenwood: Dunn, Raymond (D.O.)
Fitzgerald, Ess. (D.O.)
Gallaher, Harry, (D.C.)
Redwine, Mrs. D. C. (D.O.)
Hubbard, J. C. (D.O.)
Stockton, Dr. (D.O.)
Warriner, Owen C. (D.O.)

Yarbrough, Isle. (D.O.)

Haechett: Evans, Marshall (D.C.)
Fitzgerald, Jno. (D.O.)
Harrison: Akers, L. F. (D.O.)

Hartford: Gilliman, J. R. (D.O.)
Gilliam, J. P. (D.O.)
Hart, Sidney. (D.O.)

Havana: Winsett, J. C. (D.O.)

Helen: Bell, L. J., Solomon Bldg. (D.O.)

Hockett: Roberts, J. T. (D.O.)

Hope: Champlin, Chas. A., 138 W. Ave. B. (D.O.)
Champlin, Etta E., 404 S. Elm St. (D.O.)
Brown. (D.O.)
Bryce, H. P. (D.O.)

Ferguson, H. D., Imperial Baths. (D.O.)
Frisk, E., Hale Bath. (D.O.)
Hallman, Dr. V. H. (M.D.)

Hannah, Mrs. S. E., 410 Whittington St. (D.O.)
Helwing, Chas. J., Great Northern Baths. (D.O.)
Krueger, L. M. (D.O.)
Krueger, S. T. (D.O.)
Lewis, R., Moody Hotel Baths. (D.O.)

Oden, A. F. B., Majestic Hotel. (D.O.)

Smryes, Ella D. (D.O.)
Thirman, W. R., 710 Central Ave. (D.O.)

Twyford, H. H., 910 W. Grand Ave. (D.O.)

Van Passen, Barbara, Buck- stoff Baths. (D.O.)
Willman, F. M. (D.O.)
West, Mrs. G., 340 Quachita Ave. (S.T.)

Wesley, M., Moody Hotel. (D.O.)
Whittle, Lamas Baths. (D.O.)
Williams, J., 101 Court Williams. (N.D.)

Willman, M., Buckstaff Baths. (D.O.)
Wilson, C. C. (D.O.)
Wisle, M., Moody Hotel Baths. (D.O.)
Zimmermann, A. F., Rock- feller Baths. (D.O.)
Zimmermann, T. C., Rock- feller Baths. (D.O.)

Jonesboro: Hofsner, L. S. (D.O.)

Hollenbeck, M. L. (D.O.)

Kingdom Springs: Linton, Minnie. (S.T.)

Lincoln: Sallie, F. H. (S.T.)

Little Rock: Barron. (D.O.)
Carder, B. E. (D.O.)
Cummings. (D.O.)

Dodson, Charles Augustus, State Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Evertt, E. C., State Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Felcher, C. (S.T.)

Gallaher, Harry, 2401 Scott St. (D.O.)
Green, A. H. (D.O.)
Gregory, Dr. W. E., 1216 W. 4th St. (D.O.)
Gregory, W. E., 716 Louisi-

ana St. (N.D.)

Harper, Mrs. F. M., 512 B'way. (S.T.)

Hill, Dr. (N.D.)

Hill, L. M. (D.O.)

Hilton, John A. (D.C.)

Johnston, 2401 Scott St. (D.O.)

Johnston, Ula, 2401 Scott St. (D.O.)

Jones, N. D. (D.O.)

Koehler, Mrs. E., 1320 L. S. (S.T.)

Lollers, W. W. (D.O.)

Lyman, Laura. (D.O.)

Nast, M. (D.O.)

Prather, Mrs. Mattie. (S.T.)

Rogers, E. E. (D.O.)

Skinner, S. Stanley, 3308 Marshall St. (D.O.)

Spiner, L. L. (D.O.)

Stockton, Mrs. W. C., 217 E. 10th St. (S.T.)

Webb, William S., 210 Masonic Temple. (D.C.)

Lockesburg: Aldersan, J. J. (D.O.)

Marked Tree: McMainniss, W. M. (D.O.)

Magnolia: Guy, Ed. (D.C.)

Troy, W. H. (D.O.)

Mansfield: Warriner, O. C. (D.O.)

Marion: Booner, Jas. (D.O.)

Marinna: Gregory, W. E., 113 Poplar St. (D.O.)

Markley, H. (D.O.)

Mena: Harwell, W. A., R. No. 1. (S.T.)

Hilton, J. A., Box 103. (D.C.)

Lyman, Laura B. (D.O.)
Stanley, A. E., Exchange Bldg. (D.C.)
St. Clair, Harry, 218 Fay St. (D.C.)
St. Clair & Heflich, 216-18 F. P. Fay Bldg. (D.C.)
Stock, C. E., 1563 Fair St. (D.C.)
Stockwell, Chas. H., 103 Temple Bldg. (D.C.)
Stockwell, Jda. M., Mason Bldg. (D.O.)
Story, Thos. H., 1503 Reid St. (D.C.)
Tasker, Anna E., 1049 Lemoyn St. (D.C.)
Tasker, Cora Newell, Auditorium Bldg. (D.O.)
Tasker, Dain L., Auditorium Bldg. (D.O.)
Thompson & Thompson, (D.C.)
Thorsen, Marie, Wright & Callendar Bldg. (D.O.)
Thropo, Herbert G., 1212 S. Grand Ave. (N.D.)
Thompson, Albert, 322 Mason Bldg. (D.O.)
Tovey, Miss Verona, 635 S. Flower St. (D.C.)
Tougher, W. F., Hollingsworth Bldg. (D.O.)
Trescott, H. M., 1311 S. Hill St. (D.C.)
Treseder, F. W., 4533 Wilton Place (D.C.)
Turner, J. Dayton, Mason Bldg. (D.O.)
Ursicso Chemical Co. 300 Los Angeles St. (D.O.)
Volkmann, T. J. O., 5068 Monte Vista St. (D.O.)
Walberg, Miss Geneva O., 654 Crescent St. (D.C.)
Walberg, Geneva O., Eagle Rock and Oak Grove Ave. (D.C.)
Walker, Elizabeth S., 236 W. 23rd St. (D.C.)
Walther & Walther, 639 S. Grand Ave. (D.C.)
Ward, James H., 300 Columbia Trust Bldg. (D.O.)
Watson, G., 930 Vermont Ave. (D.O.)
Watts, A. R., 315 Mason Bldg. (D.O.)
Weaver, Julia Blanche, Study Bldg. (D.C.)
Webber, J. H., 409 Columbia Trust Bldg. (D.C.)
Weber, J. H., 822 W. 15th St. (D.C.)
Weimann, John, 811 W. Pueblo St. (D.O.)
Wendelstard, Edward F. M., Ferguson Bldg. (D.O.)
West, Harry H., 524 Cons. Realty Bldg. (D.C.)
West John, 3rd and Hill Sts. (N.D.)
White, Ada C., 1149 S. Burlington St. (D.O.)
White, Dr. Geo. Starr (M.D.)
Whiting, Anna E., Auditorium Bldg. (D.C.)
Whitney, A. A., 322 Georgia St. (D.O.)
Wilson, Frank Lamb, Exchange Bldg. (D.C.)
Wilson, George, Black Tie Bldg. (D.O.)
Wilson, L. R., 2707 Harvard Ave. (D.O.)
Wilsander, F., 1104 W. 35th St. (S.)
Worrall, F. C., 541 Cons. Realty Bldg. (D.C.)
Woulfe, M. J., 222 S. bunker Hill Ave. (D.C.)

Wright, H. F., 6404 Hollywood Blvd. (D.O.)
Wyckoff, Grace, Story Bldg. (D.O.)
Wyckoff, Louis F., Story Bldg. (I.O.)
Yates, Wilbur S., 701 East 31st Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Young, F. R. (D.O.)
Young, Simeon, Grant Bldg. (S.C.)
Zimmerman, Emma, 533 S. Flower St. (D.C.)
Lancaster: Eittman & Kirkpatrick (D.C.)
Arwine, James T. (D.O.)
Lainir: Crissman, John. (D.C.)
Lohr: Clouse D. H., 120 W. Pine St. (D.O.)
Los Gatos: Butler, F. E. (D.C.)
Gerlach, Dr. A. J. (N.D.)
Loveaud, Denton, U. N. (D.O.)
Madern: Marshall, Mary. (D.O.)
Merced: Buchholz, Charles. (D.O.)
Hale, Mary E. (D.O.)
Modesto: Anderburg, L. N., 1302 11th St. (I.C.)
Bates, Sara A. (D.D.)
Cody & Cody, 716 18th St. (S.C.)
Snare, J. F., Hurd & Huband Bldg. (D.O.)
Moneta: Ormsbee, C. B. (D.O.)
Mountain View: Blanchard, E. R., Gen'l Del. (D.O.)
National City: Garwin, Dr., Paradise Valley Sanatorium. (D.C.)
Oakland: Adams, Luther M. (D.O.)
Adams, L. M., c/o Bullis Sanitarium, 32nd St. (N.D.)
Avery, Herbert, Thomson Bldg. (D.O.)
Blanchard, J. H., 1955 Webster St. (D.C.)
Bryne, Dr., 561 15th Ave. (D.O.)
Bullis, Dr. B. S., 732 34th St. (D.C.)
Bullis, Sarah, 732 34th St. (D.C.)
Bunkers, H., 2902 25th Ave. (D.C.)
Cain, J. D. (D.O.)
Cale, J. A., 469 9th St. (D.O.)
Cody & Cody, 716 18th St. (D.C.)
Cole, John A., c/o Hotel Sutter. (D.C.)
Cole, John A., 1247 1st Ave. (D.C.)
Cole, Jno. A., 429 10th St. (D.C.)
Cutbog, F. R., 2348 Telegraph Ave. (D.C.)
Dahmer, A. (D.O.)
Dietz, Lewis H., Physicians Bldg. (D.O.)
Dove, Geo. S., 2767 W. 14th St. (D.C.)
Eaton, Chas. R., 3850 Telegraph Ave. (D.C.)
Eaton, Chas. R., 4824 Telegraph Ave. (D.O.)
Estes, J. C., 2018 F. 15th St. (D.C.)
Forbes, E. (D.O.)
Frazier, Hugh M., Union Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Frazier, Miller, U. S. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Gaddis, Cyrus J., First Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Gardner, J. A., 265 Jackson St. (N.D.)
Garfield, W. M., 3215 Harper St. (D.O.)
Grove, S. L., 201 Pacific Bldg. (D.C.)
Hanna, H. O. (D.O.)
Hanna, H. O. (D.C.)
Hunt, Hattie. (D.O.)
Huyett, F. J., 324 E. 12th St. (D.C.)
Holaday, E. R., 1739 5th Ave. (D.C.)
Langan, F. M., 545 Fairmount Ave. (D.C.)
Lewis, F. S., 642 12th St. (D.C.)
Linkeker, Chas. W., 3235 Telegraph Ave. (D.O.)
Linkeker, Chas., 347 Telegraph Ave. (D.C.)
McToor, John A., 314 Pacific Bldg. (D.O.)
McDaniel, J., Union Savings Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Moyer, L. A., 675 11th St. (D.C.)
Mizo, G. W., 325 11th St. (D.C.)
Mockridge, L. V., 2860 E. 14th St. (D.C.)
Moon, Irma Ione, Union Savings Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Moreland, Cassie C., Bacon Bldg. (D.O.)
Mutchmore, J. T. O., 642 12th St. (D.C.)
Noble, Nelson G., Dalziel Bldg. (D.O.)
Raymond, H. D., 1314 Telegraph Ave. (D.O.)
Renshaw, John W., 855 W. Myrtle St. (D.O.)
Reynard, Dr. 1314 Telegraph Ave. (D.C.)
Riedl, Wenzl, 2179 Telegraph Ave. (D.C.)
Robinson, Chas. E., First Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Roper, Dora C. J., E. D. No. 1, Box 188. (D.O.)
Sells, W. E., 3591 Nevil St. (D.C.)
Sewis, J. S. (D.O.)
Sisson, Ernest, First Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Stiles, W. E., 1440 B'way (D.C.)
Stuart, Mary V., 1728 Franklin St. (D.O.)
Terry, J. A., 829 Jackson St. (D.C.)
Tisdale, R. F., 3229 Grove St. (D.O.)
Wakefield, Wm. H., Union Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Wallace, M. R., 1401 1st Ave. (D.O.)
Waltan, David B. (D.O.)
Ward, H. O., 619 Herald Bldg. (D.O.)
Ward, M. H., 509 Central Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Ward, Robert Merritt, c/o Elks Club. (N.D.)
Wenzl, Riedl., 2327 Telegraph St. (D.C.)
Wilcox, Steycaster W., Bacon Elk. (D.O.)

California Geographical Index
Colorado Springs: Blodgett, Delia (D.C.)
Brickmender, F. (D.C.)
Capshaw, E. F. (D.O.)
Coultrup, Alfred J., 214 E. Pike's Peak Ave. (D.C.)
Coultrup, C. A., Pike's Peak Ave. (D.C.)
Fritz & C. H., Drs., 64 First Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Fritz, A. E., 315 Del Norte St. (D.O.)
Gwin, H. M., Suite 202, Benett Bldg. (D.C.)
Hampton, Wm. (D.O.)
Lewis, J. L., Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Miline, Mae, 1228 Colorado Ave. (D.C.)
Pauly, G. W., DeGraff Bldg. (D.O.)
Phillips, A. C., 366 S. Wahsatch Ave. (D.O.)
Richardson, Horace J., 824 N. Tejon St. (D.O.)
Smith, Lee B., 4 First Natl. Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Somers, Edith, 123 E. Boulder St. (D.O.)
Somers & Somers, 123 E. Boulder St. (D.C.)
Surrey, J. H., 824 N. Spruce St. (D.O.)
Collbran: Canfield, Carl B. (D.C.)
Craig: Payne, M. U. (D.O.)
Craig City: Payne & Payne (D.O.)
Cripple Creek: Meredith, Harry B. (D.O.)
Caulk: Caulk, Mrs. M. B. (D.O.)
Denver: Adams, R. Kaiserhof Hotel. (D.O.)
Adams, Mrs., 1348 Madison St. (N.D.)
Albson, Ellsworth, 1854 W. 16th Ave. (D.O.)
Balfour, Anna R., Ellsworth Hotel. (D.O.)
Balfour, Sarah L., Ellsworth Hotel. (D.O.)
Banna, Otto J., 1707 Gilpin St. (D.O.)
Barnes, Chas. T., 325 17th St. (D.O.)
Bass, John T., Central Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Bass, Elizabeth C., Central Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Beck, Claude G., 265-7 Natl. Safety Vault Bldg. (N.D.)
Beck, Claude G., 1536 Welton St. (D.C.)
Beckwith, Annette H., 1223 Columbine St. (D.O.)
Behm, S. L., 1355 Lafayette St. (D.O.)
Bennett, Carrie A., Temple Court Bldg. (D.O.)
Bennett, Mary, 2524 Emerson St. (D.O.)
Bolles, Jennette Hubbard, 1419 Ogden St. (D.O.)
Boulay, J. D., 711 17th St. (D.O.)
Bour, L. W. B. (D.C.)
Brown, James B., 14th and 14th and Champa Sts. (Or.S.)
Bumppus, C. W., 624 Empire Bldg. (D.O.)
Bundy, Jos., 1715 California St. (D.C.)
Bunn, G. M., 711 17th St. (D.O.)
Bunn & Bunn, 613 Mack Bldg. (D.C.)

Casey, J., Hotel Tooney. (D.C.)
Chandler, J. C., 307 Masonic Bldg. (D.O.)
Clark, D. L., Empire Bldg. (D.O.)
Clark, Julia V. Frey, Empire Bldg. (D.O.)
Cobb, Abner J., 1548 California St., Suite No. 2. (D.C.)
Cobb, J. A., 622 Mack Bldg. (D.O.)
Conover, J. D., 1458 Penn Bldg. (D.O.)
Culver, Celie, 1415 E. Colfax Ave. (D.O.)
Curtin, Katherine E., Empire Bldg. (D.O.)
Curtiss, Katherine E., 530 Empire Bldg. (D.O.)
Daniels, R. L., Majestic Bldg. (D.O.)
Darnell, Laura E., 1315 E. Temple (D.C.)
Darnell, J. H., 429 16th St. (D.O.)
Ditto, Eva, 135 9th St. (D.C.)
Draper, C. L., 535 Majestic Bldg. (D.O.)
Dwyer, J. W., 2244 Gaylord St. (D.C.)
Eubert, Fred, 1221 Eway (D.O.)
Fisher, D., c/o Fisher Sanitarium. (S.T.)
Foltz, Mrs. C., 3349 Tejon St. (D.O.)
Fritz & Fritz, 208 Masonic Temple. (D.C.)
Gaddis, N., 506 Sante Drive. (D.O.)
Gadson, Thomas H., 463 Mining Exchange Bldg. (L.S.)
Gowen, Julia, 1620 Main St. (D.H.)
Graves, Ira Hayray, Symes Bldg. (D.O.)
Greedy, Frank A., 625 Commonwealth Bldg. (Or.S.)
Harper, Ida M., 1269 Marion St. (D.O.)
High, D. J. H., 2088 Emerson St. (D.C.)
High, J. H., 2740 W. 32nd Ave. (D.O.)
High, James H., 618 Central Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Hilton, Bertha, 46 W. First Ave. (D.O.)
Horne, Nellie, 1141 E. Colfax Ave. (D.O.)
Horne, P. B., 1145 E. Colfax Ave. (D.O.)
Howell, C. C., 3022 22nd St. (Bldg.)
Hunt, R. C. (D.O.)
Jaynes, Tony, 116 S. Logan St. (D.C.)
Jultz, M. A., 3349 Tejon St. (D.O.)
Jones, J., Hamilton, 17th and Lincoln Sts. (D.C.)
Jones, J. B., 49 S. Lincoln St. (D.C.)
Jones, Ralph M., Mack Bldg. (D.O.)
Hampton, David C., 24, Mechanics Bldg. (D.C.)
Hartell, (D.O.)
Hartwell, David, 24 Masonic Temple. (D.O.)
Hampton, Wm., 24 Masonic Temple. (D.C.)
Hatzel, George, 720 Main St. (D.O.)
Lannon, 106 Central Bldg. (D.O.)
Maddux, Walter S., Central Bldg. (D.O.)
Medcalf, R. M. (D.C)
Medcliffe, Pearl, P. O. Bldg. (D.O.)
Morris, D., Majestic Hotel. (D.C.)
Payne & Payne, 101 Pope Bk. (D.C, W.M.)
Pueblia, Payne, Eva C., 46 Masonic Bldg. (D.C.)
Pratt, D., F., O., FOA.
AVray:
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Siin.shine:
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rado
(N.D.)
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Hotel.
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(D.C)
(D.O.)
Ford:
CONNECTICUT
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Andover: Franklin, J. H., Case Sanitarium. (D.O.)
Ansonia: Wilbur, G. H., 7-11 Opera House Bk. (D.C.)
Boston: Zimmermann, J. O., 565 Huntington Ave. (D.O.)
Bridgeport: Bonton, L. C., 1188 Main St, Newfield Bldg. (D.C.)
Cook, Alexander, 651 State St (D.C)
Duclos, Wm., 1027 State St. (N.D.)
Gregory, David N., 92 Colman Ave. (D.C.)
Hohns, G. W., 670 State St. (N.D.)
Kelley, John A., 1115 Main St. (D.C)
Lindholm, Wm., 66 Maplewood Ave. (N.D., DaShiell, D., F., O., FOA.
Paolillo, Antonio, 381 East Main St. (D.M.T)
Pope, Her. D., 107 Meigs Bldg. (D.O.)
Smith, F. B., 1024 Main St (N.D.)
Sprwlevsky, Patrick, 1188 Main St. (D.C)
Steinfadt, A. O., 1115 Main St. (D.O)
Wetherbe, E. T., 107 Meigs Bldg. (N.D.)
Brainerd: Brainerd, G. B., Bristol Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O)
Keller, Jno. A., 1115 Main St. (D.O.)
Keller, John A., 38 Courtland Ave. (D.O.)
Lent, Elmer F., 255 Coleman St. (D.O)
Paul, Arthur H., Court Exchange Bldg. (D.O)
Paul, Oster A. H., 211 State St. (D.O)
Smith, F. B., 1024 Main St., Room 501. (D.O)
Phillips, L., 107 St. Paul Bldg., 176 Main St. (D.O)
Steinfadt, A., 115 Main St. (D.O)
Thoberry, Oster A. H., 612 Security Bldg., 1115 Main St. (D.O)
Barnes:
Barnes:
Barshay:
Barnes: Crawford, S. Virginia, 10 Library Place. (D.O)
Ericksen, Edna E. (D.O)
Miller, L. H. (D.O)
West, W. R., Opera House Bk. (D.C)
McPetrige, M. J. (D.C)
Shen. F. W., 76 Stith Ave. (D.O)
White, W. F., 282 Main St. (D.O)
Greenwich: Carson, Henry, 32 Lafavette Place. (D.O)
Mulford, G. S., 250 Greenwich Ave. (D.O)
Haddam: Grossman, A., Rivercrest Manor, (N.D)
Hartford: Andrus, W. H., 904 Main St. (D.O)
Bergnes, Herman, 84 Capito Ave. (N.D)
Bilskiss, J. J., 40 Capitol St. (D.O)
Blumer, Louis, 97 Ann St. (D.O)
Burns, A. W., 926 Main St. (N.D)
Burns & Burns, 926 Main St, Room 44. (D.O)
Bush, Earl A., 902 Main St. (D.O)
Carlson, C., 75 Pratt St. (D.O)
Charles, J. M., 41 Winthrop Ave. (N.D)
Clark, Clyde A., 18 Asylum St. (D.O)
DeLong, A. Rheuben, Dillon Bldg. (D.C)
Dullos, Wm., 57 Ann St. (D.C)
Edwards, L. S., 420 Main St. (D.O)
Pinklestein, A. A., 97 Ann St. (D.C)
Fincher, Ray L., 306 Ferry St. (D.O)
Gillen, Harrie, Melena L., Hartford Natl, Bank Bldg. (D.O)
Haven, P. C., Sage Allen Bldg. (D.O)
Hydropathic Institute, 420 Main St. (Hy)
Kingsbury, L. C., 904 Main St. (D.O)
La Freniere, Arthur E. (D.O)
Lytle, Alfred J., 901 Main St. (N.D)
National Society of Naturo-
paths, 904 Main St. (N.D)
Nelson, Per, 281 Wethers-
field Ave. (N.D)
Phillbrick, H. L., Hill's Bldg. (D.C)
Riley, M. D., 158 Vine St. (N.D)
Squire, Roger N., 904 Main St. (D.O)
Ward, C. E. (D.O)
Kensington: Wooding, Ralph A. (D.O)
London: Siveny, J. F., 62 Washington St. (D.C)
Meriden: Eldridge, W. B., 29 N. Colony St. (D.C)
Nells, Chas. M., 275 West Main St. (N.D)
Stimpich, Wm. H., Box 847. (D.O)
Tramm, Geo. A., Hall and Lewis Bk. (D.C)
Middletown: Anderson, J
Henry, 605 Main St. (D.O)
Naugntneck: Sullivan, F. (D.C)
New Britain: Coombs, F. R., 100 W. Main St. (D.O)
Foley, Wm. R., Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.C)
Fowler, Wm. R., 272 Main St. (D.C)
Gibson, W. A., 288 Chapel St. (D.C)
Vols, Jos. A., 61 Madison St. (N.D)
Wooding, C., Booth Bldg. (D.O)
Wooding, Ralph A. (D.O)
Wooding & Gibson, Booth Bldg. (D.O)
New Haven: Amsponder, S. D.
Cutler Bldg. (D.C)
Beers, C. S., 73 Spring St. (D.O)
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Trenary, J. M., 110 McLean Bldg. (D.C.)
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Leavenworth, W. J. (D.C.)
La Grange, Bierbower, Alice. 114 N. Ashland Ave. (D.O.)
Graves, Millie Estelle, Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Keane, M., 17 S. 5th Ave. (N.D.)
Simon, J. P. (N.D.)
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Milan, Thos. (N.D.)
Richardson, A. P. (D.C.)
LeRoi,ニ, M., Box 111. (N.D.)
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Opland, Nels H., 1117 Marshall Ave. (N.D.)
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Bloss, Mrs. Edna M. (D.C.)
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De Carono, Ed. (D.C.)
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Hoxey, M. A., 215 Wallace Blvd. (D.C.)

Janeskeski, S. R., Union Bldg. (D.O.)

Lawton, Dr. c/o S. R. Janeskeski, Che, Congress and Washington Sts. (D.C.)

Major, Cordella. (D.C.)

McIntire, Jessie. (D.C.)

Zelanzi: De Jonge, Nio. J. (D.C.)

Riesland, D. W., 767 Palладio Bldg. (D.O.)

Schoeppe, Paul von de, Nelson Bldg. (D.O.)

Stoel, Harry M., Torrey Bldg. (D.D.)

Wentworth, Dr. Paul J., 1509-11 S. Superior St. (D.O.)

Westlund, O. W., 30 E. Superior St. (D.O.)

Dodge Center: Belt, W. E. (D.C.)

Duluth: Beslin, Anna M., 1528 E. 3rd St. (D.O.)

Bundy, Ira M., Y. M. C. A. (N.D.)

Crow, Clyde M., Suite 112, Oak Hall Bldg. (D.C.)

Crow, Margaret, Suite 112, Oak Hall Bldg. (D.C.)

Graham, Alexander, 500 Columbia Bldg. (D.C.)

Hutchison, Chas. B., Providence Bldg. (D.O.)

Parsons & Parsons, 398 Alworth Bldg. (D.C.)

Edwards: Readfield, Sallie. (D.C.)

Ellisbury: Downing, J. R., Box 15. (D.C.)

Emmons: Martin, Miss E. L. (D.C.)

Erlskine: Denis, Geo. (D.O.)

Evelleth: Lorentzen, O. E. (C.D.)

Fairmont: Jones, Martha E., 108 North Ave. (D.O.)


McCaulley, Andrew, Peterson Bldg. (D.O.)


Faribault: State, J. B., 629 Central Ave. (D.C.)

Fergus Falls: Anson, A. (D.O.)

Curtis, Jay L. (D.O.)

Forgemann. (D.O.)

Henderson, G., Lake, Schadt Block. (D.C., D.O.)

Solem, Harold. (N.D.)

Foxton: McCasland, H. E., Box 357, D.C.)

Glenwood: Alexander, Geo. A. (D.O.)

Thouson, John, Box 5. (D.O.)

Granite Falls: Alexson, A. W. (D.O.)

Harmony: Ritder, E. F. (D.O.)

Hoffman: Hegna, Hans A. (D.C.)

Intechlinson: Wingfield, Portia J. (D.O.)

Jackson: Albright, A. T. (D.O.)

Bishop, S. B., 210 W. Capitol St. (D.O.)

Jusper: Kickland, J. E. (D.C.)

Jorden: Metzner, Alf. (D.O.)

Kenyon: Finseth, Anna M. (D.O.)

Henkel, Herbert M., Box 392. (D.C.)

La Harberton: Douglas, Wm. A. (N.D.)

Little Falls: Jergens, M. G., Security Bldg. (D.C.)
MISSISSIPPI

Arnold: Leland, A. L. (D.C.)
Biloxi: Ullas, Grace, (D.O.)
Brookfield: Trasher, E. L. (D.C.)
Brookhaven: Chamberlain, I. L. (D.O.)
Brownsville: Givens, V. R. (D.C.)
Carrsville: Ayers, S. H. (D.C.)
Chamnois: Sellenschuegger, W. (D.C.)
Clarkdale: Bynum, H. R. (D.O.)
Climax Spring: Edwards, Joseph M. (D.C.)
Colombia: Jaeger, Mr. & Mrs. Gustave, 17 S. 7th St. (D.C.)
Columbus: Roberts, J. F. (D.O.)
Pennington, H. A. (D.C.)
Edwards: Redfield, Sallie. (D.C.)
Ellisville: Downing, J. R., Box 15. (D.O.)
Greenville: Cooper, Imogene E. (D.O.)
Gulfport: Illiff, Lena, 1715 25th Ave. (D.C.)
Holly Springs: Tupper, Annie Laurie. (S.T.)
Jackson: Bishop, S. B., 210 W. Capitol St. (D.O.)
Clark, R. T. (D.C.)
Price, R. L. (D.C.)
Meridian: Harfing, Ollie C., Rosenbaum Bldg. (D.O.)
New Hebron: Bloom, I. (D.C.)
Griffith, L. (D.O.)
West Point: Staines, P. S. (M.D.)
Yazoo City: Shipp, J. D., Box 338. (D.O.)

BETHANY: Bects, Rutherford H. (D.O.)
Harding, H. F. (D.O.)
Biograd: Kirby, Geo. W. (S.T.)
BOONVILLE: Barnet, John Ambrose, Citizens' Trust Co. Bldg. (D.O.)
Hume, Julius S., 223 Main St. (D.C.)
Strand & Strand. (S.T.)
Bowling Green: Fitzgerald, P. C. W.
Braymer: Healy, F. H., Braymer Bee Bldg. (D.O.)
BROOKFIELD: Deeming, W. J. (D.O.)
Olsen, R. H., Francis Bldg. 401 S. Monroe St. (D.C.)
Trasher, E. L. (D.C.)
Browning: Drew, Howard A. (D.O.)
Butler: Lampton, Wilson E., Farmers' Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Cameron: Baker, H. N. (D.O.)
Mussell, Mrs. Clara S. (S.T.)
Cape Girardeau: Bohnsack, Anita E., H. H. Bldg. (D.O.)
Cunningham, Rex E., Himmelberger-Barnett Bldg. (D.O.)
List, Adolph (S.T.)
Whitnell, W. E. (S.T.)
Carrollton: Foster, R. W., 261 S. Main St. (D.O.)
Smith, J. M. (D.O.)
CARTHAGE: Chamberlin, G. L. (D.O.)
Harris, Frances W., 1007 Grant St. (D.O.)
Moore, H. R. 6th and Lyon Sts. (D.O.)
Wolf, Truman. (D.O.)
Cassville: Smith, L. R. (S.T.)
CENTRALIA: Kesler, G. B. (D.O.)
Chamnois: Marquard, Henry. (S.T.)
Sant, H. A. (D.O.)
Sellenschuegger, W. A. (D.O.)
Chillicothe: Harwood, H. H., Seiser Bldg. (D.C.)
Phillips, T. G., Washington St. (D.O.)
Rodgers, Ray W., 618 Washington St. (D.O.)
Clayton: Meyer, F. J., St. Louis County Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Clinton: Black, L. M. (D.C.)
Covington: R. L. (S.T.)
Laney, A. T. (S.T.)
Russell, Charles, Citizens' Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Jaeger, R. & Mrs. Gustave, 17 S. 7th St. (D.C.)
Thompson, Daisy (D.C.)
Thompson, Mrs. F., Elvira Bldg. (D.C.)
Cooter: Payne, L. P. (S.T.)
Corryville: Ayers, S. H. (D.C.)
Brown, L. G. (D.C.)
Pennington, H. A. (D.C.)
Dallton: Petzer, J. L. (D.O.)
De Soto: Cook, H. E. (D.C.)
Saak, H. E., 304-a S Main St., (D.C.)
East St. Louis: Emanuel, Wm. H., 1610 State St. (I.O.)
Eldorado Springs: Knopp, L. O.
Turner, Everett J. (D.C.)
Elvins: Elms, E., R. No. 1. (D.C.)
Leonard, L. W. (S.T.)
Worrell, Berl J. W. (D.C.)
Exeter: Abbott, Dr. G. C. (S.T.)
Wilhelm, A. C. (S.T.)
Farmington: Cannon, P. J. (D.O.)
Wilbanks, E. J. (D.O.)
Wood, R. B. (D.O.)
Fayetteville: Simpson, E. C. (D.C.)
Fayetteville: McPhail, D. (S.T.)
Festus: Miller, Harry L., Farmers & Merchants Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Flat River: Droge, Mrs. Leona. (S.T.)
Flint: Robinson, T. J. T., 1987 St. Louis Ave. (D.C.)
Fulton: Wenger, H. U., 804 Court St. (D.O.)
Gallion: Adams, Florence. (D.O.)
Glasgow: Bedell, Minnie Miller. (D.O.)
Hannibal: Bell, John A., Hannibal Trust Bldg. (D.O.)
Bull, Martha A., 617 B'way, Fidelity Bldg. (D.C.)
Bull, Wm. D., 617 B'way, Fidelity Bldg. (D.C.)
Cain, Philip R., 609-a B'way (D.O.)
Millhizer, Robt. (D.O.)
Harrison: Craige, Margaret Anne. (D.O.)
Higginsville: Williams, J. G. (D.O.)
Young, Mrs. L. P. (S.T.)
Hume: Brooks, M. N. (S.T.)
Hurdland: Howerton, Mattie Coleman. (D.O.)
Illmoi Hillman, Gustav. (D.C.)
Independence: Agee, Purl M., Clinton Bldg. (D.O.)
Barco, Viola, 15 Owens Bldg. (D.O.)
White, William V., Carl Bldg. (D.O.)
Jefferson City: Browning, Wm. N. 402-a E. High St. (S.T.)
Hendrix, C. E. (D.C.)
Thompson, Th. Fra., Merchants' Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Warner, E. D. (K.T.)
Joplin: Black, A. Lincoln, Frisco Bldg. (D.O.)
Cox, Martha S., 310 W. 7th St. (S.T.)
de Cardoville, A. V. (D.O.)
Diekey, Otis L., Frisco Bldg. (D.O.)
Gallagher & Long, Duns. 1011 Frisco Bldg. (D.O.)
Howe, Bert F., 522 Main St., Room 11, (D.C.)
Miller, C. W., Miners Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Raymond, Margaret T., Frisco Bldg. (D.O.)
Sollars, G. Clinton, 5010 Joplin St., and 1625 Pearl St. (D.O.)
Smith, W. Dean, Bartlett Bldg. (D.O.)
Strickland, O. M., 702 Main St. (D.O.)
Tait, Britch Long. (D.O.)
Tait, J. B. (D.O.)
Whitaker, R. T. (S.T.)
Kahoka: Tresly, Walter F., Myres Bldg. (D.O.)
Kansas City: Adams, Florence. (D.O.)
Alder, H. J., 1209 B'way. (D.C.)
Ashe, D. Raymond, Lillis Bldg. (D.O.)
Bergin, P. J., 512 Woodland Ave. (D.O.)
Bishop, H. B. (O.)
Britt, Florence C. (D.O.)
Bublrk, Mrs. S. E., 1820 Penn Bldg. (S.T.)
Callis, G. T., 1214 E. 40th St. (D.C.)
Carroll, Margaret L., Reserve Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Case, John Morton, 330 Ord St. (S.T.)
Chiropractic Institute of Kansas City. (D.C.)
Clark, G. E., 2456 Tracy Ave. (D.O.)
Clark, Thos. F., (Ph.C., D.C.)
Clark, O. N., 2417 Forrest Ave. (D.O.)
Coleman, E. H., 4345 Agnes Ave. (D.O.)
Conley, Geo. J., Shukert Bldg. (D.O.)
Conner, W. J., Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)
Cooper, Emma S., Waldheim Bldg. (D.O.)
Craig, A. Still, 3030 Tracy Ave. (D.C.)
Crosby, R. Field, 222 E. 11th St. (D.O.)
Davidson, B. E. (M.D.)
Dawson, B. W., 101 E. 20th St. (Or.S.)
Duglay, H. A., Waldheim Bldg. (D.O.)
Field, A. E., 308 Dearborn Bldg. (D.C.)
Pike, Lewis, 3335 Paseo St. (D.O.)
Harwood, Mary E., Hotel Kupper. (D.O.)
Hinkle, J. D., 4104 Independence Ave. (D.C.)
Hodges, G. N. (M.D.)
Hubbard, J. C., 26th and Wyandotte Sts. (D.C.)
Johnson, Mrs. Mamie R. General (S.T.)
Johnson, Nora Alexander, Raymond Bldg. (D.O.)
Kiesler, J. A., Shukert Bldg. (D.O.)
Kjerner, Samuel H., Waldheim Bldg. (D.O.)
Lane, S. W., 202 Missouri Bldg. (D.O.)
Leinbach, Hannah, Reserve Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Leinbach, Sara J., 3336 Woodland Ave. (D.O.)
Livingston, L. R., Peterson, Ridge Bldg. (D.O.)
Livingston, L. R., Ridge Bldg. (D.O.)
Loran, S. W., Waldheim Bldg. (D.O.)
Loy, Geo., 1906 Woodland Bldg. (S.T.)
Lynd, W. Bruce, 514 Ridge Arcade. (N.D.)
Martin, C. W., Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)
McDermott, Miss. 3211 Chestnut Ave. (S.T.)
McKenzie, Lindsay H., Bryant Bldg. (D.O.)
Ozias, Chas. A. (M.D.)
Park, John, 3490 North Ridge Bldg. (D.O.)
Paynter, John E., 3390 Troost Ave. (D.O.)
Perdue, E. M. (D.O.)
Purdum, T. E., Westover Bldg. (D.O.)
Purdum, Zudie P., Westover Bldg. (D.O.)
Rosborn, David L., Christiansenh Bldg. (D.O.)
Spies, L. Elizabeth, 3609 Troost Ave. (D.O.)
Stoffenberg, Anna J., 3816 Troost Ave. (D.O.)
Swan, Wm. A., Central Bldg. (D.O.)
Thorn, Henry, Room 201, 1012 Baltimore Ave. (D.O.)
Thorn, Howard, Room 201, 1012 Baltimore Ave. (D.O.)
Tieken, Robert A., Shukert Bldg. (D.O.)
Touton, Mae G., 1307 East 33rd St. (D.O.)
Tyler, Byron, 616 Wyandotte St. (N.D.)
Tyler, Byron Bryant, 618 Wyandotte St. (D.O.)
Veazie, Ella B., Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)
Webber, M. A., 1915 E. 19th St. (D.C.)
Williams, Robert H., New Ridge Bldg. (D.O.)
Willistead, J. M., 406 W. 18th St. (S.T.)
Wilson, Bertha H., Bryant Bldg. (D.O.)
Yaremko, S. B., 2612 Independence Ave. (D.O.)
Zeckman, B. H., (D.O.)
Keytesville: Shande, L. W., Box 124. (N.D.)
King City: Roberts, Frederick & Lyric Theatre Bldg. (D.O.)
Kirkville: Bell, Adeline R., 309 S. Franklin St. (D.O.)
Biggby, F. E. L., Headquarters of A. S. O. (M.D., D.O.)
Dodson, J. D. (D.O.)
Estes, Geo. R. (D.O.)
Parren, M. E., 715 W. Pierce St. (D.O.)
Gerding, L. Von H. (D.O.)
Halliday, H. Virgil, 316 S. Franklin St. (D.O.)
Hamilton, R. Emmett, A. S. O. Hospital. (D.O.)
Krill, John F., Box 357. (D.O.)
Laughlin, E. H. (D.O.)
Laughlin, Geo. M. (D.O.)
Medaris, Will O., A. S. O. Hospital (D.O.)
Northup, Anna Elvira, A. S. O. Hospital. (D.O.)
Still, Andrew Taylor, (D.O.)
Still, Chas. E. (D.O.)
Still, Ella D. (D.O.)
Still, Geo. A. (D.O.)
Still, Harry M. (D.O.)
Still, S. S. (D.O.)
Tucker, Ernest E., American School of Osteopathy. (D.C.)
Wallace, H. H., 515 W. Pierce St. (D.O.)
Wieland, Clara G., A. S. O. Hospital. (D.O.)
Wyatt, Benj. F. (D.O.)
La Belle, McClain, Hattie R., (D.O.)
Lamar, Bailey, S. L., Opera Bldg. (D.O.)
Thompson, Jas. C. (D.O.)
La Plata, Hardy, J. H. (D.O.)
Lennon, Klippelt, J. R., Lingenswiler Bldg. (D.O.)
Lexington, Kampf, E. J., Traders Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Kappelman, H. A. (D.C.)
Walsh, James, Ludeson Bldg. (D.C.)
Liberty, Clark, Sophina E. (I.)
Linneus, Turner, Dudley (D.O.)
Lockwood, Bishop, S. M. (D.C.)
Louisiana, Pierce, Chas. (D.O.)
Sisson, J. H. (D.C.), West, Jesse A., 303 Georgia Bldg. (D.O.)
Loyston, Allen, Prof. J. H. (S.T.)
Macks Creek, Freeman, A. M. (D.C.)
Macon, Black, Byron L. (D.C.)
Griffith, A. V. (D.O.)
Hildreth, A. G. (D.O.)
Hyatt, J. E., 1161 Vine St. (D.O.)
Moyer, Geo. G., Still-Hildreth Sanatorium. (D.O.)
Swayer, Willis Frank, Still-Hildreth Sanatorium. (D.O.)
Schoonmaker, Amy B., Wardell Bldg. (D.O.)
Siegel, Anna M. (D.O.)
Malthan, Spangle, Clyde B. (D.O.)
Manette, Otteman, J. H. (S.T.)
Marcellina, Oyler, Thos. C. (D.C.)
Stuer, Willis N., State Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Marshall, Bennett, Silas M., Farmers Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Berry, John M., Marshall Bldg. (D.O.)
Murdock, Herman, (D.C.)
Nuckles, Geo. T. (D.O.)
Scherer, John, 312 N. Jefferson St. (D.C.)
Marthasville, Hinnah, Louise C. (D.C.)
Morhaus, F. C. (D.C.)
Saak, H. A. (D.C.)
Marshall, L. H., 408 S. Main St. (D.C.)
Memphis, Benson, O. N. (D.C.)
Keeler, A. M. (D.O.)
Mexico, Hickman, W. H., Pasquith Bldg. (D.O.)
McKee, H. J., 302 W. Monroe St. (D.O.)
Milani, Simons, Clayton Byrom, First Natl Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Swift, E. H. (D.C.)
Moatly, Dothage, E. A., 223 S. Williams St. (D.C.)
Jaeger, Gustav, 602 Payton St. (D.C.)
Kaufman, Elizabeth, 402 S. (D.O.)
Kirk, Morris G., 210 W. Williams St. (D.O.)
Martin, O. K'eeffe Bldg. (D.O.)
Monroe City, Scobee, Jephth. D., Farmers Bldg. (D.O.)
Montgomery, Leale, James T. (M.D., D.C.)
Morrisville, Hellam, Lydia. (D.C.)
Mosey Mills, Schrader, Mrs. B. V. (S.T.)
Mound City, McCaskey, Laura. (D.C.)
Regers, Ida M. (D.O.)
Mount Vernon, Penny, Jennie. (D.O.)
White, Grace G. (D.O.)
Mt. Zion, North, Mrs. Alice. (S.T.)
Mavity, Bertram J., 130 N. Cedar St. (D.O.)
Neshin, Ferguson, E., Gerrustedting Bldg. (D.O.)
Nevada, Berry, Benj. F., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy (M.D.)
Coons, M. E., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
Cronk, J. O., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
Ferry, Nelle. (D.O.)
Korah, Miss Eleanor, 327 W. Arch St. (D.O.)
Weltmer, Ernest, c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
Weltmer, J. E., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
Weltmer, Sidney A., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
Weltmer, T. C., c/o The Wmter Institute of Suggestive Therapy. (D.S.T.)
New Franklin, Burrus, Madison Cooper. (D.O.)
Dothage, E. A. (D.C.)
New Haven, Kappelman, H. A. (D.C.)
New Millet, Rukmers, Irene. (D.C.)
North Webb City, Downing, R. B. (D.O.)
Odesa, Britt, Florence Schaefer, Box 142. (D.O.)
Oregon, Black, Emma, Box 135. (D.O.)
Owensville, Huxall, H. P. (D.C.)
Parls, Gabbert, A. J. (S.T.)
Rodes, T. (S.T.)
Slyer, Harry B., R. No. 1. (D.O.)
Perryville, Stieber, Franz. (S.T.)
Plattsburg, Pennock, P. H. (D.O.)
Pleasant Hill, Elkins, Geo. S., Stillwell Bldg. (D.O.)
Platte Bluff, Barrett, Gordon W., Bank of P. B. Bldg. (D.O.)
Portland, Ladman, Geo. (D.C.)
Princeton, Johnson, Oscar E., Box 102. (D.O.)
McWilliams, R. M. (D.C.)
Purcell, Dickie, W. A. (D.O.)
Readville, Huckeby, Miss Ora (D.C.)
Reeds, Yarbrough, Rev. Geo. (S.T.)
Republic, Fike, F. J. (D.O.)
Richmond, Cameron, Edward M. (D.O.)
Ridgeway, Gilmore, S. J. (S.T.)
Roek Port, McKinney, Lula L. (D.O.)
Rosendal, Smith, Elmer. (D.O.)
Salisbury, Elchhorn, E. L. (D.O.)
Savannah, Bunker, M. N. (D.C.)
Elsiminger, Lenia. (D.O.)
Sedalia, Hain, H. S., 206 Ohio St. (D.O.)
Harris, Katherine, 1101 Ets St. (D.O.)
Hentges, Herman H., 321 S. Ohio St. (D.C.)
O'Bryan, C. L., 611 W. 4th St. (D.O.)
Seymour, Smith, Geo. F., S. Side Square. (D.O.)
Shelburne, Monte, West Melvin, Box 311. (D.O.)
Sikeston, Hunter, V. D., Citizens' Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Skidmore, Billy, Ray. (D.C.)
Skidmore, W. J. (D.C.)
Slaters, Smith, J. W., Box 858, (D.C.)
Speed, English, C. Forrest. (S.T.)
Springfield, Blackler, Ronald. (N.D.)
Fenter, Mrs. L. M., Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Hunt, L. S., 518 Baker Bldg. (D.O.)
James, L. I., Holland Bldg. (D.O.)
Johnson, Mrs. Wm. H., R. No. 3. (S.T.)
King, T. M., Landers Bldg. (D.O.)
McCarty & McCarty, (D.O.)
Noland, Lou F., Baker Bldg. (D.O.)
Petifer, A., Holland Bldg. (D.O.)
Robberson, Susie Belle, 10N4 N. Jefferson St. (D.O.)
Stanhope, Hoecker, Mary. (D.O.)
Zachary, B. J. (D.C.)
St. Charles, Humfeld, Julius. (D.C.)
Ritter, H. C., 516-a Clay St. (D.O.)
Wilson, Wm. C., 216 N. Main St. (D.O.)
St. Genevieve, Sampson, Mrs. Annie K. (S.T.)
Thomure, Mrs. Sophie.
St. Joseph, Beets, William E., Logan Bldg. (D.O.)
Corbin, S. W., Lincoln Bldg. (For S.R.)
Disque, Andrew A., 2766
Foxton St. (Opt.)
Ferrar, Wm. Logan Bldg. (Opt.)
Fulkerson, Perry, 840 N. 25th St.
Grob, Will W., Logan Bldg. (D.O., D.C.)
Hedgpeth, H. L., Logan Bldg. (D.O.)
Holl, E. D., Ballinger Bldg. (D.O.)
Shauter, Julius A. Nite, 1333 Farnam St. (D.C.)
Spears, Mrs. Jas. D., Suite 8, 1822 Chicago St. (S.T.)
Tanna, Rose, Omaha Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Tennsley, L., 2016 Valley St. (D.C.)
Thornbey & Thornbey, Raline Bldg. (D.C.)
Tomson, Alfred, Lyric Theatre. (S.T.)
O'Neill, Campbell, R. M. (D.C.)
(Elements, V. V. (D.O.)
Ordi, Haines, Luther Allen, Morton Bldg. (D.O.)
Zinen, Rebecca. (D.C.)
Oskosh: Wetherby, M., Box 123. (S.T.)
Oxford: Bunn & Bunn, Drs. (D.C.)
Palmer: Olsen, Geo., Lake View. (D.C.)
Pawnee: Bow, Mary, Hazel House. (D.O.)
Hollister, J. R. (D.C.)
Plainsview: Fuller & Zaneeen. (D.C.)
Quincy, Louis J., Box 127 (D.C.)
Zanendeit, Helma. (D.C.)
Plattsburg: Beekman, O. K., Box 90. (D.C.)
Pole: Nierman, Mary. (D.C.)
Red Cloud: Camp, R. E. (D.C.)
Parks, S. S. (D.C.)
Republic City: Pennington, J. L. (M.D., D.C.)
Rushville: Dillon, Geo. (D.O.)
Schoyler: Johnson, C. H.
Scotts Bluff: Brown, H. I. (D.C.)
Schock, Joseph B. (D.O.)
Kucera, V. F. (D.O.)
Radcliff, Clayton L. (D.C.)
Stromberg: Daniels, Harry. (D.C.)
Jackson, Fred., Box 173. (D.C.)
Superior: Harvey & Harvey, Drs. (D.C.)
Harvey, Mrs. Henry M. (D.C.)
Piercey, Geo. F. (D.O.)
Reno, O. E. (D.C.)
Talmage: Hanlin, P. F. (D.C.)
Teumseh: Green, Chas. (D.O.)
Parks & Parks. (D.C.)
Parks, Pearl H. (D.C.)
Parker, L. R. (D.C.)
Tekamah: Merritt, J. P. (D.O.)
Thayer: Ford, Helene C. (S.T.)
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Wadsworth: Kaufman, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1 (D.M.T.)
Wansons: Yoder, S. B. (D.O.)
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Dow, W. J. (N.D.)
Gray, Geo. W., 216 E. Franklin St. (N.D.), (D.C.)
Ikerman, J. W., 431 East Market St. (D.C.)
Mills, Carroll J., Second Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Oswald, J. H., 302 East Market St. (D.O.)
Reid, J. F., Trumbull Bld. (D.O.)
Rogers, G., 103 N. Elm St. (D.C.)
Utica: Stewart, Chas. E. (D.M.T.)
Washington: Emmons & Emmons. (D.C.)
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Rankin, Florence. (D.O.)
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Bucy, Howard L., 319 10th St. (D.C.)
Wells: Wise, F. P., R. F. D. No. 2. (D.M.T.)
West Mansfield: Moffett, Everett D., R. F. D. No. 4. (D.M.T.)
West Unity: Shaffer, Joshua B. (D.M.T.)
Willoughby: Willoughby, Chas. E. (D.M.T.)
Wilmington: Williams, A. J., Citizens' Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Wooster: Crandell, Gertrude S., Bealle Ave. (D.O.)
Hahn, C. T. (D.C.)
Kerr, A. J., Wayne Bldg. (D.O.)
Yanders, H. H., Nolle Bldg. (D.O.)
Xenia: Dougherty, Martha J., No. 2 Kingsbury Bldg. (D.C.)
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Heilman, Fred., 2 Kingsbury Bldg. (D.C.)
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Zell, Edna, 513 S. Detroit St. (D.O.)
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Andersen, C. J., 27 Falls Ave. (M.D.)
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Carford, C. H., 116 Calvin St. (D.C.)
Carlson, Chas. H., 804 Bryson St. (D.)
Duzey, Chas. A., 1005 Market St. (D.C.)
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Dohey, C. A., 1005 Market St. (D.C.)
Eriksen, John A. (D.)
Patterson & Pattsett, Drs. (D.C.)
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Henry, James T., 27 Todd Lane, (D.C.)
Ieper, Aaron, 1348 Millicent Ave. (N.D.)
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Johnson, Maria S., 11 East Woodland Ave. (A.D.)
Jones, A. J., 821 High St. (D.M.T.)
Lewis, Carlos N., 73 East Evergreen St. (N.D.)
Lewis, J. R., 205 W. Federal St. (D.C.)
Loud, J., 307 Mahoning Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Lund, Richard, 804 Bryson St. (D.C.)
Marstellar, Charles L., Dollar Savings Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
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Newton, Winfield J., 121 Fulton St. (D.M.T.)
Pedman, Wm. J., Cor. Market and Delaware Sts. (D.M.T.)
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Redifer, Mrs. 513 George St. (D.C.)
Reilly, M. J., 535 Plum St. (D.M.T.)
Reiser, Mrs. Sophin, 1930 Logan Ave. (D.M.T.)
Reiter, D. H., R. F. D. (D.C.)
Russell, Elma E., 522 Woodland Ave. (El)
Sandstrom, Ellen, 804 Brunswick Bldg. (Ma.)
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Stucker, Howard. (D.C.)
Honkey: Dobbins, Chlora. (S.T.)
Williams, D. A., Box 266. (S.T.)
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Hughes: Red V. D., Veeland Bldg. (D.C.)
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Turner, Dan, 405 Ave C. (D.C.)
Turner, Effie, 405 Ave. C. (S.T.)
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Spoon, Ninnie C. (D.C.)
Logan: Hunt, Miss Clara. (D.C.)
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Johnson, J. F., 108 E Chocotaw St. (D.C.)
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Teem, David B. (D.C.)
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Wentworth, Guy De Witt. (D.C.)
Wentworth, Le Roy E. (D.C.)
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Bayne, Daisy, 521 W 9th St. (D.C.)
Bays, Alb. J., Indiana Bldg. (D.C.)
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Goff, Meade, 1529 N McKinley St. (D.C.)
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Powell, W. O., 409 Commonwealth Bldg. (D.O.)
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Taber & Taber, Bros., 3053 Jefferson St. (D.C.)
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Weiss, E. A., 282 Hamilton St. (D.O.)
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Davenport, Harry Lewis, 1117 13th Ave. (D.O.)
De Wolfe, William L., 1001 13th Ave. (D.O.)
Hurley, Helen, 1501 13th Ave. (D.C.)
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Disney, P. V., 1149 N. 43rd St. (D.O.)
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Dunningham, Robert R., Real Estate Bldg. (D.O.)
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Eldridge, Roy R., 5858 Spruce St. (D.O.)
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Graves, Geo. R., Hutchinson and Lehigh Aves. (D.O.)
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Harley, Aldine Hotel. (D.O.)
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Hart, J. Sylvester, 1540 N. 15th St. (D.O.)
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Hawes, Wm. F., Real Estate Trust Bldg. (D.O.)
Hayman, Geo. T., Real Estate Trust Bldg. (D.O.)
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Hennel, Frances C., 2149 N. 15th St. (N.D.)
Herwig, A. 1713 Mt. Vernon St. (D.O.)
Hess, Eliz. A., 1118 W. Lehigh Ave. (D.O.)
Hildebrand, A., 1112 Chestnut St. (D.O.)
Hildebrand, Dr. Julia L., 1112 Chestnut St. (N.D.)
Hill, Wm. E., 2121 Master St. (P.O.)
Hoffman, Herbert, 1118 Chestnut St. (D.O.)
Hoopes, Clarence L., Chestnut St. (D.O.)
Irvin, Wm. M., Penna Bldg. (D.O.)
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Jackson, Thos. H., 1552 Diamond St. (D.O.)
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Johnson, Burdell S., 1016 Lehigh Ave. (D.O.)
Johnson, David W., 3241 N. 5th St. (D.O.)
Johnson, R. L., 628 N. 52nd St. (D.O.)
Justice, C. T., 4079 Ogden St. (D.O.)
Keene, W. B., 1530 Chestnut St. (D.O.)
Keller, G. T. (D.O.)
Keller, Harry T., 5320 Walton Ave. (D.O.)
Kelly, Lawrence J., Penn Bldg. (D.O.)
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Kittel, A., 603 N. Broad St. (M.D., D.C.)
Kraiker, Frederick Wm., 1501 W. Alleghany Ave. (D.O.)
Kunze, Dr. Erwin, 2057 Grady Ave. (D.O.)
Lake, J., 1600 Summer St. (D.O.)
Leonard, Ellsworth Harry, The Flanders. (D.O.)
Leonard, H. Alfred, Franklin Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Leveeood, Robert R., 123 N. 52nd St. (D.O.)
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Downey, Andrew F., 1330 Wood St. (D.C.)

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Fairlie, H. H., 512 Todd St. (D.O.)

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Williams, Clara H., 322 Wood St. (D.O.)

Williamsport: Crammer, Catherine E., 130 W. Southern Ave. (D.C.)

Hughes, Alice, 225 Center St. (D.O.)

Maxwell, Natha M., 234 W. 4th St. (D.O.)

Melia, Mrs. N., 306 W. 3rd St. (D.O.)

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Reilly, A. J. (D.O.)

Wood, Edw. J., 26 W. 3rd St. (D.O.)

Woodburn: Armstrong, F. H., Lock Box 55. (D.C.)

Wyndham: Bebout, E. R., People's Bank Bldg. (D.C.)

Wyoming: De Witt, Emma Good, 277 Monument Ave. (D.O.)

York: Corney, Howard J., 50 J. Market St. (D.O.)

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Chestebridge, Edna, 171 Westminster St. (D.O.)

Clement, Henry W., 43 Blackstone Blvd. (D.O.)

Dodge, Chandler P., 52 Parkis Ave. (D.O.)

Flanagan, Chas. A., 146 Westminster St. (D.O.)

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Howland, C. A. W., 290 Westminster St. (D.O.)

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Bristol: Echols, McRae R., New Dominion Natl Bank Bldg. (D.C.)

BOUNDARY:

Bundick: Valk, E. Gordon. (M.D.)

Charlottesville: Via, Hugh D., 509 W. Main St. (D.O.)

Clifton Forge: Bowles, L. J. (D.C.)

Spangler, Albert. (D.C.)

Duncansville: Carter, Chas. Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)

East Fall Church: Ryer, H. Scott. (D.C.)

Emporia: McNair, R. T. (D.O.)

Franklin: Read, Miles S. (D.O.)

Green Cove: Stringer, Mary S. (B.C.)

Hartford: Walkup, Marie Rue. (D.O.)

Harrisburg: Kline, E. Emmett H., 18 Graham St. (S.T.)

Harrisonburg: Hall, Annie W., First Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)


Lynchburg: Craysh. L. D., 1506 Pierce St. (D.O.)

Dresser, B. A., 19 Church St. (D.O.)

Garrett, Carlos K., 81 R. Church & Medical Bldg. (D.O.)

Shumate, Chas. R., Medical Bldg. (D.O.)

Meyers Cave: Yoder, F. S. (D.O.)

Newport News: Rath, Frederick A., 506 Slisy Bldg. (D.C.)

Knowles, Jerome, 3006 West Ave. (D.O.)

Norton: Bachman, J. W., Dickson Bldg. (D.O.)

Bright, S. H., Royster Bldg. (D.O.)

Bybee, Mrs. Burt, 140 Fairfax Ave. (D.O.)

Cummings, Dr. W. F., 719 Washington Ave. (N.D.)

McCoy, L. C., Paul Gale Greenland Bldg. (D.O.)

Newfield, Hydro, Sanitarium, 719 Washington Ave. (N.D.)

Richardson, Martha L., Paul Gale Greenland Bldg. (D.O.)

Petersburg: Bell, Haney H., Mechanics Bldg. (D.O.)

Smith, Minette A., 106 Tabb St. (D.O.)

Portsmouth: Summer, Frank H. (D.C.)

Summer, Louis. (D.C.)

Pounding Mill: Bowen, Margaret L. (D.O.)

Princess Anne: Holloway, Luay Prindle, R. F. D. 1 (D.O.)

Richmond: Bowen, Wm. D., 11 W. Grace St. (D.O.)

Bybee & Bybee, Commercial Bldg. (D.C.)

Calisch, Harry F., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)

Reifstrock, George B., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)

Rudd, C. H., 114 N. 5th St. (D.O.)

Shackelford, E. H., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (D.O.)

Shaw, J. A., 610 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (D.C.)

Shaw, J. C., 303 Jefferson St. (D.C.)

Ferguson, M. B., 110 Jefferson St. Rooms 10-12. (D.C.)

Hurt, F. L., 1304 Stuart Bldg. (D.O.)

Quick, Walter J. (D.C)

Semones, Harry, MacBain Bldg. (D.O.)

Timley, N. M. (D.O.)

Wolfe, Mek J., MacBain Bldg. (D.O.)

White, Whitelaw M., O. M., MacBain Bldg. (D.O.)

Staunton: Becker, Herbert L., Witz Bldg. (M.D., D.O.)

Virginia Beach: Beckler, Jenkie E., 16 N. Market St. (D.O.)

Pratt, A. L., Rest Home. (N.D.)

Waynesboro: Ely, A. R. (D.O.)

Ely, Blondine W. (D.C.)

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen: Johnson, Frank, 808 Summit St. (N.D.)

Oviatt & Witz Bldg., Masonic Bldg. (D.C.)

Oviatt, Claude L., Masonic Temple Bldg. (D.O.)

Oviatt, Henrietta H., Masonic Temple Bldg. (D.C.)

Smith, Corley T., Finch Bldg. (D.O.)

Bellingham: Du Praw, Frank L., 3-10 Clover Bldg. (D.O.)

Munn, Allen. (D.O.)


Bremerton: Murphy, J. W. (D.O.)

Camas: Kinz, Geo. J. (D.O.)

Centralia: Burdette, Gabriel F., 491 W. Main St. (D.O.)

Clarkston: Baker, P. K. (D.O.)

Marsh, U. G. (D.O.)

Colfax: Abegglen, C. E., Lippitt Bldg. (D.O.)

Posey, J. A. B. Kartowitz. (D.O.)

Colville: Johnson, P. H. (D.C.)

Davenport: Teter, Fred B. (D.O.)

Dayton: Jolley, Frank W. (D.C.)

Ellensburg: King, Otto. (D.O.)

Sargent, F. W., 803 N. Water St. (D.O.)

Walker, L. H., Olympia Bldg. (D.O.)

Everett: Lewis, Lee A., Colby Bldg. (D.C.)

Pugh, J. M., American Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)

Four Lakes: Moore, F. F. (D.O.)

Frontdale: Webster, Morton E. (S.T.)

Garfield: Coon, A. S. (D.O.)

Coon, Mary E. (D.O.)

Kent: Johnson, Jackson (D.C.)

Mt. Vernon: Hojn, John, Union Bldg. (D.C.)

Howley, Edward, Union Bldg. (D.O.)

North Yakima: Howick, A. R. (D.O.)

Kromo, Dr. (D.C.)
Zedecker, J. F., 211 E. Yakima Ave. (D.O.)
Oakesdale: Hartsock, W. H. (D.O.)
Oknugan: Grant, Leonara. (D.O.)
Olympia: Collins, H. 411 Jefferson St. (D.C.)
Reisenweber, F. W., 213 E. 15th St. (N.D.)
Ponca: Thompson, Almeda E. (D.O.)
Prosser: Ponting, Chas. H. (D.O.)
Pullman: Archer, Ellsworth A., First Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Holt, Luther W., Russell Bldg. (D.O.)
Puyallup: Freeman, W. L., Citizens' State Bldg. (D.O.)
Montgomery, D. H., No. 3 Postoffice Bldg. (M.D., R.)
Ritzville: Allen, L. G. (D.C.)
Rosalia: Widmann, Elizabeth, Bank Bldg. (T.)
Seattle: Armstrong, L. M., 165 Lynn St. (D.C.)
Ayer, 217 Pike St. (D.O.)
Barrett, Geo. A., 810 45th St. (D.O.)
Beck, May, (D.O.)
Bonham, Robert, Lawrence, University State Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Campbell & Campbell, 402-5 Front Ave. (D.O.)
Crotton, Henrietta, Leary Bldg. (D.O.)
Culbertson, E. F. (D.C.)
Cunningham, Arthur Bostwick, Leary Bldg. (D.O.)
Evans, N. Lie M., American Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Feilman, N. J., 114 17th Ave. (D.O.)
Feidler, F. J., People's Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Ford, A. H., Hoge Bldg. (D.O.)
Ford, Roberta Wimer, Hoge Bldg. (D.O.)
Ford, Walter J., Hoge Bldg. (D.O.)
Fulton, N. J., 114 17th Ave. N. (N.D.)
Gray, J. E., 712-12 13th Ave. (D.C.)
Gray, N. H., 701 6th Ave. (D.O.)
Hart, Lawrence M., 3502 Fremont Ave. (D.O.)
Hayes, Lutie Kreigh, Northern Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Morse, Park A. Joshua Green Bldg. (D.O.)
New, Dr. Jno. F. (S.T.)
Noethen, A. J., 327 Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)
Ohsnald, W. E., 1318 5th Ave. (D.O.)
Potter, Minnie F., Pioneer Bldg. (D.O.)
Roane, Jas., 4025 Arcade Bldg. (D.C.)
Rudolph, P., 1613 Westlake Blvd. and 5th Ave. (N.D.)
Rule, Lewis E., 3039 Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)
Sanford: Sanford, 3011 Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)
Sanford, H. S., 3031 Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)
Sandford, Harry L. (D.O.)
Slaughter, James T., Leary Bldg. (D.O.)
Smith, W. R., c/o Rudolph, 406 Epler Bldg. (D.O.)
Snyder, Claude H., Leary Bldg. (D.O.)
Sorenson, John, 313 Eitel Bldg. (D.O.)
Speckert, A. J., 39 Burke Bldg., Cor. 2nd Ave. (S.T.)
Starbuck, S. H. (M.D.)
St., Dr. L., Arcade Annex. (D.C.)
St. Ongey, D. J. (D.C.)
Strandton, E. E., 1014¼ Pine St. (D.C.)
Tracey, La Monte H., Portages Bldg. (D.O.)
Tracey, Paul Urban, 493 Epler Bldg. (N.D.)
Tracey, c/o Rudolph, 1619 W. Lake Blvd. (D.O.)
Turner, Annie S., 305 Bellevue St. N. (D.O.)
Wilco, W. E., Northern Bank & Trust Bldg. (D.O.)
Watson, Oren T., Northern Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Weaver, Cha. Jane M., People's Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Wiles, Grace Stott E., Box 304. (D.O.)
Young, M. S., 4155 Arcade Bldg. (D.O.)
Sedro-Woolley: Dunham, E., 819 Fir St. (D.C.)
King, Bernie, 116 Cedar St. (D.C.)
Kirk, R. E., 116 Cedar St. (D.C.)
Sahomish: Swift, Irvin H., Otten Bldg. (D.O.)
Spokane: Benefiel, Carrie A., Old Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Brazeau, M. E., 398 9th Ave. (D.C.)
Burgard Sanitarium, Granite Bldg. (D.O.)
Burt, C. S., 712 Hutton Bldg. (D.O.)
Campbell, Chas. W., 308 8th St. Grant St. (D.O.)
Carrillo, O. G., 530 Burneye Ave. (D.O.)
Caster, H. E., Old Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Ericksen, John, 1603 Clark Ave. (D.O.)
Garrigues, Louis L., Old Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Greenside, W. B., 131 Indiana Ave. (D.C.)
Grover, Sam. (D.O.)
Grover, Wm. (D.O.)
Guthrie, Walter B., Kuhne Bldg. (D.O.)
Hampton, Geo. B., 711 Hutton Bldg. (D.O.)
Harrington, S. A., 178 S. Howard St. (D.C.)
Hodgson, J. B., Old Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Holcom, Harlow, 3213 6th St. (D.C.)
Hoenes, Frank, Eagle Bldg. (D.O.)
Lamb, C. R. (D.C.)
Lanc, W. W., 9-10 Ziegler Bldg. (D.O.)
La Jore & Johnson, 418-21 Mohawk Bldg. (D.O.)
Lindner, Cas. O. (M.D.)
Lydon, J. E., 310 Auditors Bldg. (D.O.)
Miedeking, Frederick W., 726 Peyton Bldg. (D.O.)
Moore, Fred. F., Suite 110, Fernwell Bldg. (D.C.)
Morris, T. F., Fernwell Bldg. (D.O.)
Newbrough, W. F., 413-14 Rookery Bldg. (D.C.)
Olson, Herman, 1505 Main Ave. (D.O.)
Perrett, Mary E., Old Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Keier, Martin A., 1823 W. Dean St. (D.C.)
Starbuck, S. H. (M.D.)
Strupe, Clarence H., 1213 Indian Ave. (D.O.)
Thayer, Odessa H., 307 Fernwell Bldg. (D.O.)
Sulton: Misgrove, T. W. (D.O.)
Sunnyside: Balb, F. L. (D.O.)
Tacoma: Baldy, James B., Fidelity Bldg. (D.O.)
Brown, Mary, 3004 S. 12th St. (D.C.)
Nevius, Zuela Alice. (D.O.)
Smith, Geo. R., 711 Nat'l Realty Bldg. (D.O.)
Southworth, A. D., 723 Fidelity Bldg. (D.O.)
Thomas, Walton T., Fidelity Bldg. (D.O.)
Whitlock, S. E., 330 Pacific Ave. (D.O.)
Tekoa: Abeggler, Walter E. (D.O.)
Rice, J. E. (D.O.)
Walla Walla: Coon, Franklin J., Baker Boyer Bldg. (D.O.)
Heath, J. E., Baker Bldg. (D.O.)
Mayo, Clarence R., Drumheller Bldg. (D.O.)
Smith, Geo. W. B. (D.C.)
Thompson, H. B. (D.O.)
Trostler, E. B., 7-8 Jaycox Bldg. (D.O.)
Turner, Melvin, 427 E. Cherry St. (C.)
Waffle, W. Clyde, 309 Denby Bldg. (D.C.)
Wenatchee: Herbert F., Central Bldg. (D.O.)
White Salmon: Garnett, Ad- die L. (D.O.)

WEST VIRGINIA

Augusta: Beery, J. K. (N.D.)
Bluefield: Terdoss, A. C., Keiley & Meyer Bldg. (D.O.)
Charleston: Ure, Wm. R., 910 Barbier St. (D.O.)
Smith, A. M. (D.O.)
Charleston: Hall, Belle Jane, c/o Farmers Bank. (D.O.)
Hall, B. J., Gore Bldg. (D.O.)
Heck, J. Vander, 4th St. (D.C.)
Joslin, J. H., 816 3rd St. (D.C.)
Morris, G. E., 239 3rd St. (D.O.)
Renahaw, Delia, 218 S. Chestnut St. (D.O.)
Elizabeth: Morris, Harvey. (D.O.)
Elkins: Mouse, A. B. (D.C.)
Wilmuth, Clark L. (D.C.)
Fairmount: Richardson, E. E. (D.O.)
Fairmount: Post, H. S. (M.D.)
Hubbell, Caleb J., 220 Monroe St. (D.C.)
Yost, H. S. (M.D.)
Glady: Johnston, P. S., Box 324, Donnellson, 1903 (D.C.)
Harrisonville: Curry, H. B. (D.C.)
Hill: Montgomery, (D.C.)
Huntington: Jones, E. L., 520 8th St. (D.C.)
Kinburn: & Kinniburg, 1903 3rd Ave. (D.C.)
Montgomery, Herman. (D.C.)
Robinett, John H., First Nat'l Bank Bldg. (D.O.)
Letart: Rickard, C. M. (D.O.)
Morganburg: Whitacre, H. S. (D.O.)
Hill Creek: Kimmell, Andrew F., Conrad St. (D.C.)
Mingo: Brady, T. N. (D.O.)
Morgantown: Austin, I. M. (D.O.)
Carpin: W. T. (D.C.)
Miller, Joseph Donley, 87 Beechur Ave. (D.O.)
Purkey, E. M. (D.O.)
Ziefel, J. W., 163 Clay St. (D.C.)
Moundsville: Skeels, Russel S. (D.C.)
Parkersburg: Boys, M. A., 1063 Market St. (D.O.)
Campbell, Chas. D. (D.C.)
Curry, M. E., 6023 Market St. (D.C.)
Johnson, Cecil F., 6-7 Chevalier Bldg. (D.C.)
Pullman: Cox, J. A. (D.C.)
Ravenswood: Jewell, Geo. W. (D.O.)
Sistersville: Hill, Homer. (D.C.)
Wheeling: Ball, Wm. A. 319 German Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Dongey, A. L., 1233 Chaplin St. (D.C.)
Herbert, J., 115 Zone Ave. (D.C.)
Sheery, E. (D.C.)
Skeels, R. H., 521-32 German Bank Bldg. (D.C.)
Sullivan, Clara E., 1124 Eoff St. (D.O.)
Sullivan, Tom V., 1124 Eoff St. (D.O.)
Swarthing, Pearl, 601 German Bank Bldg. (D.C.)

Toskey, C. M. (D.C.)
Trent, A. R. (D.C.)

Appleton: Harverson, Elizabeth M., Post Bldg. (D.O.)
Holzer, J. L., 821 College Ave. (D.O.)
Johnson, Henry T., 623 Appleton St. (D.O.)
Josephs, M. L., 1820 Atlantic St. (D.C.)
Larsen, Robt., 327 College Ave. (D.C.)
O'Brien, Henry F. (D.C.)
Arenda: Berge, Emil D. (D.C.)
Sauve, Albert, Box 322. (D.C.)

Arvage: Graham, Jno. D., Box 93, (D.C.)
Ashland: Bailey, J. R. Masonic Temple. (D.O.)
Larsen, Carl A. (D.C.)
Barbano: Getchell, Chas. Ellsworth, Reinking Bldg. (D.O.)
Laufenberger, Edyth. (D.C.)

Zwicker, F. J. (D.C.)
Barron: Fitzstude, T. E. (D.C.)

Beaver Dam: Burke, M. E., University Place. (D.C.)
Smith, D. J., 113 Washington St. (D.C.)
Taylor, Chas. E., Haulay Bldg. (D.O.)
Ulrich & Ulrich, 160 Washington St. (D.C.)

Beloit: Buffalo, O. T., Gregory Bldg. (D.O.)
Coren, W. H., Box 166, Pape, Francis P., Brown Block. (D.C.)
Richardson, R. H., 2321 E. Grand Ave. (D.C.)

Rull, Morris, 423 Goodwin Block. (D.C.)
Young, John R., Goodwin Bldg. (D.C.)
Berlin: Breithaupt & Breithaupt. (D.C.)
Breithaupt, A. W., 311 Hinron St. (D.C.)
Hart, Mrs. Emma. (D.C.)
Settle, Wm. D. (D.O.)

Birnamwood: French, S. C. (D.C.)
Mueller, Carl W., Box 65. (D.C.)

Black River Falls: Boatsman, P. (D.C.)
Brooks: Olesen, K. P. (D.C.)

Burlington: DeWitt, F. E., 505 Chestnut St. (D.C.)
Hickox, Oliver. (D.O.)
Smith, Miss N., 305 N. 5th St. (D.C.)

Chippewa Falls: Butler, A. Ross, Cor. Bridge and Grand Aves. (D.C.)
Chamberlain, Daida. (D.C.)
Chamberlain, Sadie. (D.C.)
Chamberlain, Sylvan. (D.C.)

Clinton: Canary, Dr. Ella. (D.C.)

Cochrane: Becker, Geo. (D.C.)

Columbus: Proctor, Clara M., Prairie St. (D.C.)

Cuba: Pipperda, Benj. (D.C.)

Delevan: Conn, Albert C., 229 Walrath Ave. (D.C.)
Gerdes, Mrs. M. C., 67 Walworth Ave. (D.C.)

Poty, Ernest L. (D.C.)
Dodgeville: Joslin, O. W. (M.D.)

De Pere: Hillman, W. O. (D.C.)

Eau Claire: Fraker, Franklin, Galvin Bldg. (D.O.)
Keck, E. W., Suite 2, Gas Bldg. (D.O.)
Leech, C. William, 305½ S. Barstow St. (D.C.)

Murphy, E. C., Ingram Bldg. (D.O.)
Van Bushkirk, Viola, 12½ S. Barstow St. (D.C.)

Williams, T. E., 113 Grand Ave. (M.D., Ave. (D.C.)

Edgerton: Dennis, R. E., West Fulton St. (D.C.)

Evansville: Armstrong, G. H., Over Pioneer Drug Store. (D.O.)
Cockrell, Chas. C., Economy (D.O.)
Devine, A. G. (D.C.)

Fond Du Lac: Berglin, G. A., 103 N. Main St. (D.C.)

Dartman, Edward J., 69 Macy St. (D.O.)

Case, Geo. H., 13 E Street. (D.C.)

Clark, Fred N., Collins Bldg. (D.O.)

Gebhardt, Arthur. (D.C.)

Geisse, Chas. E., 19 Sheboygan St. (D.O.)

Knowles, Leonard, 92 S. Main St. (D.C.)

Wright, F., 94 S. Main St. (D.O.)

Fort Atkinson: Burnham, Lillian, 315 Maple St. (D.C.)

Hoff, H. T., 228 S. Main St. (D.C.)

Franksville: Mortonson, J. C. (D.C.)

Galesville: Pease, Carrie B. (D.C.)

Grand Rapids: Goodrich, 300 Grand Ave. (D.O.)

Hoff, F. T., Daly Block. (D.C.)

Green Bay: Puddicombe, Raymond, 508 Mirabeau Bldg. (D.C.)

Schauss, George, 1322 Walnut St. (D.C.)

Scovel, Leon J., 223 Cherry St. (D.C.)

Torp, James A., 467 Minahan Bldg. (D.C.)

Hartford: Yohann, Wm. (D.C.)

Honey Creek: McGuire, H. (D.C.)

Horicon: Breithaupt, J. R. (D.O.)

Hortonville: Carroll, L. A. (D.O.)

Hudson: Svenson, Albert E., 327 Locust St. (D.C.)

Janesville: Damrow, E. H., 105 Jackman Block. (D.C.)

Dake, W. A., 321 Hayes Blk. (D.O.)

Inley, Jos. (D.C.)

Jimenez, J. J. (D.O.)

Miller, F. W., 109 South Academy St. (D.C.)

Sage, Norman L., Hayes Blk. (D.O.)

Schwegler, Emil J. (D.O.)


Brewer, J. C. (D.O.)

<table>
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<th>Geographical Index</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carberry, Hugh, 504 Park St. (N.D.)</td>
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<td>Cuming, J. Chester, (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Glasgow, J, Rupert, Wood Block. (B.C.)</td>
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<td>Marshfield: Lundy, Frederick G., Koenig Bldg. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Merrill: Bode, Herbert E., P. O. Box 102. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Merritt: Sauer, Albert F. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Meteor: Brickmeyer, C. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Milton Junction: C. H., 1053 26th</td>
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<td>McAdams, Fred</td>
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<td>Milwaukee: D. A.</td>
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<td>Porter, Edgar, 418 11th Ave. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Reese, Mrs. Adolph, 71 Chambers St. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Reese, A. C., 1325 Green-bay Ave. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Ring, J. G., 1012 22nd St. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Roberts, A. C., Box 654. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Roberts, H., Box 654. (N.D.)</td>
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<td>Schuster, John K., Stephenson Bldg. (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Smith, J. J., 800 3rd St. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Still, Mabel J., Matthews Bldg. (D.O.)</td>
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<td>Teutelsing, J. J., 198 27th St. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Wasiele, G. G. (D.C.)</td>
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<td>Williams, O. W., Majestic Bldg. (D.O.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe: Abell, W. T., Cardinal Bldg., W. S. W. Square. (D.C.)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Buchler, Emma M. Box 76, (D.O.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Crosby & Co., P.

Wisconsin
Wyoming

Casper: Dean, Dr. T. A. (M.D.)

Hahn, Dr. H. (D.C.)

Cheyenne: Ekdall, A. B., Key City Hotel. (D.C.)

Douglas, F. H., 1820 Maxwell St. (N.D.)

Douglas, F. S., 600 E. 16th St. (D.C.)

Ekdall, A. B. (D.C.)

Furry, Frank L., Theater Bldg. (D.O., M.D.)

Furry, L. (M.D.)

Quinn, W. A. (D.C.)

Douglas: Miller, Claudia A. (D.C.)

Evanston: Johanson, Petrus E., Box 457. (D.O.)

Fort McHenry: Lehman, H. S. (N.D.)

Great Falls: Byron, James B. (D.C.)

Green River: Davis, Ed. B. (D.O.)

Lander: Hahn, Edna E., General Delivery. (D.C.)


Lusk: Quinn, W. W. (D.C.)

Sheridan: Barnies, W. O. (D.O.)

Beckwith, Ann. (D.O.)

Holbrook, B. F. (N.D.)

Holbrook, F., 219 E. Works St. (D.C.)

Laramie, Henry, Box 53. (N.D.)

Lusk, J. (N.D.)

Fort McHenry, H.
Canada

Alberta: Boumann, Geo. (D.O.)

Alphonse, Ont.: Charlebois, Elmer J., Box 148 (D.C.)

Armstrong, Ont.: Sommacal, J. F. (D.C.)

Ayr, Ont.: Anderson, J. M. (D.C.)

Barons, Alb.: Hansen, H. E. (D.O.)

Barrie: Horn, Geo. F. (D.C.)

Belleview: Kimmel, J. P., 231-A Front St. (D.O.)

Bengough, Sask.: Bell, John P. (D.M.T.)

Berlin, Ont.: Fraser, Lillian M., 96 King St., Weber Bldg. (D.C.)

Heist, Edgar D., 61 King St. W. (D.O.)

Heist, Mary Lewis, 61 King St. W. (D.O.)


Harrington, Ellen E., 202 Wellington St. (D.C.)

Harrison, David A., 202 Wellington St. (D.C.)

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merman Bldg., Springfield,

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### Hydropaths

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<td>Berger, Lina</td>
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### Magnetopathis

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<td>Lehw, Emma</td>
<td>Kento, O.</td>
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<td>Lobew, George W.</td>
<td>Kento, O.</td>
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</tr>
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Schreiber, F., Union Bldg., Prescott, Ariz.
Schramm, Margaret E., Consumers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Schrock, Joseph E., Scott's Bluff, Nebr.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp, Fred J.</td>
<td>Fournet Blk., Crookston, Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpe, Elizabeth</td>
<td>State Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.</td>
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<td>Shaw, A. R.</td>
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<td>Shaw, Edward</td>
<td>Old Court House Bldg., Vinita, Okla.</td>
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<td>Shaw, Minnie Avis</td>
<td>Walther Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shedd, Lela White</td>
<td>Salida, Cal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheehan, Helen G.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheehan, Thos. J. G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheets, Anna Dillabough</td>
<td>Farran Point, Ont., Can.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheldon, T. W.</td>
<td>222 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.</td>
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<td>Shellenberger, N. W.</td>
<td>229 N. Genese St., Waukegan, Ill.</td>
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<td>Shephard, William Burt</td>
<td>146 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.</td>
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<td>Shepherd, B. P.</td>
<td>Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.</td>
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<td>Shepherd, K. L.</td>
<td>Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.</td>
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<td>Sherr, Lancaster</td>
<td>Eitel Bldg., Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<td>Sheppard, R. A.</td>
<td>Upper Sandusky, O.</td>
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<td>Sherburne, A. L.</td>
<td>205 N. C. St., Madera, Cal.</td>
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<td>Shibley, Alice Patterson</td>
<td>1806 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Shilling, Grace W.</td>
<td>Storey Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipman, Wesley C., J.</td>
<td>Thomas St., Newark, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shofner, R. N.</td>
<td>511 Logan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short, C. W.</td>
<td>263 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Shove, Florence L.</td>
<td>Mentor Bldg., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrum, Mark</td>
<td>262 Washington St., Detroit, Mich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shugrue, Laura F.</td>
<td>1301 Calvert St., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Shugrue, Laura Fenwick</td>
<td>Beacon Apts., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shuman, Louise D.</td>
<td>106 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shumate, Charles R.</td>
<td>Medical Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sickles, Norman</td>
<td>151 S. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.</td>
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<td>Siegert, Anna Mae</td>
<td>Bond Bldg., Mt. Vernon, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stahl, William</td>
<td>308 W. 1st St., Rockford, III.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simpson, Mary Dorotha</td>
<td>314 Olive St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, William</td>
<td>212 Alabama Ave., Ruston, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sims, Mary Lyle</td>
<td>1711 Gervais St., San Francisco, Cal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sinclair, John</td>
<td>414 Walnut Ave., Fayetteville, Tenn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisson, Ada E.</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Bank Bldg., Santa Rosa, Cal.</td>
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<td>Sisson, Effie</td>
<td>First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Oak Park, Ill.</td>
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<td>Sisson, Ernest</td>
<td>First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Oakland, Cal.</td>
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<td>Skidmore, J. Walter</td>
<td>111 W. Washington St., Denver, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slack, Annie R.</td>
<td>146 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slagle, Nellie</td>
<td>409 1st Ave. E., Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaker, Helen M.</td>
<td>347 Pennsylvania Ave., Aurora, Ill.</td>
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<td>Slater, Anna</td>
<td>39 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Slater, Walter D.</td>
<td>Forum Bldg., Sacramento, Cal.</td>
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<td>Smith, W. K.</td>
<td>39 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Slough, Hattle Garrod</td>
<td>Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<td>Smugler, James T.</td>
<td>Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<td>Smugler, Kate C.</td>
<td>133 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.</td>
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<td>Smugler, M. S.</td>
<td>5 Bldg., Webb City, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovain, J. L.</td>
<td>214 N. 4th St., Davenport, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small, Mary A.</td>
<td>Garrison Hall, Garrison St., Boston, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smallwood, G. A.</td>
<td>3rd St., New York, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smile, Wm. M.</td>
<td>182 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Alexander H., 16</td>
<td>Hartwell St., Fitchburg, Mass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Osteopaths
Professional Register

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Smith, Allie M., Cherry Bldg.,
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Smith, A., Minette, 119 W.
St., Washington, D. C.
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Taylor, Arthur, Terminus Bldg., Stillwater, Minn.
Taylor, Charles, Hawley Bldg., Beaver Dam, Wis.
Taylor, Fred, Lewiston, Mont.
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The world is overrun with medical books already printed, with new and varied writings on the cause and cure of disease and the preservation of health, daily being added thereto. The extent and number of these books would almost lead us to conclude that the reservoir of human thought on this subject was well nigh exhausted. But still they come. Great hospitals, colleges, and medical and surgical institutes are constantly being established for study and research, for clinical practice and observation, and also for cruel vivisection and experimentation upon animals, to discover if possible the secret cause of disease and senile decay, together with their prevention and cure.

Then we have school after school of all kinds of practitioners and fads of healing, vying and fighting with each other for first place in public favor, followed by thousands of patent medicines,—cure-alls for whatsoever ails you. And still the human family continues to be sick, to suffer and die with little, if any, abatement other than temporary relief or amelioration of pain. With all the supposed superior enlightenment of this age, and the fact that the gospel (as promised) is being preached to all nations, there is so far no substantial realization of that promise in Mark xvi : 18. "They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

In view of this failure to realize these blessed conditions, how shall we conclude otherwise than that the true gospel is not being preached, nor the true method of cure and prevention of disease being practiced or taught? As we observe the daily increase of the lame, the halt, and the blind, with innumerable sick, and the carting away of the untimely dead, it is enough to turn the heart to despair, did we not know that all of this tumult of doctrine and doctors' prescriptions is but the void and chaotic condition presaging the making of all things new; that is, the establishing of true life and doctrine, involving the true method of healing and preventing of diseases, the abiding of faith in the coming of which is now being re-

warded in the presentation to the public of a treatise by Dr. El Lernanto (Dr. J. Augustus Weimar), entitled "Rediscovery of the Lost Fountain of Health and Happiness," published by Benedict Lust, Butler, New Jersey.

The scientific principles of overcoming disease and of finally attaining to the incorruptible flesh, have long been taught in the Guiding Star publications, as a distinct and universal science; but this is the first practical attempt to collate the curative phases into succint form, specially applicable to combatting affliction. This reduces them to a system of mental therapeutics, which cuts at once the Gordian knot of all the intricacies that have so long puzzled medical scientists, going straight to the crux,—the direct and indirect cause of all the ailments the human flesh is heir to.

This book shows that of which the race is substantially ignorant; i.e., that the propagative sperm and germ of the male and female are the vital essentials of life, and that upon the conservation of waste of this energy depends the health or ill health of the vidual or of the race. Also that this potency has a twofold use; first, in the propagation and multiplication of the species; and second, that the husbanding of it to the extent of purifying the thought and desire from sensual indulgence, provides food and stimulus to mental as well as physical effort and capacity. It strengthens the man or woman to resist and overcome temptations, and moral and physical weakness and ailments as well. And it also enables one, through added mental potency, to assist others in doing likewise.

Over and beyond all this, we are shown that it is only by the absolute conservation of sex energy, and the consequent purification of sex desire, that we may become the children of the resurrection, who neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels in heaven. (See Luke xx : 35, 36.)

This most admirable treatise does not cease, as do most treatises upon this subject, by admonishing us as to what we should do; but recognizing that sex desire
is the most powerful of all the human passions, and that direct resistance is useless and destructive, we are instructed to combat it by substituting higher and more elevating thoughts; by aspirations for better and nobler thoughts; by the iteration and reiteration of ennobling and purifying sentiments, to be end that evil thought and desire will find no room nor congenial abiding place in our mental household.

In reality, we are thoroughly admonished and inspired to continually dwell in the upper apartments of our mental habitation, avoiding all mental excursions into the basement, which is sure to be overrun and polluted with vermin and the noxious contagion of mortal life. Or, if need be to flee to the house top of intellectual and moral aspirations, for the time is at hand to heed the Biblical admonition to “Let him which is on the house top not come down to take anything out of the house;” for the very good reason, we doubt not, that the things of the usually inhabited region of the mind have, by long association, become so contaminated with evil and worldly thought and desire in the memory, that they cannot be other than auto-suggestive, and dangerously seductive to him who would save his soul alive.

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As the orthodox boll weevil is the parasitic enemy of the cotton plant, so also the medical treatment of all human maladies is the destructive agent of physical and mental health. This is the thesis of the present work. The author regards the doctrine of medicine as a doctrine of delusion, and that it is a fundamental cause of human distress. He also regards the widespread use of devitalized foods, of foodstuffs deliberately defrauded of their mineral constituents, of their precious vitamins, as a prime cause of distress and disease.

As the cotton plant, when grown on soil devoid of the proper fertilizing conditions, becomes a choice victim of the boll-weevil, so also the human organism deprived of its energy and vitality by means of impoverished foodstuffs, and illusive, mendacious serums, vaccines and inoculations concocted by savage cruelty to animal life, in mysterious secrecy, has its own form of boll weevil that must be destroyed by a strenuous campaign for proper food and the strangling of the octopus of official medicine.

Our author points out the serious scarcity of low-priced, wholesome foods that will supply the organism with the most valuable nutritive salts, or blood builders. He shows that the lack of such salts causes a thickening of the blood that shows itself in ulcers, and many other ailments, besides a lack of energy and will power, and a predisposition to the attacks of microbes of all kinds.

The work is a book of 150 pages in which the author dilates on the parasitic evils that prey on plants, animals, and men and is largely illustrated with pictures of boll weevils and insects that are mistaken for such parasites.

Our author fears for the downfall of American industrial and commercial life in the near future as a result of the increasing impoverishment of farm products not supplied with proper natural fertilizers. The boll weevils of the cotton belt are the prophets of our degeneracy. In a patriotic attempt to stem such a disaster the author has prepared a medicament called Hygeia or Lava Tea, which contains all the nutritive salts that are lacking, or have been extracted from natural foodstuffs properly charged with such salts.

The moral of the book is to live the natural life, eat only such vegetable foods as have not been boll weevilized by lack of their vital mineral qualities, whether by unscientific culture, or denaturing processes of manufacture. Visit natural cure resorts where drugless physicians make it their business to supply their patients with food and treatment carefully and skilfully co-ordinated to the needs of the individual.

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DEFYING DISEASE AND POVERTY

THE CARE OF CHILDREN IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH. By Sebastian Kneipp.—When one thinks of the danger of disease and death to which innocent children are subject, who inherit pain and misery by simply being born into a world so beautiful, but that conceals so much sorrow, a book like this, by that great apostle of hydrotherapy, Father Kneipp, that tells how children should be fed and cared for so as to reduce their liability to disease to a minimum, and then when they are actually sick, how his nature-cures come to the relief of the little sufferers without the use of poisonous drugs, is simply invaluable. In this book, parents are advised how to take care of themselves so as to produce eugenic babies. Advice is given for the care of children from birth to teething, from teething to school days, and for children during the school age. Every possible disease peculiar to childhood has its appropriate natural remedy fully described. A bill of fare for children is also included in the work. It is an indispensable guide for the proper conduct of children, and is therefore recommended as a household necessity.—Price, postpaid, bound in stiff paper covers, 55 cents; in cloth, $1.00.

THE NEW PARADISE OF HEALTH: THE ONLY TRUE NATURAL METHOD OF HEALING AND LIVING. By Adolf Just—This is a dissertation of how man may be energized and healed of his many infirmities by a return to nature in the form of baths, by reveling in air and light, by employing applications of earth to the body, by eating unrefined foods; in a word, sick humanity must return to the woods and live again as Adam did in the long ago, and, under the green canopy of the sun, frequent the flowery meadows and sheltered streams. The Yungborn is no infirmary, hospital or medical sanitarium, in the ordinary sense of the word, but is a kind of recreation home with an opportunity for rest and renewing his being. And nothing better for the preservation of health is taught. The pamphlet is a condensation of Herr Just’s larger work noticed elsewhere and insists on the necessity of obeying the laws of nature. The methods of doing so, when fully employed, result in eliminating the poisons from food products, and the debris of worn-out tissues that the organs of the body are too weak to do, under artificial and false methods of life, hence the abundant joy of life, the elasticity, the elan of youth, the intense physical and mental happiness that follows the life prescribed by Doctor Just, or Doctor Luat, either at the Yungborn of Germany, or the Yungborn of Butler, New Jersey.—Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MENTAL SCIENCE. By Helen Wilmans Post—This pamphlet is a polemic for Mental Science as opposed to Christian Science. It is a report of a lecture delivered before the International Scientific Association by Helen Wilmans Post, at Wabash, Ind., in which she gives an account of the creed many hard blows. She shows that it refutes the idea of personal God and substitutes therefor universal principle of life and intelligence, yet at the same time regards this as a mere idea, the son of such an intangible entity, and is only a man, “a wayshower” for humanity, as proclaimed by the late Mrs. Eddy. She attacks the absurd doctrine that matter is non-existent, and shows that Christian Science cures disease, whether there is any disease or not; it heals bodies even if bodies have no existence. It is not a science, for it shuts off the power of thought and denies the use of the reasoning faculties, the use of which science imperiously demands.

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REINHOLD'S NATURE CURE BOOKLETS

The late Dr. A. F. Reinhold, who conducted a Naturopathic Sanitarium in New York City some years ago, was not only a highly successful drugless practitioner, but was the author of 37 different books and booklets on disease as conquered by the Nature Cure, all stating in the clearest terms the rationale of how to cure the various diseases referred to. As a whole, the various manuals regard disease, no matter how different its manifestations, as primarily a single ailment, consisting of abnormal material fermenting in the organism, which it ought to be the prime purpose of the physician to eradicate.

Dr. Reinhold made a deep study of his subject and was an enthusiastic disciple of Priessnitz, Kuhne and Kneipp, who worked wonders in Natural Healing, particularly in hydrotherapy, and has gone his teachers one better by improvements on their methods.

The very core of his philosophy is that all disease is caused by a fermentation of said poisonous matter in the blood and tissues, and he devoted all his energies to removing such matter from the system. The efficacy of his work, based on long practical experience, fully justified his great reputation as a physician, and led to such a demand for his writings, that at his demise, only a few hundred copies of but seven of his pamphlets remained to his estate, a description of which we give as follows:

POSITIVE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS, OR THE RESTORATION OF HEALTH BY NATURAL METHODS—This is the most important pamphlet of the series and is an exposition of the natural system of curing disease, as opposed to the drugging system. The Natural School seeks to remove the causes of disease, whereas the drugging and inoculating school only seeks to suppress symptoms, and is careless of causes. This latter school does not seem to understand that by suppressing symptoms only, the causes of disease are more firmly rooted in the system, to reappear in fresh manifestations.

Dr. Reinhold extols the virtues of hydropathy, the benefits of massage, and the vitality-raising powers of sunlight, sleep, baths and a rational, vegetarian diet. The pamphlet particularizes those agents that rouse the lungs, skin, kidneys and bowels to increased activity. With the organs of depuration fully at work, a person cannot take a contagious disease, for disease only develops in a system already charged with poisonous products. This new philosophy is the theme of this booklet, a principle that is shaking the drugging school of cure to its foundations.

The author points out that not only are those natural forces which were employed by him in the cure of disease, of supreme importance in themselves, but their application is very enjoyable, being in harmony with the feelings of the patient. This handy manual of Naturopathy, clear and carefully written, it is a most valuable publication. Price, $1.00.

NATURE vs. DRUGS. MEAT DIET INJURIOUS TO MAN—Dr. Reinhold argues in this pamphlet that, from the physiological structure of the human body, man was intended to be a frugivorous animal, if not wholly a vegetarian. He does not specifically condemn the use of eggs, milk and cheese, but we imagine that he prefers that these animal products should not be indulged in. He contends that if once a civilized nation adopts vegetarian practices, the alcohol and beer shops would, like those of the tobasconist, butcher, poulterer, fishmonger and chemist, have to be shut up.

He considers the Jews, who had grown brutal and degraded, and had lost all higher moral and patriotic aspirations through indulging their appetites in the flesh pots of Egypt, became physically and intellectually superior to their former selves by reason of having had to wander forty years eating manna in the desert.

He quotes a great many testimonies of historians, scholars, travelers and others regarding the vegetable diet. He proves that vegetarians, or meat abjurers should live in a healthful manner. He taboos white bread, sugar and fats, as well as alcoholics, tea and coffee, and refers to the testimonials of physicians in all ages regarding the longevity and physical vigor of those tribes of men who subsist on a vegetable diet. Price, 25c.

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NATURE vs. DRUGS. HARM FROM OVEREATING

The author starts this pamphlet by reciting an unpopular, but vital truth, that more is gained by stinting than by starving. To fill him with rich and artificially concentrated viands, leads to innumerable ailments. In the first place, the body receives more material than it requires and the surplus exists only to be removed by a great expenditure of vital energy on the part of the excretory organs, or if these organs be too weak from overwork, the material remains in the body to poison every function thereof. That this is the case in a varied and civilized life, is stated in a well-known fact.

The author traces the degeneration of the system through all the steps that receive their initiative in overeating. Not only does the richness and quantity of the food prove agents of disease, but when the food itself has been denatured of its most vital constituents of lime, nitrogen and many organic salts, absolutely necessary to sustain a vigorous health, by the process of milling and toasting, will be in the innumerable nutritive it becomes matrimonial evils. This husk of wheat, rice, corn, rye, etc., that contains these vital constituents is wholly removed, to tickle the organs of taste with the flour that contains only the starch of the grain. Besides this, the banishment of bran from the dietary causes destruction of the teeth and bones as well as a degeneration of the tissues. These defects chiefly subject us to contagion and fevers and the tissues being underfed, tear easily, giving rise to hernia, falling of the womb, floating kidneys, apoplexy, etc. It will be seen from the foregoing explanations that mankind is unconsciously engaged in overeating in quantity and undereating in quality of his food, and the consequence is a low state of vitality everywhere, and a greatly diminishing size of the human figure.

The moral of the author's indictment of our present habit of overeating is that we should eat all of our food in its natural condition, and such food would keep man's body in perfect condition. Dr. Reinhold recommends doing away with spices, and the author adds that the greatest strength of mankind is to be obtained from the thousand alimentary evils that now curse him wherever he goes.

The strongest races of mankind are those which live upon the most simple substances. The ancient Romans conquered the world on a diet of bran and an underfed people were more brave enough to sacrifice their appetites for the undeniably delightful flavors of cooked food, and revert to the Spartan simplicity of our ancestors as regards diet, we should be infinitely healthier and happier.

Dr. Reinhold quotes the case of a man living well upon less than half a dollar a week. This man's diet consisted in the main of grains, fruits and nuts. He also indulged in potatoes, beets, cabbage, turnips and parsnips, but found that the cost of the vegetables was three times as much as the grains. He preferred the grains and he indulged in fruit also. With a coffee grinder he was able to reduce wheat, corn and rye to palatable and digestible conditions. He found that a meal of corn flavored with apples prepared in different ways, cost him only one cent. He showed that one can live on a high class of nutritious diet at the least minimum cost, and be richer, healthier, and happier, for the experience.

Price. 25c.

NATURE vs. DRUGS. KIDNEY TROUBLES—This pamphlet is chapter 22 of a larger work entitled Nature vs. drugs and refers in particular to kidney troubles, epilepsy, paralysis and contagion.

The pamphlet is an indictment of the drug practitioners who rarely or never think of the causes of disease, but who concentrate their efforts on suppressing the secretion of corruption, and by the system, while the body is freed from these encumbrances, the body assumes its natural form.

The plain diet and simple water applications so freely recommended in this and other pamphlets, are sure to be of the highest value in the cure of dropsy, epilepsy, and many contagious diseases.

Kuhne's Facial Diagnosis, which was translated by Dr. Reinhold, indicates not only the cause of the specific ailments under consideration, but which also unerringly indicates the cause of future diseases, is referred to as a guide in attacking disease in general, years in advance.

The pathological interpretation of these pamphlets. The drug doctors drive back into the system the disease from which the patient suffers, by attacking the symptoms thereof, hence we can well believe the saying of Proust, "the progress of medical science is over mountains of corpses."

The Naturopath, without the use of drugs, greatly assists nature in eliminating the poisonous effete matter which gives rise to a specific ailment.

It is a simple fact that when some part of the bodily function is affected, it must be cured by unnatural elements generally caused by an existing condition so puzzling, that it is even beyond natural cure—and when nature, with its abundance of restorative powers, cannot cure, there is practically nothing left to do but to eliminate, not removing, but unfa'ctured, not unadulterated.

Which system of treatment most energetically appeals to the reason of the reader—the exhilarating process of Nature, or the experimental tactics of surgery, with its drugs, operations, and consequent fatalities? Price. 25c.

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PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—In this pamphlet, the author discusses health and disease in the abstract, and then describes tuberculosis as a healing process. Coughing is a natural thing, the clearing up of the lungs of impurities selected by Nature to purify the system. The cough proves the presence of abnormal material which the system tries to dispose of by the explosive efforts of the lungs to exhale. Loss of appetite is another thing entirely, the body's way of cutting off the supply of fuel on which the microbes feed. Night sweats are another element of elimination, to prematurely suppress which will endanger the life of the patient. Fever is a cleansing process as it burns out the excess of bad food, and thereby deprives the bacilli of their means of existence. But the fever must be kept within limits to avoid fatal results.

Lack of appetite and fever cause a loss of weight, but a point made by the author, and one that must be carefully noted by the reader, is that the amount of tissues to be formed when appetite returns, depends solely on the quantity of air inhaled. Hence breathe deeply always. Price, 25c.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE—This pamphlet describes how tuberculosis can be positively prevented and cured by methods of Natural Healing. The author takes the medical profession to task for its false doctrine that consumption is incurable. Nearly everybody has had tuberculosis at one time or another, a fact brought out by post-mortem examinations, which disclose the healed scars of former lesions, where Nature in a battle with the disease came out the victor. When one considers the harmful, unnatural and futile methods of the medical profession, its claim to authority is thrown into doubt. The writer advocates, in conjunction with this specific form of treatment, a purely vegetable form of diet, consisting of grain, nuts, fruits and vegetables. It is a satisfactory condition of nature's treatment that it demands nothing which even the poorest cannot provide, and when you compare the complex system of official medicine with the simple curative methods of the Naturopath, we are justified in saying that none of our readers can go astray by securing the information so freely discussed in these valuable pamphlets. Price, 25c.

PRINCIPLES OF CURE—This pamphlet refers to the principles of cure regarding disease in general rather than any disease in particular. It shows how the pain-killers, that is the drug merchants in the medical profession, are not pain-killers, as the re-occurrence of the same pain after it is supposed to have been killed by the drugs is sufficient proof that their ministrations are prescribed on an utterly false basis.

The natural methods of cure are exalted by the author and rightly so, for his argument is that food, air and environment, should be of the proper quality and quantity to re-enforce particular treatments for the rejection of effete matter from the diseased organism. Is it not ridiculous beyond conception to suppose that an allopathic physician by means of a few drugs can cure a disease that is brought about, is propagated, and will continue to be propagated, by a starvation diet in a congested tenement where the sleeping rooms never see the light of day to attempt to treat diseases while such conditions remain to neutralize curative efforts. It is only the Naturopath that points out this tremendous necessity in the cure of disease, that the environment, as well as the other conditions of health prescribed by them, should be in harmony with Nature's efforts to produce sound bodies. Price, 25c.

NOTE—Consequent to the death of Dr. Reinhold, his widow took up her residence in California, and shipped thither all the remaining stock of her husband's books. The particular car on which the books were sent got mixed up in a railroad wreck, and it was eight months before she could recover the books which were finally delivered to her. In the meantime she was obliged to refuse orders for over 300 copies of these books, so great was the demand for them, in some cases five dollars being offered for a publication that sold for only half a dollar. Recently Mrs. Reinhold has received a letter from the book dealer, Dr. A. M. Morrison, a Naturopath practitioner of Los Angeles, at recent graduation exercises in his school, said that “Dr. Reinhold was one of the bravest and most intellectual souls he had ever met, and he prized his books next to the Bible—without exception.”

We take pleasure in announcing that we have purchased all of the stock of Dr. Reinhold's works that has remained in his widow's hands amounting to about 300 copies of these books. It now no books can be obtained anywhere save from ourselves, and this element of rarity enhances their value. No damage has occurred to the contents of any pamphlet, but a certain amount of degeneration of the paper by the heat of the sun in the pamphlets will never be republished and have undergone great danger of destruction, they will be prized as Souvenirs of a great Naturopath, worthy of a shrine in the library of every drugless physician.

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Books On Mental Science

We have been fortunate in securing a consignment of rare books on metaphysical subjects by the late Mrs. Helen Wilmans, her late husband C. C. Post, and W. J. Colville, the Astrologer, that were published by the International Scientific Association of Sea Breeze, Fla., the home of Mrs. Wilmans Post since she came into fame as a writer and lecturer on Mental Science. We give a review of the individual books herewith.

The Conquest of Poverty. By Mrs. Helen Wilmans—This book is an autobiographical account of how the author rose from abject poverty to wealth by Mental Science. Discovering that thought when positive, is all compelling; but when negative, it has no power, she applied this knowledge in dealing with others and was successful. She came to know that the thing one believes he can do, he can do. This produced an opulent frame of mind that favorably impressed every one in whose author came in contact. She proved that she was as she believed. By degrees she came to know that besides being an economic force, thought is also a healing force.

Thought is the world builder—it builds health as well as wealth. Her husband took sick with consumption. Christian Science was invoked, but its negative did not help her. She resolved by the author she consulted that she would not let him die. In that resolution, the movement known throughout the world as Mental Science was born. Her husband recovered, and she began to write a series of lessons on Mental Science and began to grow rich on the fees demanded for such lessons. From Chicago, the author and her husband finally located themselves at Sea Breeze, Fla., where they built a home on the ocean front under stately palm trees and later, the Colonades Hotel. The tide of wealth began to roll into its source being its love of money, hungering desire for money to banish the fear of poverty. The author studied the law of accumulation that governs wealth. The law is to seek steadily the kingdom of heaven within us and not externally; which is simply one of its externals, and as such only dead matter. The weakest man has within him the powers of a god if he only will develop them. Man's innate mental opulence draws to it material opulence, but seek first the rightousness of mental opulence and all other kinds of opulence will be added thereto.

Life carries with it problems without number. One great problem, poverty, cannot accurately be solved if the victim feels constrained to be pessimistic, for without optimism how can we even hope to gain the better side of life with its munificence?—Price, postpaid, in cloth, $4.10; paper cover, 75 cents; special cheap paper, 55 cents.

The Last Enemy to Be Overcome Is Death. By Helen Wilmans—The burden of this pamphlet is a startling prophecy that death, physical death, is vanquished. The words of Paul, referring to the spiritual death, are taken literally. Vital power is accumulating on the planet; every year adds to the aggregate length of human life. In each generation death retreats a little farther back; in each generation it is hated and dreaded more and more. Vitality is the enemy of death. Vitality overcomes disease. Vitality is life. The author was born with more life than usual. Mental Science is itself a token of the constantly increasing vitality now sweeping through all the avenues of existence, of the personal ability to overcome every form of disease, and even of old age and death.

The professors in the laboratories will not find an elixir of life; the vital power is the thought of the author that the more intelligent in the scale of being a man is, the more deathless he is. It is in the generation of New Thought that the coming vitality expresses itself. The generation of new thought is the generation of new vitality. Medically speaking, the new thought is challenging the old beliefs in the power of' disease, old age and death. And these old beliefs are answering—not by argument, by reason, but with blows, the weapons of ignorance. This method of answering is fatal to themselves: it is spreading, being more and more, and is gradually appropriating the power heretofore accorded them in human belief. Their doom is certain. The newer thought of Naturopathy, the belief in the power of Nature's forces, the forces of hydropathy, heliopathy, electropathy, mechanopathy, air, diet, exercise, massage, fasting and sleep, as opposed to the poisonous thoughts of pills and potions, of serums, inoculations and vaccines, poisons deliberately injected into the living tissues, is a mighty truth for the hope of the efficacy of these forces, and a sure prophecy of their fulfilment.—Price, prepaed, 25 cents.

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EXPOSITIONS of the IDEAL and REAL

RELATION OF THE IDEAL TO THE AFFAIRS OF LIFE. By Helen Wilmans Post—This second lecture delivered at Sea Breeze, Fla., in 1902, is characterized by the same bold thinking and clearness of expression that prevails in all of the writings of the lecturer. There is no doubt that Mrs. Wilmans has the mind of a man in the body of a woman.

Here she dilates on the divine mystery of the ideal. She shows that "the poet is worshipped because he represents us in our higher aspirations. The poet and artist have always been the great educators of men, it is they that have put the highest and most complete polish upon human character. They disclose your genius by showing you their own."

As delineated by the story of "The Arabian Nights," the getting of wealth and the love of power are ideas on a far higher plane than mere vulgar display of riches. The desire is one of the finest manifestations of man's superb ideality. The method of accumulation may be sordid, but the desire is not. Wealth rightly used gives freedom. Freedom to express one's ideality. Freedom to express the sublime, the beautiful, the painful if need be, and the humorous in life. Like the giant escaping from the bottle of the Egyptian on the sea shore whose form filled the heavens, is the beginning of the development of Man's mighty Ego, and now for the first time in history the human brain begins to keep step with the infinite march of eternity. The unfoldment of the possibilities of the human soul begins. The wealth is perfectly legitimate. Wealth means the difference between slavery and freedom. It means the development of the poet and artist, the prophet and philosopher; it means culture, refinement, personal grace and beauty.—Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE AND MENTAL HEALING. By Helen Wilmans—The author claims that thought is an actual substance, generated by the brain. The relation between the brain and the outside world is caused by the operation of self-generated thought, and the brain gets any kind of response it asks for.

The author has very positive opinions about thought-transference, which has been in operation for ages, long before Marconi made a public application by his wonderful invention of wireless telegraphy. The wonder of thought transmission is just beginning to make itself really felt. Mrs. H. Wilmans, in the present pamphlet, is very earnest about proclaiming this truth. She states that from our first imperfect knowledge of thought transmission came all the apparent wonder-working of hypnotism, magic, spiritism, and character reading. Disease is not an entity; it is only a morbid condition. It is like darkness; let the light in on darkness and it disappears. Let the light of an intelligent understanding of truth in on a disease and it, too, will disappear.

The author believes that there is no limit to the powers of mind. She believes that the power of thought transference is going to enable us to correspond with surrounding planets.—Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA. By C. C. Post—A fascinating illustrated story, that has already reached its fifty-fifth edition, and is a record of real life representing the encroachments of corporate rapacity, backed by congressional legislation, on the homes and industry of frontiersmen, who with incredible toil had established themselves on the virgin lands of the great West, where they had hoped to live comfortable and independent lives as freemen, and gradually acquire the amenities and refinements of civilization. The actual facts and conditions are those that existed between 1875 and 1885 during the transcontinental railroad building era, and portray corporate robbery, chicanery, legislative bribery, eviction and murder, on the part of the railroad, and violence against the miners and railroad workers. The principal scenes are laid in the hydraulic mining region of California. Col. Post has taken great pains to establish his facts from newspaper reports, public exhibits, and the records of mining corporations, and reproduces facsimiles of railroad passes to legislators for services rendered.

Part II of the book is replete with important data useful to historians, writers, orators, and public men generally who are interested in the history of the period to which the story refers. There is also a reproduction of the celebrated "Huntingdon Letters" which came to light in the trial of the late Col. S. P. Huntington, railroad president and multi-millionaire, at Santa Rosa, California, which at the time created a tremendous sensation because of the disclosures of the methods by which the immense railroad lands were granted.—Price, in paper covers, postpaid, 75 cents.

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A SEARCH FOR FREEDOM. By Helen Wilman-

This is an autobiographical account of a woman who searches for freedom from conventionality, from religious superstitions, from marriage, from the grinding drudgery of farm life as known sixty years ago, from everything that would limit or suppress the independence of the individual concerned. The author gives a long account of her life as a child, of how she was the nurse of the family, of her experiences at a religious school where she was one of the teachers and was put into a dark cell for a week. She describes her two offers of marriage which she declined before marrying a doctor who afterwards became a farmer in California, and of the drudgery of cooking for 24 hired men, in addition to other distressing duties.

"Marriage," she says, "is slavery to both husband and wife all the world over. It is only a stepping-stone to the real, the true, the divine marriage. In this higher marriage the sex interchange will continue, but under the control of the intellect." Her statement is cryptic. She gives further light on the subject as follows: "The sex relation is even now in process of evolving to a higher use than the mere begetting of children—namely—the quickening into active life of a world of vital intelligence, so high, and fine, and potent, that we may not now even guess its power."

This is Malthusianism with a vengeance.

HORIZONINGS. By Edward E. Purinton—A booklet whose alternate pages are devoted to lyric songs in the style of Heine, and philosophical musings, respectively. As to the philosophical musings, they are those of a mystic who now and then comes down from the clouds and touches the earth. His affirmations are, to use his own language, "mere psychological pills." The soul correctives of some of the sayings are cryptic—we wonder if he knows himself what he has said. Others contain a deeper meaning than the author intended. And so it goes. The poems are love lyrics if anything, and are selections from a volume of 77 poems, entitled "The Soul in Silhouette," by Mr. Purinton. They are characterized by great simplicity of thought, and a tender grace, and resemble flowers that decorate the pearly highways of life. The titles are characteristic of the poems. "A Magic Secret, Dream of Vision, The Divine Feminine, The Kiss, and How the Dimple Grew," will show how the author's time is spent in the mystical world where he dwells. This age, which is so materialistic, needs ideal food for its sustenance. The food acts as fuel for thought, for realization, for recognition. We cultivate our ideals in accordance with the mind's eye.

The soul needs an occasional dash of sunshine, just like a flower needs the rain. Life is as changeable as the weather. There is a contributory cause for the variations in life, and we go about in accordance to those changes. The soul is given to the heart by the mind and becomes the heart's delight. Otherwise, there is discord, for which there is a cure, and the steps to this cure can be found in Mr. Purinton's resume of essentials for the springtime of life. The author should be encouraged to write many more such books. We need many an encroachment into the ideal land, to enjoy the rippling laughter of those bloomy shores.—Price, 30 cents.

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"Why does Naturism fail to convert?"

Don't ask the Naturist—he can't imagine. Ask the Druggist.

This reminds us of Gracian's saying that "One half of the world laughs at the other and fools are they all." The author delights in complementary phrases, placing druggist and naturist as the positive and negative poles of healing truth. He says: "the druggist has the wisdom of civilization, the naturist the wisdom of savagery, neither the wisdom of symmetry." Having got his subject on the run, as it were, he follows it up relentlessly. He defends the druggist with a series of encomiums that betray a suspicion of insincerity, and per contra abuses the naturist with a suspicion of being heartily in sympathy with his gaucherities. After complimenting the druggist for coaxing in nobody, for guaranteeing a cure, for wearing an air of mystery, for working on a patient's faith, for prohibiting little or nothing, for preserving an esprit de corps, the author concludes with a recommendation of Kneipp's system, and calls for the forerunner of a Divinity of Science.

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OUR PLACES IN THE UNIVERSAL ZODIAC. By W. J. Colville—

The study of Astrology is one of hoary antiquity. We read of the magicians and astrologers at the court of the great Assyrian potentate Nebuchadnezzar, and of the star-gazing proclivities of the Chaldeans. The three wise men of the East, the three kings from Persia or Mesopotamia, who were led a long journey to Bethlehem to worship Christ, by His star that guided them safely to the manger where He lay, testify to a living interest in the ancient world in Astrology, the forerunner of our modern science of Astronomy.

Astronomy is a study of the mathematical and mechanical as well as the chemical and physiological aspects of the starry universe, while Astrology is a study of the psychological aspects of the same wonder world.

The centre of gravity of each of the suns, stars, planets and satellites, as it moves away from or nearer to, or among, besides, or around other heavenly bodies, alone interest the astronomer, but the astrologic psychic center of each individual, that is to say, his position in time and space on the earth at the moment of birth, belongs to astrology which determines the mutual aspects of the sun and planets of the solar system at the time of birth and their influences, near or remote, as friendly or hostile to the individual, in whichever of the twelve houses, or constellations, he belongs to.

These houses or constellations have, from time immemorial, been known by the names of animals or man according as the various groups of stars are fancifully supposed to resemble. There are twelve constellations forming a great circle of the heavens and analogous to the twelve months of the year, and known as the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

The astrologic month begins on the 20th day of the month and ends on the 20th day of the following month. Thus Aries, the ram, begins on March 20 and ends April 20. The other constellations are known as Taurus, the bull, Gemini, the twins, Cancer, the crab, Leo, the lion, Virgo, the virgin, Libra, the balance, Scorpio, the scorpion, Sagittarius, the archer, Capricorn, the goat, Aquarius, the water-bearer, and Pisces, the fishes.

Mr. Colville gives a detailed account of the characteristics of individuals born under the constellation that rules the time of their birth modified by the position of the planets. It is really wonderful how well a man's characteristics and chances of success or failure in life can be determined by "the house" he belongs to.

That the stars do influence human destiny has been the belief of man in all ages. There must be something more than fancy in a philosophy that has endured from the very earliest ages until now. We see in the word lunacy an indication of the moon's influence on the mentality of people of weak intellect, Luna being the Latin name of the moon.

Anyone desiring to know himself, to discover in what direction his qualities of body, mind and soul prevail, should consult this valuable book. To know in what one is apt to excel, and to apply one's energies in the direction of developing such faculties is most valuable knowledge. The correspondence of man with the heavens is a proof of the essential unity of all creation and this point is elaborately manifested by Mr. Colville. — Price, postpaid, $1.00.

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TOPICS OF INDISPENSABLE IMPORTANCE

A HISTORY OF THEOSOPHY. By W. J. Colville

Considerable confusion exists in the average mind of those who have given any thought to Theosophy as to what it is really all about, because of the varying opinions held by the devotees of the cult, but in the present work by Mr. Colville, in addition to tracing the history of the philosophy from ancient times to the present, he has made a successful attempt to correlate the varying dogmas into one coherent expression of theosophic truth. The word theosophin means Divine Wisdom, and the Theosophist, God is the highest life of man.

He further quotes Prof. Ditson, who says, "We shall enter no Supreme Presence greater than man." The conclusion we arrive at is that man is deity, and that theosophy is a worship of this deity. Theosophy is one with Mental Science when it asserts that "the individual human soul contains within itself the latent ability to build and govern planets, but this concealed energy is only rendered available in the field of use through a long process of evolutionary development."

This theory is the secret of theosophy; it is a bold assertion that man is a god. As a philosophy we are told that it is a modern incarnation of ancient Buddhistic teaching of which the Mahatmas and adepts are apostles and holds the same dignity, in the East, as the Vedas. But Mr. Colville traces theosophy to still more archaic sources, to the ancient Egyptians and to far earlier races of mankind, to races of commanding mentality that antedated prehistoric man, to fabulous races when the gods were god-like men of superior achievements even to the Egyptians. The spiritual achievement began with the development of individuals in Hindoostan, Ceylon and Thibet lend color to this claim that man is a veritable deity.

In the language of our author, theosophy is not the private property of any religion, or cult, but is the soul of all systems of religion, the outer tenets of which are scarcely more than veils thrown over the interior meaning.

This conception of the New Thought, or it would be more correct to say, the presence of the old idea that man is a spark of universal existence, now fully equipped with the modern conception of Democracy that the All-Highest is I, Myself. This certainly is Mental Science in excelsis. The ultimate conclusion of this philosophy is that a few of us, but all of us, possess the Divine right to be gods, or at least imperial dignity.

This is a long step from the idea that "no one oversteps the narrow limits of humanity, fallible worms of the earth." Somewhere between these two extremes of opinion the truth lies hidden.

Just how far the reader will coincide with the transcendental specifications of the author will depend on the quality of his own observation and religious experiences. Theosophy is certainly a very tolerant philosophy. "Let us not," says the author, "call each other idolators heathen, pagans, sinners, outcasts, or apply any opprobrious epithet to any. Let us make the Golden Rule of our guide in every practice.

This compendium of theosophy both as a history and as an exposition of its cardinal principles, is one of those books every educated man should have in his library, where he can return to them whenever the need arises. Mr. Colville has claimed that "theosophy knows absolutely nothing of slavish dependence upon an outside deity, who desires glory from men and threatens with everlasting misery all who abstain from offering incense at the shrine of this majestic patronate," yet there is a vast fund of religious truth contained in the volume, and many most recitidate and marvelous speculations regarding the miracle of man and his destiny, such as might be expected from an assiduous worker in the great quarry of transcendental philosophy that are our intellects from the wisemen of a far-off time, the products of the terrifying Oriental imagination struggling with the vast problems of Life and Death.—Price, postpaid, $1.60.

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APYRTROPHY DEFINED AND ITS AXIOMS

APYRTROPHY is the science that teaches the gospel of physical righteousness through intestinal cleanliness for perfect health, inclusive morality and happiness by means of feeding on natural unfired food, for which Dr. Drews gives the following axiomatic reasons, i. e.:

That all natural unfired food can be so daintily prepared, so scientifically combined and elegantly served, that it appeals favorably to the palate and aesthetic nature of cultured man without reducing its wholesomeness;

— that primitive man thrived and developed in the absence of the culinary artifice which degenerates miscultured man;

— that a little knowledge of inorganic chemistry applied to organic chemistry is a dangerous thing;

— that organic chemistry is perfect, and that only misinformed man tries to improve on it to its detriment and sorrow;

— that God in the vegetable kingdom cooperates with God in the animal kingdom for mutual benefits;

— that all unfired esculent green leaves and roots can never produce auto-intoxication and its sequent diseases, because they do not ferment in the alimentary canal;

— that unfired nuts and cereals do not ferment when not combined with liquids other than saliva;

— that unfired fruits may ferment in the alimentary canal, but without producing any sequential diseases outside of the temporary distress;

— that the product of the yeast germ and other bacteria is almost harmless, when produced from unfired food, than the paralyzing toxins produced from fired food;

— that unfired-fooders need not fear germs and bacteria; because to them they are a part of Nature’s beneficent plan, for germs only become a source of danger when their nutrition is derived from fired food;

— that the yeasts and disease bacteria are all scavengers and thrive only on wastes and fired foods;

— that cooking prepares all food for the invasion of yeast germs and other poison-producing bacteria, and that the surplus of digested and absorbed fired food becomes the soil for all disease bacteria;

— that fired food can not be made normal by digestion, for it retains its abnormal character similar to waste in the blood stream and tissues, and this then becomes the food for the bacteria of diseases;

— that the high temperature which the fired food has been subjected to, has so changed the relation of many organic, basic and acid elements, that they have become inorganic and useless to the normal functions of the tissues, which then become engorged with wastes, and starve for want of proper elements;

— that, as the fired food ferments and decays in the alimentary canal, it produces toxins which not only paralyze the nerves of peristalsis, but also the functional nerves of all the glands within reach, and when these toxins reach the nerves of the heart, instant death is the result;

— that the toxin of fermentation so irritates the nerves of procreation, that it unbalances, even perverts, the sense of procreation, and in the female this irritation finally results in the total paralysis of the procreative function known as menolipsis and menopause. It is estimated that on an unfired diet, which does not produce toxins, that the average normal women should retain their menses till they are at least sixty years of age. There are women on record who have retained their menses up to seventy. The author personally knows a woman who, after a careful selection of her diet, regained her menses at sixty;

— that the troph who prepares unfired food for the table does not need to worry about cooking or baking, nor suffer from the heat or smoke involved; nor is the house-fly attracted by the odor of fresh fruits, roots or nuts, and even honey does not attract the fly unless it is diluted and allowed to sour;

— that in the northern winter the windows of the apyrtropher do not freeze up with ice;

— that the unfired diet saves the fuel expense for cooking and baking;

Dr. George J. Drews
—that a sumptuous unfired fare may cost as much as the most costly vulgar fare; but a simple, wholesome, unfired fare, need not cost half as much as the cheapest fired fare;

—that the unfired food does not cause the body to have an offensive odor, nor are the feces and flatus offensive.

Apytrophry is also the basis of trophotherapy—the science that teaches how wholesome, unfired food can be used specifically as a means to cure diseases; and further,

—that unripe fruits only irritate (in a curative attempt), intestinal surfaces that are inflamed from the use of flesh and salt;

—that distress experienced after eating a new (generally wholesome) unfired food, indicates its eliminating properties, and that it is acting on some taint of disease;

—that every new, wholesome, unfired food in its season may manifest curative activities if a taint of disease, upon which it can act, is present, before the system uses it as nutrition;

—that all unfired esculent leaves and roots have curative properties and also tone the blood with alkaline elements, and that fruits and nuts balance the alkalinity produced.

Apytrophism is the doctrine and practice of living on unfired food for gaining and maintaining perfect health, keener joy of living, clearer mind, prolonged youthfulness and less drudgery for the trophe, who prepares the wholesome fare, as set forth by Dr. Drews in the year 1909, in his treatise on "Unfired Food and Trophotherapy."

** * * *

**Unfired Food and Trophotherapy**

By George J. Drews, Al. D., D. C., N. D.

Those who eat to live will be gratified to know that a new work has been published, devoted to extolling the virtues of unfired food, which combines a minimum of trouble in preparation, with a maximum of benign, alimentary content. The author is an enthusiastic devotee of latter-day manna as it comes from the hand of nature, which he strongly recommends not only to the healthy, but to those suffering from physical ailments, as an effective method of restoring youthful vitality, strength, endurance, courage, will-power and resistance.

He regards disease as caused by the fermenting of cooked food in the digestive tract and this fermentation paralyses the nerves that control the peristaltic contractions of the intestines, thus causing constipation and its attendant ills. This poison also penetrates to the nerves of the heart, lungs, liver, pancreas and kidneys, and especially to the organs of pro-creation, limiting, or suspending, their functions, and being, in fact, the source of all disease.

This argument is built up with great force, and man's natural foods are shown to be the fruits, succulent herbs and roots, nuts and cereals, which in their natural (unfired) form appeal to the unperverted sense of alimentation.

There is a comparison between the food values of unfired and fired food products to the disadvantage of cooked foods. Original recipes are given for apytrophic drinks, soups, salads, cakes and breads, sauces, desserts and dressings. The "return to nature" is absolute both as regards everyday alimentation, and the quality of natural foods as a remedy for disease. The work is a complete exposition of Trophotherapy. Price, in cloth $3.15, postpaid. The Nature Cure Publishing Co., Butler, New Jersey.

**A Thousand Ways to Please a Husband, with Bettina's Best Recipes**


A thousand books have been written on the art of cooking, ranging from the pretentious preparation of royal banquets to the democratic makeshifts of a chafing dish. These contain very formal, cut-and-dried instructions, conventional to the last degree, but it has remained for the authors of this book to approach the subject of cooking from the human standpoint, and let us see and feel the romance that is hidden in the subject.

When we consider that cooking and humanity are inseparable companions, we wonder why the human standpoint has not hitherto been exploited. There is no function in life that involves sociality to such a degree as people taking their dinner together, and the joys of eating dainty viands can be extended to the art of preparing the menu, as any enthusiastic young bride will readily admit.

We are introduced by the authors to two dear friends of theirs, Bob and Bettina, who are just married, and who are healthy enough, young enough, and hungry enough to enjoy the gustatory delights that Bettina's fair fingers create. This attractive young couple occupy a nice house and are in fairly good circumstances, and the story of Bettina's dietetic triumphs for a whole year make the reader's mouth water to taste her dainty handiwork. We would give a good deal to be a guest at some of Bettina's luncheons, teas, porch parties, or motor picnics, not to speak of her Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day dinners.

The rose-colored lights of romance in the story conceal a serious purpose, that is, to give instructions how a thousand dainty,
practical menus can be realized, with such ability as any enthusiastic bride, with just a touch of the artist about her, can easily prepare for the delight of her Bob and their mutual friends.

The book is handsomely bound and decorated with numerous illustrations showing Bettina engaged in cooking or admiring her pies and preserves, with Bob as a delighted onlooker. Price, cloth, $2.00. For sale by The Nature Cure Publishing Co., Butler, N. J.

* * *

ZONE THERAPY SIMPLIFIED

By Dr. J. S. Riley

Zone Therapy is a new and unique method of treating the ordinary ailments of humanity by means of pressures and manipulations of the fingers and tongue, and percussion on the spinal column, according to the relation of the fingers to certain zones of the body where the offending organs of the body are located. Zone-therapy is not mechano-therapy, nor in part chiropractic, nor yet a system of counter irritants, but is an absolutely new departure in therapeutics. The booklet that explains the rationale of this unique process of cure is accompanied by a chart showing the subdivision of the human figure into some ten longitudinal sections. These zones were suggested by the five fingers on each hand. Lines are drawn along the centre of each finger, from the tips thereof to the shoulders, where such lines meet, and merge into similar lines drawn from head to foot, so that each half of the figure is divided into five zones, each indicated by the line being drawn along the center thereof.

Both halves of the figure are similarly mapped out, so that the whole ten fingers of both hands dominate the entire ten zones of the whole figure.

It may appear that so arbitrary a division of the body could have only an imaginary relation to the fingers of the hand, but we must remember that the body as a whole is a single organism, whose every organ is interdependent with the others and what will invigorate, or devitalize one, will similarly affect all. The plexus of the nervous system telegraphs vibrations, irritations, and manipulations, from one part of the body to any other part, and suggestions of this kind are invariably obeyed within the limits of the reactive powers of the system.

The author of this system of cure describes and illustrates each particular process of treatment. In the case of colds, or grippe, he points out that the nasal passages affected are mostly in the first, or second zones, that is, the zones nearest the central line, and this means that the two inside fingers, the thumb and forefinger of each hand, are the ones to be manipulated.

The thumb and index finger of each hand are placed together, and are alternately firmly pressed around the ends and joints and nails by the other hand. The middle finger of each hand may also be included in the treatment. When you have squeezed the three fingers of the right hand for two or three minutes, change to the other hand, and in like manner, squeeze and manipulate the same fingers of the left hand. Continue this alternate maneuvering for ten minutes at a time. Repeat the process three or four times a day. This method of treatment, the author states, works like a charm.

A variation of making the pressure on the fingers is described as follows: Clasp the fingers of one hand by the other with a tight grip, and hold on for about a minute, then change back to the first method. Repeat this process with either hand clasped by the other, and so repeat the process back and forth for eight minutes. Repeat both methods several times a day. It will have a marvelous effect in curing the cold.

In like manner, varying treatments are described for the cure of asthma, cancer, constipation, epilepsy, eye troubles, goitre, heart troubles, piles, paralysis of all kinds, neurasthenia, neuritis, insomnia, tuberculosis, whooping cough, and many other ailments. Price of book, $1.00.

Dr. Riley has also prepared a Chart on Zone Therapy, for affixing to the wall, which shows at a glance the various zones of the body, with a description of the methods to be adopted in treating the different ailments. Price of chart, prepaid, $1.00. The Nature Cure Publishing Co., Butler, N. J., and Naturopathic Publishing Co., 110 East 41st Street, New York.

* * *

"ZONE THERAPY, OR, RELIEVING PAIN AT HOME," by Wm. H. Fitzgerald, M. D. and Edwin F. Bowers, M. D., (published by I. W. Long, Columbus, Ohio.)

This is a new addition to drugless therapy, and treats of such subjects as: Relieving pain by pressure, Headaches, Curing Goitre with a probe, Finger squeezing for eye troubles, Making the deaf hear, Painless Child Birth, Zone Therapy for women, Relaxing Nervous tension, Curing Lumbago with a Comb, Scratching the Head for sick stomach; Hay fever, asthma and tonsilitis; Curing a sick voice: A specific for Whooping and other coughs, How a phantom tumor was disintegrated, Dr. White's Experience, Zone Therapy—for Dentists only; Zone Therapy—for Doctors only; Food for thought. These are all physiological methods of diagnosis and treatment that are new. The book can be ordered for $1.60 post-paid from the Nature Cure Centre, Butler, N. J.
Herald of Health
and
Naturopath

MAGAZINE FOR NATURAL LIFE, RATIONAL CURE, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SPIRITUAL REGENERATION

DR. BENEDICT LUST, N. D., M. D., Editor and Publisher

This well-known organ of Naturopathy is now in its twenty-second year of publication, and more than ever does it appeal to Vegetarians, Physical Culturists, Students, Business men, and all who believe in the doctrines of Naturopathy as taught therein, which include Bilz Cure, Just Cure, Kneipp Cure, Kuhne Cure, Curative Gymnastics, Dietetics, Exercise, Electropathy, Heliopathy, Hydropathy, Massage, Mental Science and Therapeutic Suggestions.

This magazine is a storehouse of the latest and best ideas, telling how to obtain health, beauty, power, success. In a word, it is the acme of Naturopathic knowledge regarding the science and practice of Nature's greatest healing forces.

Medical Science, the world over, now recognizes the fact that drugs and serums, as agents of health, have lost their hold on the confidence of mankind through their sheer impotency to cure disease, and that a return to nature, as advocated in the Herald of Health, is the only means of obtaining and preserving that buoyant health which makes for physical, mental and spiritual vitality and happiness.

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THE HERALD OF HEALTH AND NATUROPATH is a monthly magazine devoted to a popularizing of the great curative forces of Nature, by which alone are the causes of disease removed and not merely temporary symptoms abated. The insurance of health is the particular aim of this publication, which is enforcing its doctrine with all the vigor worthy of such a humanitarian enterprise.

It tells how a sick man may get well by a scientific application of hydro-pathy, photopathy (sun and electric light baths), electropathy, osteopathy, chiropractic, mechanopathy, massage, air and earth baths, neuropathy, curative gymnastics, breathing exercises, Kneipp Cure, Ehret Cure, Kuhne Cure, Bilz Cure, dietetics (including fasting), mental science, suggestion, psychopathy and every other natural agent for lifting man to a higher and happier plane of physical, mental and moral existence.

Apart from specific, acute and chronic ailments, there are millions of people seemingly well, but who in reality are made supremely miserable by the basic fact of all disease, the retention of waste matters and the decomposition that arises therefrom, owing to the fact that the organs of elimination, the intestines, liver, kidneys, skin, and lungs are unable for lack of vitality to remove such poisons from the body. Retention causes enervation, and enervation in turn increases retention.

The physical symptoms of retention, coupled with enervation, are acute sensitiveness to cold, catarrh, an excited pulse, laboring as if obstructed, as it really is. There is a coated tongue, a perverted taste, a loss of smell, constipation, headache, rheumatism, apathy, loss of appetite, loss of weight, and general toxemia. Changes caused by chemical decomposition and recomposition in the blood and tissues result in compounds known as glucosides, enzymes, ptomaines, and leucamines, many of which are powerful poisons. The lowered vitality, the impairment of vital functions show that the central nerve power is taxed to the utmost, and the heart, embarrassed by the coagulated and decomposing elements of congestion, threatens sudden collapse.

In the mental region, the patient, especially if a woman, becomes hysterical, and is troubled with irritating sensibility, bad temper, impatience, unsteadiness, ranging from pietism to idiocy, insomnia at night and sleepiness by day, fault finding, cramps, nightmares, exaggerated tenderness and fits bordering on madness. The patient may, and often is, naturally good-natured, but in these abnormalities of conduct it is the enzymes, ptomaines and leucamines that are getting in their devilish work.

The allopathic physician, true to his traditional training, will attack such symptoms with his pills and potions, with serums, vaccines, inoculations and drugs that
are chiefly poisons, and will succeed in many cases in temporarily stifling or suppressing the symptoms, but the causes being untouched, these only break out again with a renewed energy in mockery of the useless medication of the dilettente docteur à la mode.

The only possible cure for the ailment just described, the greatest disease of civilization, is the immediate and forceful scientific application of Naturopathy, of sun and air and exercise, of baths and massage and dieting, and electric treatment, of radiant light and heat, mental poise, with or without the use internally of herbal remedies.

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DER HAUSDOKTOR is the German edition of the HERALD OF HEALTH, the price of which is fifteen cents a copy and one dollar a year.

We have elsewhere published a list of Naturopathic Books published by Dr. Benedict Lust, and a still larger list of similar works by other publishers, the whole forming a CHOICE LIBRARY OF NATURAL HEALING of the highest possible value to mankind.

In this great science and art of Psycho-Physical regeneration, the following list of Foods, Clothing and Appliances are the weapons by which the Naturopath combats disease. We have explored the entire field of natural and manufactured health food products and have, with infinite trouble, selected the very best foodstuffs and beverages from the standpoint of possessing all the natural mineral salts and other qualities, which a sophisticated taste on the part of the public caused the manufacturers and exploiters to remove from modern foodstuffs. Subsisting for years on such denatured foods, people have become enervated with the results already described, and it is only by giving man his birthright of natural healing subsistence that he can acquire the vigor and hardihood of bygone generations devoted to the outdoor life.

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CLOTHING

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3. Length of sleeve, the middle of back to wrist (bend arm when taking measure). For shirts, add width of neck wanted.

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**Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise. — Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 44th St., New York**
THE KNEIPP NATUROPATHIC SUPPLY STORE

Carries a large assortment of Health Foods—domestic and imported. The best that can be obtained. Only such food as can be safely used by adherents to the Natural Method of Living are kept in stock. Complete descriptive Catalog of all Foods and Beverages will be mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps.

We carry the best selection of Naturopathic Underwear: Kneipp’s Linen Mesh; Kneipp’s Tricot Linen; Dr. Walser’s Ramie Rippenkrepp, Air-Cell and Net Garments; Light and Air Underwear; Shirts, Air Robes, Porous Outer Clothing, Linen and Cotton Ventilation Socks and Stockings; Linens and Young-born Cloth by the yard; Linen and Raw Silk Packs and Bandages, Air Shoes, Sandals, Sprays, Brushes, Exercisers, Cabinets, Sponges, Thermometers, Kneipp’s Herbs, Teas, Powders, Oils, Clay, Literature, etc., etc.

This is the only place in America where you can find these up-to-date Health Goods. Prices are reasonable. Descriptive catalog and samples of porous cloth sent on receipt of five cents in stamps.

BENEDICT LUST, N. D., M. D. :: BUTLER, NEW JERSEY

All the Accessories for “Return to Nature” may be had from Naturopathic Supply Company.

Mr. Lust puts special emphasis on the Nut-Fruit Dietary, Natural Bath, Compresses and Clay Bandages, Porous Clothing, and Air Sandals.

We supply Hand and Family Mills for grinding Nuts, Grains, Cereal Coffee, etc., besides keeping in stock the nuts and fruits themselves, both natural and prepared.

We furnish Bath-tubs, Sprays, Hose, and various appliances for giving all kinds of Hydropathic treatment.

We import linen and raw silk for bandages and compresses clay for poultices, and herbs for embrocations and infusions. We procure direct from Germany the very Porous Underwear recommended by Mr. Lust for its hygienic, durable and economic qualities.

We carry a full line of shirts—for inner, outer, night and dress wear. Air-robés, Linen in piece for made-to-measure trade, etc., and we offer the only line of Air Sandals, Health Hosiery and Naturopathic Footwear available in America.

Books, Exercisers, Foods for Children and Invalids, and other Naturopathic remedies included in this store.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue for 4 Cents Postage.

Naturopathic Supply Company, Butler, N. J., U. S. A.
Measure for Drawers—
1. Circumference of body. 2. Length of leg from step to ankle. 3. Total length of drawers.

Kneipp Normal Linen — For Men and Women.
Undershirts, natural gray... $2.25
Undershirts, bleached... $2.50
Drawers, natural gray... $2.00
Drawers, bleached... $2.75
Shirts, with or without Collar and Rosom... $3.50
Tourist Shirts (Outing Shirts) 3.75
Linen Cloth for Shirts and Underwear.
Normal Linen A, gray, not bleached, 33 inches wide... $1.00
Normal Linen B, bleached, for Shirts, 33 inches wide... $1.10
Normal Linen C, colored stripes, for Shirts or Outing Shirts, 33 inches wide... $1.10
Normal Linen, extra porous, bleached, 33 inches wide... $1.50
Linen Cloth, Extra Heavy—For Bathing Purposes, Bed-Clothing, etc...
Quality D, 32 inches wide... $1.10
Quality D, 58 inches wide... $1.50
Quality D, 64 inches wide... $1.75
Pediforme Cloth, constructed on scientific and truly sensible principles, should be worn by every member of the family, including the baby. Pediforme Shoe Co., 56 36th St., New York, N. Y.

Eden Light and Air Shoe Pair... $5.00
Open Shoes, Low Shoes, Black, Brown, Cream... $4.50 and 5.00
Sanitary Curled Hair Insoles... $0.40
Sanitary Curled Hair Insoles, heavy... $0.60

Drawers, $3.50; bleached, $3.75.

Record Light and Air Sandal, best of all. Price... $4.00
Sandals, Leather, with straps only... $3.75 to $5.00
Common Sense Naturopathic Air Shoe—A real boon and a blessing to all those suffering from hot and sweaty feet. May be had in Gray, Brown or Black, made of strong, knitted linen, have the best leather soles—and let the feet exhale freely, allowing the air free access to the pores. They are a great comfort to any one, especially in that, and keep the feet warm in cold and cool weather. Look neat and stylish in ladies sizes... $4.00 Gentlemen's, $4.50. To take measure, put your foot firmly on a sheet of paper (with the stockings on) and mark outlines with a pencil; then with a tape measure around the foot where it is broadest, and behind the toes, and send these measurements with your order.

FOODS AND FOOD APPLIANCES

NATURAL VERSUS UNNATURAL FOOD PRODUCTS

WHEREVER man lives on the natural products of the vegetable world, he lives a healthy, happy life, but when he becomes carnivorous and gorges himself with flesh, meat, and wine, tickling his palate with an over-supply of spices, highly seasoned nutriment, he becomes the victim of obesity, cancer, apoplexy, nervous troubles, auto-intoxication, premature old age and early death. Man has fallen from his high estate as an eater of fruits and nuts, and like the hog, devours everything that comes his way, fish, flesh or fowl, even enjoying decomposing game to please an artificially perverted taste.

Man has indeed eaten of the forbidden fruit of life, and is a brother to the beasts of prey and is filled with misery and disease in consequence. The stimulating meat diet, cooked so as to develop its most pungent flavors, tempts the consumer to eat too much and so become stupid, languid, fat and full of poisons, due to the fermentation and decomposition of food products that the overworked degenerative organs are unable to remove.

Thus it is that a man who would not risk a dollar in a gambling transaction, gambles with his life to please his artificial taste. The rude health and gigantic strength that belong to the simple life are unknown to him. Eating of the wrong kinds of food and eating more than he can properly digest, without taking adequate exercise, and possibly sleeping for an hour after the mid-day meal, he is marked for early death. His only salvation is to stop eating all kinds of stimulating food, and adopt a menu of simple, natural foods, and the more nearly they are consumed as Nature has ripened them in the fires of the sun, the better for the individual.

Civilized man is degenerating. Look at the under-sized men and women one meets every day in the crowded streets of our cities. The animals that most nearly resemble man, the most highly developed apes, live, on a strictly vegetable diet. If compelled to subsist wholly on animal food, they would degenerate like mankind and soon perish.

We cannot imagine the powerful apes possessing their health and vitality if compelled to eat meat, to drink alcohol, coffee, tea, cocoa, and to smoke innumerable cigars a day. Nor would they be so happy if they indulged in cocaine, morphia, heroin, coca cola, opium, arsenic and other poisons.

It must be remembered that while the organs of the body in youth can throw off the poisons generated by over-eating, or by eating wrong combinations of food, there will come a time in the life of every individual when the excretory energy of the body fails in part, as the beginning of inevitably increasing failure, to eliminate such poisonous products, thus laying the foundation of the particular disease, or diseases, that will end life. This state of things calls for the use of a non-stimulating diet at the earliest moment, to counteract the results of the former erroneous dietary, and as part of the stern measures to be employed to restore the poisoned organism to health.

The following list of beneficial pure food supplies includes all the necessary materials of a vegetarian, or natural life diet, so helpful to dyspeptics and convalescents. Meats, tea, coffee, spices, alcoholic drinks and drugs of all kinds are excluded, and in their place are offered gluten and whole wheat products, cereal coffees, coconuts and teas, nuts of many kinds, nut butters and vegetable oils, non-alcoholic drinks, health foods and special preparations of foodstuffs to take the place of meat dishes.

Our mission is to guide man back to the use of the simplest and purest forms of food. To maintain an un-stimulating regimen devoid of poison, and calculated to enrich the system with supreme vitality.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York
**Dr. Benedict Lust**  
**Butler, N. J. and Tangerine, Fla., U.S.A.**

International Establishment for the Science of Healing without Drugs and without Operations

Established September 15th, 1896. Enlarged, 1904, 1908 and 1912.
Consultation Hours: 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m.

**Special Advice and Information in All Cases of Sickness, including by Letter**

Great success without drugs and without operations; also in cases of internal malignant growths, tumors and ulcers, external gangrenous inflammation, etc.

A new and reliable method of diagnosis, both for actual disease and for predisposition to disease, through the Science of Facial Expression, without local examination, particularly in female and abdominal diseases.

*Patients from all parts of the world. Prospectus Free.*

The following works on the Kuhne System have also been published by Dr. B. Lust, Butler, N. J., and will be forwarded, on receipt of the publisher's price, postpaid to any part of the world.

**Louis Kuhne, "The Science of Facial Expression."** A handbook of a new system of examination to find the state of the disease, based upon original researches and discoveries. Fully illustrated. Has appeared in German, English, Spanish, Danish and Telugu. Price of the English or German edition, elegantly bound, $5.00, or £1.

**Louis Kuhne, "Am I Well or Sick?"** A vade-mecum and adviser for everyone. Has appeared in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Hungarian, Telugu and Urdu. Price of the English or German edition 75c, or 3s.

**Louis Kuhne, "The Rearing of Children."** A word of warning and advice to all parents and teachers. Has appeared in German, English, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Hungarian. 50c, or 2s.

**Louis Kuhne, "Cholera, Diarrhea, and Similar Illnesses: Their Cure and Their Treatment without Medicines."** Has appeared in German and Portuguese. Price of the German edition, 50c.

**Dr. B. Lust, Reports of Cures** by means of the New Science of Healing without Drugs and without Operations, together with a Prospectus. 38th edition. Has appeared in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Greek, Roumanian, Polish, Bohemian and Hungarian. Gratis.

**Mrs. B. Lust's Naturopathic-Vegetarian Cookery Book.** The "Yungborn" Dietary. Only in the English language. Cloth, $1; paper cover, 75c.

Address all orders, with Postal Money Order, to

**Dr. Benedict Lust, Butler, N. J.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Olive Oil in Tins</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam Brand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat. Nozzle</td>
<td>per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal., 10 in Case</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal., 3 in Case</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 gal., 20 in Case</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 gal., 6 in Case</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 gal., 40 in Case</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw Top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 gal., 12 in Case</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 gal., 80 in Case</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 gal., 24 in Case</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw Cap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16 gal., 96 in Case</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 gal. assorted</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmelo Brand</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw Cap</td>
<td>per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal., 1 in Case</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal., 6 in Case</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 gal., 12 in Case</td>
<td>4.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/4 gal., 24 in Case</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 gal., 48 in Case</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16 gal., 96 in Case</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodier Brands, Plain Tins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brass label</td>
<td>per gal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 gal., cs. 6 tins</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 gal., cs. 12 tins</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 gal., cs. 24 tins</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above are round tins with neck spouts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton &amp; Guester, Decorated Tins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat. Nozzle</td>
<td>per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal., cs. 6 tins</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 gal., cs. 12 tins</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 gal., cs. 24 tins</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 gal., cs. 25 tins</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/16 gal., cs. 48 tins</td>
<td>6.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32 gal., cs. 48 tins</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delft's Brand, Decorated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 5-gal. tins to case</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 1-gal. tins to case</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1/2-gal. tins to case</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 1/4-gal. tins to case</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Salad Oil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed—In glass</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>per C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifths, 24 fluid oz.</td>
<td>1 dz. $5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>1 dz. 3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2 dz. 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>2 dz. 2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salad Oil—In tin Diamond M</td>
<td>per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-gal. tins. 2 in case</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-gal. tins. 1 in case</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-gal. tins. 10 in case</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence Salad Oil—In glass Union</td>
<td>per C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>1 dz. $4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2 dz. 4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>2 dz. 2.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sawtay          |  |
| Made from coconut oil |  |
| per tin           |  |
| 20-lb tins        | $4.70  |
| 40-lb tins        | 10.50  |
| 80-lb tins        | 14.80  |
| In cases per cs.  |  |
| 18 No. 10 tins    | $6.00  |
| 24 No. 25 tins    | 7.75   |
| 12 No. 50 tins    | 7.75   |
| 6 No. 100 tins    | 7.75   |
| COTTOLENE         |  |
| All prices are per case  |  |
| Less               |  |
| No. tin than 5 case per cs. 5 cases lots |  |
| Medium            | $15.00 |
| Small             | 30.00  |
| Large             | 6.00   |
| Freight paid on 2 case lots and upward. |  |
| CRISCO            |  |
| In Cases per cs.  |  |
| 24 1/2-lb tins    | $7.75  |
| 12 3-lb tins      | 7.75   |
| 6 6-lb tins       | 7.75   |
| RICE FLOUR        | per lb |
| A. N. & Co.'s. Bags of 230 lbs. | $0.10  |
| Sunbeam. Cont. 24 No. 1 ... $0.94 |
| Popping Corn      |  |
| Sunbeam, Case of 20 1-lb packages |  |
| Gluten Flour      | per bag |
| Sunbeam           |  |
| 5-lb Cotton Bags  | $2.25  |
| 10-lb Cotton Bags | 2.50   |
| 25-lb Cotton Bags | 6.65   |
| Graham Flour      |  |
| In Bulk           |  |
| Nervine. Entire Wheat | $16.50 |
| Franklin Mills. Entire Wheat 18.00 |
| Franklin Mills. 1/2 bbl. 10.00 |
| Carr's Graham     | 11.50  |
| Sunbeam Hygienic Superior to all 11.50 |
| Standard Niagara  | 11.00  |
| Rye, Graham or Meal, New 11.00 |
| In Paper Bags     | per cs. |
| Franklin Mills. Entire Wheat 10 5-lbs. | $4.75  |
| In Musicin Bags   |  |
| Sunbeam           |  |
| Each              |  |
| Hygienic, 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag | $0.30  |
| Hygienic, 5-lb bags, 12 in jute bag  | .50   |
| Hygienic, 7-lb bags, 10 in jute bag  | .69   |
| Entire Wheat, 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag | .33  |
| Entire Wheat, 7-lb bags, 10 in jute bag  | .72   |
| EGG NOODLES       | Sunbeam |  |
| per cs.           |  |
| Broad, Med. or Fine, 1/4 lb | $1.40  |
| Broad, Med. or Fine, 1 lb | $1.45  |
| Broad, Med. or Fine, 12-lb bulk | $0.18  |
| Republic—Assorted | per lb |
| 2 lb 12 oz. bags | $0.19  |
| 24 10 oz. bags | $2.45   |
| 48 5 oz. bags | 2.50    |

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EVERY PROGRESSIVE, UP-TO-DATE PRACTITIONER
Whether Naturopathic, Osteopathic, Chiropractic or Medical should use and recommend
"SUNBEAM" PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
"THE WORLD'S BEST"

All practitioners recognize what an essential factor food is in maintaining health and in
preventing disease. That improper or non-nutritious food can nullify the most scientific
practice. Therefore, since the BEST QUALITY food contains the MOST NUTRIMENT,
"Sunbeam" being THE WORLD'S BEST QUALITY, is the food that you should always
use and recommend to INSURE the best results. We cater to Naturopathic Institutes, Health
Resorts, etc. It will pay you to call and see us, or write for information and prices on foods to
meet your particular requirements.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & COMPANY, Inc., NEW YORK CITY

THE LARGEST IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING WHOLESALE GROCERY CONCERN IN THE WORLD

Life-Rock Improves All Crops

A pulverized, volcanic magma, Life-Rock contains the ten (10) tissue-
building mineral salts, viz.—sulphur, phosphorus, potash, sodium, mag-
nesium, calcium, manganese, aluminum, iron and silica. It is something like
Phonolite (German "Stonemeal"), but much better in several ingredients.
Has aseptic, neutralizing function for infected soils, as well as invigorating
and restorative powers.

Life-Rock is a remarkable plant-food, enhancing the size, color, flavor,
and keeping-qualities of all crops. Eliminates cutworms and red spiders;
arrests blights, rots and fungi diseases. Recommended for all uses, from
house plants to all kinds of fruits, vegetables and cereals. Adapted for soils
in all climates. Improves germination of seed. Highly indorsed by growers
under glass, and by intensive farmers for soil invigoration and crop
improvement.

Reliable agents wanted in all communities to take orders and explain
the wonderful powers of Life-Rock, as proven by many authoritative testi-
monials.

Life-Rock is put up in various sizes, from 100 lb. bags down to 22 oz.
cans, and prices are comparatively low. A trial package, enough to be used
on window plants, etc., will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 25 cents.

Correspondence solicited. Write at once for particulars.

LIFE-ROCK COMPANY
44 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mueller's</td>
<td>per contr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flag Brand, 24 10c. sizes</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Brand, 48 Sc. sizes</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisom Brand, 12-lb bulk</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALL PEARL TAPIoca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substituting German Sago</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartons</td>
<td>per ctn.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, Cont'rs, 24 No. 1 cts.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEANS Domest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tare per 100 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 Lima. Cal.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Marrow. Imp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Medium. N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Pea. N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Red Kidney. N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 White Kidney. Jap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Yellow-Eyed. Jap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Turtle Soup. Jap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEAS Bulk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tare per 100 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 Green. Scotch</td>
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<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Split. Yellow Green Bags</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 Black Eye</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENTILS 1913 Crop</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN MEAL In Muslin Bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow, Gran. 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow, Gran. 7-lb bags, 10 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Gran. 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Gran. 7-lb bags, 10 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie, White. 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE MEAL In Muslin Bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Each</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, Best. 3-lb bags, 24 in jute bag</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
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<td>FARINA Bulk</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. N. &amp; Co's. B. Bags, 98 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. N. &amp; Co's. B. Bags, 196 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam. Cases, 24 No. 1 cts.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream, 18 pkgs., per case</td>
<td>$0.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMINY In Bulk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols' Pearl. Bbls.</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols' Pearl. 100-lb Sacks</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Packages</td>
<td>per pkg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, Contr'rs, 12 No. 2 cts.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Mills. 6-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLED OATS In Bulk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols. Crushed. Sacks, 90 lbs.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Packages</td>
<td>per ctn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam. Cont'rs. 18 cts.</td>
<td>$0.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATMEAL In Bulk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Gr'd. Aberdeen. Bbds.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Gr'd. Highlander. Bbds.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinhead Sham. B or C. Bbds.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinhead Sham. B or C. Bbds.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinhead Ohio. B or C. Bbds.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Packages</td>
<td>per ctn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Imp. Cases. 20 5-lb tins</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Imp. Cases. 24 3-lb tins</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTATO FLOUR</td>
<td>per lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk, 220 Bags</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam. Cont'rs. 24 No. 1 cts.</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam. Cont'rs. 48 No. 1-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLES Ring Cut</td>
<td>per lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anco, Fancy, Cs, 36 1-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Choice, Cs, 48 16-oz. cts.</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy, Boxes of 50 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Choice, Boxes of 25 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRICOTS</td>
<td>per ctn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anco, Fancy, Cs, 36 1-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic, Fancy, Blenheim. Boxes of 25 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHERRIES—Pitted</td>
<td>per lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy, Imported, Sour</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, Cs, 36 No. 16 cts.</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currants Washed &amp; Cleaned</td>
<td>per ctn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, 36 1-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam, 36 1-lb cts.</td>
<td>$0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAISINS</td>
<td>per lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice, 3 cr. Boxes, 50 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy, 20/30 Bxs, 25 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy, 30/40 Bxs, 25 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAISINS Loose Muscatel</td>
<td>per lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice, 3 cr. Boxes, 50 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise. Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York City.
### PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS

**BERHALTER HEALTH FOOD COMPANY**

Chicago, Ill. Bakery, Diversey Parkway, near Lincoln Avenue, Store, 1428 N. Clark St.; Restaurant and Store, 19 E. Van Buren St.

**List of Berhalter Health Foods**

- Whole Wheat Meal Bread
- Fine Ground Whole Wheat Bread
- Whole Wheat Bran Bread
- Whole Wheat Fruit Bread
- Whole Rye Bread
- Whole Wheat Pies
- Bran Fruit Laxative
- Whole Wheat Fruit and Nut Rolls
- Whole Wheat Pecan Cake
- Whole Wheat Cookies
- Honey Oat Cookies
- Honey Wheat Cookies
- Whole Wheat Cinnamon Roll
- Four Grain Combination Cookies
- Laxative Bran Wafers
- Bran Cookies
- Whole Wheat Cup Cakes
- Bran Muffins
- Whole Wheat Buns
- Whole Wheat Doughnuts
- Honey-Maple Peanut Candy
- Unfried Health Bread
- Pure Grape Juice
- Pure Honey
- Natural Peanut Butter
- Berhalter Wheat Breakfast Food
- Berhalter Laxative Breakfast Food
- Coarse Whole Wheat Bread Flour
- Fine Ground Whole Wheat Bread Flour
- Fine Ground Rice Flour
- Fine Ground Whole Rye Flour
- Fine Ground Barley Flour, (Coarse Ground)
- Fine Ground 41% Gluten Flour for Diabetics
- Fine Ground Rolled Whole Wheat
- Fine Ground Rolled Whole Oats
- Unground, Cleaned Hard Wheat for Bread
- Unground, Soft Cleaned Cooking Wheat
- Unground, Cleaned Rye
- Hulled Unground Oats
- Hulled Barley, Unground
- Buckwheat Grits
- Clean, Fresh Wheat Bran
- Berhalter’s Whole Rice
- Barley Grits

**CARQUE’S DRIED FRUITS**

- Carque’s Like-Fresh Peaches... .30
- Carque’s Like-Fresh Pears... .30
- Carque’s Like-Fresh Apricots... .30
- Carque’s Sultana Raisins... (Seedless)... .20
- Carque’s Cluster Raisins... .20
- Carque’s Like-Fresh Plums... .30
- Carque’s Like-Fresh Prunes... .30
- Carque’s Like-Fresh Dates... .25
- Carque’s Stuffed Dates... .25
- Carque’s Olives... .20
- Carque’s Swedish Black Mission Figs... .25

**RASPBERRIES**

**Fancy Black**

- Sunbeam, Ca., 36 No. 16 cnvs. = Bulk, Boxes of 25 lbs. =

**CARQUE’S LAXATIVE**

- Sal-Bion
- Makro-Bion
- Ner-Bion

**HENSSEL MEDICAL AND DIETARY PREPARATIONS**

The Hillside Health Food Co., Sioux City, Iowa

- Hensel Tonic
  - 12 oz. = $1.00
  - 1 qt. = 2.50
  - 1 gal. = 8.00

**Yogurt**

- 14 oz. = $1.00
- 1/2 lb. = 1.75
- 1 lb. = 3.00

**HENSEL FOODS**

Same prices as Sal-Bion.

Hensel’s Foods have the New Life-Giving Nutritive Salts

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KNEIPP HEALTH FOODS

Father Kneipp supplemented his hydropathic ablations for the cure of disease with a simple vegetarian regimen, prescribing only such cereals and garden produce as had not been robbed of their mineral constituents, so necessary to the health and vigor of humanity. There is nothing in the Kneipp list of foodstuff, even where cooked foods are offered, that will disturb the digestion, but on the contrary they will impart the greatest comfort and activity to the body. It is well in this artificial, pretentious and expensive age to save one’s clear voice calling man to a repent so simple as that recommended by Father Kneipp.

KNEIPP PREPARATIONS

Coffee-Malt, Genuine Kneipp.—Perhaps the most popular of all the Kneipp foods. Pure malted barley, flavored with caffeeine, roasted by a specially patented process, and sealed in one-pound sacks. Any chemist will tell you that caffeeine, the dainty, volatile aroma, is very different from caffeine, the deadly poison; any dietist will tell you that both malt and barley are invaluable, the dastise of the one facilitating the assimilation of the other; and the rationalist will maintain, given a thorough trial, the inherent superiority of this malt-coffee over the pseudo-hygienic drinks foisted as coffee-substitutes. One pound, $1.00; 2 lb., $2.00; 4 lb., $7.50; 8 lb., $15.00; 25 lb. case, $43.50; 50 lb. case, $78.75; 100 lb. case, $175.00.

Egg-Noodles.—Father Kneipp’s favorite dish. Unadulterated; made from best whole-wheat flour and fresh-laid eggs. Used extensively in sanitariums, but just as wholesome, palatable and satisfying for family and individual use. A delicious substitute for macaroni, spaghetti and like products of dirt and white flour. Pound box, 35c; ½ lb. 25c. three kinds. Edderberry Wine.—Recommended originally by Father Kneipp, and latterly by many eminent practitioners, sets the stomach-a-hungering, the liver-a-functioning. Has valuable digestive properties. To be used as a beverage, tonic, food. Quart bottle, $1.00; pint, 60c.

KNEIPP FOODS

Er-Bion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>$3.60</td>
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Schokomaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutro Cocoa Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Father Kneipp’s Malt-Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
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Oat and Cocoa Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Banana and Cocoa Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Acorn and Cocoa Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Ready Cocoa Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coffee Substitute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 package</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 packages</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutra-Ad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

| No. 1 Cracker, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | $0.29 |
| No. 1 Wafer, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| No. 2 Cracker, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| No. 3 Cracker, small tin, 40c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| No. 4 Wafer, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| No. 5 Biscuit, small tin, 40c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| Golden Maize Biscuit, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| Oatmeal Biscuits, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| Barley Biscuits, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 20c |
| Almomettes, small tin, 60c; |
| smallest tin. | 25c |
| Baby Educator, small tin, 45c; |
| smallest tin. | 25c |
| Rye Biscuits, small tin, 50c; |
| smallest tin. | 30c |
| Rye Slips, small tin, 45c; |
| smallest tin. | 30c |
| Health Cookies | 35c |

Kneipp’s White-Wheat Zwieback, imported, 45c.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer’s or dealer’s name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York.
Do you wish to regain and maintain your health? Then live according to Nature’s Laws, and use HENSEL’S FOOD ADDITIONS.

You Do Not Wish to Swallow Medicines

but prefer to regain and maintain your health by observing Nature’s Laws as to proper living, proper diet, etc. That our foods are too poor in the necessary physiological salts, has always been claimed by our great Nature Cure physicians like Bilz, Platen, Kneipp, Lust and others. Therefore they gladly accepted the proven theories of the great Julius Hensel and put them to work in their daily practice.

Platen, in his famous work: “Die Neue Heilmethode” supplement, pp. 688-709 mentions the subject, fully describing the absolute necessity of the daily use of nutritive salts. Here are a few of his convincing arguments: Hensel’s cardinal principle is this: The more ash and earth substance our blood contains, the better it will oppose decomposition, which means that it will resist disease so much better. If we increased the mineral constituents of our blood, the degeneration of mankind would be greatly retarded; diseases due to decomposition of blood and lymph would be gradually diminished and disappear entirely. When to this feeding of mineral constituents to our blood be added the external applications of Nature Cure, diseases would much quicker and surer be changed to cures. Besides ordinary table salt, Hensel’s hygienic food addition (called Nutr-Ad. in this country) should be found on every table. It contains those nutritive substances which are absolutely necessary to make normal, healthy blood, and its constant daily use will keep our blood from diminishing in mineral constituents. The more than 10 years practical experience with these plain earths and salts as Food supplements have in untold desperate diseases not only proven beyond a question the correctness of these nutrition theories, but also established the important fact that these preparations used daily by healthy people are great preventives against blood decomposition.

We offer you here these peculiar, effective and genuine Hensel Food Supplements, rich in both organic and inorganic salts:

**Hensel Tonic,** to increase the red blood cells.

**Hensel Sal-Bion,** to improve the blood serum.

**Hensel Makro-Bion,** for general weakness.

**Hensel Ner-Bion,** for weak nerves.

**Hensel Er-Bion,** for blood impurities.

**Hensel Nutr-Ad.** to be used with every meal.

**Hensel Yoghurt,** for catarrh of stomach and intestines, and to make yoghurt milk.

**Hensel Schokomaya,** for diseases of stomach and intestines when constipated.

**Hensel’s Cocoas** are very rich in organic salts.

Upon receipt of price, we ship these preparations prepaid to any part of the United States and Canada. Discount to retailers.

**Hensel Nutro-Cocoa,** excellent for daily use in the family and for the sick.

**Hensel Oat Cocoa,** very nourishing, especially for children.

**Hensel Banana Cocoa,** fine for convalescents and weak stomachs.

**Hensel Acorn Cocoa,** diarrhea.

**Hensel Sho-Ko-Ko,** a very palatable, ready cocoa; needs no boiling nor any addition. A full diet.

**Price** for each of the named preparations: 50c and $1.00, prepaid.

**Hensel Substitutes for Coffee,** should be used in every family. 35c, a very fine drink, tastes like coffee. Very nutritious. 35c.

**No-Ko-Fe,** but is free from injurious caffewn. Sioux City, Iowa

The Hillside Health Food Co. N

Dept. (Sole distributors for Hensel Chemical Works)
What is Stamina? A new thought food. A food ready to eat. An absolute Raw Food. It conforms strictly with the Raw Food theory. Has not been subjected to heat nor the deadening effects of cooking. A Power food meal. Can be used as a Diet food exclusively. When going on a vacation, Hunting, Traveling or Camping, have a supply of "Stamina" with you and your food problem is happily solved. Five to Six ounces furnish abundant food value, therefore makes living inexpensive and practical. It consists solely of crushed grains and Cereals combined with selected fruits and rich Nut Meats. Its true natural food character tends to assist the Human body in performing its natural functions and eliminates the cause of many ailments. The most natural prevention and cure for constipation.

Price in single one lb. Packages, 35c., postpaid, 41c.  Three lb. Cans, $1.00, postpaid, $1.15.  Cases of Six $1.00 Cans, $6.50, express prepaid.

Will keep in any climate  Small Samples 15c. postpaid

Put up exclusively by

LOUIS LUST'S HEALTH FOOD BAKERY  
S.E. COR. 105TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
Universal Naturopathic Directory and Buyers’ Guide

Campbell’s Vegetable Soup—\$5.75
Campbell’s Tomato Soup—\$5.75

Vegetable Milk—For bottled children food for all invalids and dyspeptics needing a food containing extreme digestibility with high nutrition. 1.00 per can.

Galactenyme Abbott. — Bulgarian Bacillus for relief of intestinal fermentation. Bottle of 100 Tablets, 75c, Bouillon—liquid culture—12 vials, 75c.

Coconut—A most satisfactory substitute for the heavy, rich, expensive cocoaos sold on the strength of a name. Composed of the purest cocoa and the best oatmeal preparation. Attested analysis, specified in the circulars, demonstrates the two prominent qualities—the nutritive and the assimilative. Prices, tins, 25 cups, 25c; 50 cups, 50c; 100 cups, \$1.00; 500 cups, \$4.00.

Dyspepsia Cakes. — A new and valuable food product, combining nutritive and therapeutic properties. Constipation, dyspepsia, and general atony of the digestive organs yield readily to the continued use of these tone-cathartic nutritives. 50c per box.

Gluten Foods. — Government analysis proves most of the so-called Gluten and Diabetic Foods to contain more starch and other injurious elements than the average Pharasical manufacturings that everybody is led to be adulterated. This company has won official sanction of its methods and products, and is one of the few whose purpose seems to be as pure as their food is guaranteed. Biscuit, Breakfast Food, Crackers, Flour, etc.

Malt Food. — A distilled diastatic agent—pure sugar, pure albumen, pure peptones, pure phosphates. Most of a fat, flesh, and force-former than ordinary sweets and fats, and assimilated directly instead of taxing several already overburdened organs. A delicious wholesome succesor to syrup, sugar, butter, marmalade, and other common embellishments on the omnipresent "stuff." Small can, 35c; large can, 75c.

Idly. — Three varieties. No. I, peanuts only; No. II, mixed; No. III, peanuts omitted. Nothing but nuts, and salt, and salorific added. Better than butter, more fattening than milk, more strengthening and cheaper than any of them. Glass jars, No. I, 50c; No. II, \$1.00; No. III, \$1.50.

Dr. H. Lahmann, the great German Doctor who introduced the Vegetable Nutritive Salt Theory

Oatnutes.—All the kernel but the shaggy outer coat. The announcement of a new breakfast food nowadays is equivalent to an open insult—so many have robbed your pocket of shingles, and your duodenum of strength. Add some insignificant kink in manufacture, dig out some euphemistic title, design a unique cover, fill it with hardiest adulteration, advertise it as a health food, and live in luxury while your gullible buyer wrestles with a rasped stomach, a clogged colon, and a paralyzed liver. We can countenance very few of the foods so widely sold, and commend almost none. "Oatnutes" is a gratifying exception, attested by personal use. For large nutrition, slight waste, small cost, and general excellence, it is an admirable success. 25c per box, or 2 for 45c.

Plasmon. — The only pure, soluble, digestible milk protein—Nature’s nutrient. One teaspoonful equivalent to \(\frac{1}{4}\) pound best beef in actually proven food value. Prescribed and lauded by the most eminent American, English, and German physicians and dietists. The history of "Plasmon" fails to show a case where, if used rightly, it does otherwise than digest, assimilate, and strengthen. Price—list testimonials, record of cases, and full description mailed on request. 1-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., 60c; \(\frac{1}{2}\)-lb., 35c; Plasmon Cocoa, \(\frac{1}{2}\)-lb., 50c; Plasmon Biscuits, tins, 50c and 50c; Plasmon Chocolate, per tablet, 35c.

Tropon.—A vegetable albumen, ready for appropriation by the weakest stomach, and capable of sustaining life where similar preparations fail of peptonizing or detoxinizing. Convincing reports of clinical cases and satisfying statements concerning Tropon will suffice until you have made personal trial. Small box, 50c; large box, \$1.00; Iron Tropon, 75c.

Vegetable Bouillon.—Legumes are the vegetarian and valutudinarian successors of meat. The Vegetable Bouillon presents them in pure essence form, and free from the ptomaines that inevitably preponderate in meat-stocks and extracts. 50c and \$1.25.

Macerated Wheat.—Tyler’s. A condensed combination food made from crushed whole wheat, nuts, fruits and other corrective foods. A highly concentrated food—very economical. Ready

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise. — Information on any article listed without manufacturer’s or dealer’s name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York
Eat Your Way to Health

Use Tyler's Macerated Wheat and other raw foods like I did and get well.

Put iron in your blood and other organic mineral elements in your system so essential to life and health. That's why Tyler's Macerated Wheat with other raw foods is so successful in relieving constipation and restoring health.

After losing my health and trying many ways to regain it without success I finally discovered a combination of natural foods which very quickly started me on the road to health. For more than 17 years I have lived on Tyler's Macerated Wheat and other raw foods. In all that time I haven't had one sick day. Not an ache or a pain, no colds, no headaches. I am 67 years of age, but I feel younger than I did 25 years ago and I have good health and physical endurance. I feel good and strong enough to see 100 years of age. For all this I must give full credit to my raw food diet the principal part being Tyler's Macerated Wheat. That's why I say "Eat your way to Health."

TYLER'S Macerated Wheat

Will do more than anything else to build you up in health—make you strong and vigorous—give you real life and energy—reduce blood pressure—lessen hardening of arteries—make your weight normal—make you feel like doing things, mental and physical.

A fair trial of Tyler's Macerated Wheat will convince you of its great merit. It very quickly relieves constipation which is the primary cause of nearly all diseases. Get rid of the constipation and your other troubles are bound to improve. Make yourself physically fit and you will make good and be happy—but you must have Health and a Clear Brain. You can have both by using Tyler's Macerated Wheat and certain other raw foods, which contain the organic elements necessary to completely nourish the human body—to restore health and keep you in health—to sustain at highest efficiency all the mental and physical powers. All this requires no extra expense. Usually it means real economy. You may not realize that one pound of Tyler's Macerated Wheat has as much nutritive value, and gives more human energy than three pounds of porter house steak and costs much less. Tyler's Macerated Wheat is composed of macerated whole wheat, nuts, raisins and other wholesome corrective foods. Prepared in a perfectly sanitary way and put up in just the right proportions to make a meat perfect food for man. Altogether a very appetizing food. A food which contains the mineral elements our system requires, such as lime, phosphates, iron, etc., in their organic state and which are always found wanting in cooked foods. Aids digestion. Gives you a natural, normal appetite. Prolongs life. Prevents disease. Makes life worth living. Valuable suggestions given to prevent colds and rheumatism.

Read the following extracts from Letters:

They are just a few of the many we are constantly receiving:

"Your food has practically cured me of constipation, and I can't say too much in praise of it."

"At the end of the second week I could sleep better than I had for the past two years."

"Constipation disappeared and to my great astonishment other troubles so common to women, have vanished also."

"Suffered from headache 25 years—entirely cured by Tyler's Macerated Wheat."

Names and addresses of above and others, perhaps one or more in your vicinity, given on request.

Invaluable for Nursing and Prospective Mothers.

There is nothing so good as Tyler's Macerated Wheat together with a little fruit and green stuff for relieving constipation and consequent ills which nearly every prospective mother experiences. Nursing mothers will find the Macerated Wheat of greatest value as it contains the lime, phosphates, iron, etc., in their organic state so necessary to produce rich, nutritious mother's milk—the ideal and correct food for the infant. For your own and your child's sake you cannot afford to do without Tyler's Macerated Wheat. Write for literature giving valuable information for mother's diet.

Send $1.00 for three-pound can of food and Tyler's Raw Food Book and Health Guide; postpaid anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

BYRON TYLER, 99 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Established 1899.
to eat. 3 lb. cans. $1.00. Prepared by Byron Tyler, 616 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Cocoa, Nutritive. (Nãorais.)

Recent experiments in the U. S. Army and elsewhere have proved chocolate and cocoa to be the quintessence of nourishment—so condensed indeed that none but the strongest digestion can appropriate and the most active body assimilate. The ex cessive fat clogs the liver and burdens the colon, and makes an otherwise ideal food quite impractical for the average American. The famous German dietitians have, each in his own way, apprehended the difficulty and largely overcome it. The Hensen Cocoa (gold medal, Paris, Tou lon, Berlin) contains fruit-salts which facilitate intestinal digestion, and feed the nerves and brain; the Lahmann cocoa has certain vegetable vitalizers, and is perhaps of a lower valence; the

Blz Swiss oat cocoa includes a digestible preparation of oatmeal, which intensifies, although diluting, the force-element in the cocoa proper. Pound tin (100 cups), $1.00; ½-lb. 50c; ¼-lb. 30c. Same with oatmeal addition, ½-lb. package. 45c. Pound tin, 90c; ½-lb. 45c; ¼-lb. 30c. Plasmon Cocoa—½-lb. tin, 90c.

Beverages

NUTRITIVE BEVERAGES (Substitutes for Tea, Coffee and Spirits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry Vinegar</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Raspberry Juice. Original qt. bottles | $1.00; 16-oz. bots | .45
| Cocoa, Prager's Hygienic Re-form. Vegetable Salts and Oatmeal. In tins. 1 lb... | .90
|                            | .45     |
| Golden Russet Qt. Pd. Cider (Sparkling) | .00 40 |
| Carbonated Sweet Cider (Sparkling) | .40 20 |
| Vin de Pomme (Non-Alcoholic) | .40 20 |
| (By the dozen, 10% discount.) |         |
| Crab-apple Cider          | .25 .15 |
| Cocoa, Bilz's Nutritive Fruit Salts. In tins. 1 lb. (100 cups) | .10 1.00 |
|                           | .30     |
| Cocoa, Lahmann's Health. Vegetable Salts. In tins, 1 lb. | $1.00; ½-lb. 50c; ¼-lb. 30c; with oatmeal addition. ½-lb. pkg... | .45
| Cocovena, Cocoa with Oatmeal. In tins. 25 cups... | .25 50c
|                            | .45 225 cups... | 1.50 500 cups... | 1.00 |
| Coffee, Kneipp Malt. Pure Malted Barley. In bags... | .20 Case... | .35 |
| Coffee, Seelig's Acorn. Original package. Small... | .35 |
| Coffee, German Malt. (Also in 5 and 10-lb. packages.) | .20 |

FRUIT JUICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grape Juice, pint, 30c; qt...</td>
<td>$0.50  1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.25  1 oz. doz. bags...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape-Juice, best quality, in flasks, qt.</td>
<td>50c; pt. 30c; ½-lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEVERAGES

Raspberry Vinegar... | .50
Raspberry Juice. Original qt. bottles... | $1.00; 16-oz. bots | .45
Cocoa, Prager's Hygienic Re-form. Vegetable Salts and Oatmeal. In tins. 1 lb... | .90
|                            | .45     |
Golden Russet Qt. Pd. Cider (Sparkling)... | .00 40
Carbonated Sweet Cider (Sparkling)... | .40 20
Vin de Pomme (Non-Alcoholic)... | .40 20
(By the dozen, 10% discount.)... |         |
Crab-apple Cider... | .25 .15
Cocoa, Bilz's Nutritive Fruit Salts. In tins. 1 lb. (100 cups)... | .10 1.00
|                            | .30     |
Cocoa, Lahmann's Health. Vegetable Salts. In tins, 1 lb... | $1.00; ½-lb. 50c; ¼-lb. 30c; with oatmeal addition. ½-lb. pkg... | .45
Cocovena, Cocoa with Oatmeal. In tins. 25 cups... | .25 50c
|                            | .45 225 cups... | 1.50 500 cups... | 1.00 |
Coffee, Kneipp Malt. Pure Malted Barley. In bags... | .20 Case... | .35 |
Coffee, Seelig's Acorn. Original package. Small... | .35 |
Coffee, German Malt. (Also in 5 and 10-lb. packages.) | .20 |

FOOD DRINKS

Caramel-Cereal-Coffee, per pkg... | $0.25
Unfermented Grape Juice, Quarts... | .50
Unfermented Grape Juice, Pints, 30c; ½-pints... | .20
Unfermented Wine. — Sealed Sunshine. A food is refreshing and vitalizing, and vivifying in proportion to its area of exposed surface. The tuber, earth-grown and earth-jettered, may be fit food for the earth-workers, to whom muscle dominates mind, whose water and top-brain is rudimentary, and whose horizon is defined by the first hillock. But the man who purposes and hopes, and aspires, who is attuned to the music of the spheres, who is making the ideal the real—such a man finds in fruit the impalpably electrifying power of the Light god, who, after his face is turned.

These wines are not glucose and chemical flavoring, but are the products of the processes that distinguishes imported preparations. Prices on application, ranging from 50c to $2.00 the bottle.

UNFERMENTED WINES

German, white... | .50 .60
German, red... | .65 .35
Spanish, Almeria... | 1.00 .60
Apple Cider, Gravenstein... | .45 .25
Apple Cider, Altenlander... | .45 .25
Blackberry Wine... | .70 .40
Cherry Wine... | .60 .35
Bilberry Wine... | .60 .35
Quart... | $1.25

Bilberry Wine, Quart... | $1.25
Malthop Phosphate, Quart... | .35
Physiological Tonicum, Natural Tonic Invigorant, large (postage 25c)... | 1.35 1.35
Small (postage 20c)... | .75 .75
Borash, for Gout and Rheumatism... | 1.75 1.75

Vitalonga. Good remedy for Malaria, Fever, and Stomach Disorders... | 2.10 2.10

NON-ALCOHOLIC WINES, MALT-BEER, MINERAL WATER

Calva, Pure California Unfermented Grape Juice, Red and White; per pint... | $0.35 $0.35
Quart... | .70 .70
Case of 12 qts... | .70 .70
Case of 24 pints... | .80 .80
Malto-Beer, per pint... | .75 .75
Case of 24 pints... | .75 .75
Blue Castle Water, ½ pint... | .15 .15
Case of 50... | 5.00 5.00
Dietate Spring Water, per qt... | .15 .15
Per Quart... | .25 .25
Aqua Nova Vita, per bottle... | 1.00 1.00
Case of 10 bottles... | .30 .30

LIQUID GRAPE FOOD

Gordo Blanco, white, pints, 16 oz., 85c; quarts, 32 oz... | $1.35 $1.35
Cabernet, red, pints, 16 oz... | .85 .85
Quarts, 32 oz... | .75 .75
Mapleine, Flavoring Essence... | 2 oz. bottle... | .35 1.35

LIQUID LEMON

Gentle, equal to ½ lb. Lemons $0.20
4 oz., equal to 2 oz. Lemons... | .35 .35
18 oz., equal to 5 doz. Lemons... | .60 .60
21 oz., equal to 12 doz. Lemons... | 1.25 1.25

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise. — Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York.
Established 1908  Incorporated 1916

BERHALTER
HEALTH FOODS

DIVERSEY PARKWAY NEAR LINCOLN AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

Originators and Producers of

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD, WHOLE RYE BREAD
BRAN BREAD, WHOLE WHEAT FRUIT BREAD, MADE FROM
SELECT GRAINS, GROUND IN THEIR OWN MILLS; ALSO CAKES, PIES
AND OTHER GOOD THINGS. ALL FROM THE FORMULAS OF THE
BERHALTERS AND UNDER THEIR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

BEYOND question of a doubt, the Berhalters
are the originators and producers of the finest
and most complete line of Health Foods in the
world. From a little store, opened at 309 North
Avenue, Chicago, in 1908, their business has grown
to its present immense magnitude. Their great
factory, located on Diversey Parkway, near Lincoln
Avenue, Chicago, is a block long, and modern in
every detail of its equipment.

The cleanliness and care with which Berhalter Foods are made would
surprise and delight the most particular. The finest of wheat and other grains
are ground fresh in their own mills for each day's output.

All who realize that it means perfect health to live in accordance with
natural laws, and to eat Nature's Foods Scientifically Prepared, should
investigate the work and products of the Berhalters. Catalogue and full
information will be mailed FREE. Address:

BERHALTER HEALTH FOODS COMPANY

DIVERSEY PARKWAY, near
LINCOLN AVE., CHICAGO
### CEREAL PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley Crystals</td>
<td>per pkge.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive Biscuits</td>
<td>small box</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Flour</td>
<td>per 5-lb. bag</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Gluten Bread</td>
<td>loaf</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Gluten Breakfast Food</td>
<td>pkge.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Gluten Crackers</td>
<td>box.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Gluten Crisp</td>
<td>loaf.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Gluten Ground and Plain Flour</td>
<td>large box.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Nursery Biscuit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Wafer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Thin Water Wafer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Cold Water Crackers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Zwieback.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BAKED FOODS

- Nameless Breakfast Food: 35c.
- Nameless Food: 35c; 2 for | .60 |
- Nutritive Almond-milk Biscuit: pkge. | .25 |
- Oat nuts: the berry but the shaggy outer-coat, 2-lb. pkge. | .25 |
- Ralston Food: 2-lb. pkge. | .25 |
- Rose Wheat Breakfast: | .25 |
- Rye Graham Flour: 5-lbs. | .45 |
- Ry-Krisp: Swedish Health Brake, per package: 1 3/4 lbs. | .50 |
- Sourd-Flours, etc. (See "Kneipp Foods.") | |

Uncooked Bread, pkge. | .50 |
Wheattette, 25c; 2 for | .35 |
Whole Wheat, no sugar, minimum of yeast, loaf. | .10 |
Whole-Wheat Berry, wafer. | |
For Breakfast and for Raw Diet, 1 lb.; 10c; 5 lbs. | .45 |
Whole-Wheat Flour, 1 lb.: 10c; 5 lbs. | .90 |
Whole-Wheat Nut-fruit Loaf (Pears, Raisins, Walnuts, etc.), 2-lb. pkge. | .25 |
Whole-Wheat Zwieback, pkge. | .25 |
Zwieback, Friedrichsdorfer stomach. | .15 |
Zwieback, signature pkge. | .25 |
Zwieback, Karlsbader, original pkge. (about 5 lbs.), $1.25; small pkge. | .50 |
Zwieback, Hamburger, long, original pkge., 200 pieces, $1.25; round, original pkgs., 200 pieces, $1.25; loose, per pound. | .40 |
Um Mutschel Flour, large pkge., 35c; small pkge., 25c. | |
Genuine Egg Noodles, three kinds, large, medium and soup, 1 lb. | 35c; 1/2 lb. 25c. |

### MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH FOODS

- Whole Wheat Flour, 1 lb.: 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 90c; 1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., $8.00; 1 bbl., 200 lbs., $19.00.
- Selected Washed Wheat in Grains, 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. $8.00; 200 lbs. $17.50. Mills for grinding whole wheat and making nut butter, $1.50; Quaker, $4.50; extra strong, $5.50.
- Rye Graham Flour, 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 90c; 2 lb. ret. $9.00; whole barrel, $16.00.
- "Pomo" Apple Tea, with Nutrition Salts—Contains a large amount of organic iron, and is one of the best blood builders known. Not stimulating, of pleasant taste, for sick and convalescents, as well as for the healthy, an always welcome drink of highest hygienic value. For families and children, the cheapest and most agreeable breakfast and supper beverage. Price 35c per pkge., postpaid.

- Ballard's Bran, Ideal Drugless laxative. Hull-less barley, Hull-less oats, muscle brand whole wheat flour. In 10 lb. sacks | 1.00 |
- Kellogg's Bran, Carton | .25 |

### CRACKERS AND WAFERS

- Graham Crackers, soft and sweet, per pkge. | $0.20 |
- Fruit Crackers, per pkge. | .25 |
- Cream Sticks, per pkge. | .25 |
- Oatmeal wafers, per pkge. | .20 |
- Whole Wheat Wafers, per pkge. | .20 |
- Whole-Wheat Zwieback, per pkge. | .20 |
- Graham Wheat Zwieback, per pkge. | .20 |

### CANNED GOODS

- Baked Beans, per can | $.02 |
- Hulless Beans, per pkge | .29 |

### BALLARD'S HEALTH FOODS

Unpolished Rice, 15c. per package.
A NERVE TONIC
and a Delightful Addition to the Toilet

BING'S PINE NEEDLE BATHS
Recommended by the foremost Doctors
of all Schools
Has all the magic curative qualities of
the Pine. Used by the Public, Drugless
Doctors of all Schools, Naturopathic
Institutions and Sanitariums. Endorsed
and used by Dr. B. Lust, 3 Sizes, No. I:
12 Baths $1.00; No. II: Family Package,
26 Baths, $5.00; No. III: Institution, 160
baths, $10.00, prepaid.

FRED K. BING, Jr.
742 Dickey Building, Chicago, Ill.

IRIDIAGNOSIS
The Science of Diagnosing
the condition of the body
from signs which ap-
ppear in the Iris.

For the convenience of students and
practitioners, all the essential points of
this science, together with pictures,
drawings and key, have been compiled
from the various works on the subject,
and incorporated in a

WALL CHART
(34 x 222 inches)
This Chart is printed and lithographed on
heavy, durable stock, with metal binding

CONTENTS
1—The relation of the Iris to the rest of
the eyeball.
2—The structures composing the Iris as re-
vealed by the microscope.
3—The surface-view of the Iris, magnified to
show the most important marks and signs.
4—The blood-supply of the Iris.
5—The nerve supply of Iris, indicating how it
is placed in connection with the entire nerv-
ous system.
6—Color changes—from normal to abnormal,
and the process by which the normal color
is restored.
7—Density changes—changes in the compact-
ness of the texture of the Iris.
8—A complete map of the Iris showing the
regions of the Iris and the organs or parts
of the body to which each corresponds.
A condensed tabulation of the allopatic
uses of the drugs recorded in the Iris as
well as the symptoms to which each gives
rise. This data has been gathered from
the latest works of various international
authorities on allopatic therapeutics and
toxicology.

In the text, the various marks and signs oc-
curring in the Iris are divided into Color
Changes and Texture Changes. The descrip-
tion and significance of each is given in detail.
No progressive physician can afford to be
without this valuable diagnostic chart.
NUTS AND NUT PREPARATIONS

NEW NUT PRODUCTS

T he most nourishing, the most digestible, Marvelous for fat- and blood-making, and for strength-sustaining properties. Nuts furnish an essential constituent of a vegetarian diet. In their natural state, they are difficult of digestion, and cannot be used by many persons. We have discovered a method for rendering nuts easily digestible by even the most delicate stomach, in the preparation of Nuts.

Those desirous of subsisting on a nut diet in winter and who like to enjoy their diet with fruits, will not be reminded that grapes, pears, apples, oranges, bananas, etc., are always available. Then there are the dried fruits—apples, pears, prunes, dates, figs, apricots, peaches, bananas, raisins, currents, etc. To cook dried fruit, wash it thoroughly in clean water, then place it in a dish with enough water to cover it, and soak ten or fifteen hours; then, leaving it in the water it has been soaked in, put it on the stove and let it simmer gently until cooked. When nearly done, add sugar for individual taste.

Bromose makes fat and blood. This product is made of Malted Nuts. It is especially useful as a food for persons who cannot digest starch. Put up in tablets about the size of caramels, 1/3-lb. box, 45c.; ½-lb. box, 85c.

Malted Nuts is a complete food, suited to all ages, and possesses the essentials of a perfect nutriment. This pure nut product

is especially desirable as a beverage or food for persons who desire a rapid increase of fat and blood. 1-pot. bottles, $1.00; ½-pot., 55c.

Meltose is the latest triumph in the art of preparing cereal foods by natural processes, so as to render them capable of immediate assimilation. Meltose is delicately sweet in flavor, and may be eaten from a broad bowl without injury. It should be substituted for cane sugar, syrup, honey, and all artificially prepared sweets. 1-lb. jar, 25c.; 1-gal. can, $1.70. ½-gal. $1.00.

Protose Vegetable Tea: 1-lb. can, 35c.; ½-lb. box, 20c.

Nut Butter is a substitute for ordinary butter, presenting fat in the form of a perfect emulsion. Combined with water, it forms a delicious cream, and may be used for shortening of all kinds. It is a pure product of nuts, and may be eaten by those who cannot use ordinary butter. 1-lb. can, 35c.; ½-lb. box, 20c.

Nuttolene, a rich, delicate, and palatable substitute for butter, prepared wholly from nuts. May be eaten by invalids who cannot digest most other forms. 1-lb., 25c.; ½-lb. 25c.

Sanitas Food Candy, or Health Confection, made from Malt Honey, has been an admirable substitute for sugar candy, and a predigested food of vegetable origin, that is, it aids the digestion of other foods. 1-lb. box, 60c.; ½-lb., 35c.

SHELLED NUTS, NUT-BUTTER, AND MEAT

(see list)

Jordan Almonds, 12 oz. pkgs., $0.80
Filberts, 10 oz. pkgs., $0.60
Hickory Meat, 1/2 lb., $0.35
Pecan Meat, 1/2 lb., $0.55
Walnut Meat, 1/2 lb., $0.65
Nut-Stuffed French Prunes, 1/4-lb. pkg., $0.55
Peanut-Stuffed Dates, 30c.
Almond-Stuffed Dates, 30c.
Nut Marmalade (Fruits and Nuts), glass jars, 55c.; 6-lb. cartons, $1.50
Ideal Nut Food (Nut Butter) No. 1. (Peanuts alone), small pkg., $0.60; No. II. (Mixed) $0.60; No. III. (Peanuts omitted) $0.50
Olives of California, 1-lb. jar, $0.50
Sweet Table Oil (Celery and Gloria)

Ro-Nut. Vegetable frying shortening. Sterilized, guaranteed free from animal fats, 3-lb. can, $1.00; 6-lb. can, $1.50; 10-lb. can, 2.75

Sweet Butter Vegetable Oil, Cooking and Table, per can, 2.50

Malt Food (Pure Sugar, Albu- mun, Peptones and Phos- phates)...

Malt Extract (pure), 1-gal. keg, 3.50

Whitcomb's Cream-O-Nuts (Peanut Butter), 1-lb. jar, 10c; ½-lb. jar, 20c; 1-lb. jar, 20c; 3-lb. crocks...

Pure Peanut Butter, box pkge., 5c.; large pkg...

Peanut Wafers, chocolate filled, pkg...

Salted Peanuts, 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Roasted Peanuts, 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Prices of all other shelled nuts will be sent on application.

MEAT NUTS AND SHELLED MEAT NUTS

(Nut and Bacon Boxes)

Pecan Halves, ½ lb., 45c; ½-

Hickory Meat, ½ lb., 55c; ¾-

Walnut Halves, ½ lb., 45c; ½-

Filberts, 1-oz. pkg., 25c.

Black Walnut Meat, 10-oz.

Jordan Almonds, 1 lb., 55c.

Valencia Almonds, 1 lb., 55c.

Sicily Almonds, 1 lb., 55c.

Salted Jordan Almonds, 1-oz.

Salted Pecans, ½ lb., 45c; ¾-

Salted Jumbo Peanuts, ½-

Nuts—Paper shell Pecans, Al-

Nuts—Peanut shell Almonds, soft shell Walnuts, Chas. L. Pratt & Co., 225 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Nutropathic Center, 110 East 113 St., New York,
## Combined Nut and Food Preparations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stuffled Arabian Fard New Dates, large square box</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds, at</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnuts, at</td>
<td>$7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalized Citron, at</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalized Orange, at</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalized Ginger, at</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Pecans, Almonds, Walnuts; large drums, 50c; small drums, 30c; in 15c packages</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Dates, with Pecans, Almonds, Walnuts. In large fancy boxes; in round jar boxes</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Corona&quot; ladies' ideal food. Fancy box, 1 lb., 40c; 1/2 lb.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut Marmalade, 1 lb. jar</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut Butter of Pecans and Pignolias, 1 lbs. jar, 60c; 1/2 lb. jar</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice Rhubarb, 2 lb. nest, 60c; 1 lb. nest</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Nuts. Whole wheat, nuts and raisins, 31/2 lb. pkg.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Weeks, P. O. Box 137, Wilkes Barre, Pa.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nut Butters, Honey, Vegetable Fats, Oils, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ko-Nut Pure Vegetable Fat, 3 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.00; 5 lbs. $1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaola (Cocaoanut Butter) 3 lb. can</td>
<td>$1.00; 5 lb. can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List's Pure Honey, 1 lb. jar</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Olive Oil, 1 gal.</td>
<td>$1.00; 1 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotherna (Butter, Food and Tonic combined), tin</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripe Olives, small size, 60c; Dried</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawtay (very best veg. butter); large tins, 40c; small tins</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California White Honey</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Red Honey</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Preparations

- **Nut Bromose, 1-lb. box:** $0.75
- **Nut and Fruit Bromose, 1-lb. box:** $1.00
- **Meltose or Malt Honey, 1-lb. jar, 40c; 1-gal. can:** $2.00
- **Nut and Apricot Bromose, 1-lb. box, 75c; 1/2-lb. box:** $1.00
- **Malted Nuts, pint bottle:** $0.50
- **Protose, Vegetable Meat, 1-lb. can, 35c; 1/2-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Protose Savory, 1-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Nuttose, 1-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Nuttolene, 1-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Nut Soup Stock, 1-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Nuttone:** $1.45
- **Nuttone Mealt, pint bottle:** $0.50
- **Almond Meal, pint bottle:** $0.75
- **Almond Nut Butter, 1-lb. can:** $1.00
- **Antiseptic Charcoal Tablets, large box, 60c; small:** $0.35
- **Sanitas Food Candy, 1-lb. box:** $0.75

### Imported and Domestic Health Foods

**Nutritive Chocolate,** with Fruit Extract, Bilz-No. 1: 1 lb. $1.00; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1/4 lb., 30c. No. 2: 1 lb., $1.00; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1/4 lb., $0.20

- **Swiss Milk Chocolate, Bifinger:** 1 lb., $1.00; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1/4 lb. $0.75
- **Honey, California, Jar:** $0.35
- **Javan Soyas (Mushroom Sausage), Lahmann, Bottle:** $1.00
- **Nutritive Vegetable Extract, Lahman Jar and 1-lb. can:** $0.25
- **Bilz-Vegetable Extract in Powders:** $1.00
- **Fruitone, Compound fruit laxative; in glass jars, 50c:** $1.00
- **Fruit- Vigor; for stomach and bowels; jar, $1.00; or 4 jars for:** $3.50
- **Vegetable Milk, Lahman, Can:** $1.00
- **Lactated Tissue Food, per can:** $0.50
- **Nu Nuts, a food laxative, tin:** $0.50
- **Banana Figs are Bananas cured in a digestive organ, same as Figs. Sample pkg:** $0.15
- **Banan Marmalade or Cheese, lb:** $0.35
- **Pure California Honey, 1-lb. jar:** $0.50
- **Grape Jelly:** $0.35
- **Laxative Food, large. 1.00:** $1.00
- **Dr. Conrad's Health Food:** $1.00

### Compote

**Sweet-sour Plums, 2-lb. glass:** $0.85

**Sweet-sour Berham Polo, 2-lb. glass:** $0.85

- **Pineapples, whole fruit, 2-lb. can:** $0.35
- **Pineapples, sliced, 2-lb. can:** $0.35
- **Pineapples, grated, 2-lb. can:** $0.35
- **Pineapples, Malted, 2-lb. can:** $0.35

**Fluamusa (Compote): Sweet and unadulterated, lb:** $2.50

**Sweet and unadulterated, Original 5-lb. jars, lb:** $1.00

**Maier Apfelkramp (Borsdorf Apples, jellied), lb:** $0.50

**Maier Birnkrank (Bargamot Pears, jellied), lb:** $0.50

**Mulson - Hamburg Kronsbeer (Cranberries), preserved in their own juice, Gallon cans:** $3.00; 2-lb. packages, 75c; 1-lb. glass.
SPECIAL FOODS FOR DYSPEPTICS AND CONValescents

Bran's Biscuits for Diabetics. This is a delicious sustaining biscuit almost food for man. It is the only one of its kind and is manufactured by the Bran Biscuit Company, New York. It is highly endorsed by physicians as the best possible substitute for bread. Very efficacious in the treatment of diabetes and constipation.

- "Brano" Biscuits, plain .......... 35c
- "Brano" Biscuits with cheese .. 40c
- "Brano" Breakfast Food .......... 35c

Dyspepsia Cakes, for Constipation and Indigestion, small box ............ 35c
Glenen Foods, for Diabetes, Rickets, etc. (See "Farinacea.")
Lactated Tissue Food, Prepared Evaporated Milk, can .......... .30c
Maltine; malt, milk, eggs—flavored with cocoa. Food for convalescents, 50c, and 1.00c
Nut-filled Fruits, for Nervousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Tenaemia, and Special American Ailments. (See "Nuts and Oils").
Nutritive Vegetable Extract. A Food-Elixir for Diseases of Deficient Diet (See "Miscellanea.")
Physiological Tonicum. A Direct Blood-maker. (See "Nutritive Beverages.")
Plasmon Powder, large pkg........ 1.00c
Medium package ................ 60c
Small package .................. .35c
Plasmon Biscuits, contain 30 per cent Plasmon. Large tins, 50c; small tins ....... 30c
Plasmon Chocolate, contains 25 per cent Plasmon. Per package ............ 30c
Plasmon Cocoa, contains 55 per cent Plasmon. Per tin ............ .50c
Tropon. Pure Vegetable Albumen. Regular size ................ 1.00c
Iron Tropon .................. .75c
Unfermented Fruit Juices. For Anaemia, Chlorosis, Biliiousness, and all Digestive and Blood Diseases. (See "Nutritive Beverages.")

UNCOOKED FOODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unfired Bread</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxative Bread</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfired Fruit Wafers</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Cereal</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxative Cereal Flakes</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Cereal Meal, 25c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protoid Nuts, 1-lb. cartons</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncooked Wheat Bread</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Flaked Wheat</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muffins, 4 for 10c; Bread, Whole Wheat, 10c, Fig Rolls, 10c, Date-Nuts, 10c, Uncooked Fruit Bread, 25c, Nut and Oatmeal Biscuits</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macerated Wheat</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Nuts, 6-lb. sack</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive Biscuits, 25c and ..........</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VALUABLE RECIPES

Sliantie Ichor, a purely temperance beverage, contains no alcohol and is made strictly according to the laws of Divine and natural healing. It is a drink which St. Patrick already used and enabled him to live 120 years. Sliantie is from an old Celtic word, meaning the God of Health. Ichor was the name of the brew drunk by the heathen gods to preserve life. The recipe was obtained by the Rev. Father Wm. O'Shea, of Kansas City, Mo., who claims that it will keep men from the saloon and will solve the temperance and prohibition question. Being a sturdy man of grand old age, Father O'Shea bears witness at least that this creation has not been harmful to him. The original recipe will be copied and forwarded to anyone, on receipt of $5.00.

Recipe for Whole Wheat Bread, price, $1.00.

Lonis Kuhne's Whole Wheat Bread, price, $1.00.

Father Kneipp's Recipe for Fruit and Nut Bread, price, $1.00.

A practical Bread recipe. How to make Uncooked Bread or natural bread from cocoanuts and uncooked oats. (Bread for the tropics and where cocoanuts can be obtained.) Price, $2.00.

Dr. Havard's Recipe, Constipation Food, Remedy, cures the most obstinate cases. Simple and easy to compound. Price, $1.00

FOOD HELPS

MILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra large Mill (heavier) for Nut Butter and all kinds of grinding</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quaker City Peanut Mill, No. F 4. Capacity, 5 lbs. Peanut Butter per hour. Used also for Coffee Mill. Cereals, Spices, etc. ........... $5.50 Additional worm and fine grinding plates for making butters and fruit and vegetable salads ........... 1.50

The Gem .................................. $1.50

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York
HYGIENIC FILTER
Reversible and self-cleaning, adjustable to all sizes faucets. $1.50

BERKEFELD FILTER
Large, $10.00; Extra large, $25. Filters, filtered water tasteless, odorless, colorless. From $3.00 up.
Filters, continuous flow. Removes Typhoid Bacilli. From $10.00 up.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS

The New Adonis Suspensory, medium or large, Lantz...$1.75
Abdominal supporters, all sizes, different prices. Suspensories, according to size and style, from $1.00 to $2.50

HYDRO VITANT APPARATUS

BATH CABINETS
The Milton
The pearly, white enamel finish, sanitary collarette, high efficiency reflecting panels, perfect ventilation, flush joint and seam construction by means of electric and acetylene welding, produce a cabinet of great durability and beauty and sanitation.

The Burick Ventilating System maintains an even distribution of heat, preventing an accumulation of heat in the upper portion of the cabinet, eliminates the impurities, and provides a method of absolute control.

Dimensions: Width 34½ inches; depth 39 inches; height 50 inches; width of doors 22½ inches; shipping weight 425 pounds; constructed in two sections for easy installation.

Price: Complete as described, in white enamel finish, and with high efficiency reflecting panels, adjustable collarette, revolving metal stool, 40-60-watt carbon lamps. F. O. B. Milton, Wisconsin, $250.00 60-watt tungsten lamps, extra, $7.50.

Burdick Adjustable Permanent lighting, $1.50

FILTERS

BERKEFELD FILTER
Large, $10.00; Extra large, $25. Filters, filtered water tasteless, odorless, colorless. From $3.00 up.
Filters, continuous flow. Removes Typhoid Bacilli. From $10.00 up.

Yale Fruit Press, $7.00; large size $10.00

Stills, sanitary, sterilizes and aerates water. From $10.00 up.
Water purifiers, stone. Self-cleaning, germ-proof. $5.50 up.

RADIO-VITANT APPLICATORS

Apparulators on Standard in Use
Can also be used as local baking cabinet.

1 Burick Radio-Vitant Applicator, with double metal walls, asbestos interlining, rubber insulated supporters, body finished in dark green plush and hard rubber enamels with nickel trimmings; 6 120-watt lamps (4 extras for future use); 1 adjustable applicator standard; 1 Manual of Instructions, "Local Applicators Made Practical." Regular Price, $35.00. Special introductory price, $21.50. With carrying case, mantle, and compass, as illustrated, $27.50.

RADIO-VITANT APPLICATOR TYPE "G"

TYPE "G," for general prolonged applications of light and heat at moderate temperatures, and for short intensive applications for dermal and sweating effects.
Applicators are operated over the hospital cot by means of the type "G" stand or over a permanent treatment table by special spring counter-balances. The stand is easily movable on the floor from bed to bed and applicator is raised and lowered over patient in bed with a simple motion of the hand.

A splendid upright cabinet may also be formed by coupling two of the type "G" applicators together as shown in center figure on the next page. A special feature of this cabinet is that no special wiring is required.

Our "mogul" multiple socket is recommended for permanent installation. For maximum results, 75-watt nitro-tungsten lamps may be used.

Dimensions: Length 45 inches; width adjustable from 18 inches to 33 inches; lamps, 12 60-watt carbons, controlled by a two-circuit switch. Weight 50 pounds.

Price, complete, $75.00. Type "G" stand, $35.00. Ceiling counter balance, $15.00.

Two applicators for upright cabinet, and including stool, coupling sections, double weight enamelled base, etc., $155.00. "Mogul" multiple socket, $3.00.

RADIO-VITANT APPLICATOR TYPE "I"

TYPE "I," for application to the various sections of body, as trunk or hips and legs, is of the same general construction as type "G," only smaller. It has special advantages not obtained by any other device for applying radiant light and heat, for the special purposes for which this outfit is intended.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 410 East 41st St., New York.
Cabinet "G"
Attached to Ceiling

Cabinet "G"
Easily Movable

Two Cabinet Sections Combined for Sitting Cabinet

Cabinet "I"
Open Position

Cabinet "I"
Collapsed
Try This 10 Days Free

HERE'S a chance for you to test out one of the latest and greatest therapeutic developments—a device for the local application of light, hot air, and steam for the relief of pain, congestions, hypertensions, etc.—the Burdick "Radio-Vitant" Applicator.

Its range of usefulness makes it truly the Universal Method. Try it and you'll appreciate its real, practical, therapeutic value.

Send No Money

We want you to test this Applicator yourself. Just ask for one. Test it. Observe your results. Keep it ten days. Then, if you don't think it worth the price—$35.00—send it back. If you want to keep it, send only $21.50. That's our special introductory price. It will be withdrawn when we have placed the limited number of Applicators set aside for this purpose.

So don't wait
Get yours now

Visit Our Office

If you are near enough to call at our Chicago Office, 15 East Washington Street, we shall be glad to demonstrate not only this Applicator, but our famous Light-Bath Cabinets as well.

Get Our Free Book

Just drop us a card and we'll mail you free a copy of our new "Manual of Physiologic Therapeutics." Valuable and interesting. Treats the subject of Light and Hot Air Therapy in a comprehensive manner.

Burdick Cabinet Co.

601 Madison Avenue
Milton, Wisconsin
(1) Its construction is of twenty-four gauge furniture steel and conforms with electrical code of the National Board of Underwriters in every particular.

(2) Adjustable in width and height, adapting it for treating a knee joint or the body of a large person.

BURDICK CABINET CO., Milton, Wis.

BATH CABINETS (Continued)

ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM, DRY HOT AIR


Special, Heavy, All Steel Cabinet. For steam, vapor, hot-air (Turkish) or electric light baths. For Steam—Vapor mediated bath, using either live or exhaust steam from building plant, with revolving stool, $106.00.

For Hot Air. Fitted with 4-wall pattern radiators to be connected to steam or hot water plant, $110.00.

For Electric Light, $165.00.

Carlsbad Electric Light Cabinets. The patient lies on a car which can be rolled into the cabinet as far as desirable. Made of best quarter sawed oak and steel. Fitted with 36 16 C. P. long tubular lamps and French crystal plate mirrors, $210.00. With nickel-plated panels, instead of mirrors, $190.00.

Hospital Model. All steel. Square or octagon inside. Fully equipped, $425.00.

Dry Hot Air Cabinets. Body apparatus, reclining. Constructed of metal throughout; weight 500 pounds. Complete with rubber air pillow, 2 robes, 2 Turkish blankets, nits, stockings and 50 feet Turkish toweling. With gas or gasoline heaters, $82.50.

Apparatus for Local Treatment. For Arms, legs, hips, back, abdomen, etc. Made for gas, gasoline or alcohol heaters. (State which kind is wanted). Price, $24.00.

Smaller Apparatus for Knee. Made for gas, gasoline or alcohol heater. (State which kind is wanted). Price, $16.50.

Compresses. Absorbent mineral.

The Rather Turkish Bath Apparatus. A Turkish Bath in your Bed. Price, complete, $18.00. The Rather Turkish Bath Co., Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Leucoelecent Lamp Outfit. Price, $75.00.

Spondylotherapy-Set. For vertebral concussions and pressure. Price, $4.00.

Douching Apparatus (See Syringes)

Diarythermal Dilator. Rectal dilation and heat. Price, complete, $15.00.

DILATORS

Electrothermal Co., Steubenville, O.

Pneumatic Rectal Dilator and Exerciser. Gives prostatic massage and tone to the rectum and sigmoid. Price, postpaid, $2.00.


Extra Vapor-Bath Cabinet, $50.00.

Blood Pressure Apparatus. All makes and styles. $15.00 to $30.00. Zoe Johnson Co., Chicago, Ill.

Leucoelecent Lamp Outfit. Price, $75.00.

Spondylotherapy-Set. For vertebral concussions and pressure. Price, $4.00.

Vapor-Bath Cabinet, $5.50, $7.00. Price, $5.00.
Please note the important qualities of the VACUUM-NEUROPATHIC TREATMENT,
JUNOD'S HAEMOSPASIA, BIER'S HYPEREMIA.

The following sets forth in a concise manner some of the rare and invaluable qualities of the VACUUM-NEUROPATHIC TREATMENT, that are not possessed by any other, and which are so patent that their importance in eliminating diseased conditions are readily recognized.

This method, in addition to restoring the circulation of the blood to the diseased area, is an invaluable aid to our means of diagnosis, as it discloses, by the appearance of the blood brought to the surface, the pathological condition of the circulatory system, and the underlying tissues. On normal structures, the treatment brings out a fine, healthy, florid color; but on all morbid parts, the color is unhealthy; it may be highly colored, angry looking red, denoting inflammation; or pallid, dead looking, of various dark hues, approaching absolute blackness, denoting congestion, stasis, deposits of debris, waste effete, and worn-out matter of the tissues, blood and nerve cells, etc., which clog the small blood vessels and prevent the blood, nutrition, from reaching the diseased area, all of which will be, by persistent, moderate treatment, dissolved and absorbed by the circulating media, and through the organs of the circulation and elimination, in nature's way, expelled from the body.

It is the only system that is able to break through the barriers to the circulation, met with in acute and chronic ailments, which is largely responsible for its many near miraculous cures of Pneumonia, Loco- ataxia, Asthma, Neurasthenia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Infantile and Adult Paralysis, Arterio Sclerosis, Vertigo, Hardening of the Spinal Cord and Arteries, Paralysis Agitans, and other serious, chronic, incurable (so-called) ailments of mankind. The blood does it all, and at the same and the one operation, supplies arterial blood and ner-vo vital fluids, nutrition, to the diseased area, the weakened nerves, tendons, tissues, blood and nerve cells, and absorbs the debris of worn-out tissues, nerve and blood cells, and, in Nature's way, eliminates the impurities, which are the cause and result, of disease; an indispensable corollary, in eliminating disease and restoring health.

No other system possesses these necessary and essential features, the importance of which Neuropaths and Pathologists appreciate, and which are worthy of your careful consideration.

Our instruments are constructed on correct, scientific, mechanical lines, based on a practical experience, in their use of 50 years, which has brought them so near perfection, that their continual use under the most arduous and practical conditions develops no defects. They are always ready for immediate use and are fully guaranteed, and we invite your careful consideration of their construction and therapeutic utility.

Every physician should have our illustrated and instructive price list, which contains valuable information not obtainable elsewhere. We shall be pleased to mail it to your address.

Send postal for yours.

With the Emergency Outfit shown above and Sulfate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), in one-ounce doses, which should always be given to cleanse inner man and whiskey in one to four dram doses to stimulate the nervous system as required. The Physician is in a position to cope successfully with every case of Pneumonia, Meningitis, Pleurisy, Lumbago, etc.

The Physician's Emergency Outfit
which will decide Pathology and Diagnosis for you.

The Emergency Outfit, Price, $90
The Emergency Outfit, as shown above, consists of No. 90 Satchel Pump and Cups Nos. 3 to 11, inclusive. The Cups will nest together nicely and, with the Pump, will fit in the 16-inch Club Bag shown above. This makes a very convenient selection for the physician to carry to the bedside of his patient and use in case of LUMBAGO, PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY, MENINGITIS, MASTITIS, INCIPENT CANCER OF THE BREAST, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS of the SPINE, etc., the aching condition of the spine met with in typhoid and other fevers. All acute ailments yield readily to its potent influence, BUT BE CAUTIOUS not to treat too HEROICALLY.

Apply the cups mildly but thoroughly and persistently over and at the painful part and long enough to relieve pain, and repeat the application as often as the pain returns; usually one to four applications will suffice to cure—No medicine other than the Epsom Salts and whiskey need be given.—Prof. H. N. D. Parker.

The H. N. D. Parker Manufacturing Co.
Maryland Bldg., 1410 H St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ELECTROTHERAPY

The vibratory energy of the electric current, whether Galvanic, Faradic, Static, or Sinusoidal, is highly curative, and is one of the powerful adjuncts of Naturopathy. At first, electro-therapeutic batteries were of the brutal, violent type. These were followed by Galvanic belts that, after being used a short time, developed no current at all. Finally, both extremes were abandoned for machines of mild currents from the large Static machine to the pocket battery run by nitrate of silver.

Electropoise .................................. $10.00
Dome Electric Massage Battery, complete (extra Dry Cells) ......................... 5.00
Brush Electrode .............................. 1.25
Medical Battery, for Home Use. With instructions, Electrodes, etc. Improved Red Cross Battery .............. 1.00
Medical Battery, Dry Cell
20th Century Battery ................. 5.00
Medical Battery, Double Dry Cell Perfection Battery ........... 8.00

Polysoine Generators. Combination machine. Sinusoidal, galvanic, diagnostic; very powerful. Prices, $125.00 to $175.00.
Sinusoidal Apparatus. According to size, $60.00 to $225.00. I. W. Long, Columbus, O.

HYDROPATHY

Bath Cabinets, Home, Turkish, Russian, $12.50, $10.00, $7.50.
Bath Cabinets, $12.50, $7.50, $5.00 and $1.00.
Bath Cabinets. Vapor, No. 1 (Double Wall), Wood, $15.50; Steel, $12.00.
Bath Cabinets. Vapor, No. 2 (Single Wall), Wood, $7.50; Steel, $5.00, $3.50.
Plunge Baths, Heavy Wood Bottoms, Japanned, 5 ft., green, $10.00.
Plunge Baths, Heavy Wood Bottoms, Japanned, 6 ft., green, $12.50.
Plunge Baths, Heavy Wood Bottoms, Japanned, 6 ft., oak, $14.50.
Portable Shower Baths, Direct Faucet Connection, $2.50, $2.75, $3.60, $3.25.
Rubbing Towels, 75c; $1.25; $2.00 and .............. 2.50
Melcher's Shower Yeke, $4.00 and $5.00.

Extra Folding Plunge Bath, $10.00 Baby Folding Bath, Price, $3.00.

Warming Vessel ......................... $1.50
Metal, Hot Water Bed, Stomach and Foot Warmer, $1.50 & $2.50.

Rubber Sponge-Baths, Folding, Self-Adjusting, large, $15.00
Rubber Sponge-Baths, Folding, Self-Adjusting (suitable for Sitz-Baths), small........ 10.00 Shower Bath Outfit, $3.50.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise. Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York City.
The Drugless Supply House

Our house is organized to serve the interests of Drugless men and women everywhere. We deal altogether with Drugless Practitioners. We are the only supply house in existence today handling everything for the Physician that is devoted solely to serving the Drugless Profession.

We solicit the support of every Drugless Physician. We stand back of everything we recommend. We can quote you lowest prices on all articles. Ask about our profit-sharing plan, whereby you receive a discount on many purchases.

You can order from us with the assurance that if the purchased article is not in every way as represented, it can be returned to us and your money will be refunded.

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Concussors
Vibrators
Manikins
Dilators
Stethoscopes

Treating tables
Chiropractic tables
Suit case tables
Traction tables
Chiropractic emblems

X-Ray apparatus
High Frequency outfits
Percussion apparatus
Therapeutic lamps
Combination electric outfits

All Drugless books
Physiological charts
Concussion charts
Urinary Test outfits
Blood pressure apparatus

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE OF DRUGLESS SUPPLIES

ZOE JOHNSON COMPANY

Therapeutic Supplies, Books, Etc. (Everything except Drugs)

Wendell Bank Bldg., Cor. Madison, Ashland & Ogden Chicago, Ill.
PACKS AND BANDAGES

Sitz Baths, $14.00, $18.00, $20.00
and $24.50.

Sitting-Bath Tubs, zinc, anti-rust, small .......... 7.50
Medium, $10.00; Standard, 12.00
Large ........................................ 14.00

Spanish Mantle, $4, $4.50, $4.75
Rubber Hose, elastic, best quality, per foot .......... .50
Rubber Hose, hard, best quality, per foot .......... .50
Flesh Brushes. (See Special Apparatus.)

Head Bandage .................................. .75
Neck Bandage .................................. .50
Dr. Wright's Health Syringe, with 2 tubes .......... 8.00
Extra single tubes, long or short, each ............. 1.00

Self-Douchers (Simplified Shower-Baths), with 5 feet Hose ................................. 10.50
Self-Douchers, Okic, anti-rust, complete ............. 25.00
Shower Yoke, with Book, complete ................... 4.00
Shower Yoke, Patent Bulb, Single Attachment, comple ... 4.25
Shower Yoke, Patent Bulb, Double Attachment, comple ... 4.25
Shower Yoke, Double Bulbless Connection, complete, Cascade, with attachment for Women, with $1.00 Book on Health .................. 10.00
Short Pack Linen, $2.50; Raw Silk .................. $3.50

Syringes, Universal and Alpha (Injection) for adults, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, and .......................... 3.50
Syringes, Universal and Alpha (Injection) for Children, 50c, 80c and .......................... 1.00
Syringes, Primo, for Women, Suction Injection ........ 3.50
Siphos, Automatic Vaginal Apparatus ................ 12.50
Short Wrapper (short bandage) ....................... 2.50
Large Wrapper (lower bandage) ..................... 3.50
Under and Upper Compress (Anschiagler) ............ 2.00
Shawls .................................. 1.25
Abdominal Bandage (Leibumschlag) .................. 1.00

Other bandages made to order.

Cascade (Internal Bath), with $1.00 Book on Health 10.00
Linen Sheet .................................... 4.00
Woolen Sheet .................................. 10.00
Raw silk sheet .................................. 6.00
Over-jacket of flannel ............................. 4.00
Over pants of flannel .............................. 3.00
Triangular bandage ............................... 2.00
T bandage ..................................... 2.00
Four tail bandage ............................... 2.50
Short pack ....................................... 2.50
Three-quarter pack ............................... 3.50
Full pack ....................................... 4.50
Porous Bath Sheets ............................... 3.50

(Therapeutic Apparatus continued on page 134.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Breast Developer (Suction Principle) ........... $5.00

Exercisers, with Illustrated Instruction Book ...... 5.00

Exercisers, Noiseless Pulleys, best Elastic $2, $3, and .......................... 5.00
Exercisers.—Electric Massage (with Book), Light Strength .................................. $2.50

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York
One Thing Money Cannot Buy

By ROY WILSON BEAL

Some folks imagine that the greatest thing in the world is a fat bank account and plenty of leisure time in which to spend the money. The blind man thinks the greatest thing in the world is to be able to see. The cripple thinks the greatest thing in the world is to possess a body free from deformities, aches and pains. The hungry man thinks the greatest thing in the world is to sit down to a table loaded with all kinds of good things to eat. The lover thinks the greatest thing in the world is love.

In fact, everyone thinks the greatest thing in the world is that which each most desires and is least able to obtain.

The greatest thing in the world is not money or power, automobiles or mansions; it is something money cannot buy. You may ask, "Is there anything money cannot buy?" Yes, there is. The most important, the most vital and the most necessary thing in life to have in order to be satisfied, contented and happy and able to enjoy life is to possess that "one thing money cannot buy."

What is that thing which money cannot buy?

It is HEALTH. Precious, vital, priceless health. Necessary alike for rich and poor. Attainable equally for young and old. The rich cannot be happy without it; the poor cannot be well without it. You cannot purchase it in a drug store, for it does not come put up in bottles ready to "take according to directions." Nor can you obtain it from the grocer, for it does not exist either in bulk or in packages. Those who have it rarely appreciate its fullest extent its priceless value. Those who have lost it would give all they had in the world sometimes to get it back. A few are privileged to enjoy it without exerting apparently any effort on their part to keep it, but the majority of us are obliged to work for it; first to acquire it and then to keep it.

Now the question naturally arises, "If I do not possess this greatest of all human blessings, where and how can I get it?"

By simply devoting a few minutes a day occasionally indulging in "an internal bath" administered with the aid of a "J. B. L. Cascade." What is a "Cascade?" It is an appliance used for the administration of an internal bath and was invented by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, who not only saved but prolonged his own life more than fifteen years beyond the time set by his own physicians to live and is alive and hearty today. Internal bathing is a short cut from illness to health. There is nothing laborious or objectionable about it. It is a simple, efficacious and quick method of ridding the body of those poisons which are known to multiply enormously in the colon or large intestine and directly or indirectly the underlying cause of most of our physical and mental ills.

The thousands and tens of thousands of testimonials on file in Dr. Tyrrell's office attest to the almost miraculous results obtained through the use of the "Cascade." If you will write to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., 134 West 65th Street, New York City, mentioning The Universal Naturopathic Directory, there will be mailed to you a booklet entitled "The What, the Why, and the Way of Internal Bathing," which describes in detail this appliance and how it has benefited thousands suffering from a variety of ills.

As a prophylactic means of avoiding serious or prolonged illness and as an aid in assisting Nature to restore the health of those who are ill, it has almost no equal in the realm of science. There is almost no condition of ill health that does not derive some benefit from its use.

—Adv.

Australian Agent: Mrs. M. E. Levine, Norwich Chambers, 56 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W. (Sole Agent, Santa Cruz, India—P. B. MADON)
Exercisers.—Noiseless Striking Bag, including Platform, Bag and Gloves, complete, $20.00
Exercisers, Travelers', with Booklet .......................... 2.00
Exercisers, Travelers', Athlete's Tension, 5 to 60 lbs... 2.00
Exercisers. Combination Wrist, Racine Steel Springs...
No. 1, $2.00; No. 2 .......................... 2.50
Exercisers. — Chest, Racine Steel, No. 1 .................. 2.50
Exercisers.—Wall, Nos. 2 and 3 .......................... 4.00
Exercisers. — No. 4, Athlete .......................... 4.50
Exercisers. — Wood Pulleys, Changeable Strength, 5 to 23 lbs .......................... 3.00
Exercisers. — Metal Pulleys, Strength, 5 to 40 lbs, 2-yr. guarantee .......................... 4.00
Exercisers. — Screw Pulleys, Nickeled; Strength, 5 to 45 lbs, 2-yr. guarantee .......................... 5.00
Exercisers. — Screw Pulleys, Extra Strength, 5 to 50, 2-yr. guarantee .......................... 6.00
Exhaler, Wilhide's, with Instruction Book .......................... 1.00
Massage Roller, Combination, with Illustrated Instructions .......................... 1.25
Massage Roller .......................... 1.50
Matto Chain (Massage) .......................... 2.50
Wrist Bells, Wood, friction polish, all colors .......................... 2.00

Younsa Developer (Massage Treatment) .................. 1.50
Wrist Machine, Wood Handles .......................... 1.00
Wrist Machine, Rosewood or Mahogany Handles .......................... 1.50
Wrist Bells, Cork Handles .......................... 2.00
Wrist Bells, Rosewood .......................... 3.00
Yankee Health Vibrator, 24-Ball .......................... 1.50
Yankee Health Vibrator, 36-Ball .......................... 3.50

Yankee Health Vibrator, two Elastic Rubber Buffers, 24-Ball .......................... 2.00
Yankee Health Vibrator, two Elastic Rubber Buffers, 36-Ball .......................... 2.50

**CONCUSSORS**

Hand Concussors, $3.50.
Electric Concussors. Prices according to size and make. Zoe Johnson Co., 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Hand Concussors, $3.50. I. W. Long, 110 N. High St., Columbus, O.

Chiropractic Tables. All makes. Zoe Johnson Co., Chicago, Ill.

**MASSAGE ROLLERS**

No. 1. Six Wheels, Body Roller, $3.00. The best size for use over the body, and especially for indigestion, constipation, rheuma-

Vibrator. Price .......................... $10.00

Vibrator. Price .......................... $3.00

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York
HERBAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REMEDIES

KNEIPP'S HERBAL REMEDIES

The use of herbs in connection with the natural remediical forces of Naturopathy may seem a return to the use of drugs, but we must remind the reader that the use of herbal decoctions, extracts, wines, essences, pungatives, teas, oils and powders, while of immense benefit in disease when used as remedies, possesses no harmful results, like the ordinary drugs of the apothecary. All vegetarian menus contain foodstuffs that possess very definite medical effects. Indeed it is the lack of vegetable products possessing these mineral salts on which health absolutely depends, that is primarily the cause of disease in civilized life. If it is beneficial to include in our dietary whole-wheat mea (instead of flour), spinach, carrots, beets, asparagus, lettuce, cabbage, celery, onions, etc., primarily as chemical that is medicinal, foods, why overlook those herbal gifts of nature that are complementary thereto, and that assist interiorly the energizing exterior treatments of Naturopathy?

As Father Kneipp says of them, they have, like the water applications, a three-fold aim, viz., to dissolve morbid matter in the interior, to evacuate it, and then to strengthen the organism. Both the interior and exterior must harmonize and work together with perfect unity.

Disease thus attacked on both sides by natural weapons, that leave no painful after effects, but which are wholly beneficial, has no choice but to leave the body it distresses, just as in the old days the demon of disease was extinguished from the body it tortured, by superhuman nower. The superhuman power over disease to-day is the three-fold agency of Natural Forces, Vegetarian Diet and Herbal Remedies.

KNEIPP HERBS

Commonly Prescribed with the Water-Cure and Naturopathy using Selected Qualities

Directions how to use herbs in different ailments are given in Kneipp's books and in the booklet, Kneipp's Naturopathic Herbs and Their Use. Price, 30c.

If ordered by mail, add for postage 15c to the pound price, and 3c to the package price.

Agave, Aloe Agave
(Amerik. Aloe)....60.75 $0.35
Apricot Leaves
(Weiheblatt)....35
Althea (Marsh Mallow)
(Ehlschwurzel)....60 .25
Angelica Root (Ente-
wwurzel), powd., 40c...60 .25
Alum (Alaum) Powder...
Anise Seed (Anis-
Samen), powd., 40c....50 .25
Arnica Flowers (G.
Leopardo's Bane),
Arnika-Blüthen
(Wohleverbli)....60 .35
Aromatic (nourading)
Tea (Dietetischer
Nahr- und Krafthe-
Wäser, Pflanzen-
thee) large pkg. ....60 .35
Asarum Powder (Hasel-
zwipulver)....70 .35
Ash Leaves (Silber-
Eschen-Blätter)....75 .25
Balm Mint (Melisse)....75 .35
Bark of Oak (Eichen-
rinde)....30 .25

Armstrong's Exercise Dummies. Price, $40.00.

IMPROVED MUSCLE BEATERS

No. 1. Pneumatic Beater, single tube..............$2.50
No. 2. Pneumatic Beater, three tubes on one handle.............4.00
No. 3. Plain Beater, four fingers.................3.00
No. 4. Plain Beater, three fingers..............2.50
No. 5. Ball Beater, one ball on handle. Per pair..............2.50
No. 6. Ball Beater, two balls on handle. Per pair...........3.00
Home Gymnasium. The Bar-Bell Combination. Six machines in one. Price, complete with instructions, $6.00.

Pneumataxeter. For lung development and Breathing gymnastics. Price, $10.00.


Stretcher and Exerciser. Dr. J. S. Riley, 1116 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

A New Aid in the Cure of Constipation

PNEUMATIC DILATOR

A Rectal Exerciser and Prostatic Masseur

All parts of soft rubber— no metal. Sent postpaid on receipt of $3.00.

Use of Pneumatic Dilator

This instrument was primarily designed for giving rectal massage and toning the musculature of the lower colon.

Its function is not so much to dilate the parts, as to afford them a certain amount of exercise.

Any physician who has had experience in the treatment of chronic constipation knows that by far, the greater number of such cases are due to atony of the colon. This condition is particularly evident in the sigmoid flexure and rectum. These structures, due to loss of muscular tone, are incapable of full contraction, and accumulations of fecal matter resulting in impactions throughout the entire colon is the usual occurrence.

The effect of the pneumatic dilator is that of a mechanical irritant to stimulate the viscero-motor reflexes and restore tone to the musculature of the colon. It also has the effect of massage treatment upon the mucous membrane and sub-mucous tissues by emptying out the intercellular infiltration, thus establishing better tissue circulation. No greater amount of dilation or stretching of the colon or sigmoid by the use of the dilator is necessary, as the effect is produced by the rhythmic action established through alternate inflations and deflations of the sacule.

TECHNIQUE. The Dilator should be used after an evacuation, or after the rectum has been cleansed by the use of a hot soapy enema. A super-fatted alcohol soap, or one free from alkali, is best for this purpose. In giving such an enema for the cleansing of the lower bowel, use a flexible rubber colon tube, inserting it about twelve inches. Inject one quart of soapy water at a temperature as hot as the hand can bear it. After the evacuation which the enema produces, use the dilator. To lubricate the sacule and colon tube of the dilator, use soap. Do not use oil or vaseline, as it will rot the rubber. Insert it about eight inches into the rectum, using great care not to force it. When inserted too suddenly, it is likely to double back or coil up in the rectum. Hold the bulb in the right hand with the thumb covering the escape valve. Press upon the bulb until the sacule is inflated, or until the patient feels the pressure. Perform this first inflation gradually, so that the sacule will have an opportunity to conform to the part. Now raise the thumb and allow the air to escape. Continue treatment by alternately inflating and deflating the dilator for from three to seven minutes. A little practice will enable the operator to manipulate the instrument to make its action correspond to the normal vermicular motion of the intestines. Daily treatment is advisable, until normal movements are established.

NATUROPATHIC CENTRE, BUTLER, NEW JERSEY
THE Koesel'sche Buchhandlung in Kempten, Bavaria, has made arrangements with the undersigned for the establishment of a general distributing agency of S. Kneipp's hydropathic works.

The immense success of S. Kneipp's system of hydropathic treatment and the enormous sale of his works throughout Europe will no doubt encourage the Trade to introduce these works on a larger scale to the American public. The following books can be furnished in paper cover and in better binding: "My Water Cure," "Thus Shalt Thou Live," "My Will," "Codicil to My Will," "The Care of Children," "Plant Atlas," etc. Most of these standard German works have been translated into English, French, Italian, Polish, Bohemian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian and other languages.—More particulars contained in Schaefer's catalogue, which will be mailed gratis on application. This catalogue also enumerates the remedies recommended in Msgr. Kneipp's works, such as: CURATIVE HERBS, Roots, Berries, Leaves, Barks, etc., put up hermetically in tin boxes. Powders, Tinctures, Oils, Pills, in small glass bottles.

Two Excellent Food Articles for daily use: MALT COFFEE and STRENGTH GIVING FOOD. From a large number of letters of recommendation, I quote the following:

"Your Malt Coffee is an excellent substitute for coffee in all cases of catarrhal disease of the bowels and stomach, where common coffee seldom agrees, viz., in cases of weak stomach and chronic diarrhoea. Furthermore, it is recommended for nervous people, as it does not have the irritating qualities of ordinary coffee; and besides, it deserves preference on account of containing real nourishment, whereas common coffee contains none. In all cases where physicians forbid the use of ordinary coffee, your Malt Coffee can be used instead with great benefit."—Dr. Acularius.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1913.

"Dear Mr. Schaefer: Last summer I was completely run down and unable to do any work. At that time my attention was called to the "Strength Giving Food" which Msgr. S. Kneipp so highly recommends in his works. I at once ordered a quantity of it. Its use has benefited me so much that I am now able to perform my duties and ordinary work as before my collapse."


JOSEPH SCHAEFER
Importer of Articles pertaining to the
"KNEIPP CURE"

23 BARCLAY STREET :: :: :: NEW YORK

Catalogues of Articles recommended by Msgr. Kneipp can be had in English, German and French.
KNEIPP'S HERBAL REMEDIES

Messrs. Oberhauser & Landauer, of Wurzburg, Germany, are the Sole Importers of the World's Only Genuine Rev. Seb. Kneipp's Remedies. Customers are therefore requested to observe closely that all such remedies are done up in stamped wrappers bearing the signature of Oberhauser & Landauer, No. 41st Street, New York. As the package is frequently counterfeited, our customers are warned that they are fraudulent imitations. General Depot for the United States of America: Kneipp Health Store Company, 110 East 41st Street, New York.

41st Street, New York. All the following Herbal Remedies and Specialties are prepared in accordance with Rev. Seb. Kneipp's own directions. The success of his successors, from the very best herbs to be obtained. Rev. Father Kneipp recommended in conjunction with the Water Treatment for all diseases the simultaneous use of the heretofore mentioned specialties:

Kneipp's Eye-Bright (Augenbraut) has proved useful most beneficial for diseases and inflammations of the eyes, caused either by purulent lesions or by weakness. To be diluted with 5 parts of water and applied 3 times a day to the sore eyes with a clean linen rag or absorbent cotton. Price, 50c; postage, 7c.

Kneipp's Arnica Salve, used with excellent results in soreness of the skin, eczema and recent small wounds. Price, 35c; postage, 5c.

Kneipp's Depurative Tea (Blutreinigungsthee) is the best depurative; it rids the blood of morbid matter and acts slightly upon the bowels. For a radical depurative of the system in cases of eruptions, itch, lumps and cankerous affection, this tea must be used for quite a long while and suitable applications of water be made at the same time, to insure a radical cure. Each package contains directions for use. Price, 55c; postage, 5c; large, $1.10.

Kneipp's Cholera Drops (Choleratropfen) are an excellent remedy for diarrhea and diarreha with vomiting, cholera or choler. One tablet every 5 times a day. Price, $1.00; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Pine Sprig Honey and Kneipp's Fircone Honey (Tannen- und Fichtennelkenbonbons). Exemplary ailments of the throat, hoarseness, coughs, colds, etc., etc. Price, per bottle, 50c; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Frangula Extract, a most excellent remedy in cases where purifying object is taken pills, but where regular stoog desirable. Children should take about 1/2 a teaspoonful, adults from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. Price, 50c; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Gout Embrocation (Gicht, Rheumahausmitteln) is the best embrocation for gouty and rheumatic pain. Apply as a poultice of 1/4 a bottle. Price, $1.00; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Antidiabetic Pills (Hildegardblatterpillen). Made from the extract of leaves of Bilberry. It is both an efficient remedy and easy to take. Used for "Diabetes mellitus," 3 pills 3 times a day. Price, 50c; postage, 2c.

Kneipp's Antidiarrhea Pills (Heilfeuerblatterpillen). Made from the fruit of the Bilberry. Used in diarrhea, catarrh of the bowels or the stomach. For adults and children, 3 pills 3 times a day. Price, 50c; postage, 2c.

Kneipp's Cough Drops (Hustenbonbons). These Cough Drops are made from the extract of Father Kneipp's best herbs, and prove very salutary for cough, hoarseness, catarrh of the throat, etc., etc. Price, 25c; postage, 3c.

Kneipp's Cough Tea (Hustenthee). This is an excellent remedy for all cases of catarrh of the respiratory organs; it cannot be too highly recommended to those who suffer from the chest, throat or lungs. We have seen the most wonderful cases of catarrh disappear in a few days, especially when the appropriate applications of water were made at the same time. Full directions inclosed in each package. Price, 15c.; postage for large, 6.10.

Kneipp's Pomade of Marigold (Calendulasalbe), for the cure of sores and wounds of all kinds. Directions for use inclosed in box. Price, 35c; postage, 3c.

Kneipp's Whooping Cough Extract (Keuchhustensaft). This excellent remedy is prepared from Thyme and Chestnut extract, and is mixed together with other cough-stilling herbs, it gives immediate relief and effects wonderful cures in the most unstable cases. Price, 50c; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Bone Powders. Nourish the blood and the bones, strengthen the nerves. There is no powder used in any ailment which is able to do this as this one, so that even little children and adults with the weakest stomachs can take it without disturbance. From this property may be attributed the marvelous cures often produced on anaemic persons, scrofulous and rachitic children, and in cases of nervousness and nervous headache and cramp. Kneipp has three kinds of Bone Powder: 1. The White Powder is the best remedy for scrofula, nervous headache, anaemia and vertigo. Price, 50c; postage, 5c. 2. The Gray Powder is the best remedy for lung, kidney and bladder diseases. Price, 50c; postage, 5c. 3. The Black Powder is the best remedy for scrofulous and rachitic children. Price, 50c; postage, 5c. Kneipp's Bone Powders are bottled in a pinch of powder, adults a quarter of a teaspoonful 3 times a day during meals.

Kneipp's Cramp Drops and Cramp Tea (Kramptee und Kramptropfen). A remedy for cramps of all kinds, especially of the womb, and a good aid to the expectorant makes a day one teaspoonful of the Drops in a cup of Cramp Tea. Price, 55c; each; postage, 5c.

Kneipp's Magentrost (Stomach Elixir). This excellent stomach elixir is prepared from the choicest and purest of Kneipp's herbs, and is used to great advantage in all stomach disorders. With effect as Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Stomach Wind, Colic, etc., in three sizes of bottles. Prices, 50c, postage 7c; $1.00, postage 10c; $2.00, postage 15c.

Kneipp's Nerve Tonie (Nervenstrost), for nervousness and shakiness, recommended by prescription Dr. Baumgarten, Wörishofen. Price, per bottle, $1.00; postage, 10c. The celebrated nerve-strengthening and nervou affections by Dr. Baumgarten, in English or German, could be bought with each order.

Kneipp's Tincture for Travelers (Reisetropfen). Recommended by all who have used it. Price, $1.00; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Pectoral Syrup (Hustensaft). Made from the juice of the plantain and extract of malt. A splendid remedy for coughs, sore throat, and all affections of the respiratory organs. Three times daily a teaspoonful. Price, 50c; postage, 10c.

Kneipp's Pocket, Home and Traveling Apotheke (Haus- und Reiseapotheke). A complete practically arranged and prettily fitted up (in the shape of a cigar box), containing 15 articles, with exact directions for using all of them, ready and convenient for immediate use. Almost indispensable at home and abroad. Prices, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00; postage 5c, 15c, 25c. Larger ones for homes in elegant cabinets, from $10 to $25.

Kneipp's Dinetcile Tea (Wassersteinthenee). A highly pronounced dietary in value. Cures and virtues have often been proven in cases of dropsy, diseases of the kidneys (Bright's Disease), and diseases of the bladder (stone, gavel). Each package contains directions for use. Price, 85c.; postage, 5c; large, $1.10.

Kneipp's Wormwood Eye Salve. This Honey Salve was used by Father Kneipp as his greatest success in cases of cataracts, weak eyes, etc., etc. Price, 40c, with directions for use. Glass rod to apply the salve with, 10c. Price, together, 50c; postage, 6c.

Kindly mention Directory when ordering merchandise.—Information on any article listed without manufacturer's or dealer's name obtainable from Naturopathic Center, 110 East 41st St., New York.
NATURE'S BATH POWDER

RADIA MACTIV. An inexpensive Natural MINERAL POWDER. Can be used in any HOME BATH TUB. Endorsed by the American Naturopathic Association, and individual Practitioners.

The therapeutic value of radio-activity has been established.
RadiumactIV is an aluminum-iron-magnesium silicate (lime, sodium, potassium), possessing decided radio-active and electro-magnetic properties, in that it has the following properties:

Its radical energy can be measured by the radiometer.
When burned in the flame of an arc-light, it imparts a carmine color, which is a distinguishing property of radium.
Discharging a negatively charged electroscope.
Magnetizes and imparts radio-activity to surrounding objects.

THERAPEUTICAL ACTION

An application of RadiumactIV promotes healthy circulation of the blood by stimulating molecular activity. It destroys pus and bacteria and liberates toxins, and by the specific action of its light, heat, electric and magnetic properties, changes the pathological conditions into healthy tissue. It revivifies cell protoplasm and prepares the way for the action of the phagocytes.

It lowers blood-pressure, increases sexual vitality, has a solvent action on gouty deposits, and influences sympathetic nervous affections, such as neurasthenia and allied conditions. It is strictly ethical and when used as indicated, it will bring results.

Being a radiferous substance, RadiumactIV is indicated in all painful conditions or disturbed equilibrium of living tissue, as pus infection to epitheliomata and malignant growths. The magnetic properties, when carried into the tissues by the radio-active energy, are antiseptic, cooling and soothing, creating, as it were, a double therapeutic action with the rays, establishing nervous and vascular equilibrium which hastens the elimination of toxines. It is indicated in acute and chronic Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, Sprains, Deep Sected Abscesses (of septic origin), recent Contusions, open Sores, Burns, Boils, Felons, Skin Diseases of whatever nature, Pruritis, itching of any part, Proctitis, Synovitis, Lumbaro, Mastitis, Hemorrhoids, and all Catarrhal conditions.

Diseases of the rectum and vagina are reached by means of capsules or suppositories. Prescribe hot baths in which a half pound of RadiumactIV powder has been used. These will be valuable in Arterio-sclerosis, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Neuritis, etc. They reduce the blood pressure, relax the arterial walls, stimulate cutaneous reflexes, equalize the circulation, and through the sympathetic nervous system, aid digestion, relieve abdominal stasis and constipation, promote metabolism, etc.

IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH OTHER TREATMENTS

Literature, Reference, Price List, and Free Sample for the Asking.

RadiumactIV, for Baths in the Home. Can be Sold and Directed in Connection with Treatments by Practitioners.

TERMS: Cash with Order, in every Case

The Radiumactiv Company
31 SOUTH FOURTH STREET COLUMBUS, OHIO
Kneipp’s Woerishofen Herb Tea, or dietary, nourishing and strength-giving tea (Woerishofener Nahr- und Kraft-Thee). The wonderful nourishing and strength-giving tea was used by Father Kneipp to a great extent, and with wonderful results in the treatment of weak patients, convalescents, anaemic persons, for improving their general physical strength. The best substitute for any breakfast tea. Price, 5c.; postage, 5c.

Kneipp’s Medicinal Liver Regulator No. 1 (Tonic Laxative I. or WuThubhen No. 1). This is a strong purgative, removing the long and short bowels of all morbid matter. It must be rarely used, that is, only in cases of necessity. It is employed with great success in the beginning of dropsy and in affections of the bladder and kidneys. It is prepared and taken in much the same manner as the Kneipp’s Pills. Price, 40c.; postage, 5c.

Kneipp’s 'Sloes' Tonic (Sloes, or Sloeberry) is a powerful medicinal remedy, made of fresh Sloes, and is equally good for all kinds ofbowel disorders.

Kneipp’s Wooden Toilet Soap.—The finest and best in the world. The Kneipp’s Wooden Toilet Soap is the best Toilet Soap of the age. It is not only cleansing, but also medicinal. It cures eruption of all kinds, chapped or rough skin, comedones, blackheads, and especially scars and eczema. A sure cure for itching piles. It makes the skin soft and tender, and is also very economical. To obtain quick and certain results in cases of young women, and all other skin diseases, let the latter dry on affected parts. Price, 35c.; postage, 1c. for $1.35 postpaid.

Kneipp’s Wood’s Inflator Pils.—Kneipp’s Wood’s Inflator Pils is an unalterable and perfectly neutral, l. e., it is free from baronic acid and caustic alkalies. It has the qualities of a good and mild toilet soap. Dr. C. Huggenberg, Examining Chemist for the Soap Manufacturers’ Union, P. S.—My hand was very badly swollen, the result of a painful bruise. I saturated a piece of wet linen with the soap, and tied it on over night. Next morning the swelling had all disappeared.

Kneipp’s Wurzelbrot.—Kneipp’s Wurzelbrot is a surpassing medicinal remedy for the prevention and destruction of all internal and external growths, etc. Price, 5c.; postage, 1c.

Kneipp’s Expectorant.—Kneipp’s Expectorant is a most soothing expectorant for all kinds of colds. Price, 5c.; postage, 1c.

Kneipp’s Golden Cure.—Kneipp’s Golden Cure is prepared of pure vegetable matter. It has all the qualities of good tooth powder, containing nothing injurious to the teeth or gums. Price, 45c.; postage, 4c.

Kneipp’s Moquito Cure.—Kneipp’s Moquito Cure is a beautifier which banishes freckles, corruptions, and wrinkles, makes the skin soft and smooth. Where other means fail, this often helps. It has the property of never destroying useless tissues or irritating the skin. Only genuine when the box bears the name of its original manufacturer. Price and directions for use, 5c.; postage, 1c.

Kneipp’s Tooth Powder (Dentifrice) — Kneipp’s Dentifrice is prepared of pure vegetable matter. It has only the qualities of good tooth powder, containing nothing injurious to the teeth or gums. Price, 45c.; postage, 4c.

Kneipp’s Wood’s Soap.—Kneipp’s Wood’s Soap is a beautifier which banishes freckles, corruptions, and wrinkles, makes the skin soft and smooth. Where other means fail, this often helps. It has the property of never destroying useless tissues or irritating the skin. Only genuine when the box bears the name of its original manufacturer. Price and directions for use, 5c.; postage, 1c.

Kneipp’s Tincture Cream.—Best salve for all kinds of wounds, sores, rough skin, friction, etc. Price, 50c.; postage, 5c.

Kneipp’s Herb Plaster, for gout and kidney diseases. $1.00.

Kneipp’s Laxative, for gout and kidney diseases. $1.00.

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DR. SCHUSSLER'S BIOCHEMICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASE

The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Biochemical Treatment otherwise known as "Cell Salts."

This new treatment of disease based upon Biochemistry, is gaining rapidly in acceptance by leading physicians, and many of the in-tellectuals everywhere.

These tissue builders are really cell food—not medicine—not drugs—absolutely harmless. They are absorbed by the system when needed, and thus, effect cures.

Dr. Schüssler based his theory upon the following considerations:

The human body is made up of cells. Various kinds of cells build up the different tissues and organs of the body. The difference in the cells is largely determined by the kind of inorganic salts which enter into their composition. These are the inorganic constituents of the body; the salts of iron, magnesium, lime, etc., which build up its tis- sues. Because they are the tissue builders, both in structure and vitality of the body depend upon their proper quantity and distribution in every cell. These tissue salts are inorganic cell salts, prepared by trituration, to reduce the particles to such minute dimensions, that they may be absorbed by the delicate cells wherever needed.

Health is the state of the body when all the cells are in a normal condition, and they are kept in this state when each of them re- ceives the requisite quantity of the needful salt for its upbuilding.

Disease is an altered state of the cell, produced by some irregular- ity in the supply to the cells of one or the other tissue salts. Imperfect cell action results, diseased tissues and organs follow, and all the phenomena of disease are developed. The cure consists in restoring the normal cell growth by fur- nishing a nominal dose of the right salt requisite to the restoration of proper molecular motion. To do this successfully, it is necessary to know what salts are needed for the upbuilding of the different tissues and for their normal action.

By giving a tissue remedy in such a dose as can be assimilated by the growing cells, most wonder- ful and speedy restoration to healthy function is brought about in every case of curable disease. All diseases at a cure may be successfully dealt with by means of the tissue remedies properly prepared to the needs of the organism.

It is claimed by some that the whole success of Homeopathy is attributable to the fact that the remedies used, often contain some of these cell salts.

The cell of each tissue group re- ceive their own special and peculiar cell salt; for instance, those enter- ing into the formation of bone cells are Magnesia, Potash, Soda and Iron; of nose and ears, Limewater and Magnesia; and of teeth, Magnesia and Phosphoricum.

There are twelve Tissue Remedia the twelve inorganic salts found in the ashes of the body— all essential to the proper growth and development of every cell of the body. They are those of Lime, Calcarea Phosphorica; of Iron, Ferrum Phosphorica; of Potash, Kali Phos- phoricum; of Soda, Natrum Phos- phorica; of Magnesia, Magnesia Phosphorica; of Potash, Kali Muri- unic acid, of Lime, Calcarea Muri- nitic acid, of Lime, Calcarea Sulphur- nitic acid, of Lime, Calcarea Sulphur- nitic acid, of Lime, Calcarea Silica, Silica.

THE CHIEF USES OF THE TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES

Kali Phosphorica

The great remedy for all forms of nervous debility. It is indicated in all diseases or symptoms arising from want of nerve power, brain exhaustion, neurasthenia, nervousness, want of energy, irritability, without confidence, gloomy fore- thoughts, morbid fears, hysteric, hypochondria, mania, melancholy, depression, Nervousness, Neuralgia and pains generally, especially in those who are irritable, nervous, fretful, irritable, excited, nervous pa- tients. Paralyzing pains in limbs. Also the remedy for every offensive discharges, offensive ulcers, etc. It is the remedy for all nervous pains in the head, neuralgia, neuralgias, sleeplessness, respec- tions, and pains.

Ferrum Phosphorica

All ailments arising from dis- turbed circulation, febrile inflam- mations, hemorrhages; thus, whenever heat, pain, redness, throbbing, quickened pulse are present. It staves off all acute diseases, colds, pneumonia, pleurisy, bron- chitis, cough, diphtheria, diarrhoea, rheumatism etc.

It is best and surest remedy for colds on the chest in children, whether simple, catarrhal affec- tions or going on to pneumonia.

Nosebleed always calls for it, or any hemorrhage from an orifice of the body. It is an excellent remedy for wetting of the bed in children.

Magnesia Phosphorica

Chief remedy for nervous complaints and melancholic nature. All ailments with intense pains, dart- ing, spasmodic, constricting. It is the great antispasmodic remedy; hence in convulsions, colic with flatulence, St. Vitus' dance, spas- modic cough, varicose veins, and dilatation toothache, writers' cramp, etc. Chief remedy for babies' colic. In severe dys- tensive disease in a little hot water, repeating the dose every fifteen minutes until relieved.

Calcaria Phosphorica

The great remedy for the young and growing. Indispensable during dente- tion and puberty. The tonic after acute diseases and for constitutional weakness, consumption, emaciation, bone diseases, and all ailments that prove obstinate. Slowly developing, weak children, and to relieve and stiffness during menstruation, leucorrhoea and pains during menses, especially in young girls. For great consumption periods of life—dente- tion, puberty, old age.

Natrum Phosphorica

That arise from an acid condition of the system. It is especially suited to young children who have been fed with too much sugar and suffer from acidity. Dyspepsia, acid ris- ings, sour vomiting, greenish, sour diarrhoea, tongue is coated with yellow deposit and thick like cream. When this condition is present, no matter what disease, this remedy will prove curative. For worms and complaints caused by their presence.

Calcaria Sulphurica

Acts on the connective suppura- tions, abscesses, matteries discharges, tubercular ulcers, rheumatism.

Kali Sulphuricum

A want of this salt causes a yellow, slimy, thin, decadently yellow or greenish discharges, and peeling of the skin. Useful in all rickets and rachitis. Also for leucorrhoea, if it prevails, espe- cially if patient is worse towards evening, and in a heated room. Cataract, for any mucous mem-
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bran—head, vagina, etc.—when secretion is yellow and slimy. Frequently called for toward the end of a cold, when the discharge is profuse and comes up easy.

Kali Muriaticum

All ailments characterized by exudations, infiltrations, swellings, during the latter stages of acute diseases; thus, after or in alternation with Ferrum Phos. All ailments accompanied by a white or gray coating of the tongue, feeble discharge and expectations, skin diseases, dysentery, etc. An excellent constitutional remedy for old chronic ailments, hereditary complaints and dyscrasias.

Natrwm Sulphuricum

Acts on the cells of the liver and kidneys and regulates the amount of water in the tissues; thus, in potash and carbonic acid in exudations, of a gray sandy or pinkish hue, in liver troubles, troubles arising from living in damp places.

Natum Muriaticum

Is found in all the tissues of the body, and all pains, swellings, such as indigestion, etc., when accompanied by either flow of salvia or increase of bowels, vomiting of water or clear mucus. Carminative, in colds, clear and transparent. Headache, costiveness, intermittent fever with carthar of the stomach.

Calcarea Fluorica

A disturbance of the equilibrium of the molecules of this salt causes a dilation and relaxed condition of elastic fibers, hence useful in varicose veins and comes up in acute and vascular tumors. Also in hard, bony swellings. For piles, if they are apt to bleed, they may be advantageously alternated with Ferrum Phos.

Silica

Is useful in suppurations, promoting the formation of pus, maturing abscesses, while Calc. Sulph. cures in hard, to heal the wound; disease of the nervous system, paralytic symptoms, spasms, rheumatic pain in limbs, etc. Useful also in Brain Fag. Acts as a conductor for the gray matter of the brain.

ANEMIA AND CHLOROsis


This preparation is useful in all cases of defective development, mental or physical. It may be used at any age of life. It is especially adapted in children's diseases, such as whooping cough, early decay of teeth, etc. Indicated in adults where there is a general wasting-away of the tissues, a waxy appearance of the skin, palpitation, trembling and weakness, anemia of the brain, from long-continued mental strain.

ACIDITY, FLATULENCE, DIGESTION

FormulA No. 3—Nat. Phos., Nat. Sulph., Silica.

This tablet is indicated in all gastric disturbances, acidity, flatulence, dyspepsia, acid, sour risings, feeling of weight, Passat, bilious vomiting, flatulent colic, headache, jaundice, and general derangement of the stomach or bowels.

SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES

FormulA No. 4—Kali Mur., Kali Sulph., Calc. Sulph., Silica.

This combination is applicable in all skin diseases, simple or chronic, such as pimples, eczema, acne, erysipelis, crusta lactea, lupus grows, ring worms, scurfy eruptions on head and face of children, etc.

COUGHS, COLDS, CATHAR


This tablet is useful in all cases of colds with fever or cold in the head, with watery discharge. Colds with catarrh, rattling, hollow cough, difficult respiration, pain in chest.

CONSTIPATION

FormulA No. 6—Nat. Mur., Nat. Sulph., Silica.

This combination is indicated in obstinate cases, where the bowels are constipated without apparent cause, liver troubles, gum boils, anemia, black, headache, bad breath, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated.

VITAL WEAKNESS


This tablet is indicated in all forms of sexual weakness, and general impairment of the sexual system. It is especially applicable to all suffering from exhausting discharges, from colds, hemorrages, diarrhoeas and all similar drains, impotence, spermatorrhoea, lassitude and general debility, emissions followed by trembling and weakness. This preparation tones up the entire sexual system and tends to restore vigor and general health. It is not merely a “tonic” but a “Nerve Food,” specially prepared for the above-named conditions.

RHEUMATISM


This remedy is valuable in all rheumatic conditions. Pains in limbs or arms—shooting or boring pains, fever, swelling of parts, lumbago, sciatica, muscular rheumatism.

TONIC (NERVE AND BRAIN)


This remedy acts as a general tonic in chronic wasting diseases, anemia of young, rapid growing people, in women weakened by too frequent childbirth, in weakened conditions from acute diseases during convalescence, weakness from mental strain, brain fog, and nervous prostration, general debility.

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Efficacious in delirium tremens; all female weakness or irregularities; also when there is a doubt as to the needful remedy.

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<td>714 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.</td>
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<td>259 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<td>Gustav D. Leopold, Clinton Ave., West Hoboken, New Jersey</td>
<td>Winer's Health Food Store, 1176 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Yungborn, Pure Food Centre, Butler, N. J.</td>
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<td>Aquana, geschnitten oder pulverisiert</td>
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<td>Alaudin (Helianthea), geschnitten</td>
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<td>Atlas, pulverisiert</td>
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<td>Bärentraube, geschnitten</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldrianwurzel, geschnitten</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldrianwurzel, pulverisiert</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bandwarmittel, sicher wirk. für Kinder: $1.00</td>
<td>für Erwachsene: $1.50</td>
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</tbody>
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**Berberizienbeeren**

| Bibernelewurzel (Pimpinella) | 35 | 45 |
| Birkenblätter (1 Pfd. 80 Cents) | 30 | 40 |
| Bitterklee, geschnitten | 30 | 40 |
| Bohnschalenteer, 1 Pfd. 1.00 | 40 | 50 |
| Borseral, 1 Blechbüchse 25 Cents | 30 | 40 |
| Brennesselblätter, geschnitten | 35 | 45 |
| Brennnesselwurzel | 35 | 45 |
| Brombeerblätter, 1 Pfd. 80 Cents | 30 | 40 |
| Cold-Cream, 1 Blechbüchse 25 Cents | 30 | 40 |

**Dornschleibleib**

| Dornschleibleib | 35 | 45 |
| Ebenerdähle | 35 | 45 |
| Ehrenpreis (Veronica) | 35 | 45 |
| Ebischwurzel, geschnitten | 35 | 45 |
| Eichnüssen, 1 Pfd. 5.3, 1 Kg 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Eisenkraut (Verbena) | 30 | 40 |
| Enzianwurzel, geschn. 30, pulv. | 40 | 50 |
| Ephedrusa, 50-60 Cents | 30 | 40 |
| Erdbeerblätter, geschnitten | 30 | 40 |
| Fäulnissäure, 1 Pfd. 85 Cents | 35 | 45 |
| Fenichel, 30 Cents, pulverisiert | 35 | 45 |
| Fenchelol, 20 g. 25 Cents | 35 | 45 |
| Fichtenodeextrat, Pfd. 75c, 2 Pfd. 1.50 | 60 | 80 |
| Fichtenohextrat, 1 Kg. 39.50 | 85 | 100 |

**Fichtenloheextrakt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fichtenloheextrakt, Pfd. 80 Cents</th>
<th>5 Pfd. 1.50</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foetan gracieum (Bockhornklee) pulv. oder geschnitten</td>
<td>1 Pfd. 45 Cents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frankentee, milder wie Wühlhuber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gänseblümchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grasheiligen Verdauungsmittel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gozenublinden, 5 m lang, in Breite 1.6, 8 u. 10 cm zu 60c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ginsler (Genista tinctoria)</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grünsel gegen Krätze, Dornen, Wegelaufer</td>
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<td>Gundelusch, Gundersmann</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hafersstroh, geschn., 1 Pfd. 35 Cents</td>
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<td>Hafersstroh, wassergetränk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hagebutten</td>
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<td>Hafkrönchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harskörner (Weltrauch)</td>
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Pfefferminzöl, 20 g 25 Cents
Pfefferminzkügelchen
Quendelkraut (Serpyllum)
Quendelkraut gedüngt
Rautenöl, 20 g 25 Cents
Rautenöl, geschnitten oder ganz
Rautenöl getrocknet
Ringelblumen (Calendula)
Khurbarberwurzel, geschn. u. pulverisiert
Rosmarin (getrocknete Wurzeln)
Salatöl (bestes Olivenöl)
Salbei, 30 g, pulverisiert
Sanikel (Heidelolde) 30 g, pulverisiert
Santal, pulverisiert
Sarsaparilla wurzel, beste
Sassafras
Schafgarbe
Schlechtes gegen Husten
Schlüsselblumen, 50 g 45 Cents
Schlüsselzwiebeln, geschnitten
Senfkörner, gelb oder schwarz
Sertipapier, 1 Blatt 5 Cents
Sesamblätter
Spinatöl, 20 g 25 Cents
Spinatwurzel mit Honig
Spinatwurzel mit Malzextrakt
Stiefmütterchenfee
Süssholz
Tannenspitzen (Fichtenkeugler)
Tannennadeln, 50 g 65 Cents
Taubnesselöhle, 50 g 60 Cents
Tausendguldenkraut
Thymian
Ton-Lehm, fast 1 Pfd. 30 Cents
Tonmerkel, 50 n. 75 Cents
Tormentill-Creme to 50 g 65 Cents
Tormentillwurzel, 35 g, pulverisiert
Trompetenblumen, 15 g 30 Cents
Vaseline, 1 Blechbüchse 20 Cents
Veilchenblätter, geschnitten
Veilchenblätter, ungeschnitten
Verbandwacht in Pak. von 25, 70 und 75 Cents
Vogelknödel, (Polyg. avic.)
Wacholderbeerenaugen, 1 Pfd. 50 Cents
Wacholderbeere, pulverisiert
Wacholderöl, 20 g 25 Cents
Wacholderhebers, bester
Wacholderheberspitz
Waldeis, geschnitten
Walnusswurzeln, 50 g 60 Cents
Wegartkraut, geschnitten
Wegartkrautwurzel, geschnitten
Wermut, 30 g 40 Cents
Wermutpilz, 100 Stück 50 Cents
Wermutöl, 20 g 25 Cents
Wollkraut
Wollkrautblätter (Wollblätter)
Wählenpilz, 100 St. Nr. I oder II 52 Cents

Preise in Cents, per 100 Gramm portofrei Porto und Verpackung frei

Die bekanntensten Kneipp-Nährmittel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PER POST</th>
<th>PER POST</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alkoholfreier Wein, Pint 10 c., Quart 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echte Neufundländer Lebertran Emulsion mit Malzextrakt</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aechter Bienenhonig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calendula (Schildpatt) Cock</td>
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<td>Erbsenmehl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frucht-Marmelade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerstenmehl</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gluten (Kleber) per Brot</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frühstücksnahrung, allerbeste</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hefermehl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hefepulver</td>
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<td>Hefesintern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hefesintern (Gemisch)</td>
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<td>Hefewürste, (1 Stück Suppe) 1 Pfund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pflanzennahrung (Mulmenhilfsmittel)</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Hefenährbissoups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kneipp Kraftbrot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kneipp Kraftschokowieback</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wurmschokolade, 1 Sch. 25 Cents
Zahnwehtropfen, d. Pfl. 25 Cents
Zinkkraut, geschnitten oder ganz
Zinkkraut, geschnitten 1 Pfd. 55 Cents
Zinkkraut, 9/10 Pfd. 1 Postskoli franko oder gegen Nachnahme 4,50

Ausser den hier genannten Kräutern haben wir noch eine sehr grosse Anzahl andern in Naturheilbüchern genannter Kräuter. Wurzeln etc., wie sie im Kneipp-Teekälbchen am Ende derzeit aufgeführt sind, in echter Ware zu ähnlichen Preisen (meist 35 Cent portofrei), voraussichtlich

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Nährsalz-Pflanzenpulver...nat. No. 1. bot. 1 I 1.00
Nährsalz-Kakao...1 Pfd. 50
Nährsalz-Iserferkakao...1 Pfd. 45
Nährsalz-Iserferkakao...1 Pfd. 40
Natürliche Pflanzen-, Nährsalz-Schokolade

Bestellungen sind zu richten an:
KNEIPP-CENTRALE .. BUTLER, NEW JERSEY
Pfarrer Seb. Kneippsche Toilettenmittel


c) Für allgemeine Hautpflege benützt man eine oder die andere der Pfarrer Seb. Kneipps Reinen Seifen. Unter diesem Namen bringen wir absolut reine, allen Ansprüchen entsprechende neutralen Seifen in den Handel, welche also nicht priekeln, sondern die Haut geschmeidig erhalten. Die folgende Auswahl:


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den Personen wie Badesee, welche an Rheuma
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seife. Das Stück kostet 28 Cents.

Diese Seifen sind auch einzelnen und gemischt in kartons zu 28 Cents. Tormentol ist das neueste und beste Mundwasser der Welt, besser und sparsamer als alle and
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Kneipp-Tormentill-Cream findet Verwendung als kosmetische Hautcremes gegen hautschädigende Triebe, wie beispielsweise die gesprunge
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ten empfiehlt wir: ; eine Flechtensalbe gegen wasse Flechten, 2. eine Flechteneinpintsetzung ge
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puflver. Preis jeder Packung $1.00.

Kärcher von 3 je nach 22 über das Mittel gegen Fussschweiß und dessen Folgen, vertreibt so
fort auch den längsten Geruch ohne irgend wer
chen mystischen oder magischen Zusatz. In Porz

Gegebri-Gesundheitstee und Alpenkräutertee in Paketen zu 40 Cents und $1.00.

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Herba Santa — Heiliges Kräut. Vorzüglich wirksam
bei den Leiden der Luftwege und Atmungs
organe. Man kocht einen Esslöffel voll mit einem Tasse Wasser, lässt 5 Minuten stehen,
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Blut- und Bleichschleim-Pillen „Wangenrot“. Un
der diesen Namen bringen wir mit Zucker über
zogene Tropfen, welche nach einer besonderen Be
sitz befindlichen anderen Rezept hergestellt, in
den Handel, welche gegen Bleichsicht und Blutausschläge sehr beliebt ist. Packung 28 Cents. Weitere werden, Bleichschachteln mit 200 Pillen, für über 1 Monat reichend, kosten mit genauer An
weisung $1.55.
Die berühmten Pfarrer Sebastian KNEIPP-PILLEN


Die Pfarrer Sebastian Kneipp-Pillen

sind das angenehmste magenstärkende und blutreinigende Abführmittel, welches existiert


Preis 50c. — Per Post 52c.

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2. Soll ein reichlicher, mehrmaler Stuhlgang erfolgen, nehme man abends 2 und morgens 2—3 Pillen.


Nur sehr starke Naturen brauchen in diesen 3 Fällen je 1—2 Pillen mehr. Die Wirkung tritt meistens in 12, manchmal erst in 24 Stunden ein.

Am leichtesten nimmt man die Pillen in der Weise, dass man dieselben wie sie sind, oder in etwas feuchte Oblate eingewickelt, mit ein wenig Wasser verschluckt.

Die Pfarrer Kneipp-Pillen und alle anderen Pfarrer Kneipp Heilmittel-Spezialitäten sind nur echt, wenn sie die Namen der alleinberechtigten Fabrikanten

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sowie unsere eingetragene Schutzmarke (Bild und Namenszug Kneipp's) enthalten.

Alleiniges Generaldepot für die Vereinigten Staaten

KNEIPP- UND NATURKUR-ZENTRALE

BENEDICT LUST, N.D., M.D.

BUTLER, NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK CITY

TANGERINE, FLA.
NOTES and REVIEWS

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGONS

Principles of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons

Knowing that the medical colleges teach only a pathology of temporary and superficial symptoms, infection and bacteriology,—that these symptoms are grouped together for determining names of diseases,—and that the names are treated in a routine manner by text-book authority, and recognizing the necessity to regain the confidence of the public, the members, composed of all Schools of Therapeutics, believe it their duty to unite on a common platform to teach an advanced pathology that more definitely outlines the true condition of disease. Said teachings are to concur with the American Association of Progressive Medicine and are to determine the degree of permanent perversions of the physiological function.

It is further observed by the members of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons that these permanent perversions are due to foods which disproportion the acid and alkali secretions and by unconscious irritations produce reflex contractions—abnormal reflexes, which, through the influence of the great sympathetic nerve, result in contractions of cells, tissues and muscles.

These contractions pervert the physiological functions inhibiting cell dynamics, obstructing cell osmosis, and inducing periodical and permanent contractions of the sphincters, they impinge nerves; they also empty the capillaries, and induce anemia. These effects disproportionate the acid and alkali secretions, resulting in the generation of a weak electrical energy or resistance, until local irritation and inflammation develop malignant growths,—the factors of operations.

The present officers of the Alliance, who were elected at the last annual Convention held in Atlantic City, N. J., on October 6, 7 and 8, 1916, are: H. Morgenbesser, B. S., M. D., President; Joseph Safian, M. D., 1st Vice-President; H. Bick, M. D., 2nd Vice-President; Edward Carroll, D. O., 3rd Vice-President; C. E. Binek, D. O., 4th Vice-President; J. B. Prager, M. D., Secretary; and Dr. F. Pfau, Treasurer. The Alliance publishes its own official organ, The International Brief, which is a very able journal. Dr. C. F. Conrad is the Editor. The Brief is now in its 16th year and is very healthy indeed.

Physicians who have a diploma from a legitimate school or college, qualified to practice, are eligible to become members of the Alliance. Merely send application with fee to The International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. Office, 110 West 90th Street, New York City.

Do it now.

The Alliance is affiliated with the National Association of the Osteo-therapeuetic Practitioners, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and New Jersey. The principals of both Societies are the same. Dr. B. Lust is the president of the National Association and Dr. J. Hoegen is the Secretary and treasurer. Both Societies are prosperous.

* * *

THE BERHALTER IDEA

It just didn’t happen that we have an Anthony A. and Katherine Berhalter, endowed with a genius for making Health Foods. For just as surely as the sunrise and sunset is brought about by the operation of a fixed and eternal law, so are the demands of humanity governed and controlled by that same law.

To meet humanity’s needs and conditions of development, Columbus, Washington, Field, Lincoln, Bell, Morse, Edison, and others, have been regarded as the “men of the hour.” And because during the past 25 or more years humanity has been awakening to the fact that the food they have been eating is not good; awakening to the fact that bread made from white flour has been robbed, for commercial reasons, of over 90% of the qualities that nature had put into the wheat berry for the complete nourishment of man, a man and a woman, with the knowledge of how to prepare nature’s foods with scientific skill, were ready to supply this human demand.

On October 30, 1878, Anthony A. Berhalter was born at Ellenburg, Wurttemberg, Germany. The same year Katherine Novak (now Mrs. Berhalter) was born in Chicago. When these two people first opened their eyes on Earth’s plane, they were separated by thousands of miles and there was no indication that years after they would be brought together as associates in a great work for the betterment of humanity. But “the Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may” was operating, as it always has and always will continue to operate. At the appointed time these two people came together. They came together because for many years their thoughts and purposes had been directed
along parallel lines. Both had suffered from wrong habit of eating and living. Both had determined to correct this wrong to their minds and bodies by the discovery of how to scientifically make and so use nature’s foods, as to build strong bodies and develop active and well-balanced minds. In this they succeeded. Their success was brought about through years of toil and research. Every book on the cause and effect of disease was purchased and read. Among the leading books were those published by Dr. Benedict Lust, of New York, and his monthly magazine was read and carefully studied each month. And so both Mr. and Mrs. Berhalter worked up, out of ill health to perfect health; from ignorance of the proper food to eat and drink to a scientific knowledge of the demands of the human body; and they together worked out the formulas to make these health foods. Their gratitude for delivery from ill health found expression in the desire to have others share their good fortune. So, in the year 1908, they opened a bakery and store for the manufacture and sale of Berhalter Health Foods at 309 North Ave., Chicago. People came slowly at first to the little store, more by chance than anything else, for no advertising was done. But all who came returned, for they found there a new sort of food, more delicious and nourishing than any they had ever bought. The good news spread quickly about the neighborhood, and it was not long before that most of the people within a radius of many blocks thronged to the Berhalters for their supplies. Then came growth. People moved from the neighborhood and sent in orders by mail. Visitors who had tasted Berhalter foods in Chicago, on their return home sent back orders from distant states to the North Avenue shop for the foods whose equals they could find nowhere else. East and West the business spread across the map, until nine years after the doors of the little store were opened on North Avenue, Chicago, customers were being served in nearly every State in the Union. Then a handsome three-story bakery and salesrooms was erected at 1423 North Clark Street, Chicago. It was thought this new building would take care of all demands for many years to come, but in less than three years they were driving their bakery day and night to produce the foods for which an eager and educated public was clamoring. And as this book goes to press, a great factory, a block long, is being built on Diversey Parkway and Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, which it is hoped will meet the demand at least for some time to come. But it will only be a matter of time when Berhalter Health Food Factories will be built in other cities throughout the United States, for the demand for the Health Foods they make is nation wide. The old saying that the way to a man’s heart is through his stomach, holds true, and it is often the case that the stomach is the quickest avenue of approach to his mind. Through their delicious, wholesome, health-giving foods, the Berhalters have brought many sufferers to an understanding of Nature Cure. Every Berhalter store and restaurant is an educational center where the health seeker may receive information on Nature Cure and the natural life. The Berhalters are doing a great work. May the scope of their influence continue to extend.

* * *

**COLON THERAPY**

By J. H. Eager, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Colon Therapy is so important to the welfare of the human body that the great wonder is that a knowledge of the anatomy of the colon is not made a pre-requisite to the granting of a diploma to all aspiring to become medical practitioners, and yet, although of such paramount importance, only a very small number of students have had the physical courage to examine one, so repugnant is the odor which emanates from that part of a dead body.

Hence, it is not to be wondered at that a knowledge of the existence of a colon in the human body is known only to comparatively few lay, general readers.

Its activity is so essential and important to the health and well-being of each individual of the human race that it should be made the subject of a government treatise, to be freely disseminated. It should also be made a subject of first importance in the curriculum of all schools and universities, and more of an essential requirement for the benefit of those aspiring to become teachers.

An opportunity is offered to school or university teachers to observe in a student the deteriorating transition from a bright and alert mental state to a retrograde one, where he becomes unexpectedly dull, and where the grasping of the lessons becomes manifestly laborious.

Observant teachers are perplexed at the temporary dullness of a hitherto bright
scholar, without even guessing at the cause, as they themselves are unacquainted with the dulling effect of constipation; whereas if they had been required before earning a diploma to make a theoretical study of the dire effects of constipation upon the mental faculties, they would have been far more useful instruments in the art of teaching.

While the scholars might be conscious of the fact that a great effort is required to carry out their studies, they might not, without a suggestion as to the probable cause of their backwardness, know the importance of keeping the drain pipes of their body active, and the serious consequences to their health if they neglect them.

Ignorance on the part of scholars of the existence of the colon, and the importance of it, plays in their life for good or ill, is not to be wondered at, in view of the widespread false modesty among the female members of the community.

The duty of parents in that regard is seriously neglected, but, when we consider their own lack of knowledge, it is not so surprising to find the younger part of the community entirely ignorant of the fact that the colon is not only a very important organ within their body, but that they know nothing whatever of the importance of keeping it active.

It is not so surprising that those financially interested in the business of disseminating knowledge relative to the need of an instrument for daily use by the average person for the purpose of cleaning the colon, find it not a little difficult to educate people and convince them, when they are confronted with adverse advice, autoritatively given out by the lecturers of the Board of Health, against the self-applied Internal Bath.

Can such advisers have the good of the public at heart, when they know that the pernicious habit of drug-taking plays havoc with the other organs of the body, and that by belittling the drugless practitioners on every occasion, they leave the public with nothing to depend upon but the many chemical compounds for relieving their ail-

ments. It is not the practice of the would-be medical monopolists to decry these drugs, because they know well that they not only administer them themselves, but sooner or later, the cathartic users will be sending for them when conditions more severe than mere constipation announce themselves.

Like the narcotic habit, which is often the result of a prescription administered by a reputable M. D. under, perhaps, serious conditions, without an accompanying caution against its repetition, the drug habit takes hold of the average person through a repetition of the doctor's prescription, when a dull, stagnant condition arises resembling that which existed when the doctor recommended the dose, which previously afforded temporary relief. The standing of the physician who prescribed a cathartic known to the patient, and which brought relief, gives character to the drug, and it is but natural that when conditions are seemingly the same, the patient should prescribe for himself the same drug, and thus the habit is implanted on the strength of the good standing of the M. D. who first prescribed it.

If the American business man would take a lesson from the higher class Chinaman, who employs a physician to keep him well—prevent sickness—the doctor, if he desired to continue to be employed, would teach his patient the necessity of keeping the colon active, the wherefore and the manner of doing so. Such a doctor would not recommend the use of Drugs to accomplish the desired activity of the colon, for the reason that he would know that a worse condition would sooner or later follow the debilitating effect of the drugs which preyed upon the other organs, by draining them of the fluids Nature had provided, for the proper accomplishment of the important functions of the organs.

While all medical authorities concur in the fact that in the colon is found the origin of the irritation which causes headaches, they are slow to educate their patients as to the necessity for keeping the drain pipe of their body clean and active; they know that the dangerous headache powders have been depended upon for relief, but do they advise against the use of such dangerous poisons?

The colon plays such an important office in the origin of disease when it is inactive, and such a beneficial action when it is performing its functions regularly, that the necessity for cleansing it without the use of drugs should be taught until the laity knows of the all-importance of the cleansing of that organ by drugless methods, and especially when such diseases as Typhoid or Malarial fevers are disturbing the health of the neighboring families.

People should be taught that the worst enemy of good health is the self-prescription of cathartics, the taking of which is
certain to be followed by a reaction involving a loss of vitality. The constant or daily prodding of the sluggish colon with drugs is a very dangerous habit, and the public ought to know from reliable authority that if this pernicious practice is continued for long, it is certain to have serious results.

It is a matter of record in the history of Guy's Hospital, in London, England, that the doctors employed therein, following the teachings of Professor Metchnikoff, to the effect that the elimination of the colon during youth was the only hope for reducing the percentage of diseases arising from an unclean colon, operated upon a child there who was in the last stages of tubercular joint disease, and amputated the greater part of the colon, leaving only about nine inches, which remaining part they joined to the small intestines, and the child got well in a few weeks.

It goes without saying that the amputation of the colon would have no beneficial effect in the future, unless the remainder were kept active; hence, the most important part in the practice of the individual keeping it clean.

When it is conceded by all medical authorities that 90 per cent. of all our ailments arise from a congested colon, we must believe that during the prevalence of an epidemic, such as Typhoid, Small Pox, Infantile Paralysis, etc., etc., those who become its victims were certainly in the first place the victims of a sluggish colon, and those living in the same environment in the same family, owe their immunity to the fact that their colon was discharging its duty naturally, or possibly with the aid of a cleanser other than drugs.

If ever there was a parallel to the quotation "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," it is surely found in "Cathartics," for the cathartics prey upon the innocent, inoffending organs of the body, such as the gall bladder, the liver, the kidneys, the intestines, etc., etc., so as to furnish fluids with which to flood the sluggish colon and liquify the contents, so that they may be expelled and the body relieved of "that dull feeling," the sick headache, or other symptom of Constipation that prompted the taking of the Cathartic, which becomes a veritable robber of the fluids Nature provided for other uses.

So the process of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" goes merrily on year after year, according to the ratio of vigor with which Nature had fortified the user until the "Last Straw" is eventually reached when nature calls a halt and falls exhausted.

The Doctor who prescribes poisonous, irritating drugs, if an educated man, knows the deteriorating influence upon the human body; hence he deliberately attacks the welfare of the individual.

He knows the greater beneficial action of the Internal Bath Appliance, wherein warm water is substituted for the "fluid" that his Poison Drugs have been drawing from other organs.

He knows that the water, applied directly at the seat of the greatest congestion, can have no debilitating or other injurious effect upon the patient.

He knows that the action of the Internal Bath, applied at the seat of the greatest congestion, liquefies the congested material more effectually than when fluid is drawn from the other organs of the body, and cleans the colon thoroughly and completely.

He also knows that the drug, by depleting the other organs, fails to clean the colon completely, but that there remains in the colon a dangerous quantity of auto-poisons which will be taken into the circulation, and eventually deposited at the weakest part of the body, there to start the inroads of disease that may cause a breakdown of the constitution and encompass the death of the patient.

The cleansing process that benefits by invigorating the colon is ignored, because the M. D. in charge "Does not believe in" the self-administered Internal Bath, which he would believe in, and would order administered, if his patient were a hospital case. His influence is thus exerted in favor of the depleting process.

I reproduce, below, the extraordinary physical benefits derivable and actually derived (for I write of a veritable personal experience), by Mr. A., a man of 72 years, who had used the Internal Bath twice daily for at least one year previous to June, 1914, when he was taken with pneumonia of the left lung, due to unusual exposure to a cold draught of air when sweating profusely.

I was granted the privilege of quoting his case, as he gave it to me.

Very shortly after the middle of May, 1914, he contracted pneumonia, from which he suffered for a week or ten days, when on the 3rd of June, his stomach rejected food and his wife, becoming alarmed, sent for an M. D.

A careful examination revealed a temperature of 104°, respiration 36", and discharge of rusty sputum. The doctor gave orders for the hiring of a trained nurse, and forbade his patient to go to the bath room, only two doors away, saying he would return in the afternoon.

The patient progressed so rapidly that just nine days thereafter, or June 9th, he went out on business and walked home, over a half mile.

The doctor discharged himself the 6th, after he had made five calls.

The patient felt no ill effects other than great weakness for a few days; he continued to gain in strength, and never suffered from the attack thereafter.

It is very questionable if this patient, at
the age of 72 years, would have recovered at all, to say nothing of the rapidity of his recovery, had it not been for the fact that he had used an Internal Bath Appliance twice each day for over a year, resulting in creating a pure blood stream, with an entire absence of auto-poisons.

Others can bring about just as healthy resistance power by the use twice daily of the Internal Bath, without a particle of danger.

The rapid accumulation of auto-poisons in the neglected colon becomes easy whenever the activities of the colon are retarded or neglected.

* * *

THE DUPELL INTERNAL BATH

The intestinal tract is the very foundation of animal life. Without the stomach and its digestive appurtenances man could not exist. When the digestion and elimination of the waste products of food go on in a normal manner, health, vitality and happiness are the result, but when these processes are interfered with in any way, either sickness or death results. The most formidable physiological evil in the world to-day is constipation, that is, retention of waste matter in the system beyond its normal health period, which gives rise to fermentation, which in turn provides a feemnd soil for the growth of millions of malign, disease-producing microbes, whose poisonous excreta, together with the poisons chemically elaborated in the fermenting food waste, are absorbed into the blood, a process known as auto-intoxication, which gives rise to any number of the most dangerous diseases.

The digestive canal is some twenty-five feet in length and is lined up with a mucous membrane forty-five feet long, arranged in sacculated folds, and otherwise provided with millions of absorbents that absorb and convey the nutrition contained in the digested food to the blood. The normal section of this tube for purposes of nutrition extends twenty three feet from the stomach while the remaining twelve inches above the vent is the natural receptacle for the feces, but, in constipation, the entire large intestine is clogged up with the sewage of the system, which becomes dry by the absorption of the poisonous putrefactive material.

People suffering from constipation are anemic, sallow, clay-colored, or deadly white, and suffer from indigestion, biliousness, flatulency, uric acid, gout, rheumatism, piles, fistula, disease of the kidneys and bladder, and are also the victims of neurasthenia, loss of memory and general debility.

The doctor when appealed to, proceeds to relieve the clogging up of the system with a cathartic, mixed with belladonna, or opium, which latter drugs are meant to

lush the painful cry of outraged nature which the cathartic has invaded. Millions are now spent on purgatives that only attack symptoms in such a manner that offended, disgusted nature, loathing their presence, ejects them from the system by secreting into the intestines a large quantity of fluid matter, 'evolved from the blood by an excessive expenditure of nervous force.

Common sense tells us that this is an exhaustive, a most ruinous method of treating constipation. All that nature requires is the assistance of a little warm water, than which no medicine is cheaper. The DUPELL Internal Bath has been designed to convey this warm water to the place where it is most needed in a safe, convenient, and luxurious manner. The apparatus consists of a rubber reservoir from which a flexible tube, terminating in a rubber rectal cone, conveys the water to the colon when the receptacle is pressed upon.

The reservoir contains 3½ quarts of water and the method of using it is as follows: The reservoir is first pressed softly so that only a small quantity of water is injected. Giving the water a few minutes to be absorbed, more pressure is applied, and after a time the patient may sit upon the reservoir and use all of his own weight to force the water into the colon.

When the water reaches the dried imprisoned feces, it is loosened from its attachment to the colon, and the mass is moved towards the exit by the expansive action of the bowels. As the sudden flood of water is expelled it carries with it the insipissated feces, and the internal Ego congratulates itself on the delightfully refreshing manner in which the local disturber with its myriads of microbes has been dispossessed.

In health, the internal bath may be taken at least twice a week, but in cases of constipation it may be taken daily. After an experience of ten years no instance has occurred of any ill effects from internal bathing, but on the contrary it has been found to restore natural action and to act as a tonic stimulus on the muscles of the colon.

The Dr. Charles Company, 748 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the sole agent for the Dupell Internal Bath. The regular price is ten dollars, but to introduce the bath more quickly the price for a limited period is seven and a half dollars.

* * *

FROUDE, CHAS. C., N. D. D. C., Post Office Building, 260 Fair Street, Kingston, N. Y.

Dr. Froude, who was born in 1888, graduated at the Universal Chiropractic College in 1914 and the American College of
Naturopathy, and is a member of the American Naturopathic Association, International Chiropractic Association, and the International Medical Freedom Association.

Dr. Charles C. Froude

He is a member of the firm of Froude & MacKinnon and is author of "Simplified and Practical Dietetics," of which three editions have been published.

* * *

FERRI SANITARIUM AT WHEATON, ILLINOIS.

This new natural healing resort has been opened by Dr. Ferri.

Dr. Ferri is the well-known editor and Italian pioneer in this country who publishes the magazine "La Medicina Naturale," and who is the author of the book "La Cura Naturale" and several other pamphlets. He is conducting a very successful institution for Nature Cure and Natural Life, principally Hydrotherapy, Diet, and manual methods at 152 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago and is a well qualified man for an institution of this kind on a larger scale.

The major practical experience in his professional work, Dr. Ferri, however, has acquired as doctor in his Health Resort in Chicago, and has been writing a number of treatises, pamphlets and books. In fact, he was one of the strong men in Chicago in the Naturopathic movement for the last ten years.

Dr. Ferri is well known as a loyal and active supporter of rational Naturopathic methods, who uses the good in all, and applies the treatment to suit the requirements of each patient. Fasting and diet are largely used in his methods, as in all rational, highly developed therapeutics, and therefore he has been so successful in the past. Doctor Ferri is married, and his wife is a true and able assistant in the ladies' department and the household of the Resort. It is a known fact that a large institution cannot be successfully handled by a Drugless doctor without the good assistance of an efficient wife, who is usually half of the success of the institution.

We know Dr. Ferri quite well, being familiar with his individual qualifications, and we feel that the enterprise will prove a great success.

We recommend this institution to our readers in Chicago and vicinity, feeling secure in the belief that visitors are always welcome.

A descriptive circular will be forwarded, on request.

City office is at 152 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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ERATH, MR. W. F., Rosebank, N. Y.

Sufferers from rheumatism, encumbrances of morbid matter, boils, abscesses, open sores, hemorroids, goitre, and kindred ailments, are susceptible of being cured by the hot-air, or Turkish bath. Hitherto the public Turkish bath was the only available place where hot-air baths could be obtained, but such places are established for the use of people not suffering from any of the troubles mentioned, and besides patients would not care of themselves to invade the publicity of such institutions. It follows that such patients cannot obtain treatment from such practitioners as possess an apparatus for giving hot-air treatments or possess a hot-air apparatus of their own. This latter idea is at once the most private, most convenient, most economical, and most therapeutic, advantages that will commend the bath to everyone.
Mr. W. F. Erath, of Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y., has been a long sufferer from rheumatism and kindred diseases, and has visited many home and foreign bathing establishments without gaining any relief. The idea of indulging in Turkish baths at home, as being more enjoyable, more wholesome and more economical, than by attending public baths, so possessed him that he set about making a cabinet Turkish bath for home use, and after years of experiment, created the Rather Turkish bath, a marvel of perfection, simplicity and economy. By means of this bath not only himself, but many of his friends have been made healthy, strong and happy. The bath, as will be seen from the illustration, is of strong, commodious and artistic construction, and is a most effective agent of health. To be able to take a Turkish bath, with all the advantages the Rather bath affords, is well worth the price of same. By its use adverse pathological conditions are abated, and all debris of waste matter and poisons that clog the arterial capillaries are removed in Nature's way, by elimination through the eliminative organs, and diseased conditions are wholly eradicated. The possession of a healthy and happy life by means of the Rather Turkish bath is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

YOUR HEALTH SUPPLY COMPANY

Anyone visiting No. 912 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill., the home of Your Health Supply Co., of which Dr. E. D. Hunsaker is president, will discover a prize in the form of a food preparation manufactured by this concern for the cure of that universal complaint, constipation. This is a combination of California fruits, whole wheat and bran flour, and other harmonious laxative vegetables, and pressed so that it will keep for months. Being a food and not a drug, it can be eaten at every meal as a palatable part of the menu. It is guaranteed to regulate the bowels and strengthen the intestinal muscles. It has a higher nutritive quality than meat. Its use does away with the use of purgatives, pills and mineral waters, all of which give only temporary relief and leave the system in a worse condition than before. Dr. Hunsaker carries on an active mail order business in his food regulator, and sends a pound package prepaid for $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNAL BATH

By Charles A. Tyrrell, M. D.

Inasmuch as I have the best of reasons for the statement that Internal Bathing is at the present time being regularly practised by upward of at least half a million Americans, it may be of somewhat general interest to examine into what is known of its origin, its reason and the recent stages by which it arrived at its present popularity and resultfulness.

Though popularly supposed to be a comparatively modern practice, its usage, in a crude form, is traceable many centuries back, for Pliny in his Naturalis Historia, A. D. 79, mentions it as being prescribed by the Ancient Egyptian Physicians to whom its investigation was suggested by the health habits of the Ibis, a bird of the Nile.

These Egyptian Physicians, by the way, were the first medical practitioners known to history, not excepting the Chinese.
And the ancient Egyptians, measured by their accomplishments, seem to have been a pretty healthy, husky people.

Although history does not give much light on the subject in more recent periods, it does mention a widespread use of this treatment throughout Europe in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, especially in France.

The recent resuscitation of this ancient remedial practice dates back to the early forties, when Dr. A. Wilford Hall of New York, after years of public speaking and the authorship of many religious and scientific works, failed in health, rapidly declined and was given by his physicians but a few months to live.

Dr. Hall was not a Doctor of Medicine, but of Philosophy and Laws, and a man of the highest knowledge and attendants. I knew him very well in later years and he frequently said: "Having had considerable trouble that way, the idea came to me like an inspiration that if I could keep the colon cleansed of waste matter, I would have at least a better chance of recovery."

Dr. Hall persisted in this treatment, using the crude and laborious method of a bulb syringe, and from that time until his death at the generous age of eighty-two, forty odd years after he had been given up, did his utmost to give the world the benefit of his personal experience.

I arrived in New York City in 1887, after an extended trip through India, China and Japan, and unwisely invested my entire capital in a commercial venture which failed.

More or less indifferent attention to my physical condition and the shock of this experience brought on a second stroke of paralysis on the left side (the first having occurred previously in Hong Kong).

Being helpless, I became an inmate of a hospital for a time; was then refused admission to another and fortunately knowing of some of the results of Internal Bathing I resorted to it regularly with such success that in 90 days I was walking about the city.

Impressed by the fact, however, that the method of taking these baths was then crude and imperfect, I decided to study, practice and improve on it. Hence, the invention of that appliance so long and favorably known as the "J. B. L. Cascade."

To do this properly and legally I quickly found that I would have to become a Doctor of Medicine.

Entering immediately a medical college, I took the four years' course and graduated with honors.

Not at all a bad commentary on the results of Internal Bathing, considering my condition the year before entering.

After graduating, I found my experience exactly akin to all those who must educate the public, especially in a matter where most of us are so notoriously careless—Irregularity.

But I knew from the experience of myself and others that the foundation of a great and revolutionary, though perfectly natural remedy was there.

And that once its results were generally known, no power could stop its rapid and universal appreciation.

And so I persevered.

From the smallest of beginnings, I found that every J. B. L. Cascade which I distributed brought me demand for others—that once the proper administering of the Internal Bath accomplished its result with one patient, he was generously eager to pass his experience along.

And so it grew, and has grown so astoundingly in the past twenty years that I heartily agree with physicians generally when they claim that "the vast majority of human illnesses are directly or indirectly caused by accumulated waste in the colon."

That also is the direct cause of our frequent loss of spirits and lack of confidence; in other words, our fifty per cent, of efficiency.

You will never appreciate this properly except in the clear, eager, confident way you will always feel the morning after an Internal Bath.

We all want to be well and efficient and stay so without calling upon Drugs to help, if that be possible. There are, as I have said, hundreds of thousands who are already doing this by this purely natural preventative, and the numbers are steadily growing.

As a result of my success during the twenty-five years of my specializing on this, Nature's remedy, many imitators of my appliance and method have come and gone.

Successful inventions always have imitators (a tribute to merit), consequently I have several followers who, not content with pirating my ideas, actually appropriate the terms in which I describe my treatment. But there is only one tried and approved method of taking an internal bath, for there is only one "J. B. L. Cascade."

* * *

WHAT IS AN INTERNAL BATH?

Much has been said and volumes have been written, describing at length the many kinds of baths, civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind had been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial, of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that
internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for and health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection" and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong?

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness, but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste poisons. Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part, of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your calling for this booklet will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but get the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind. Address: Charles A. Tyrrell, M. D., 134 West 65th Street, New York. N. Y. * * *

THE ZOE JOHNSON COMPANY

The Zoe Johnson Company, Wendell Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. handle a line of supplies for practitioners of all drugless methods. About the only difference between that company and the ordinary physicians supply house is that the Zoe Johnson Co. deal exclusively with Drugless Physicians and their line is essentially different in that respect.

This company was organized over two years ago under the name of H. D. Ulmer & Co. It is a thorough Naturopathic organization and specializes in the sale of all books and articles of interest to the Profession.

It is the desire and purpose of the Zoe Johnson Company to give the same service to the Naturopathic practitioners that the larger medical supply houses render to the medical organization. The company's policy is consistently Naturopathic and its
growth should be in proportion to the growth of the Naturopathic movement.

The company was founded on the idea that other considerations being equal, most Drugless Practitioners would prefer to patronize a house in sympathy with their principles in preference to dealing with a medical supply house. On this principle the Zoe Johnson Co. solicits the trade and friendship of members of all schools of natural healing. The company also asserts that it can save the Profession the inconvenience of ordering their supplies from widely different sources as they carry practically everything that a Drugless Physician has occasion to use.

The Zoe Johnson Company claim to be the only house on earth dealing exclusively with the Drugless Profession that carry a complete line of supplies. They have for sale all the books dealing with natural methods of healing, Naturopathic, Chiropractic, etc., also handle a good line of electro-therapeutical apparatus, treating tables and other equipment.

The company is confident that rational healing methods will increase greatly within the next few years and they believe that a house such as their organization represents should increase its usefulness in proportion to the advance of Naturopathy if accorded the support of the Profession.

* * *

THE LINDLAHR IDEA

One of the first Nature Cure Institutions to be established in this country was founded by Dr. Henry Lindlahr of Chicago in the year 1900.

This institution of humble origin has fought its way against terrific opposition to a position of prominence in the field of therapeutics. The scope of the work performed by this institution has undergone a number of extensions, but always has adhered closely to the fundamental principles governing disease and its cure.

The home institution is located in the heart of Chicago, a few minutes' ride from the famous loop district, situated on a wide boulevard and surrounded by many of Chicago's well-known institutions of learning.

The house itself is a large and stately mansion, one of Chicago's historic landmarks, thoroughly re-modelled and enlarged to suit its present purposes. The first floor of the main building contains the treatment rooms, and bath-rooms equipped with modern appliances for the application of water cure, baths, massage, osteopathic, chiropractic, neuropathic and other of the latest evolved methods of healing. On the next floor are situated the doctor's offices, pathological laboratory, general offices of the institution, large and spacious parlors, and the main dining room. The remainder of the house is given over to bed-rooms for the accommodation of guests, sun parlors and air baths.

A few years ago it became necessary to enlarge this institution for the purpose of accommodating the growing number of applicants desirous of undergoing the Nature Cure. This led to the purchase of Huntington Manor in the beautiful suburb of Elmhurst, situated 17 miles west of Chicago.

The property comprises about 8 acres of land laid out in beautiful lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens and macadam driveways. The extensive lawns are surrounded by woods containing the finest variety of trees of fifty years' growth; stately elm, shade maple and spreading oak along with fir, pine, spruce and many other selected trees blending in artistic combinations and contrasts. The borders of the woods are lined with many varieties of shrubbery which come into bloom successively during the spring and summer season.

Mr. Bryan Lathrop, the former owner and founder of Huntington Manor had a hobby for landscape gardening, and it was through his efforts that Huntington Manor became a park in every sense of the word.

Dr. Lindlahr has added to this, his knowledge of agriculture by treating the soil with the positive electro-magnetic mineral fertilizers on which depend the richness of food products from the viewpoint of natural dietetics. The vegetable garden which he has established on the grounds furnishes both health homes with the most luscious fruits and vegetables rich in mineral salts, and, therefore, of unusual medicinal value.

In 1916, it again became necessary to enlarge the institution and for this purpose the adjoining property to Huntington Manor was acquired, thus adding 12 more acres, and many buildings to the original property.

The employees of the Lindlahr Institutes number one hundred and twenty.

The Medical Staff consists of Dr. Lindlahr, the chief; Dr. Millis, House Physician; Dr. Carter, Asst. House Physician;
Dr. du Plessis, and Dr. Ulmer, Asst. House Physicians and Chief Supervisors of the special manipulative work; Dr. Matthiesen, matron; Dr. Larson, Chief of Nursing Staff; Dr. Kilberg, Clinical Pathologist.

The general business of the institution is managed by Mr. Pilbeam.

The other employees consist of Nurses, operators, household help, engineers, gardeners, etc.

In connection with the institution is a training school for nurses and the College of Nature Cure. All of the nurses, operators and physicians are thereby trained within the institution. The plan upon which the school was originally operated, and which plan is still in effect, is to offer qualified young men and women an opportunity of acquiring an education in this work without cost or expense to them. They are given their room, board, tuition and a salary in exchange for the services which they render the institution.

The nurses' training course is three years in practice and the college course in Nature Cure for the degree of doctor is likewise of three years' duration. It can be readily understood that there are always a greater number of applicants for places in the institution than there are accommodations for or for whom there is a sufficient amount of work. As a consequence, it becomes necessary to establish a course on a paid tuition basis. The College is now offering a two year course for those students who desire to earn a Doctor's Degree. There are likewise many applications for enrollment by graduates of other schools and systems of therapeutics, and for their accommodations, there have been established postgraduate courses of four and six weeks' duration. In order to accommodate these students, it has been necessary to acquire three other houses in the immediate neighborhood.

The work is growing to such an extent that more space will have to be added in the very near future. As there are but few institutions in this country devoted exclusively to drugless treatment, it behooves every practitioner of natural therapeutic measures to acquaint himself with the Lindlahr Idea, as it is quite frequently the case that practitioners find it necessary to send patients to a sanitarium, and they should be sure that they are selecting one in which the ideas of drugless healing are upheld.

This institution is not subsidized, nor endowed. It is not supported by any religious creed or sect, nor does it support any sect, creed or cult. It is an independent non-sectarian organization built on the idea of service to humanity. It employs by way of treatment only those forms and methods which are in harmony with Nature's laws.

This then is the Lindlahr Idea—to teach right living for the establishment of health; to teach health as the foundation of efficiency; to teach efficiency as the basis of true service to humanity.

* * *

LOCAL APPLICATIONS MADE PRACTICAL.

By F. F. BURDICK, Milton, Wis.

The evolution of "Local Applications," from the days of "blistering," "cupping," "bleeding," etc., to the present time, makes an interesting page in medical history.

Every physician—whether specialist or general practitioner—has frequent demand for the most effective means of Local Applications for the relief of pain, congestion, infections, sprains, dislocations, hypertension, etc., and to increase local nutrition and stimulate reflex functional activity in sluggish organs.

Hot water bottles, electric pads, soap stones, vibrators, high frequency currents, and radiant light and heat, have all been requisitioned to service in this important field of therapeutic ministration.

Light possesses many physical qualities which, when properly understood, readily give it first place among natural agencies for therapeutic applications. In fact, in these days of progress, few physicians are to be found, who have not experienced some of the splendid results of Radiant Light and Heat for the special purposes mentioned above.

Light is a vital stimulant, to vegetable and animal cells alike. Practically the same physical processes are obtained in both, under the influence of Light Rays.

We are all familiar with the effects of sunlight upon the dormant, little garden seeds in spring time, stimulating them to leaf, flower and fruitage, within the short space of the summer months. But, we fail to observe the marvelous effects of light upon the metabolism of our own bodies.

The same vital force that tints the cheeks of the ripening fruit in the orchard, or aids
the growing plant in the garden to build itself from air, water and soil, will redden the blood in the veins of the anemic, and help build healthy bone and muscle tissue from good corn and potatoes.

In other words, the same light rays that prepare the solids in the soil for plant food and stimulate the tiny vegetable cells to growth and development, transform the green starch of the ripening fruit into grape sugar for us, and stimulate the digestive and assimulative functions to their fullest activity for normal tissue building and repair.

Properly applied, light is the most vital stimulant to the processes of nutrition within the realm of physical forces.

Reaction is obtained without the expenditure of vitality.

Light, penetrating the tissues, stimulates functional activities without exhausting effects, and is the ideal agency for combating the diseases of childhood and other conditions associated with low vitality. Because of this, infantile paralysis, in its early stages, is being handled very successfully with proper light applications.

To place the subject of Local Applications upon both a practical and scientific basis, the writer developed the Radio-Vitant series of Applicators. They are constructed upon basic principles which make them the most effective and universal method for local applications known: An even distribution of light and heat over the entire area treated, permits of continued application with increasing intensity, thus securing deep, effective penetration, without discomfort or danger to the patient.

Wide range of control, provides the most varied and positive technique, from a low graduated heat, when used as a "bed warmer," to the intense heat of the baking cabinet.

Perfect thermal insulation protects from all danger of burning patient or bedding. The value of this feature will be appreciated by all those familiar with the severe burning from hot water bottles, etc., in the surgical ward.
They are light and portable, and can be easily carried to the homes of the patients, or to the hospital.

The universal features provide the widest possible range of adaptation to every part of the body and in all positions and modalities, including:

(1) Direct Method.
With the “Applicator” resting upon the supporters, (fig. 1) applications may be made to the back, chest, abdomen, etc., varying the height of the Applicator by extension of the supporters.

(2) Indirect Method.
Operated on the Radio-Vitant Stand, the applicator may be placed over any portion of the patient’s body in bed (fig. 2) or sitting (fig. 3) with wide variations of technique.

(3) Radio-Vitant Foot and Leg Bath (fig. 4).

The Light Rays, dilating the blood vessels of the feet and legs, divert the blood from the head, lungs, stomach, liver, etc., thus quickly relieving congestion in these organs. A sheet wrapped about the legs of the patient, with feet on Applicators, forms the retaining walls for the Leg-bath Cabinet. Bottom of feet should be protected by asbestos or other sandals.

(4) Radio-Vitant Steam Compress.
Too great value can scarcely be placed upon this modality.

The linen pad wrung from cold water, is placed in the container with the air tight covering (fig. 5). It is then placed on the chest, back, knee-joint, or other parts desired for treatment, under Applicator. The temperature of the compress is quickly brought to the desired point where it is held uniformly for an hour or more without changing.

(5) Radio-Vitant Baking Cabinet.
By folding a blanket about the lower edge of the Applicator or supported on the “Stand” and by using the three heats of 640 watts, the most excellent baking cabinet for inflamed joints and other diseased parts is obtained.

A black cotton covering for exposed areas absorbs light rays and moisture of the skin, making possible high temperatures without discomfort.

Perhaps the most interesting feature, however, about this new method of Local Applications is that the manufacturers have
performed dies, presses, and special tools, for building the various outfits in large quantities at less cost than ordinarily charged for an ordinary lamp in a Parabolic reflector.

It might be added that an interesting brochure has been written regarding Local Applications Made Practical, which is free. Address: F. F. Burdick, Milton, Wis.

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LOUIS LUST’S HEALTH BAKERY
100 E. 105th St., New York

Many foods which are daily consumed have a disastrous effect on the body. People wonder why their hair comes out — why their teeth decay — why they have bad complexions — why they have headaches and many more serious troubles. These things do not accompany health. Everybody recognizes that good food, exercise, sunshine, fresh air and a proper mental attitude are essential to health. While the importance of “good food” is acknowledged, the people of America are just beginning to learn what good food really is. Good food is good in every respect. It looks good, tastes good and does good, in that it supplies the chemical elements and other properties necessary to build the body.

Whole wheat bread is good food.

Dr. Harvey Wiley Advises Women to Use Whole Wheat Product. Next to coffee, white bread is the Nation’s greatest curse, Dr. Harvey Wiley, food expert, told a meeting of the Women’s Section of the Navy League, “White bread is poisonous,” he said. “Whole wheat bread is the only kind. If America had been nourished properly from the cradle up, the majority of men to-day would not be unfit for military service.”


The late Rev. Father Sebastian Kneipp endorses and recommends the exclusive use of pure natural Whole Wheat Bread in all his books written on this great Natural food movement.

Foods that prevent constipation, foods that build, foods not deprived of their mineral elements nor organic salts.

This Natural Whole Wheat Bread and many other genuine Whole Wheat Products, like Whole Wheat Fruit Bread, W. W. Muffins, Zwieback Crackers, Soup Meal, Bran Rolls, Bran Bread, and, also, the genuine whole wheat flour, are manufactured exclusively by Louis Lust’s Health Food Bakery, New York, and distributed daily to agencies in greater New York.

* * *

MacKINNON, JOHN L., D. C., 260 Fair Street, Kingston, N. Y.

Born in 1888, Dr. MacKinnon graduated at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1916, and is a member of the Universal Chiropractic College and a partner in the firm of Froude & MacKinnon.

* * *

HISTORY OF THE “MECCA OF CHIROPRACTIC” HOSPITAL AND CLINIC OF DRUGLESS PHYSICIANS AND BLOODLESS SURGEONS

Dr. F. W. Collins, in 1911, in connection with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, established a clinic for the poor at 1113 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. The parlor of his home was used for the school, and the hospital consisted of the back parlor with one bed.

In 1912, Dr. G. E. Harley became associated with Dr. Collins, and a free clinic and hospital was opened in the Terminal Building, Hoboken, with one adjusting table, and the following announcement appeared in the Hoboken papers:
A free clinic has been established for the poor who desire to receive Chiropractic Adjustments in the new science of healing without drugs. Apply, Rooms 605-607 Terminal Building, Hoboken, N. J.

In 1913, the New Jersey College of Chiropractic was moved to 122 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J., and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey as an institution of learning. One room was devoted exclusively to free clinic patients under the direction of Dr. J. C. Saile; this room containing two tables. This clinic became so large that it was necessary to send out the senior students to the homes of patients that were afflicted and could not get out of the house.

In January, 1916, Dr. Saile resigned, and Dr. Matthew Robinson was appointed chief director of clinics.

The wonderful success of Chiropractic and Naturopathy in the curing of disease has spread throughout the State, and it was decided this year to form a corporation, and secure a site for a Hospital in Newark, in the Roseville section.

The charter of incorporation has been received from the Secretary of State, for the "Mecca of Chiropractic" Hospital and Clinic of Drugless Physicians and Bloodless Surgeons of the State of New Jersey, at 122 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J.—Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, for the Purpose of Conducting Clinics for the poor; To establish Hospitals and Ambulance service in the Counties of the State of New Jersey; To train nurses Chiropractically in the care of the sick by drugless methods; To furnish Hospital and Clinical practice for graduate doctors and students to become drugless physicians and bloodless surgeons; To give free lectures and demonstrations to the public on Chiropractic and drugless sciences; To promote harmony and brotherly feeling throughout the State of New Jersey with all Chiropractors and drugless practitioners, the upholding of professional ethics and the furthering of Social Intercourse among its members.

The Board of Directors and Incorporators

Officers and Attending Physicians
Gladys L. Crowell, N. D., D. C.
Otto Schults, Jr., N. D., D. C.
Margaret May Russell, N. D., D. C.
Francis W. Allen, N. D., D. C.
Swen Nelson, N. D., D. C.
Edward W. Collins, N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Herbert Oppenheimer, Ph. D., D. C.
Joquaine F. Pestaner, M. T. D., D. C.
Joseph Volz, N. D., D. C.
Ethel Nora Collins, D. C.
Sarah Ross, D. C.
L. V. Mockridge, D. O., D. C.
Emil Weber, N. D., D. C.
Charles O. Collins, N. D., D. C.
Henry W. August, N. D., D. C.
Theodore T. Jennings, N. D., M. T. D., D. C.
Louis Hubner, N. D., D. C.
Joseph Gilliar, N. D., D. C.
Edward Ponger, N. D., D. C.
Charles A. Heyler, N. D., D. C.
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Helen Deuell Roberts, D. C.
Emil Schultz, D. C.
Cornelia J. Browne, D. C., Ph. C.
E. H. Sickles, D. C.
H. M. Platto, D. C.
T. F. Robinson, N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
William Ruth, D. C.
G. W. Lauterwasser, D. C., N. D.
George Maulbetsch, D. C.
Bertha Bolte, D. C.
Edward Edsall, D. C., Ph. C.
Joseph A. Buettner, N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Alfred T. Weiser, N. D., D. C.
Robert J. Shaw, D. C.
Harry E. Schaumberg, D. C.
Craig M. Kightlinger, D. C., Ph. C.
Lorenzo Dodd, D. C., Ph. C.
J. M. Jacobs, D. C.
Henry W. Heydt, D. C.
Henry P. Livesey, D. C.
Michael L. Munley, N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Mildred MacBrige, D. C.
George A. Whiteleigh, D. C.
Harry L. Pohs, D. C.
James Edwin Knox, D. C.
Adolph F. Wahl, N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Frank Smith, D. C., N. D.
Henry E. Schied, D. C.
Joseph Mystraszycky, D. C.
Carrie Fehl, D. C.
A. Campopian, D. C.
L. Winkleman, D. C.
Peter J. Rohr, D. C., Ph. C.
Nathan Cofe, D. C.
C. V. Zanders, D. C., Ph. C.

Consulting Physicians

Frederick W. Collins, M. D., D. O., D. C., Ph. C.
Benedict Lust, M. D., N. D., D. O., Ph. C.
Morris Elting Gore, M. D., D. C., Ph. C.
George E. Harley, M. A., D. O., D. C., Ph. C.
George H. Patchen, M. D., D. C., Ph. C.
W. Wallace Fritz, M. D., N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Jacob Lang, D. O., N. D., D. C., Ph. C.
Eugene Christian, F. S. D., D. C.
John F. G. Leupke, M. D., S. D., D. C.

Dr. Collins' book, "Chiropractic in a Nutshell" will soon go to press. This is a unique work—nothing like it has ever before been published.

Dr. Willard Carver says, "although I do not believe in all of Dr. Collins' views, I believe that he is sincere."

Dr. Stretch said at the fifth annual banquet of the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, "Dr. Collins is the greatest drugless physician of the twentieth century."

Dr. B. Lust, at the annual pilgrimage of the Faculty and Students at the Yungborn, Butler, N. J., June 1916, said, "We have had many pioneers in the drugless healing art, but the man that has done more than all the pioneers, the man that has given more money and assisted in legislative work than all the others put together in the State of New Jersey, is Dr. F. W. Collins, and it gives me unbounded pleasure to introduce to you Dr. F. W. Collins."

Dr. A. Victory, in Philadelphia, in addressing some students at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, said, "Dr. Collins is an authority on the cure of disease, especially Infantile Paralysis, and we take off our hat to him."

Dr. Wallace Fritz, at the Convention in Atlantic City of Drugless Physicians, said, "It gives me pleasure to introduce to you a man who knows more about legislation than all the others in the State."

Dr. C. A. Burdette, Psychologist, says, "Dr. Collins Has a Master Mind."

Dr. C. F. Haverin says, "It was through the efforts of Dr. Collins and his money and influence that Osteopaths are recognized in New Jersey." Dr. F. J. Palmer said, regarding the last Chiropractic Bill, that Dr. Collins would be the only man in the State of N. J. that could meet the requirements and pass such examinations as required by the Chiropractic Act.

Dr. Collins was selected by Thomas Flemming, the cartoonist, as one of the 100 prominent Newarkers, as Macbeth, with the motto "Throw Physic to the dogs. I'll have none of it. I am a Chiropractor."

Dr. Wire, an M. D., says, "I have heard doctors lecture in many Colleges, but there is only one real lecturer, and that is Dr. F. W. Collins."
Dr. Paczkowski, M. D., says, "To think we have to go to a Medical College for four years, serve internes for one year, pass a stiff State Board examination, and then come to Dr. Collins, a Chiropractor, to learn how to cure disease."

Miss Rose E. Tapley, the great moving picture actress, says, "Dr. Collins is a wizard at healing the sick."

Dr. Schneider said, after Dr. Collins' lecture in St. Cecila Lodge of Masons, in Newark, "That man Collins is shaking the very foundation of medical theory, don't ever have him lecture here again.

more of practical Chiropractic than B. J. Palmer and all the rest put together."

Dr. B. Lust says, "Dr. F. W. Collins is a man who does things. We live in the same community and I am glad to count him as my sincere friend."

Dr. Arnold, at Butler, exclaimed to the delegation making the Pilgrimage to the Yungborn, "That is the Collins bunch. They are bright and intelligent, I am glad to meet them."

Prof. Jackson, Psychologist, says, "Dr. Collins is a Master in the healing Art."

Prof. Nelson Sizer, of the Wells Phreno-

New Jersey College and Hospital of Chiropractic, Newark, N. J.

Dr. B. A. Dresser stated to a class he was instructing in 1914, in the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, that he was a graduate of the Universal College of Chiropractic in Davenport, had taken special work under Dr. Sharpe of the Davenport College of Chiropractic, had been in the Palmer School of Chiropractic and talked with Dr. Palmer and watched him at work, but he said the greatest adjustor of all is your Dean, Dr. F. W. Collins. He is truly the King of Adjustors; we can all lift our hat to him.

Dr. Eugene Christian says, "As a lecturer and instructor, Dr. Collins has no peer."

Dr. W. Wallace Fritz says, "Dr. Collins has the knack to know how to control; his students stick and obey his every wish."

Dr. Blumr exclaimed, "Dr. Collins is a wonder."

Dr. A. E. Gregory says, "Dr. F. W. Collins is a constructive builder. He knows logical Cabinet, says, "What You (Collins) know how to do, few can pass or excel; you would make a great surgeon, lecturer and teacher."

Dr. Delmar Eugene Croft, Psychotherapist, says, in the delineation of Dr. Collins, "You will excel as a Scientist, Surgeon, Specialist, Advisor, Organizer, Lecturer, Public Speaker, Writer and Manager.

Dr. Paul Von de Schoppe, character delineator, says "Dr. Collins will make his mark in the world by his intense feeling, vitality and energy. He has Perception, Occult Insight, Premonition, Creative Royalty, Impulse, Tact, Judgment, Zeal, Courage, Sagacity, Decision, Genius, Justice, Endurance, Determination and Force. He is a lover of the beautiful, is gentle, harmonious, sympathetic, full of Hope, Faith and Love. He is Receptive, Spiritual, Domestic, Benevolent, Willing, and Active—a man when you once know him, is to love him."
NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC LEAGUE

The National Chiropractic League was founded by a number of prominent Chiropractors whose fundamental aim was to bring together the members of Chiropractic societies; all the Chiropractic Schools and colleges and all the students attending Chiropractic Schools and Colleges in the country. Already in its short career it may be stated to include 200 odd members. Officers elected for the first two years are as follows: A. Deininger, D. O., D. C., N. D., President, Dean of New York School of Chiropractic; Chief of Staff of Chiropractic Sanatorium; Vice-Presidents: L. Kaim, Ph. G., D. O., D. C., representing societies; B. Lust, M. D., D. O., N. D., exchange-vice-president, president American Naturopath Association, Editor of Herald of Health and Naturopath. E. A. Deininger, representing Sanataria. Mrs. B. Sears, representing Chiropractic students. Treasurer: Frank L. Tucker, D. C. Board of Governors Dr. A. C. Broline, Dr. H. Mitchell, Dr. H. Harris, Dr. J. S. Riley, Pres. Washington School of Chiropractic, Dr. M. Broberg, Chief of Broberg Institute. As Executive Secretary S. Gerschanek, A. M. was elected to give his time and labors to carrying out all those aims and purposes for which the League was formed.

Object of the League

1. To advance the Philosophy, Science and Art of Chiropractic in every and all legitimate ways. 2. To co-ordinate and to systematize a uniform plan to obtain and to promote favorable legislation in all the states of the Union. 3. To undertake and to encourage and to support all campaigns for legislative recognition; to oppose unfavorable acts throughout the country. 4. To advance the standards of education and to establish minimum requirements in Chiropractic Schools and Colleges. 5. To spread and disseminate information concerning Chiropractic and its principles among the laity. 6. To advance and stimulate further growth of membership among its competent members. 7. To formulate and encourage high ethical standards in the profession. 8. To promote and establish additional local and state chapters or branch societies in every state and important cities, or strengthen those already formed which join the League. 9. To promote and to advance professional intimacy and to exchange institutional courtesy and ideas among and between all recognized Chiropractic Schools and Colleges. 10. To establish a library and Clearing House of Information, both for the Societies, Schools, members and the laity. 11. To condemn and disbar from practice those Chiropractors who are proven dishonest or incapable. 12. To conduct a registration bureau, covering every section of the country, thus aiding the practitioners to virgin fields and to spread the gospel of Chiropractic into every city, village and hamlet of the country. 13. To provide a form of discussion, issuing bulletins of information and progress and publishing an official organ. 14. To aid in establishing free Clinics. 15. To enlist the moral support and financial aid of the leading men and women in the community, to spread the gospel of right living through Chiropractic. Membership to the League is open to every Chiropractor and to every man and woman who may in any way be interested in Chiropractic and in its endeavors to spread the gospel of the drugless profession. Address the Executive Secretary, 39th Street and Broadway, New York City.

THE NATURAL LIFE COLONY AT PALM CITY, CUBA

The Natural Life Colony, which was a dream for so many years and looked so many times as though it would never realize, has now become a fact. We are glad to announce to all who are interested in this project that the fact that the dream has taken up 1,500 acres of land at Palm City, Province of Camenquiey, Cuba. After examining prospective sites throughout the United States, including the Pacific Coast, Florida, etc., we nowhere found exactly the conditions that we would like to have for a Natural Life Colony. We had to consider climate, location, soil, government, market, etc. The northern coast of Cuba offered us the best inducement.

In the first place, on account of its ideal climate, which is good all year round, neither excessively hot nor very cold, absolutely frostproof. This was one of the special points which discouraged us in Florida and California; particularly the frost that ruins a man's investment and labor in a night.

In the second place, the soil is of the very best. We do not believe in artificial fertilizers. Here in the rich Cubitas Valley we have an inexhaustible soil where horticulture and agriculture can be carried on all the year round. This soil will yield splendid foods, rich in organic vegetable salts. The Cubitas Mountains are extinct volcanoes and the lava from the eruptions has formed the soil. There is no better soil than the lava soil. There is not a better fertilizer than Nature's natural mineral fertilizer. Fruits, nuts, vegetables and salads raised in such soil prevent disease, because bodies raised on such food will be disease resistant; in fact the Nature Cure movement today teaches that in order to cure and prevent disease we have to treat the soil, putting into it what our bodies need and have it transformed by Nature into organic salts which are essential for normal Health.

The Colonists we are looking for and who have interested themselves up to now are those who believe in the strict natural
life as held out by our great pioneers and leaders: Engelhardt, Ehret, Just, Lahmann and Kuhne. Whoever studies the principles of these great masters and leaders in natural life and Nature Cure, knows what the Colony stands for.

At Palm City a man can have a strict cocovorian diet; he can have fruits, nuts, vegetables and salads; or he can become a general vegetarian as legumes are plentiful and easily raised all the year round.

The beautiful bays, islands, keys, salt water and fresh water and Nature in its grandeur and simplicity are open for everybody.

The section is so far only settled by Americans and Germans, has public schools, churches and transportation by water at present to the port of Nuevitas or Caiorien.

Those who wish to live on the water front can do so. Those who desire a higher inland location have plenty of opportunities to take up holdings.

The Colonists we desire are of two classes:
First, those who will stay permanently, taking up 5 or 10 acre tracts, planting fruits and nuts for home consumption and also the market. Cococanos, alligator pears, oranges, grape fruit and other tropical fruits bring good prices. Also some industries are contemplated along the pure food line so that the local products can be used by people in the North.

Second, those who come to spend an ideal and happy life and take up bungalows for homes for the winter or the whole year.

The bungalows will have a small acreage so a man can get his fruits, vegetables and nuts for himself right from the property.

The Association will sell uncleared, cleared and planted tracts, also ready furnished homes so that when the Colonist comes he finds a house ready for occupancy. There will be water and electric light supplied for bungalows. The buildings will be so located that sun and air baths can be indulged in common or either on the beach or special reserved parks for the purpose.

We do not wish paupers and people who have the idea that somebody else will furnish them an existence in the Colony. Only honest, sincere people, with character, who have sufficient means to establish a home for themselves and are ready to work out their own salvation are welcome. Applicants who can take up homes or tracts and pay for in full when taking possession of land are only wanted at present.

THE NATURAL LIFE CENTRE
BUTLER, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC

The New York School of Chiropractic is regarded by all the professionals as one of Art, Science and Philosophy of Chiropractic. It was founded upon sound psychological principles of educational laws so that each and every one of its graduates may claim to combine all the theories and technical practice of Chiropractic plus broad cultural knowledge of all those subjects both directly and indirectly relating to the drugless profession. Every graduate is a thoroughly professional and technical authority. The School requires an actual attendance of eighteen months in a two year course. In its day department, regular classes are held from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. During these periods the subjects given include the following: Anatomy, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Dietetics, Symptomatology, Bacteriology, Histology, Urology, Practical Dissection, Microscopy, in a sequence both logical and natural. In the afternoon from 2 to 4 p.m. daily Clinical practice is given in our free Clinic attached to the School where innumerable men, women and children are treated daily. During the senior year the students treat patients personally, under the direct supervision of the instructors. In addition, not only by didactic instruction, but by actual practical labors in the laboratory, by scientific devices for proper teaching and study of Biology, Anatomy, Osteology, Physiological Chemistry and all those apparatus used by the Chiropractors are employed and demonstrated in the actual class room practice and clinical labors. In the evening, the same thorough attention is given; hours being from 7 to 10.30 with periods devoted to practice in the Clinic at the convenience of the School. Every instructor employed in the School must be and is an experienced teacher of many years of practical labors and in addition men, who have had many years of actual experience as Chiropractors. The School is located at 39th Street and Broadway, New York City; which is most centrally situated and most convenient to the transit lines both within the city and to the suburbs: A catalogue giving full details will be sent upon request to the Registrar; S. Ger- schanek, A.M. Our faculty is composed at the present as follows: A. Deiningcr, D.O., C. N. D., Dean—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Chiropractic; S. Gers- chanek, A.B., A.M., D.C.—Professor of Physiology, Bacteriology, and Biology. Elvira A. Deiningcr, D.O., D.C., N. D.—Professor of Palpation, Nerve Tracing and Adjustment. I. Harris, D.C.—Instructor of Electro Therapy. Frank, L. Tucker, D.C.—Instructor of Hygiene, First Aid, F. Hirsh- land, M. D.—Professor of Practical Dissec- tion at the Women's Hospital. D. Ferguson, D.C.—Instructor of Neurology. B. Lust, M. D., D. O., N. D., D.C.—Instructor of Naturopathy and Hydrotherapy. L. Kaim, Ph. G., D. C., D. O.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. I. Pinz, M. D.—Instructor of Anatomy. E. H. Tunison, N. D., D. C.—Professor of Dietetics.
A RATIONAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
Vetus Academia (O. P. M. College)

The Vetus Academia (O. P. M. College), formerly known as the Old Physio Medical College, was organized in 1898 by Dr. C. F. Conrad, who later organized the affiliated institutions, the Eclectic Osteopathic Institute and the National Eclectic Institute.

The Vetus Academia (O. P. M. College), was incorporated in 1914 and is registered with the Secretary of State in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Director's private office is located at 110 West 90th Street, New York City. For many years a New Jersey branch has been successfully conducted at 120 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken.

The system taught is eclectic, which means the best chosen from every branch of nature-healing, combined with the teachings of Europe's greatest naturopaths. Instruction in English, German and Swedish. The officers of the College for 1917 are: H. Morgenbesser, B. S., M. D., President; J. H. Praeger, M. D., Secretary; Dr. F. Pfau, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents are: J. Safian, M. D.; H. Bick, M. D.; E. Carroll, D. O.; and C. E. Binck, D. O. Over a hundred graduates from the Osteopathy Department of this College have been licensed to practice Osteopathy in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A successful future is predicted for all who graduate from this and the affiliated institutions.

* * *

THE REST HOME

Virginia Beach, Va.


* * *

DR. SCHROTH'S ILLINOIS POST GRADUATE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Illinois Post Graduate and Training School for Nurses was organized twelve years ago for the purpose of demonstrating to the public and their students that any ordinary person can be taught all branches of nursing in two years' time instead of three which the hospitals require, and at the end of two years' training be more efficient and reliable than a three year hospital nurse. This, of course, is due to their special system of teaching and the elimination of the drudgery which is required of the hospital nurses.

Their nurses receive a thorough and complete training, and are employed as many weeks during the year as they desire, receiving from $25 to $35 per week for their services. Physicians prefer graduates of this school because they are thorough, reliable, and carry out orders explicitly. Another reason for doctors employing nurses from this school is that they do not want a graduate from a three-year hospital on their cases who has been taught to boost the hospital and the head physician connected therewith. Every doctor wants a nurse who is for him and one who is not going to give some other doctor a "lift" at his expense. This is another reason why we recommend nurses from the Illinois Post Graduate and Training School for Nurses, for they are taught to let the whole community know who the doctor is, that is the most reliable and liberal-minded and most fair with the patients, so that the public may profit by going to this liberal-minded doctor.

If there are none of these nurses in your community at the present time, it would pay you as a doctor to send in some prospective nurses to them, and when they return, you will have some friendly nurses in your vicinity.

Think this over. In the meantime, when in need of a nurse, you can send to their school at 546 Garfield Ave., Chicago, III., either by letter, telegram, or telephone Lincoln 2155.

* * *

DR. CARL STRUEH'S SANATORIUM AND HEALTH RESORT

By George Osgood

Devoted to the treatment of the sick by Natural Means, and not by drugs, it also offers unsurpassed advantages to convalescents and those who wish to recuperate amidst the most healthful and pleasant rural surroundings.

Dr. Strueh's institution is located near McHenry, Ill., a picturesque and prosperous little country town of some two thousand inhabitants. This part of Illinois is known as the Fox River Valley and renowned for its pure invigorating air, its scenic beauties, and its numerous inland lakes, which add pleasure to the outdoor life.
McHenry is only one hour's ride from Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and also easily accessible by automobiles from all directions.

Dr. Strueh founded his Sanatarium ten years ago, and it is astounding to what proportions he developed his undertaking from the very smallest beginning. He received his medical education abroad, at the universities of Goettingen, Munich and Zurich, and in 1886 located at Chicago where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until he entered upon the Sanatarium work. He is of high standing in his profession and a member of numerous medical societies, such as the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the German Medical Society of Chicago, etc.

Whoever has been a patient at Dr. Strueh's Sanatarium has been impressed by the pleasant, home-like atmosphere that prevails at this institution. And this means much to a person suffering from disease. We all know that the state of a patient's mind is of utmost importance. There is no greater obstacle to the progress of recovery than worry, and no more powerful aid than a cheerful disposition. It, therefore, is the policy at Dr. Strueh's institution to make the patient's surroundings as pleasant as possible and, by eliminating everything that is suggestive of a hospital, be effected, not by drugs and other artificial means. Every artificial treatment is more or less symptomatic and as such admissible in incurable diseases where the object of the treatment is to ease the patient's suffering, and occasionally in which the symptoms require immediate relief.

However, to treat an established curable disease merely symptomatically, as a great many patients are inclined to do, is decidedly wrong. Symptoms are but the manifestation of the disease, not the disease itself, and to direct our efforts towards them, instead of their cause, is like chopping off the leaves of a weed to kill the plant.
We can suppress most any symptom by means of a remedy, we can produce sleep in a person suffering from insomnia by a dose of veronal, we can relieve a headache by administering aspirin, we can cause an evacuation of the bowels in constipation by a laxative, we can suppress the symptoms of rheumatism by administering salicylates, we can quiet a neurasthenic by sedatives, we can lessen the frequency of convulsions in an epileptic by bromides. But we do not cure in this manner.

If we continue the treatment, the former symptoms, as a rule, will reappear, and if we continue it, we may do the patient irreparable harm.

To act upon and strengthen this natural healing power is the object of treatment which is employed at Dr. Strueh's institution. And the means by which this is brought about are Mother Nature's unerring remedies, consisting of proper feeding, out-door life, an abundant supply of oxygen for the blood cells, sun and air baths, water treatments, systematic exercise, or, in other cases, rest, massage, etc.

These are apparently simple means, and yet how powerful, if scientifically applied, i.e., in conformity with the requirements of each individual case.

At Dr. Strueh's Sanatarium the patients are in the condition to live the out-door life in the most ideal way. The sleeping cottages provide the most perfect ventilation and thus enable the patient to breathe pure air, during every minute of his stay at the institution, day and night.

The sun baths at Dr. Strueh's Sanatarium are given in the open and form one of the main features of the method of treatment. Two secluded enclosures, one for women and one for men, provide absolute privacy and the patient is at liberty to enjoy the full benefit of an ideal sun and air bath.

The Diet as applied at Dr. Strueh's institution is varied, according to the peculiarities of each individual case. In obstinate cases the dietetic treatment, as a rule, is commenced with a short fast whereupon

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Dr. Carl Strueh's Open Air Gymnasium, McHenry, Ill.
the patient is put on a milk diet or some other special diet, and gradually returns to a general vegetarian or mixed diet. Everything depends upon the individual case.

The Water Cure applied at the Sanitarium reminds one very much of Woerishofen, where Father Kneipp achieved such wonderful success with his Cure which since then is known as the Kneipp-Cure all over the world. The large meadow at Dr. Strueh's Sanitarium in the early morning is crowded with patients who are taking their barefoot walk in the dew-covered grass.

The physical exercises at the institution are given in the Air-Bath where the patients are not hampered by uncomfortable clothing, and are graduated according to the character and stage of the disease and the physical strength of the patient. Apart of these exercises there are ample opportunities for all kinds of out-door games and sports, boating, swimming and cross country walks. The patients also have an opportunity to assist in gardening and farming, if they so desire.

During the summer the institution is also extensively patronized by people who come here to spend a few weeks or months vacation under the most favorable and pleasant conditions so entirely different from the ways at the ordinary summer hotel.

The writer will never forget the three months spent at Dr. Strueh's institution, and the thorough way in which he was cured from an affliction that had kept him an invalid for more than ten years.

* * *

TYLER'S RAW FOODS

Every drugless doctor, dietician, or advertiser who meets patients or writes letters to sick people is always faced with the question, what shall we eat; what diet will you prescribe for me; what kind of foods are indicated in my case? From the naturopathic standpoint there is only one answer: and that is, elementary, natural food. Here we are at once puzzled: what is elementary and natural food? Are the foods which I eat good foods, such as meat, eggs, well cooked, prepared restaurant or hotel foods, or not? Natural food is unadulterated, plain, simple products, which are eaten in Nature's state without any addition, without baking in any way or cooking. The more foods are cooked, the more vital elements are destroyed, the more they cause complication and disharmony in the digestive apparatus.

Professor Byron Tyler, of Kansas City, Mo., has solved this question. Since 1899 he has been helping thousands of people not only throughout the United States, but also in foreign countries, with his natural foods. Being an invalid and sufferer himself, he made experiments and deductions on himself. His instinct finally brought him down to the question that the food question is the first one to be considered if one wants to have health and strength. So he started to live on macerated wheat, fruits, nuts and vegetables. Today he is 70 years old, and his health, strength and vigor are those of a youth. His normal ration, as incorporated in his macerated wheat, also sometimes called pemican, is without a peer in this country. Consequently Professor Tyler is a leader and an authority on the food question. He has been endorsed as such by the Editor of the Herald of Health and Naturopath, by the Committee on the diet question of the American Naturopathic Association, by authors and writers along dietetic lines in this country and abroad. He stands also as a leader and an authority who can be trusted and relied upon. The writer of this notice personally knows many people who have been cured and many institutions where his foods are used with great success. The American Yungborn at Butler, N. J., the Southern Yungborn Quisisana, Tangerine, Fla., both use these foods extensively and they are always included in the regeneration diet menu. In the Pure Food Store, in New York City, 110 East 41st Street, these foods have been sold over the counter for the last 10 years, and satisfied customers have always come back and asked for them and recommended them to their friends. Universal satisfaction with these natural foods has given to them the best advertisement. Many a drugless doctor is puzzled and quite at a loss to get around the diet question. I would make the following suggestion to each one: write to Professor Byron Tyler, 818 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing 10c for a copy of "Nature's Triumph over Disease." The 9th edition of this booklet is just out, and Professor Tyler will mail it to you, and it will give you instruction and information on the diet question, which will enable you to instruct your patients and be of great service to them so far as the diet question is concerned.

* * *

THE "VIOLETTA" VIOLET-RAY APPARATUS

We can now present for the first time a piece of apparatus which has been wanted by physicians, as well as laymen, for years, and is invaluable in every home. It is a portable High-Frequency outfit with all the therapeutic value of the large machines used in physicians offices.

The Violeta Violet-Ray outfit delivers the true High-Frequency current that is of so much value. It is almost noiseless in operation and absolutely safe, as it causes no muscular contraction or unpleasant sensation of any sort. The weight being only 1 1/4 lbs. makes it ideal for portability. In
use the apparatus consumes less then ¼ of the current consumed by a 16 c. p. lamp. The instrument will operate on both A. C. or D. C. without special adjustment. Special battery outfit where no current is available.

The wonderful curative properties of the Violet-Ray is in the fact that it generates approximately 75,000 volts at 500,000 oscillations. This enormous quantity of electricity passing through the body during a Violetta treatment has a very sedative action on the body, aiding elimination, digestion, sleep, etc. The stimulation which results when the treatment is given through the clothing causes a healthy flow of blood to the part where local treatment is being given. And lastly, the Ozone which is generated is the greatest germicidal and disinfectant known. You have probably experienced the refreshing action of Ozone after a thunderstorm. All these beneficial effects are accomplished without the least unpleasant sensation on the part of the patient.

The Violet-Ray has been most successful in the following cases: Scalp Diseases (Dandruff, Alopecia) Skin Diseases (Pimples, Acne, Eczema), Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Goitre, and Catarrh.

A chart and booklet giving details of treatment is furnished with each instrument. Bleadon-Dunn Company, Manufacturers of Electro-Medical Apparatus, 208 N. Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**SOMETHING NEW**

on a subject that is not understood by many people. This is the question of the relationship between SEX and the PHYSICAL and MENTAL HEALTH.

"The Abuse of the Marriage Relations" written by an experienced physician, who has investigated this subject and has found it to be the origin of the most chronic disease. This is also the cause of so many unhappy marriages. This is a very valuable book for those who are married or intend to get married; it will avoid considerable unhappiness and heart-aches. This book will be sent you prepaid upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps or coin. For 10 cents additional a sample copy of a unique magazine, "NATUROPATH," prospectus of the famous "YUNGBORN" Health Home in Butler, N. J. American School of Naturopathy and Hospital, Advice by Mail, Kuepp Pure Food Store, Books, etc.

B. LUST, N. D.

YUNGBORN, BUTLER, N. J.

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**IF YOU DOUBT THE MERITS OF NATUROPATHY**

it is because you have not begun right. It is both unsatisfactory and unsafe to experiment in any line of Naturopathic treatment. This is peculiarly true of Physical Culture, Water-Cure, Dietetics and Fast-Cure.

We have established a Bureau of Advice through which beginners, learners and all hesitant folk may know before they act. To be most beneficial, any healing force must be applied so as to delight the patient—not dismay him. And our first object is to make the change from your old artificial existence to your new natural life so gradual, gentle and pleasurable as to win your volition Natureward as well as your vitality.

Exact prescription in the use of air, sun, water, vapor and similar Baths, Vegetarian, Fruitarian and Lahmanian Diet, Herbal applications and all measures of Natural Healing and Living. Fee $1 single letter with detailed prescription, $5 monthly treatment.

Subscribers to "The Naturopath" receive advice gratis through its columns. All others must enclose $1 with symptomatic letter. State nature of your disease, duration and kinds of medication employed.

Naturopathic Bureau of Consultation, Butler, N. J., U. S. A.
GLOSSARY
AND
DICTIONARY OF NATUROPATHIC TERMS

WHILE it has always been the endeavor of Naturopathy to expound its teachings in simple language using terms comprehensible to the laymen and avoiding all such which need special explanation, a number of terms adopted from foreign languages have crept in and still other ordinary words have come to be used in more or less of a specific sense. The following glossary will explain the more common words and terms.

Adjustment—The object of Chiropractic treatment. A thrust on a subluxated vertebrae for the purpose of restoring it to its normal position. To adjust—to correct a malposition of a vertebrae.

Apyrtrophy—Unfired food. The arts of preparing unfired food. The doctrine of unfired food.

Astroscopy—The study of stars in their relation to and influence upon human activities.

Astro-Medical Diagnosis—Diagnosis of disease conditions by Astroscopy.

Biochemistry—Life chemistry; the chemistry of living things. A system of treatment by the employment of so-called “cell salts.” See Cell Salts.

Cell Salts—Twelve salts or tissue remedies used in the treatment of disease in the system of Biochemistry. The theory being that different disease manifestations occur as the result of the absence of one or more of the twelve cell salts.

Chiropractic—Literally, 'done by the hand.' A system of spinal adjustment. Treatment applied to the spinal column or special vertebrae thereof for the purpose of restoring normal position to malimposed vertebrae. The theory of such practice being that subluxations or malpositions of vertebrae cause disease manifestations through pressure on the spinal nerves.

Crisis—Used in Nature Cure to signify a critical period, a culmination. Disease crisis—the culmination of a disease process resulting in death. Healing crisis—in medical language an acute disease; in Nature Cure, the pinnacle of effort reached in nature's healing process resulting, under proper handling, in the expulsion of disease causes, the elimination of morbid matter and the restoration of health.

Directo—A naprapathic term. A specific thrust to a vertebrae the direction in which the thrust is applied being the important factor in establishing its effect.

Encumbrance—A term applied specifically in Nature Cure to describe an accumulation of morbid matter or foreign substance in the body which is interfering with normal activity.

Gush—A term used in Kneipp Water Cure. A specific application of water by pouring. Gushes are named from the part of the body to which they are applied, as back gush, upper gush, etc.

Healing—A process of nature in which the body reacts to disease producing elements. The restoration of normal function. The restoration of health.

Healing Crisis—See Crisis.

Heliotherapy—The use of light, particularly sun-light, in the treatment of disease.

Herbalist—One who sells or prescribes herbs or botanical remedies for the cure of disease.

Iridagnosis—See Iridology.

Iridology—The science of the Iris of the eye. A system of diagnosing disease conditions by changes and signs which occur in the Iris. Sometimes called Diagnosis from the Eye.

Lesion—A term used specifically in Osteopathy to signify any abnormality of tissue or formation causing pressure on nerves and vessels. See Osteopathy.

Ligatite—A term used in Naprapathy to indicate a shrunken or tense ligament, or shrunken connective tissue. See Naprapathy.

Morbid Matter—Used specifically in Nature Cure to indicate disease breeding material, largely autotoxins, which accumulates in the body due to unnatural living.
Naprathpy—Literally meaning, to fix disease. A system of mechanical treatment directed to the spinal vertebrae for the purpose of stretching tensed spinous ligaments and shrunken connective tissue, the theory being that disease manifestations are caused by abnormal pressure on nerves exerted by shrunken connective tissue.

Naturarzt—From the German, meaning Nature Physician.

Naturopathy—A misnomer, literally meaning nature disease, but accepted to mean cure of disease through natural methods. It recognizes as the cause of disease interference with natural law and natural operation and as the cure the removal of obstruction and the elimination of the cause by natural healing reactions. In the process of cure, it makes use of all systems and methods that are in agreement with natural law and physiological operations. Its system of hygiene and prophylaxis is based on natural living and clean, wholesome habits of body and mind.

Neuropathy—A misnomer, literally meaning "nerve disease," but accepted to mean the cure of disease through restoration of normal nerve action. A system of manual and thermal treatment for the purpose of correcting disease manifestations through restoring normal activity to the nerves controlling the circulation. See page 702.

Ophthalmalogy—The treatment of eye diseases and their systemic results.

Optometry—The drugless system of correcting abnormalities of vision.

Orificial Surgery—A system of surgical treatment of the openings of the body and sphincter muscles for the purpose of releasing impinged nerves and for the relief of disorders occurring as a result of irritation from such impingement.

Osteopathy—A misnomer, literally meaning "bone disease," but accepted to imply a system of mechanical treatment designed to release bony impingement of nerves and vessels, the theory being that disease manifestations are caused by bony pressure obstructing normal nerve activity and normal blood flow.

Pack—A covering used in hydrotherapy, in which to wrap the body or part thereof. Packs are of various kinds,—Wet, Dry, Hot and Cold. The bandage usually consists of linen and the outer covering of wool.

Phrenology—The science of brain functions. A system of analyzing from the contour of the head, the mental, physical and emotional characteristics latent and potent in the individual. A system of character analysis and a foundation for vocational training.

Physiologic (or Physiological) Therapeutics—The use of therapeutic agents which are in agreement with the physiological operation of the body.

Physio-Therapy—The therapeutic use of physical agents, such as mechanical and manual, thermal and electrical measures.

Phytotrapy—The therapeutic use of herbs and botanical remedies.

Somopathy—Treatment of physical ailments. Largely the use of heat, cold and mechanotherapy specifically applied.

Spanish Mantel—A linen cloak or complete body covering used in giving a wet pack in hydrotherapy.

Spondylotherapy—A medical term for spinal treatment. A specific, symptomatic, mechanical treatment for the purpose of increasing or inhibiting nerve reflexes. An endeavor to accomplish by spinal concussion and mechanical pressure the effects produced by certain drugs.

Subluxation—Used in chiropractic to signify a displaced vertebrae. A vertebrae out of alignment.

Talosophy—The science of happiness.

Thrust—A chiropractic term signifying the action in the treatment.

Trophotherapy—Treatment of disease by the use of appropriate foods. The application of apyrtrophy to the cure of ailments.
A PARTING WORD

THIS DIRECTORY has been compiled with considerable labor and sacrifice on the part of the Editor and his assistants, as well as on the part of the printers thereof, and is the successful result of a cherished desire on the part of the publisher to contribute to the fullest extent to the prestige and popularity of a method of healing the ills of humanity for which, from the earliest years, he has entertained an immovable loyalty, and has made a business of practicing what he has preached, in face of tremendous odds and setbacks.

He thanks all who have supported him with their patronage: the doctors of drugless healing and those schools and institutions who patronized him with their advertisements. Those who have hesitated to patronize this venture in its inception, will, we think, support future editions, when they come to realize the great benefit such a Directory contributes to the Naturopathic profession at large, for in this case the benefit to the many is the benefit to the individual.

This volume of the Directory, the first, may be regarded as the foundation on which a superstructure of other volumes will be reared. The Editor's idea is to publish a new edition every two years, but he hopes and believes that the loyalty and co-operation of his confrères will permit him to publish the Directory annually.

Further, the Editor desires to say that, owing to the great expense and immense labor involved in preparing this work, and the lack of adequate publishing machinery for compiling the same, it is possible that mistakes will have been made in the lists of Practitioners presented, and in view of this, he begs every reader of the book who discovers such errors to so advise him, to the end that absolute dependence can be placed on the publication as a work of reference.

The Encyclopedia feature is intended to be a permanent feature of the work, and is susceptible of endless development. Just how varied the development will be, will depend entirely on the circulation of the book and the further co-operation that is necessary to make it a complete success. A hundred subjects might be discussed to show how the employment of Nature's forces can encompass the prevention and cure of disease. Valuable above everything else in life are the themes that may be exploited in our pages. Give us an opportunity of serving you by buying the Directory yourself and seeing that your brother practitioner obtains a copy. Have your professional card appear in our advertising column, and talk of the Directory continually to both friend and foe.

April, 1918.

Benedict Lust, N. D., M. D.
THIS, then, completes Volume I of the Naturopathic Directory, Drugless Year Book and Buyers' Guide for the years 1918 and 1919.

Into it, has been placed the conscientious labor of many willing hearts, hands and minds. It is their contribution to the noble cause of natural healing. It will stand as a monument to their endeavors, as well as a memorial to the great souls, the fathers of natural healing, who have passed on.

Let this, then, herald a new era—the era wherein man shall recognize the omniscience of Nature, and shall profit through conforming to her laws.
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