

HUL-CEE (H. J.)

SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS
TO THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons
OF LOUISVILLE.

H. J. HUL-CEE, M. D.

Late Professor of Theory and Practice, and subsequently Professor of Surgery and Clinical Medicine in the Memphis Medical Institute. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London. Local Secretary of the Anthropological Society of London, &c., &c.

OBSERVE:

1. My office is No. 105 East Jefferson, adjoining my residence, No. 107. Am always at home during office hours.
2. Office Hours for men from 8 to 11 A. M., and for women from 1 to 3 P. M.
3. No treatment on Sundays, or outside of these hours.
4. Each person, regardless of rank or condition, must read and comply with my printed office rules, dated January 1, 1865.
5. No person prescribed for without my printed contract.
6. An extra charge will be made for visiting any person in the City.

N. B.—I have *never* treated any disease as a *specialty* as some *invincibly ignorant or stupid* persons suppose, but on the contrary, my practice has always embraced *all medical and surgical diseases*. My practice differs essentially from that of any other person or age. The evidence of its merit, also, differs, being founded on the *certainty and permanency* of cure during some thirty years, and on an authentic record of the same.

I do not doctor the "*ideal name*" of any disease with "*ideal receipts*," as taught in the books. On the contrary, I examine the condition of every organ, separately and collectively, belonging to the human machine.

I restore the digestive and blood force, remove the blood taint, restore all the vital organs to a healthy standard, and build up the whole human fabric.

I taught and published my discoveries on tuberculosis in 1851, (see pages 15 and 16.) Virchow of Berlin, by the Microscope, confirmed my discovery, seven years after my first published report.

Postmasters, and all persons who receive my Pamphlets, will please distribute them.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BRADLEY & GILBERT, PRINTERS, CORNER THIRD AND GREEN STREETS.

1872.

Spec. Coll. 221, 27
LIBRARY
26987

SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS

TO THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN:—I shall now respectfully introduce, for your candid consideration, the following condensed report:

ABSTRACT FROM A LETTER OF COMMENDATION WHERE DR. HUL-CEE PRACTICED MEDICINE NINE YEARS.

LOGAN COUNTY, December 13, 1840.

We desire to state, in this general letter of commendation and greeting, our good will towards, and confidence in, Dr. H. J. Hul-cee, who, at this time, is our family physician, and enjoying a very extensive practice, being often called some twenty-five or thirty miles from home, and living in a fertile and densely populous country, where it is common, during sickly seasons, for all other learned doctors to lose a large per cent. of cases; still, strange to say, yet no less strange than true, Dr. Hul-cee has not been known to lose a single case in either *surgery* or *midwifery*, notwithstanding he has a large practice in both of these departments; and in the general practice of medicine, including all forms of fevers peculiar to this country, and all forms of acute and chronic diseases peculiar to the cold and warm seasons of our climate, he has seldom lost a patient. Hence, so far as observation and history of facts are before us, we feel fully justified in saying that Dr. Hul-cee's medical success and skill in the different branches of medicine has no parallel in this or any other country known to us.

REV. JOHN T. MOORE, REV. DR. W. S. EVANS, ISHAM MILLER,
RICHARD BROWDER, M. G. GILBERT, JOHN YOUNG,
DAVID BROWDER, DAVID B. SNYDOR, JOHN HOGAN.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOGAN COUNTY.

I, Marmaduke B. Morton, Clerk of the said Logan County Court, do hereby certify that the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing commendatory letter are intelligent and highly respectable citizens of Logan County, Kentucky. In testimony of which I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the said County Court, this first day of January, 1841, and in the forty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

M. B. MORTON, C. C.

Cashier Southern Bank of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 30, 1865.

We, the undersigned, being citizens of Louisville, and having been treated by Dr. Hul-see, would respectfully say to physicians at a distance, who do not personally know Dr. Hul-see, and who hesitate to advise the afflicted to visit him, that we have never known of a death or failure (when he has promised a cure, and his rules have been obeyed) in all of his vast range of practice, including a large class of persons from the hands of able physicians and surgeons. We are satisfied that his treatment is *mild, safe, and permanent*. Hence, for many stubborn and dangerous, and even diseases hitherto regarded as incurable, you may safely advise the afflicted to consult Dr. Hul-see in preference to any other physician or surgeon known to us, at home or abroad.

GEO. W. CREIGHTON.

J. C. WRIGHT,
of Herbert & Wright.WM. H. GRAINGER,
Foundryman.W. H. STOKES,
Hardware Merchant.

H. WALTRING.

J. W. CRAIG.

C. N. WARREN,
Banker, Pres't National Bank.J. W. ROWLAND,
Agricultural Merchant.J. D. BONDURANT,
Agricultural Merchant.GEORGE SUDDUTH,
Railroad Conductor.RICHARD ISAACS,
Merchant.R. T. LIGHTBURN,
Councilman.

WM. F. BARRET,

President Water-Works.

J. GRAUMAN.

J. C. MULHOLLAND.

J. Q. A. ODOR,
Banker.

R. BURGE,

Tobacco Merchant.

W. P. B. KENNEDY.

M. A. MEYERS.

FRANCIS M. WHITTLE,
Pastor St. Paul's Church.ROLAND WHITNEY,
Wholesale Merchant.

J. B. LILLY,

Lawyer.

P. B. ATWOOD,

Insurance Agent.

CAPT. JOHN SHALLCROSS,

ROBERT FERGUSON,

Flour Merchant.

LOUISVILLE, August 30, 1865.

We, the undersigned, may save ourselves some trouble in answering letters of inquiry, and at the same time as effectually serve the afflicted who may desire information relative to Dr. H. J. Hul-see's medical skill, by stating that Dr. Hul-see is regarded by the citizens of Louisville, and all persons who are acquainted with him, as being a very candid man in giving his opinions to the sick, and in society as a reliable man, worthy of all confidence, and in his practice as standing unrivaled.

THOS. A. MARSHALL,
Ex-Chief Justice of Kentucky.EDWARD WILDER,
Wholesale Druggist.SAM'L CASSIDAY,
Merchant.JAMES BRIDGEFORD,
President National Bank.

R. A. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist.	HON. W. F. BULLOCK.
JAS. B. SLAUGHTER, Insurance Agent.	D. R. YOUNG.
J. G. BARRET, Cashier Southern Bank of Ky.	J. D. ALLEN, of Piatt & Allen, Merchants.
LEWIS SMYSER, Flour Merchant.	GEN. JER. T. BOYLE.
F. S. J. RONALD, Ex-P. M., and Sheriff of Jeff. Co.	JOSHUA P. BOWLES, President Bank of Louisville.
HON. GEO. A. CALDWELL.	CHARLES TILDON, Cashier Bank of Louisville.
J. W. WILLARD, Proprietor Willard's Hotel.	J. S. LITHGOW, Ex-Mayor.
JOHN R. GHEENS & BRO., Merchants.	J. H. CALDWELL, Tobacco Merchant.
HON. GEO. W. JOHNSON.	REV. D. P. HENDERSON.
DR. R. H. WILSON.	HENRY PIRTLE, Judge of Chancery Court.
P. B. MUIR, Judge Court of Common Pleas.	GEO. D. PRENTICE.
J. M. DUNCAN, President National Bank.	VIRGIL McKNIGHT, President Bank of Kentucky.

NO DEATHS DURING SIX YEARS.

The following table of 561 cases is from my Journal during the year 1867:

Chronic Rheumatism.....15	Paralysis..... 3
Acute Rheumatism..... 8	Prostatitis..... 6
Dyspepsia.....30	Lupus and Cancerous Diseases.....19
Disease of the Lungs.....18	Fungus Growth..... 7
Disease of the Heart..... 3	Prolapsus Ani.....13
Chronic Bronchitis.....11	Fistula.....97
Chronic Pleuritis..... 5	Disease of the Spine..... 4
Scrofulous Ophthalmia..... 7	Fissure of the Anus.....23
Sore Eyes.....10	Excrescence of the Anus..... 8
Granular Ophthalmia..... 6	Inveterate Itching of the Anus.....18
Nervous Headache..... 8	Bleeding and other forms of Piles.....28
Chronic Diarrhœa.....13	Female Diseases, various forms.....24
Dropsy..... 4	White Swelling..... 4
Scald Head..... 3	Enlargement of the Spleen..... 8
Disease of Kidneys.....16	Malignant Ulcerated Leg..... 5
Billous Cholice..... 6	Skin Diseases.....11
Tumors..... 3	Albumenaria.....1
Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis.....23	Amaurosis..... 2
Bloody Urine..... 2	Asthma..... 4
Billous Fever..... 9	Stricture of the Rectum..... 9
Chronic Intermittent Fever.....11	Hemorrhage from the Bowels..... 6
Scrofula, in various forms.....33	Hemorrhage from the Lungs..... 9
Diabetes..... 4	Spasm of the Bladder..... 2
Neuralgia.....15	Constipation.....40
Typhoid Fever..... 3	Gout..... 4
Tabes Mesenterica.....12	Moral Insanity..... 4
Chronic Disease of the Liver..... 8	Jaundice..... 7
Ulcerated Throat.....14	Ozena..... 3

N. B.—The reader will bear in mind that I treat all medical and surgical diseases; also, that the foregoing table of cases only include diseases treated by me during the year 1867. Hence the different kinds of diseases treated by me vary more or less every year.

We, the undersigned, Undertakers in Louisville, Kentucky, have no recollection of ever interring any person who had died under Dr. H. J. Hul-*cee's* medical treatment; certainly none during the last *six years*.

Witness our signatures, December 31, 1867.

J. C. KING,	C. SCHILDT,
G. & H. RATTERMAN,	METZGER & SCHAFFER,
JOHN B. DIERKER,	H. BOSSE & BRO.,
C. SCHOEFFEL,	MICHEAL REGAN,
A. LEFERT,	BRINKMAN & DOUGHERTY,
JULIUS WILLIAM DAUBERT,	JAS. H. DAVIS,
L. D. PEARSON,	of Pearson & Davis.

The above includes all of the undertakers in the city.

In order to fix this evidence beyond the plea of doubt, I shall state that the city has furnished, in good style, a hall over the City Court-rooms for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, who have charge of the Sanitary Department, and where all the deaths in the city are duly recorded; consequently, if there is any error in my medical report to the Mayor and General Council, it is not only *THEIR* duty, but the duty of *ANY* citizen, to publish the error (if any exists) through the same medium in which my report appeared, viz: the Louisville Courier, the Journal, and the Democrat.

H. J. HUL-CEE.

LOUISVILLE, January 3, 1867.

Through the politeness of Dr. Bullitt, Health Officer in the Sanitary Department, I have carefully examined all of the mortuary certificates, and do not find a single death in Dr. H. J. Hul-*cee's* practice. I am satisfied, from this legal record and other reliable sources, that Dr. Hul-*cee's* Medical Report to the Mayor and General Council is correct.

REV. J. D. McCLINTOCK.

ENDORSED BY 600 CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 3, 1867.

We, the undersigned citizens of Louisville, Ky., have read Dr. H. J. Hul-*cee's* Medical Report to the Mayor and General Council of Louisville, and are satisfied that said report is substantially correct:

J. S. Lithgow, Mayor; Wm. F. Barrett, President of Water Works; W. N. Haldeman, Courier; Wm. Garvin, Merchant; J. Bridgeford & Co.; James Tra-bue, Merchant; Isaac H. Caldwell; James S. Phelps; S. Monts; Henry Stef-fee, G. T. A. L. S. R. R.; Geo. Gay; A. Genovly; J. D. Mood; Smith Wingate;

James Trabue; John Simm; Kahn & Flexner; John T. Wood; D. E. Stark; Wm. Garvin; V. D. Gaetano; R. D. Trabue; Joseph Chamberlin; John Cross; D. R. Young; L. W. Swartz; W. C. Reamer; R. P. Parish; J. B. Buckner; William E. Grinstead; N. Bloom; Thomas Anderson; James B. Wilder; Bamberger, Staadeker & Co.; L. & G. Broner & Co.; J. Joseph; Karsner, Wyatt & Co.; H. Bukurts; L. Strauss; Joseph Miles; John Tait; J. F. Weller; Jos. H. Bunce; Jarrett Bell; Billing, Driesbach & Co.; J. C. Gilbert; Fletcher & Bennett; Deckmore, Bennett & Co.; H. S. Buckner; Hays, Cross & Co.; A. Lers & Co.; S. Bach; Stephens & Herms; Wm. McCready; Small, Levy & Co.; Pyne, Hackett & Co.; Charles J. F. Allen; Rawson, Wigginton & Co.; A. Engelhard & Co.; Thos. P. White; A. Wood; J. M. Duncan; Prather & Smith; D. V. Mandeville; G. J. Moon; J. P. Lyons; J. M. Vaughan; C. G. Smith; T. L. Jefferson & Bros.; Jno. S. Hubbard; Brandies & Crawford; B. F. Guthrie; S. H. Shallcross; J. R. Hamilton; D. M. Anderson; J. V. Escott; Jno. M. Stokes; Geo. Dickel; A. A. Blanchard; J. G. Mathews; Chas. L. Taylor; Jas. T. Smith; W. H. McKnight; E. B. Nugent; Wm. H. Andrews; C. M. Bliss; Blum, Bros. & Co.; R. Isaacs; R. Knott; Jno. E. Crumbaugh; J. F. Meek; John Wallace; J. A. Miller; H. T. Foote; F. A. Crump; James I. Lemon; J. Q. A. Odor; Burnside, Taylor & Co.; Thos. Bradley; C. N. Warren; J. C. Johnson; John Roberts; C. K. Fairfax; James Dougherty; R. L. Lewis; R. J. Foster & Co.; J. R. Brown; F. Strube; Jas. F. McGohn; Louis Tripp; S. Reamer; R. F. Cook; R. Whitney; H. A. Hughes & Co.; Wm. Alkin; James S. Pirtle; Alex. Evans; Wm. Terry; Wm. M. Haynes; S. G. Henry; Jas. Chambers; Jos. Knowles; Jno. H. Thomas; J. P. Torbitt; Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.; Hugh Douglas & Co.; Davis & Green; A. H. & W. O. Gardner; W. B. Evarts; Geo. W. Harris; D. S. Benedict; Bondurant & Todd; J. S. McClellan; C. W. Gheens; J. L. Smyser; A. V. Dupont; F. H. Hegan; D. O'Hare; Heeter & Chandoine; F. M. Shelger; White & Cochrane; Craig, Truman & Co.; J. W. Morrill & Co.; Gathright & Co.; Hirsh, Flexner & Co.; J. R. Watson; E. N. Maxwell; R. H. Wilson; Schrodt & Coldewey; Wm. Gay; Bryan P. Scally; Thos. P. White; H. G. Phillips; Green & Green; C. R. Woodruff; Prop. National Hotel; Kitts & Werne; J. D. Guthrie; Warren Mitchell; H. Verhoeff, Jr.; R. S. McKee; Wm. F. Rubey; R. A. Shrader; D. Marshall; Webb & Levering; Pitkin, Wiard & Co.; N. Fury; D. P. Faulds; Duvall, Ketchum & Co.; Hewett, Hardy & Co.; E. M. Stone; T. G. Waters; Boyd Winchester; F. Telle; Henry Evans; Wm. L. Murphy; A. McBride; J. R. Esterle; T. E. C. Brinley; J. G. Dodge; B. Grey; J. Clark; V. Overall; J. F. Sheckler; Wm. Ball; Chas. Miller; Smith & Sturgeon, &c., &c., which are omitted for want of room.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
JEFFERSON COUNTY. } SCT.

I, T. JACK CONN, Clerk of the County Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing endorsement are known to me as citizens of the City of Louisville, and of the first standing and respectability. Witness my hand this 22d day of July, 1867.

T. JACK CONN, Clerk.

The foregoing evidence relative to Dr. H.'s medical success leaves no open door for doubt. It is *conclusive, irresistible, and incontrovertible.*

INHUMANE.

Among the deeds of inhumanity I know of none more pernicious than where a physician who has limited experience or success in any given disease, but directly or indirectly promises a cure, and fails, thereby robbing the afflicted person of his money, and generally of his life, or where a man of character lends his name by giving, on the day of his discharge, a certificate of cure. No such reckless evidence is offered in support of my practice. Serious chronic diseases require from one to four years after-treatment to determine the permanence of cure. I have waited from four to ten years, and upon which my present practice is founded.

The majority of physicians seldom see many forms of dangerous diseases, and if they doctor such cases, they only experiment on the sufferer, and fail to cure them.

Not so with my practice—persons coming to me from all parts of the Union, having all forms of disease, has given me a decided advantage over other doctors, and by watching the nature and course of those diseases, and keeping a faithful record of my *failures* and the treatment, of my *cures* and the treatment, I have been enabled to abandon the treatment and remedies that failed, and to adopt the treatment and remedies that cured.

In this way my medical skill has gradually improved since 1840, so that, as stated by the Undertakers in Louisville, I have no deaths in my practice during the last six years. No medical man in any age of the world ever had similar success. Still the facts and proof are incontrovertible. No better, more reliable and positive proof was ever offered upon any subject, viz:

1. The evidence of my candor, in not deceiving the sick, either in word or act.
2. The evidence of my mild and comparatively painless treatment of diseases requiring local application, and the mild and entirely safe internal remedies.
3. The evidence of the certainty of curing all persons who obey my advice.
4. The evidence, that persons treated by me remain well, without any injury to the system by the cure.
5. The evidence that all persons who testify of my skill are well

known to be of the best standing in society, the majority of whom live in Louisville.

6. No evidence in support of my practice is offered, until ample time has proved the cure to be permanent. No ignorant, no obscure, or irresponsible person is allowed to testify. Judges of Courts, lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants, and intelligent persons of the best standing only, are allowed to testify.

This evidence differs essentially from any ever before given upon Medicine:

1st. It is based upon my success during a period of thirty years, and an authentic record of the same.

2d. This long time gave persons treated by me positive knowledge of their permanent cure, no return of the disease, no dregs left in the system, and therefore no ill constitutional effects arising from the cure.

3d. This long time to test the certainty and permanency of my cures enabled intelligent, reflecting, and cautious persons to know *who* and *what* they were endorsing. Upon this data some six hundred of the most influential citizens in Louisville have testified positively of my success, where I live, and have caused the ten-year bed-ridden to walk, the blind to see, and cured diseases that had resisted the best skill of the profession.

This evidence demonstrates that I have reached the positive stage in medicine in harmony with the natural laws of life. I have traveled over an immense area of country, gathered plants, minerals, fossils, shells, &c., &c., studied each department of vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, and from which nothing could be removed without destroying the proper meaning of the whole. These studies have sharpened and invigorated my mental faculties, caused them to expand, grow, and become strong—to know where and how and what to observe, to understand the analogy, order, and relation of things as they occur in nature, and the laws which regulate them.

TO THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN: A popular idea is deeply rooted within and beyond the profession, viz: That a better knowledge of the diseases of any certain organ is obtained by the exclusive consideration of that particular part. Unfortunately this erroneous idea opens a wide field for ignorant dogmatism and quackery. An eye, a tooth, or finger may be removed, and the person still enjoy good health; but the removal of the brain, lungs, heart,

liver, kidneys, digestive tube, &c., would cause speedy death. Collectively, these organs constitute the vital apparatus of the human machine, being so bound together that none can be suspended without the cessation of the rest. The intimate relation and co-operative action amongst them all maintains the life of the machine as a whole. In effect, they must be considered as one organ. A knowledge of this anatomical arrangement, and the laws of this complex apparatus, demonstrates the impossibility of successfully treating any single member of it as a specialty.

All who do so, peril the future health and life of their patients.

1st. My practice embraces all medical and surgical diseases. I have never treated any disease, or particular class of disease, as a specialty. Each patient has always agreed, and must still agree, to come under my medical care for *all* diseases or derangements of his system, no matter how numerous or serious, until discharged by me.

2d. Each patient (regardless of rank or condition) must read and comply with my printed *office rules*.

3d. If, upon an examination, I should believe the case to be incurable, no fee can tempt me to treat it.

For example, Case —. Mrs. Cecil, of Danville, Ky., offered me a large fee to treat her skirros breast, but I refused to doctor her. She died in a few months under Prof. Miller's care. Case —, J. Garrett, of Garrett's Landing, Kentucky, offered me a large fee to doctor his cancerous lip. I rejected his offer. He employed a cancer doctor, lived about a year, and died of his disease. Case —, Z. C. Hughs, of Missouri, offered me \$1,000 to doctor his cancer. I rejected his offer. He died of a Louisville Cancer Doctor, Dr. C***. Boarded with Allen, of the firm of Wellman & Allen, Market Street.

NUMBER OF CASES.

I find in my Journal 14,251 cases, which includes surgery, midwifery, acute, and chronic diseases, treated by me up to 1870.

I am happy to know that I have never deserted the poor or a patient, however formidable the disease.

Also to believe, that no person through my negligence or ignorance in practice ever put on mourning.

CONTRAST OF MEDICAL SKILL.

It will be remembered, that I only contrast my practice with first-class Physicians and Surgeons, reputable authors and teachers, who

have the greatest experience and skill, and are the only legitimate exponents and representatives of the Art and Science of Medicine—such as Prof. Stone, New Orleans; Prof. Pope, St. Louis; Prof. Eve, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Mott, Dr. Carnichan, New York; Prof. Gross, Prof. Wistar, Philadelphia; Prof. Smith, Baltimore; Prof. Mussey, Cincinnati; Prof. Dudley, Prof. Skillman, Prof. Bush, Lexington, Ky.; Prof. Flint, Prof. Palmer, Prof. Miller, Prof. Powell, Prof. Yandell, Prof. Rogers, Prof. Frazee, Prof. Hardin; also a large number of first-class physicians and surgeons scattered throughout the Union, all of whom, at different times, had under their care persons afflicted with divers diseases, but failed to cure them; and who afterwards came under my treatment and were thoroughly cured. If this statement is not true, the Fellows of the College owe it to themselves, and the profession generally, to make a definite denial over their own signature, and send a copy of the same to me. *Now mark this fact, viz:* that the above named physicians and surgeons could not have been deceived in the general character and kind of disease under their daily treatment.

Secondly. Their failure to cure demonstrates the stubborn nature of those diseases.

Thirdly. If I had only cured a few cases from the hands of two or three prominent surgeons, the success would justly be regarded as a mere accidental repetition of good luck; but, on the contrary, the majority of my patients, through a series of years past, have come from the hands of the brightest stars in the profession, scattered throughout the United States, who gave judgment in each case, and being upon a large, authentic, and impartial scale, their failures and my success demonstrate the certainty of my discoveries of the laws of the human machine, *new remedies* and *new modes* of treating all kinds of diseases, whether acute or chronic. If any physician says that he treats diseases as I do, he is a base impostor.

**DR. H. J. HUL-CEE, TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CINCINNATI
MEDICAL CONVENTION.**

GENTLEMEN: Every branch of knowledge passes through three stages, 1st, the *fictitious*; 2d, the *metaphysical*; 3d, the *positive*. In the first, man explains phenomena by some fanciful conception of his own. The *metaphysician* believes he can penetrate the causes and essences of the phenomena by reasoning from abstract entities; while the *positive* limits its efforts to the study of those fixed and definite laws which regulate

the succession of phenomena, and is the only knowledge capable of progressive development.

Examples—*Astronomy, physics, and chemistry.*

Medicine is still vacillating between the superstitious and the metaphysical.

A man that can successfully repair a steam engine or a watch can instruct others.

In like manner a physician or surgeon who can uniformly heal or cure the sick, "*Cito tuto et jucunde*"—quickly, safely, and pleasantly, can instruct his pupils. But how teach what he does not know?

EXAMPLES—George Budd, Professor of Medicine in King's College, London, says:

"The *stomach* is the foundation or root of all the complex apparatus that ministers to the nutrition of the body. Derangements of the *stomach* constitute a large proportion of human ailments. Notwithstanding their frequency, our knowledge of them is still scanty and vague." Page 17.

Thomas Watson, in his lectures delivered at King's College, says:

"Indigestion is the prevailing malady of civilized life, and I know of no medical topic concerning which there is afloat, both within and beyond the profession, so much ignorant dogmatism and quackery." Page 774.

Nor does the medical literature of Hadfield, Jones, Chambers, Brinton, Habershon, or any other author, dispel the darkness that overshadows this vital subject. I affirm that no greater fallacy can be conceived than to ascribe the function of digestion to the *stomach alone*.

The digestive apparatus is composed of eight organic actions: 1. Mastication; 2. Insalivation; 3. Swallowing; 4. Action of the stomach; 5. Action of the duodenum, liver, and pancreas; 6. Action of the small intestines; 7. Action of the large intestines; 8. Expulsion of the waste.

Thus the whole series of operations, continued through the entire alimentary canal and great blood-making glands, by which the nutritive materials are prepared, transformed, separated, absorbed, or eliminated, constitute the function of digestion.

Whatever deranges either of these eight organic functions of the digestive tube tends to contaminate the blood or life-stream at its source.

From this brief statement we can understand why the profession, with their one hundred remedies, each differing in specific gravity,

chemical, and physical properties and medicinal effect, poured into the stomach, should fail of producing the desired result.

Inasmuch as the most eminent and reliable authors publish that their "knowledge of the disorders of the stomach is scanty and vague," and their "practice mere quackery" upon the most essential organ of life, we may pause and ask: *How cure a constitutional disease* when they do not understand and can not restore disorders of the digestive apparatus, which nourishes the entire body. The idea is absurd. Hence the cause of their failure in serious constitutional diseases.

The self-rectifying power of the living machine is such that it is able to cure nearly *all acute diseases*.

Hence all *grades and kinds* of physicians claim success in diseases *nature can cure*.

Not so in constitutional diseases, where the natural and superadded forces are always acting wrong. In constitutional diseases, to be successful, the physician must take command of and direct the forces of life, and guide them safely to the goal of a permanent cure. To do so, he must understand how to cure all derangements of the digestive organ, and through it constitutional diseases.

N. B.—My practice in medicine is founded on a correct knowledge of the diseases of the digestive organs, and a safe, certain, and pleasant cure.

No person can prove by words that an acid and an alkali will uniformly produce a neutral salt, but, by mixing them together one hundred times, he can demonstrate the fact, and record the quantity of each, and the result.

In like manner, I have kept a correct record of my practice, both before and several years after cure, which extends over a period of thirty or more years, and where I find one hundred or more diseases (which nature never was known to cure) but under my recorded treatment, by the same class of remedies and upon the same general plan, *all* recovered and remain well, without any return of the original disease, or any *secondary effect* arising from the *cure or treatment*, I am forced to the conclusion that the treatment and cure were linked together as cause and effect, in accordance with the natural laws of life; also that, by the same experience, kind of remedies, and treatment, I can continue to cure all similar diseases.

DYSPEPSIA.

Among the sympathetic affections arising from indigestion are sick headache, pain over the eyes, in the loins and extremities, or between the

shoulders, vertigo, frequent disposition to clear the throat, oppressed breathing, palpitation of the heart, faintishness, irregular and frequent pulse, uneasy sensation from the absorption of gas into blood vessels, pain in the right side or both, tremor, swelling of the face, boils, &c., decay of the teeth, morbid state of the gums, weariness, loss of flesh, &c.

Indigestible food is apt to produce cramp of the stomach, or pain in its transit through the bowels; acid, or other acid matter, to occasion heart-burn, sour-belch, eruction of wind, colicky sensations, diarrhoea, excess of bile to occasion vomiting. Other causes produce water-brash, nausea, perverted or depraved appetite, irritation, ulceration, &c. The muscular system and the nerves also suffer in different instances.

If there be great derangement of the digestive organs, the brain becomes less able to perform its functions. The judgment, the will, the memory, the whole power of thought and intellect are not as free to guide the man in his daily vocation; and when absorption and nutrition are impaired or impeded, the muscular energy is diminished, and the pleasures of life changed to daily suffering and anxiety; and, in proportion as the digestive process declines, so also must all the organs decline into the gradual wasting of the frame, and other diseases will be developed, by the deposition of low organized products, in the form of consumption, scrofula, or disease of the liver, or spleen, kidneys, dropsy, disease of the bladder, of the uterus, or he or she may become the subject of other forms of organic disease from the non-supply of nutrition from unhealthy blood. Thus the whole system is dependent upon the healthy action of the digestive apparatus.

Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. I have treated upwards of two thousand persons (as recorded on my journal) who complained of dyspepsia or some form of indigestion. *For example:*

Case 142.—Harvey Bates, æt. 40, trader. November 4, 1839, he came under my charge.

Secondary Condition.—Complexion, sallow; skin, dry; cold, uneasy sensation in the region of the liver; pain in the right shoulder; intellect, obtuse; sleep, unrefreshing; feels languid; he is easily fatigued, and recovers slowly; circulation and restoration, feeble.

Condition of the Digestive Organs.—Tongue, furred; appetite, variable, delicate; occasional nausea; frequent pains in the bowels; flatulency; sometimes the bowels are quite free, though generally they are sluggish and constipated.

Cause.—Deficient secretion of the gastric juice; deficient secretion of the pancreas and glands of the small and large intestines. When fully

under appropriate treatment and remedies, the secretions of the stomach, pancreas, intestines, &c., were restored, he recovered his appetite, gained flesh, strength, and spirits, and in nine weeks was thoroughly cured. He says, in his letter to me, July 12, 1863, that he remains well.

Case 170.—George Haskill, æt. 37, farmer. He states that, in 1836, his general health declined, and, in the course of four years afterwards, he had been treated by three different physicians without relief. June 10, 1840, he came under my care.

Secondary Condition.—Respiration and circulation, irregular; *temperature* of the body unequal; cold feet; headache; *pain* across the chest, between the shoulders, and in the region of the liver; loss of sleep; loss of muscular power; spirits depressed.

Condition of the Digestive Organs.—Tongue furred; throat inflamed; tenderness at the pit of the stomach; perverted appetite; load in the stomach after meals; thirst; flatulence; vomiting food imperfectly dissolved and delayed in its transit through the bowels; constipation.

Cause.—Deficient gastric and intestinal secretion.

I prescribed diet, mild treatment, and medicine to regularly increase the flow of the gastric juice into the stomach, also to increase the action of the pancreas and glands of the intestines, &c., and in a short time the whole group of complaints began to fade. He gained flesh, strength, and spirits, and, in twelve weeks, was thoroughly restored to health. He remained well, up to the date of his letter, May, 1863.

Case 200.—Ovid Foster, æt. 30, merchant. He states that he had been pretty closely confined to the store. He first experienced an unusual degree of weakness; was easily excited; there was loss of appetite, flesh, &c. His family physician treated him for liver complaint, but, getting worse, counsel was called; still the general weakness, trembling, &c., increased, which so alarmed him that, without any further counsel or postponement, he came to me, June 18, 1840.

Secondary Condition.—Complexion palish; anxiety; trembling when he attempts to use his hands; there is some fluttering about the heart; languor; drowsiness; faintishness, respiration and circulation irregular.

Condition of the Digestive Organs.—Tongue whitish, loaded and clammy; loss of appetite; no desire for food; a sense of oppression or weight in the stomach comes on after meals; cramp; food imperfectly digested; bowels irregular; throbbing in the abdomen.

Cause.—Deficient secretion of the digestive apparatus, arising from poor blood, deficient respiration, insufficient food, and over-excitement.

He was entirely restored to health in about three months. He was still well in 1863.

Case 230.—Asa Long, æt. 40, mechanic. He states that he had been very stout through life, and his appetite had been pretty freely indulged. In 1837, his general health and strength began to decline, which was at first neglected, but finally he was compelled to seek medical aid. By his first physician he was treated for jaundice, and by the second for disease of the lungs and dyspepsia. He came under my care, May 16, 1842.

Secondary Condition.—Skin harsh and dry; complexion somewhat of a jaundice hue; he expectorated a quantity of whitish, tough phlegm; feet cold; vertigo; circulation and respiration abnormal; tongue clean and moist; loss of strength and color.

Condition of Digestive Organs.—Appetite craving; digestion very active; burning sensation in the stomach some two hours after meals; thirst; flatulence; bowels irregular; alvine ejections whitish.

Cause.—Excessive gastric and intestinal secretion. I ordered a change and abatement in his diet, diminished the digestive secretions, and increased the secretions of the accessory organs and of the eliminating apparatus. He soon gained color and strength, and in seven weeks resumed business; but for some time afterwards continued the use of the remedies, which I always advise. He writes, February, 1863, that he is in fine health.

Case 300.—Mrs. Adah Lane, æt. 32, dyspepsia. She had been doctored by her family physician for cough and debility, without benefit. Afterwards, she was unsuccessfully treated in St. Louis for consumption. On her way home, she fell in company with a lady who advised her to visit Dr. Hul-see; but her husband said all doctors were humbugs, and scornfully rejected the advice; after the lapse of some two months, her health still declining, she prevailed upon her husband to visit me. Upon an examination, I found that indigestion was the cause of all the trouble.

I restored the feeble and deranged digestive and blood force. She gained flesh and strength, her cough ceased. I had the pleasure of rescuing her from the grave and restoring her to excellent health.

Case 382.—Mrs. Taubina Scott, æt. 30, dyspepsia. She had been doctored by three different physicians for consumption, and abandoned. On her way to Minnesota she was advised to visit Dr. Hul-see, whereupon both she and her husband denounced all doctors as humbugs, but finding only temporary relief in Minnesota, she finally visited me, and was restored to excellent health.

Case 407—William Dickson, merchant, æt. 40—dyspepsia. He complained of a burning or gnawing pain in his stomach after meals, sour belch, habitual attempts to clear the throat, headache, tendency to low spirits, sleeps badly, bowels constipated, muscles flabby, general debility, &c., has been doctored by two physicians, and remained one summer at the water cure, but finding no permanent relief he came under my care, and was restored to excellent health.

Case 520—Abraham Saunders, æt. 51, farmer—dyspepsia. In all of the leading features, this case was similar to the preceding. Under my care he was thoroughly cured.

Case 611—Joseph Mitchel, æt. 39—dyspepsia. He states that he had been dosed with bismuth, chalk, rhubarb, charcoal, calomel, kreasote, bitters, &c., also with water cure, and traveling. All kinds of food and drinks disagreed with his stomach, had a severe cough, was emaciated, feeble, and disgusted with the world. He said that he was satisfied that his physicians did not understand his disease, and learning that Dr. Hul-see's method of examining a patient differed from all other physicians, as well as possessing, (from long experience,) superior skill in finding the seat of the disease and its complications, he was induced to travel a long distance to see me. Upon a thorough examination, he remarked that he was satisfied that I understood his disease, "but, Doctor, are you generally successful in similar cases?" I referred him to my record, upon which he came under my treatment, and was rewarded with a complete cure.

N. B.—I have limited these letters to forty pages, which limits the number of reported cases.

TUBERCULOSIS

Is a condition of the system which may be developed at any period of life. It is the cause of more than one-third of *all* the deaths throughout the world. Very few families are perfectly free from the *tuberculous* predisposition, and in proportion as the digestive force declines, the blood is impoverished, all the solids enfeebled, and by the addition of *inflammation* in any tissue the latent vice is developed through the agency of spoiled lymph, which sticks to the irritated, glueish, inflamed surface. If the inflammation is seated in the lungs, the disease is ignorantly called "*consumption*;" or if seated in the lymphatic glands, the disease is ignorantly called "*scrofula*" or "*cancer*;" or if in the bronchia, it is ignorantly called "*chronic bronchitis*;" if seated in the

glands of the bowels, it is ignorantly called "*chronic diarrhæa*;" if in the serous tissue, it is ignorantly named "*dropsy*;" or in the bones, "*white swelling*;" or if the inflammation is seated in the rectal fossa, it is ignorantly named "*fistula in ano*."

All of these names are merely different forms of the same fatal disease, viz: "*tuberculosis*." Each depend upon the same primary cause, radiate from the same center. Each rises from the same condition of the system in which the solids are enfeebled; the blood, besides being impoverished, is deficient in healthy globules. The different form, course, &c., of each is governed by the structure and function of the organ in which the inflammation is seated.

This "tuberculous" condition may be developed in a large class of persons, who appear to be strong and healthy, by indigestion, poor or improper food, mal-assimilation, mal-nutrition, cold and foul air, depressing diseases, &c. Consequently, my *foundation* treatment for each of these (improperly named diseases) is the same, viz: in each of them I restore the digestive force, the blood force, general tone of the solids, and at the same time administer remedies (which I have discovered) to the diseased part or organ, and by which I now uniformly effect *safe, certain, and permanent* cures.

SCROFULA,

As generally understood, embraces glandular tumors about the neck or a general taint in the system.

In my early practice, the treatment of these tumors and removal of the scrofulous vice was tedious and not always satisfactory, but from long experience I can note cures of ninety cases in a hundred. For example:

DEAR FRIEND: The following cases of tuberculosis or scrofula came under my observation:

Dr. H. J. Hul-see, in the early part of 1849, requested students of the Louisville University to visit his patients then under treatment, one of whom was a scrofulous patient, Miss A. Slaughter (Louisville), who had been unsuccessfully treated by a number of physicians, two of whom were Professors in the Medical University. One eye was entirely destroyed, the right elbow and knee stiff; she also had a number of running ulcers before Dr. H. undertook her case. I saw her a short time after he commenced, and she was improving rapidly. I have seen her again to-day, which is more than seven years, and she has a perfect use of her limbs, and is sound and healthy, having suffered no inconvenience from her affliction since. O. L. LEONARD, M. D.

WHITE SWELLING.

Case.—Col. Wm. Allen, of Columbia, Mo., consulted Prof. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., for caries of the bone of the right arm. He said the bone might grow to be as large as a pitcher; that the case was very inauspicious.

Some ten years since, under my treatment, his tuberculosis was cured, his arm restored, and since my treatment he has enjoyed excellent health.

Case.—Marion Nolan, æt. 19, scrofula. He had been treated by Prof. Bush and two other physicians without relief; he had two large tumors on the right and one on the left side of his neck, which continued to grow and to baffle the skill of his physicians. Under my care they disappeared; his general health was restored. He remains well.

Case.—Miss C., æt. 16, scrofula. She had been doctored in Philadelphia and in Lexington, Ky., without relief. She had four running ulcers on her neck. By my treatment she was thoroughly cured.

CANCER.

No pathologist can define where scrofula ends and cancer begins. The truth is, cancer is a malignant form of scrofula or tuberculosis.

M. Etiolles collected with much care two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one cases, occurring in the practice of one hundred and seventy-four surgeons in France, showing that the removal of cancer by the knife, or caustic, or by any means known, does little to prolong life; that in the majority of cases the disease reappears, or the patient sinks away under the cancerous influence upon some internal organ, the nature of which is unknown both to themselves and their friends.

The genus cancer includes three species, viz: Skirros, encephaloid, and colloid.

Diseases of the sebaceous follicles, epithelial cancer, lupus, noli-metangere, and skirros ulcer, are chiefly seated on the forehead, nose, cheek, or chin, or in the skin on other parts of the body. After a time the tubercle ulcerates and scabbing commences. The disease spreads and produces the most frightful ravages. Persons of a scrofulous diathesis are particularly subject to lupus, &c.

Phagedenic and other intractable ulcers are passed off by empirics for cancers, and in this way the people are deluded.

CASES.

Case.—Mrs. Judge Bird, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, had a cancer in her left eye-lid. I cured it. She remains well.

Case.—Dr. Allen had a similar cancer—refused to be treated by me. He had it cut out in Lexington, Kentucky. It returned and killed him.

Case.—Mrs. Montgall, Shelby county, had a cancer in her left eyelid and on the face. I cured her. She remains well.

Case.—Mr. Gregg, of Boston, Shelby county, Kentucky, had a frightful cancer on his nose. I cured him ten years since. He remains well.

Case.—June Ward, brother of the late Robert J. Ward, after consulting a number of physicians about a cancer on his nose, came under my care. I cured him. He remains well.

WINCHESTER, September —, 1854.

J. R. DIDLAKE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The cancer which had eat off one side of my nose and through my lip, which Dr. Hul-see cured, as you know, remains entirely sound and well. My general health is excellent, and from the numerous cases cured by Dr. H., such as Ben Allen, George Morton, of Lexington, after noted surgeons and physicians had failed, and from the long time since their cure, I feel satisfied that Dr. H.'s internal medicine removed the cancer cause and virus from the blood, while his external remedies effectually digested and discharged all the local disease.

J. L. ODEN.

P. S.—It is now ten years since their cure.

To J. C. WRIGHT and ROBERT SNYDER, of Louisville, Ky.:

Doubtless you will remember that I had a skirros cancer under my left eye, which, after being cut out by a noted surgeon, in less than a year grew larger than it was before the operation. I appealed to Dr. Hul-see, who said that tubercle, or cancer, first depended upon tuberculosis. New young zones are constantly added to the first deposit, and gradually fades as it extends beyond the zone of degeneration that can be discerned by the eye, and is, therefore, one cause of local recurrence after removal by the knife, arsenic, or caustic.

By the removal of a portion of the tumor, the new-formed cancerous germs lying unobserved in the surrounding tissue begin to grow, and run through their law of further development. Matter formed in the tumor may be transferred from the original seat to other parts of the body. Dr. H. gave me a pleasant internal medicine to remove the cause of the blood crisis, which he has proved by large experience in record of cures, and, by mild dressing to the tumor, caused it to matter and gradually slough. The sore was kept open and constantly discharging, so as to invite and thoroughly drain every particle of the new young

cancer germs that always lie concealed in the neighboring tissue. I am well acquainted with two other cures, which intelligent surgeons said were cancers, and which were cured by Dr. Hul-see without producing any *pain* or *swelling* of the part affected. J. R. WARREN,

Merchant, Stanford, Ky., Aug. 20, 1865.

In like manner, I find I have cured ninety-two similar forms of lupus cancer. My treatment is *mild*, *safe*, and *certain* in all cases. The disease does not return, nor any bad effect follow the cure.

FISTULA IN ANO.

COLLEGE COMMITTEE REPORT.

This learned committee (appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons) examined, condensed, and reported on the subject of Anal Fistula the observations and opinions of forty different medical authors, and upon which said committee propounded nine questions relative to the cause of Anal Fistula, and three questions relative to the proper mode of treatment, and then affirmed that to none of the questions is it possible to give a satisfactory answer. See Louisville Medical News, September 1, 1859, p. 530.

This erudite committee report, which was endorsed and published by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is a definite and positive acknowledgment of the universal ignorance of the primary cause of true Anal Fistula, or a safe mode of treatment.

It also proves that my discovery, published January 1, 1850, is the only record, demonstrating the tuberculous origin of Anal Fistula; also that my treatment is the only one that removes the cause, and uniformly effects permanent cures.

Moreover, this committee report proves, beyond dispute, that what little the profession, either in Europe or America, know about the tuberculous origin of Anal Fistula, they have learned from my published letters. Hence it is not possible for them to permanently cure Anal Fistula.

But, says Prof. A. or B., the profession does occasionally cure Fistula. Alas! Professor, you're egregiously deceived. They have never permanently cured *true Anal Fistula*, as the following cases will prove beyond cavil or doubt:

FISTULA IN ANO OPERATION.

Case 1, Mrs. _____, æt. 27, disease, Fistula. I cut the Fistula open with a small knife; "*only a few drops of blood were lost.*" After this

the wound was lightly dressed each day, and in a little more than a week she was quite well. Ashton, 215.

Case 2, F. M——, æt. 35, disease, Fistula. With the assistance of Mr. Thompson, I divided the Fistula; the wound was lightly dressed. He came to me every morning for a few days, and he made a very rapid recovery. Ashton, p. 215.

Case 3, S. R——, a groom, æt. 34; disease, Fistula. I divided the Fistula with a small knife. In less than two weeks the wound had quite healed. Ashton, p. 216, Surgeon to the Blenheim Dispensary, &c., &c. This standard author on diseases of the rectum has only recorded six cases of Fistula, which, as reported by him, is the most pungent satire ever written against the wicked attempt to pass (as he has) a simple blister of the skin for *True Anal Fistula*. The Doctor cut the dead skin, hence the reason why only a few drops of blood were lost, and the patient out at work the next day. If he or the profession ever had cured *True Fistula*, these spurious cases never would have been reported. There is no escape. The profession never did, permanently, cure *True Anal Fistula*. Alas! when will doctors learn to be honest? Alas! when will they learn to tell the truth? No wonder the people say they have no confidence in doctors!

OPERATION WITH THE KNIFE—DEATH:

Case 1, C. F. Taylor, Clark County, Ky., operated on for fistula by Prof. Gross, *died!*

Case 2, Peter Merrit, Louisville, Ky., operated on for fistula by Prof. Gross, *died!*

Case 3, John O. Deacon, Concordia, Ky., fistula, operated on by Prof. Flint, *died!*

Case 4, Noble White, Flint Island, Ky., fistula, operated on by Prof. Flint, *died!*

Case 5, Oscar Middleton, Vicksburg, fistula, operated on by Prof. Stone, New Orleans, *died!*

Case 6, Elias Ivey, Quitman, Texas, fistula, operated on by Prof. Stone, New Orleans, *died!*

Case 7, Robert Kay, Lexington, Ky., fistula, operated on by Prof. Dudley, *died!*

Case 8, Henry Ward, Philadelphia, operated on by Prof. Gibson, *died!*

Case 9, John Alge, Brunswick, Mo., fistula, operated on by Prof. Pope, *died!*

Case 20, Joseph Engart, Galena, Ill., fistula, operated on by Prof. Physic, *died!*

Case 11, Eliza Wharton, Cadiz, Ky., fistula, operated on by Prof. Eve, *died!*

Case 12, H. Thompson, Cadiz, Ky., fistula, operated on by Prof. Eve, *died!*

Case 13, H. H. Buchanan, Louisville, fistula, operated on by Profs. Flint and Palmer, *died!*

A complete history of the above named cases is given in my large pamphlet. I have a similar record of some two hundred deaths, caused by operating on Anal Fistula with the knife by physicians and surgeons of the first standing.

OPERATION WITH THE KNIFE FAILED TO CURE.

Case 24, Dr. T. J. Bryan, fistula, operated on by a Professor in St. Louis, *failed to cure!*

Case 15, Col. Thomas Moore, fistula, operated on by a surgeon in Winchester, Ky., *failed to cure!*

Case 16, Benj. Chism, fistula, operated on by Professors Dudley and Skillman, Lexington, Ky., *failed to cure!*

Case 17, Col. W. P. Campbell, fistula, operated on by a noted surgeon, *failed to cure!*

Case 18, F. W. Griffith, Cadiz, Ky., fistula, operated on in St. Louis, Mo., *failed to cure!*

Case 19, John Kindar, fistula, operated on by Prof. Mussy, Cincinnati, *failed to cure!*

Case 20, Seth Young, fistula, operated on by Prof. Smith, Baltimore, *failed to cure!*

Case 21, Wm. Gwin, Shelbyville, Ky., fistula, operated on in Shelbyville, *failed to cure!*

Case 22, J. R. Gaither, Nolin, Ky., fistula, operated on four times with the knife, by Prof. Flint and Dr. Bemis, *failed to cure!*

Case 23, R. W. Cardin, Louisville, fistula, operated on by Prof. Flint, *failed to cure!*

Case 24, H. A. Griswold, Louisville, fistula, operated on by Prof. Flint, *failed to cure!*

Case 25, C. N. Warren, Louisville, fistula, operated on by Prof. Miller, *failed to cure!*

Case 26, Wallace Davis, Georgetown, Ky., fistula, operated upon by

Dr. Sutton, Vice-President of the Medical Society of the United States, *failed to cure!*

N. B.—I cured all the above named persons; they remain well. No cough or secondary effect has followed the cure or my treatment, and, from the number of similar cases I have treated during the last twenty-five years, I am thoroughly convinced that the profession have never permanently cured *True Anal Fistula*.

OPERATION WITH THE LIGATURE FAILED TO CURE.

Case 27, Mrs. Scobee, fistula, ligature, by Profs. Yandall and Flint, *failed to cure!*

Case 28, Robert Selby, Louisville, fistula, ligature, by a College Surgeon, *failed to cure!*

Case 29, Samuel Sacks, Louisville, fistula, ligature, by Prof. Rogers, *failed to cure!*

Case 30, S. Kennedy, Louisville, ligature, by Prof. Rogers, *failed to cure!*

Case 31, G. Brown, fistula, ligature, by a surgeon, New Albany, Ind., *failed to cure!*

Case 32, J. Long, fistula, ligature, by the same surgeon, New Albany, Ind., *failed to cure!*

Case 33, T. P. White, Louisville, Ky., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Cummins, *failed to cure!*

Case 34, J. Parry, Lawrenceburg, Ind., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Cummins, *failed to cure!*

Case 35, J. Gaither, Nolin, fistula, ligature, by Prof. Flint and Dr. Bemis, *failed to cure!*

Case 36, C. Timberlake, Louisville, fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 37, J. Burgess, Mayslick, fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 38, Mrs. Burgess, Mayslick, fistula, ligature, by a surgeon in Maysville, Ky., *failed to cure!*

Case 39, Willis Peak, Warsaw, Ky., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 40, J. Payne, Nashville, Tenn., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 41, Levi Thompson, Stoner P. O., Ky., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 42, H. Keys, Terre Haute, Ind., fistula, ligature, by a surgeon in Terre Haute, *failed to cure!*

Case 43, F. Griffith, fistula, ligature, by a surgeon in St. Louis, Mo., *failed to cure!*

Case 44, J. Alexander, New Albany, Ind., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 45, H. S. Rogers, North Middletown, Ky., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 46, H. S. Rogers's son, North Middleton, fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 47, J. Hamilton, Louisville, Ky., fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 48, W. E. Hughes, Louisville Democrat, fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

Case 49, Jesse T. Hamilton, fistula, ligature, by Dr. Bodenhamer, *failed to cure!*

I cured twenty of the above named cases; the balance I did not doctor; and from the immense number of similar cases that have come to me, and from large authentic historic sources, I feel certain that no physician, either *in* or *out* of the profession, ever did cure *True Anal Fistula* previous to my discovery of its primary cause, and the proper remedies to remove it from the system, which discovery and proper treatment is as yet known only to myself.

OBJECTIONS TO THE KNIFE.

1. In examining a case, a steel or a silver probe is passed through the fistulous track into the rectum, and the surgeon, introducing the fore-finger into the bowel, feels for the end of the instrument, which is a disgusting, painful, and unnecessary practice.

2. *Cutting.*—The physician or surgeon introduces the fore-finger or a smooth stick into the bowel; he then passes a strong-bladed, probe-pointed knife through the fistulous track into the rectum, when he cuts through the whole thickness of the parts between the finger or stick, dividing in its passage downwards the whole track of the sinuse, ripping open the bowel, sphincter ani muscle, arteries, veins, nerves, and integuments, leaving a frightful chasm, and producing indescribable pain.

3. In the blind *external* fistula the physician passes a sharp-pointed knife or instrument into the fistula, as far as its crooked nature will admit, and from this point he pierces or cuts a hole or track into the bowel.

4. In the blind *internal* fistula he endeavors to find the track or pipe by cutting down through the skin on the outside near the bowel, and then, in either case, finishes the operation as described in No. 2.

5. In the blind internal fistula there is usually a pipe-like sack, extending from the inner opening up the inside of the bowel, for an inch or two. Cutting this sack might induce fatal bleeding, hence they leave it to cure itself. But after a time pus accumulates in it, and the thickening of its opening gives rise to spasmodic stricture of the bowel, and other serious affections.

6. Impossibility of tracing, with any kind of knife, all the crooked pipes or branches which wind about in every possible direction, and in some cases the fistulous matter oozes through a seive-like surface, and not through any distinct pipe or tube.

7. After cutting, the patient must be put to bed and kept quiet, and morphine given to produce rest and relieve pain. A nurse must also be in attendance to wait on and lift him with care when necessary.

8. The wound must be (after forty-eight hours) daily opened, and dry lint, or lint dipped in some stimulating fluid, must be pushed down to the bottom of the cut, which produces great pain.

9. Risk of bleeding to death after cutting the bowel open, or the patient may never fully recover from the shock produced upon the constitution by the loss of blood.

10. Failure in many cases of healing the wound from the bottom, thereby causing a new pipe to form in the old track.

11. The operation with the knife does not prevent the formation of new fistulous tubes or pipes, and a return of the disease in a more malignant and very frequently incurable form.

12. The injurious effect of the knife can seldom be remedied, and in almost all cases a notch is left through which the mucus and flatus involuntarily pass.

13. The sphincter muscle being always cut in true fistula, it often remains open or separate, and the stools pass night and day involuntarily, causing the sufferer to drag out a few months or years of disgusting and miserable existence.

14. The wound by the knife is liable to degenerate into a sloughy, cancerous ulcer, which can not be healed, and always produces suffering and death.

15. The physician must also guard against cutting his own finger, as such cases often prove very troublesome in healing.

16. Finally, there is no possible guide or rule known to prevent the dangerous effects of the knife in fistula, for no physician or surgeon can tell beforehand whether the knife will mutilate, injure, ruin, or kill his patient. All is blind chance, and if all were summoned to an immediate account after each failure, there would be no more cases ruined by the knife. The knife never did cure true anal fistula.

FISTULA, LET ALONE, DEATH.

Case 50, Martin Neal, Lexington, Ky., had fistula, refused treatment, died of consumption.

Case 52, Sarah Biggs, had fistula, refused treatment, died of consumption.

Case 52, J. King, near Danville, Ky., had fistula, neglected treatment, died of consumption.

Case 53, L. Stark, near Louisville, had fistula, neglected treatment, died of chronic diarrhœa.

Case 54, Miss Maria Stark, near Louisville, had fistula, not treated, died of consumption.

Case 55, John Dean, had fistula, not treated, died of consumption.

Case 56, Mrs. Jane Bart, had fistula, not treated, died of chronic diarrhœa.

Case 57, John Gibbo, Paris, Ill., disease fistula, visited me in June, 1866. I found one lung ruined, and refused to treat him. He went to St. Joseph Infirmary, and, without treatment, died of consumption.

I have a full record of some seventy persons who had fistula, and died without treatment, either by destroying the lower bowel, chronic diarrhœa, or consumption. The length of time a person may live after the full development of fistula depends upon depressing influences, condition of the digestive and blood organs, extent and form of the disease.

REASONS WHY FISTULA SHOULD BE CURED WITHOUT DELAY

1. Nature can not cure *True* Fistula.
2. It breaks, runs, closes, breaks and runs, which is offensive and troublesome.
3. To cure a case of long standing requires more time and money than a recent case.
4. If a married man neglects being cured, it is sufficient grounds for a divorce, to avoid diseased offspring.

5. It disqualifies a man for business—the loss of \$100 a month is \$1,200 a year.
6. A diseased person is miserable, and unfit for society.
7. Fistula, let alone, is as certain to kill its victim as consumption, scrofula, or chronic diarrhœa.

Hence the sooner the cause or causes are removed, and the disease thoroughly cured, the less the risk, and the better for the afflicted.

FISTULA, SCROFULA, AND DISEASED LUNGS.

Marion Nutter, of Georgetown, Ky., having fistula, employed Prof. Bush, of Lexington, Ky., who prescribed medicine some few days preparatory for an operation, and then proposed an operation by the knife, promising a cure in ten days more. His preparatory medical treatment, however, for the knife, so reduced the young man that he declined the modest operation, and, through the advice of Dr. Elliott, came under my care. Upon an examination, I discovered palpable signs of scrofula, and so informed the young man. In a few days several scrofulous tumors appeared upon his neck, which, under my treatment, have disappeared. I removed the cause and cured the fistula.

N. B.—The Fellows of the College are respectfully requested to call at my office, and examine this and other cases.

Query.—If Prof. Bush had ripped Mr. Nutter's bowels open, could he have healed the wound? No, never! The result would have been fatal.

Again, T. P. White, Merchant, Main Street, Louisville, Ky., had a mild form of fistula. Dr. Cummins, his family physician, said "he had cured Mr. Parry without the knife, and could cure him in the same way." A ligature was used, and, as both supposed, a cure effected. In a short time, however, the fistula broke out again, spreading rapidly, and Mr. White came under my care barely in time to prevent the disease from falling on his lungs. Under my treatment he was thoroughly cured and remains well.

Mr. Parry's fistula also broke out again—from Dr. Cummins' treatment. Under my treatment he was thoroughly cured, and remains well. Directly in the face of all of these facts, our best physicians (who publish their code of medical ethics) induced Mr. Cunningham, Cashier of the First National Bank, to believe that they could cure him. After experimenting on him some three or four years, they utterly failed, but received his money (regardless of moral, which differs from their medi-

cal code), jeopardized his life, and when almost beyond the reach of human skill (which is often the case) he fell into my hands.

Case.—Mr. Milton, clerk, passed through a similar ordeal without benefit, minus money, minus cure, and when almost in a hopeless condition he came under my care. Both are now doing well.

N. B.—This is medical ethics in the green tree.

Levi Thompson, Stoner P. O., Clark Co., Ky., farmer, was treated by Dr. Bodenhamer. A ligature was used, and both supposed a cure effected. In a short time his fistula broke out again, when he came under my care. All his brothers and sisters had died of consumption, and at that time Mr. Thompson's lungs were seriously diseased. I told him that the only possible way of saving his life was to have the noxious or irritating cause removed, and heal the fistulous ulcer. But ignorant doctors said "let it alone," which only proved that they did not know how to cure it. On the 7th of December, 1869, I received a letter from Mr. Thompson, stating that he married soon after I cured him, some fifteen years ago, and had four healthy children; also, that he had no return of fistula, and was enjoying excellent health.

I have a record of large numbers of similar cases, some of which Prof. Flint, Prof. Yandell, Prof. Rogers, and others examined while under my treatment, who found the lungs diseased, and therefore said, "let the fistula alone," which was equivalent to saying that they did not know what to do, for they never advise non-treatment of a disease they can cure. Now observe, I cured these cases some twelve years since, all of whom remain well, showing positively that when the lungs are diseased, the only hope consists in the removal of the noxious and irritating cause, and healing the fistulous ulcer.

WINCHESTER, KY., December 13, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE: *Dear Sir:* In answer to your letter of inquiry, &c., I would state that I was operated upon for fistula by an eminent surgeon, who treated me four months, but could not heal the wound. I suffered more or less all the time. My general health was very much impaired when I visited you. Your treatment was pleasant, and the cure thorough. I have no cough, or disease of the lungs and bowels. My general health is as good as ever it was. I have been exposed to all kinds of weather, and rode much on horseback. It is now ten years since you cured me. I am sound and well.

Yours, respectfully,
COL. THOS. H. MOORE.

P. S.—I admire your candor to the sick.

MIDWAY, KY., January, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your question I would state—

1. Under your treatment I attended to ordinary business.
2. Since your cure I have no cough, or disease of the chest or bowels.
3. I have rode much on horseback, and have been exposed as much as most men to the weather.
4. It has been several years since you cured me of fistula.
5. I remain sound and well.

Most respectfully,

ROBERT DEDMAN.

It would be a great blessing if all physicians would act as you do, viz: refuse to treat a case he can not cure.

LEXINGTON, KY., February, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiries I can state—

1. Your treatment gradually improved my general health.
2. I have no cough or disease of the chest.
3. It has been about ten years since you cured me.
4. I have no return of the disease.

I am happy to inform you that my health has been fine since you cured me of fistula.

Very respectfully,

S. B. VAN PELT.

P. S.—Your candor to the sick is admitted by all who know you.

LEBANON, KY., March, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiries I shall state—

1. I constantly improved under your treatment.
2. I have rode on horseback more or less every day since you cured me of fistula, and go in all kinds of weather.
3. My age is forty-four.

I have no cough or disease of any kind. In fact, I am in better health and stronger than I ever was before you cured me.

Yours, &c.,

E. A. FOGLE.

LITCHFIELD, March, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*:

1. My fistula was a very bad case.
2. My general health improved throughout the whole course of your treatment.

3. I have no cough, or disease of the chest or bowels.
4. I am satisfied that your treatment is entirely safe, certain, and permanent.
5. I remain sound and well.

Your friend, REV. J. ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—I have never known a more candid physician.

HARRODSBURG, KY., April 30, 1867.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: Upon personal examination of my boy, I found he had fistula-in-ano, extending around the entire anus, discharging from some four or five orifices, and, from the length of time since you cured him, I feel every confidence in the radical cure.

Respectfully, THOS. J. MOORE, M. D.

LEXINGTON, KY., January, 1863.

Dr. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*:

1. My fistula was a very bad one.
2. I have no cough or disease of the lungs now.
3. I ride about without any inconvenience.
4. My fistula is sound and well.
5. My general health is excellent.
6. From the length of time, I am satisfied the cure is permanent.

Yours, truly, JOHN H. PERKINS.

P. S.—Your candor should be practiced by all physicians.

RUDDELL'S MILLS, KY., December, 1863.

DR. DAY—*Dear Sir*:

1. My fistula was a bad one.
2. I have no cough now.
3. Dr. Hul-cee cured me about ten years since. In fact, my general health is better since he cured me than it ever was before.

4. I ride on horseback and attend to stock and all kinds of business as usual.

Respectfully, G. R. SHARP.

P. S.—Dr. H. will not treat any disease he can not cure.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., March, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: When I visited Dr. Hul-cee my health was very feeble. He removed the ligature which my former physician had ap-

plied to my fistula. My bowels were greatly disordered. My general health improved steadily under his treatment; and since his cure I have no cough or disease of the chest, and, from the long time, I feel that I am radically cured.

Dr. H. cures from 80 to 100 cases of fistula yearly.

Respectfully,

H. KEYS.

GEORGETOWN, KY., January, 1853.

W. M. JOHNSON—*Dear Sir*: Dr. Sutton operated on me with the knife. He could not heal the wound. Another pipe appeared. My health declined, and I was on the verge of the grave when I went to Dr. Hul-see. Under his treatment I steadily improved. I have no cough now, or disease of the chest. My fistula is well, and I am in fine health.

Respectfully,

WALLACE DAVIS.

P. S.—Dr. Hul-see can not be hired to treat any disease he can not cure. This fact is known to all his patients.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., December 19, 1863.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: 1. Physicians said if you could cure a case after the lungs were diseased as much as mine were, that your mode of treatment would be established.

2. I have no cough now, or disease of the lungs.
3. I have gained my accustomed flesh, color, and strength.
4. I have rode thousands of miles since you cured me of fistula.
5. I have no return of the disease. The fact is, from the number of cases which I have examined, I am thoroughly convinced that your mode of treatment is certain and radical.

6. I believe, while under your treatment, that you daily treated about sixty-five cases. Of these, I suppose one-fourth were fistula. The other cases embraced the general range of stubborn and malignant diseases.

Dr. Nowell, of Eddyville, Ky., was cured about the same time.

Truly your friend, T. T. BRYANT, M. D.

COLUMBIA, BOONE Co., Mo., February 23, 1864.

J. T. BRYANT, M. D.—*Dear Sir*: I shall state, in reply to your several questions—1. I was cured of fistula by Dr. Hul-see, of Louisville, Ky., about ten years since, and have had no return of the disease.

2. I have no cough, or disease of the chest, liver, or bowels.

3. My general health is very good. I think I feel healthier and stronger since my cure than I ever felt before.

4. I have traveled much on horseback by stage and railway, and have performed more ministerial labor with more physical ease and comfort than I ever did during the same period previous to my cure.

5. I was sixty-three years old last October.

6. I know of many persons treated by Dr. H., who remain thoroughly cured.

7. I believe that Dr. Hul-*cee* is equally and eminently successful in other stubborn and malignant diseases, where he *promises a cure* and the patient complies with his rules.

8. I have been personally acquainted with Dr. Hul-*cee* for about twenty-eight years.

The above is, I believe, a full answer to all of these questions in your letter. And, in conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to say that I highly appreciate the moral, intellectual, and professional worth of Dr. Hul-*cee*. He is duly appreciated by the hundreds he has cured, many of whom had been previously doctored without relief by eminent physicians in various parts of the country.

Respectfully yours,

REV. T. M. ALLEN.

"DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: 1. I was under Dr. Lewis Rogers nine months; disease, fistula-in-ano. He did not cure me!

"2. When I called on you I had a severe cough, pain in the chest, bad health, and my fistula was in a very bad condition. My parent was very uneasy about my case.

"3. Your treatment steadily improved my health and fistula.

"I have no cough. My health is very good and my fistula cured.

"Truly yours,

SAMUEL SACHS."

"P. S.—This is a son of Benedict Sachs, merchant, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 20, 1865.

DR. HUL-CEE—*Dear Sir*: It gives me much pleasure to find occasion to express my sense of your skillful and successful treatment of a severe case of fistula from which I long suffered. The best surgical advice within my reach, and several operations with the knife, had given me no relief. At the first examination of the case you promised me a cure, and the result has fully redeemed the promise, while the mildness

and painlessness of the processes employed were equally agreeable and astonishing; indeed, to this day it is a wonder to me how some of them were executed.

Frequent opportunities of observation of your method of treatment and its results have convinced me that you know in each case what you are able to accomplish, and that your patients may have confidence that they will receive whatever benefit you encourage them to hope for.

With great regard, and the hope that your successful career may be of long continuance, I am
Yours, &c., H. A. GRISWOLD,
Cashier Bank of Kentucky.

The reader will please remember that I have never treated any disease as a *specialty*. I regard such a practice as vile quackery.

In consequence of the long controversy between me and the profession upon the subject of fistula, I have given more cases of that disease—I presume I have cured more cases than any man in the world.

The following table of cases, copied from my journal, will give an approximate idea of the general class of diseases treated by me during a period of thirty years. I omit the acute diseases and those of small number. For the latter, see Table No Death in six years, page 3. Notwithstanding the classes of diseases treated by me varies every year, still a very fair opinion may be formed from this table. Hence no person should suppose, because his disease is not named in this table, that I do not treat it. I repeat again, that I treat all medical and surgical diseases, even midwifery when the fee justifies my attention, as many persons come from a distance especially to receive from me safe and efficient skill.

Of the larger number of cases, I report the following:

Dyspepsia, upwards of.....	2,000 cases.
Fistula.....	1,940 cases.
Female Diseases, upwards of.....	600 cases.
Piles.....	473 cases.
Rheumatism.....	390 cases.
Scrofula, upwards of.....	300 cases.
Syphilis, &c.....	204 cases.
Diseases of the Lungs.....	365 cases.
Diseases of the Kidneys.....	180 cases.
Sore Eyes.....	108 cases.
Diarrhœa.....	71 cases.
Lupus.....	92 cases.

For further information, see table, page 3.

HEMORRHOIDS.

I shall only have space for a few cases of piles, viz: A. D. Hunt, Banker; W. Atwood, Chancery Lawyer; Robert Ferguson, Flour Merchant; W. H. Dulaney, Merch.; Wm. Grainger, &c. I could name fifty other citizens whom I have cured of severe piles, without a particle of risk or pain.

"To the Rev. J. Weaver, Owensboro, Ky.:"

"DEAR SIR: When I visited Louisville my constitution was a mere wreck, occasioned by repeated losses of blood from some three or four large hemorrhoidal tumors, and I had lost all hope of being cured; but by Dr. H. J. Hul-see's treatment my life has been saved. I have regained my health, color, and strength, and walk with ease, or ascend a flight of stairs without inconvenience or shortness of breath or palpitation. I have no return of piles, and from the time that has elapsed I am satisfied that the cure is permanent. Indeed, it is really marvelous to witness such a number of afflicted persons implicitly relying upon the breath of a mortal being. When he says he can cure a patient, nothing can shake that patient's confidence. This unlimited trust arises from two important considerations. First, perhaps no man ever enjoyed a more general and varied experience, or a more extended reputation, which rests upon his former thorough cures, and as time advanced his fame increased, not merely in his own city, but until it has spread over a greater portion of North America. Secondly, Dr. Hul-see has in his public and private life lived not merely to be esteemed, but to be worthy of esteem. He dares to be and appear what he really is—a firm, frank, sincere, and true man. He is proverbially an honest, upright man, neither envying or owing any man anything; a man of large benevolence and refined morals; and, so far as the limited wisdom of man can determine, had I an afflicted brother, or sister, or friend, *no matter what the disease might be*, I should unhesitatingly advise them to consult Dr. Hul-see, of Louisville, Ky., believing that if he should promise a cure, and his rules are obeyed, that he certainly would cure them in an entirely safe and effectual manner.

Your humble brother,

"REV. P. G. RHEA,

"of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Booneville, Mo.

MR. WORNELL, living near Winchester, Ky., called at my office in September, 1865, to consult me about his wife. He stated that she was at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville; also that he had employed Prof. M., who had requested his wife to force down her piles. She did so, and he had tied five, which he could not return into the bowels. In

that dreadful condition she had been suffering nearly a week, and from the pain, inflammation, swelling, &c., he had become alarmed. I understand that all five finally rotted off.

MRS. LINDENBERGER, banker's wife, Louisville, a young, accomplished, and wealthy lady, health good, except occasional attacks of hemorrhoids, died in eight days after having them tied by Prof. B.

Mrs. G., Lexington, died in ten days after having two hemorrhoidal tumors tied by Prof. L. I have a record of many cases of death from the ligature, nitric acid, caustic, &c.

A. J. BURRELL, Mitchell, Ind., had bleeding piles. He had no faith, but his friends forced him to visit me. He looked like a walking dead man. Boarded with Smith Wingate, Louisville. Cured, and remains well.

REV. J. D. McCLINTOCK, Louisville, well known to Rev. Stuart Robinson, had bleeding piles, and from repeated loss of blood could only walk by the aid of another person. Cured, and remains well.

Thirty diseases of the rectum, and other diseases of the system, are omitted for want of room.

It will be remembered that the evidence of my medical skill is at home, in Louisville. No physician, in any age of the world, ever had a record of equal success. In this I stand unrivaled and alone; consequently the question arises, who do I recognize (the umpire) in the profession. When all fail, the sick that come to me are cured.

N. B.—I treat all diseases.

RHEUMATISM.

Case.—Mrs. Jerel, chronic rheumatism. She had not walked during a period of fourteen years, but had been wheeled about in a chair some ten years; afterwards was confined to her bed four years, with her arms and legs enclosed by flannel rollers.

She was never entirely free of pain, which was worse during changes of the weather. Under my treatment the pain entirely ceased, and in four weeks she was back in her chair, and in two months she walked by the aid of crutches, and in time was thoroughly cured.

Case.—Reuben Draper, chronic rheumatism. He states that he suffered of pains in his ankles, knees, and hips; walked by the aid of one crutch; had been doctored some five years in St. Louis without relief. Afterwards he drugged himself with various kinds of patent medicines, and finally had tried the Hot Springs, which only gave temporary, but no permanent relief. Under my treatment he was thoroughly cured. He remains well.

Case.—Mrs. Enhart, rheumatism. She could not move her arms, and only one leg, without great pain. After I cured her she remained in the city some weeks, and visited her friends at all times, regardless of the weather, to test the permanency of cure. She remains well.

Case.—Mr. McMillen, boarded at the Genoveley House, on Market Street, between Brook and Floyd, rheumatism. This was a desperate case. All who saw Mr. McMillan believed a cure to be impossible, but under my treatment he was restored, and remains well.

OPHTHALMIA.

Inflammation is the most common affection of the eye, and too often before the physician or patient suspects danger, it has produced such irreparable mischief as forever deprives the person of vision.

In my journal I find that I have treated the following forms of sore eyes: Scrofulous ophthalmia, catarrhal ophthalmia, rheumatic ophthalmia, syphilitic ophthalmia, and granular ophthalmia.

The majority of these patients had been doctored and experimented on before they come under my care. All of which were, under my treatment, thoroughly cured except eight cases, viz: five of the scrofulous and three of the rheumatic returned, but after the second treatment (for which I never require a fee in any disease) the above named cases were thoroughly cured. I have abridged and reported the following cases for those who may desire farther information upon this subject.

EXAMPLES:

SORE EYES.

I saw on the same day, and again to-day, Miss Emily Dick, Louisville, who had been treated for months for scrofulous ophthalmia by the celebrated Prof. Gross, who had given up the case as hopeless. Not only she, but her parents said that she continued to grow worse while Prof. Gross treated her. She had become so blind that she could not distinguish her parents a few feet from her in the same room. Dr. Hulcee restored her in a few weeks to perfect health and sight, and she says that she has been so ever since. At all events she is now a splendid lady, and has a pair of brilliant eyes. O. L. LEONARD, M. D.

Case.—A member of R. Isaac's family, merchant, Fourth Street, Louisville, was treated for scrofulous ophthalmia by the justly celebrated Dr. Lewis Rogers. He did not make a cure. Finally, the case was committed to my care, and regarding it as one form of scrofula, arising from a general constitutional malady, I corrected the abnormal condition

of the digestive apparatus, removed the scrofulous vice from the blood, and then, by proper local means, thoroughly cured the ophthalmia.

Case.—Miss C——, relative of Mr. Isaac's family, catarrhal ophthalmia. She complained of intolerance of light, smarting, and a sensation as if sand had gotten into the eye. The lids and part of the eye-ball were of a vermilion red; watery; the sight became feeble towards night, occasioned by mucus secreted and precipitated on the cornea. I cured this case speedily and permanently.

Case.—John Parks, catarrhal ophthalmia, had been doctored nine months in Nashville; when he came under my care was blind in one eye; health impaired, and discouraged. I cured him in six weeks.

Case.—N. Bass, catarrhal ophthalmia. He had been cupped, leached, bled, purged, blistered behind the ears; his eye-lids had been penciled with nitrate of silver, &c., and was unable to see when he came under my care. I cured this gentleman in eight weeks.

Case.—S. Snell, catarrhal ophthalmia, complicated with scrofula, had been treated by a noted eye doctor in Cincinnati, who abandoned the case. His eyes were suppurating and nearly ruined when he came under my care. I had the pleasure of restoring this gentleman to his family sound and well.

Case.—Mrs. Jane Thompson had been treated without benefit by the same doctor who had failed to cure Mr. Snell, and through his advice she came under my care. This case proved somewhat tedious, but was rewarded with a thorough cure.

Case.—Miss Susan Smith, scrofulous ophthalmia. She had been unsuccessfully treated by the above named eye doctor. The cure of Mrs. Thompson induced Miss Smith to visit me. Her cure was speedy and permanent.

Case.—Lewis R. Baker, rheumatic ophthalmia. He had been unsuccessfully treated by a noted surgeon, and afterwards by a distinguished eye doctor in Philadelphia. Mr. Stewart, merchant, whom I had cured of a similar kind of sore eyes, advised Mr. Baker to visit Dr. Hul-see, but he ridiculed the proposition. "What!" said he, "after the best surgeon and eye doctor in Philadelphia have failed, how can a Louisville Doctor cure me?" "No matter," said Mr. Stewart, "if Dr. Hul-see fails to cure you, I will pay the cost." Suffice it to say, Mr. Baker visited me, and I made an excellent cure.

Case.—I. Thurman, granular inflammation of the eye-lids. He had been unsuccessfully treated in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. When he came under my care he was emaciated, discouraged, and nearly blind. Under my care he was thoroughly cured.

Case.—Mrs. Greeg, Baird's Station, Ky., serofulo-catarrhal ophthalmia. She had been unsuccessfully treated by Dr. Force and some three other physicians. This was regarded to be an incurable case, but under my treatment she was permanently cured, which greatly surprised her former physicians. She remains well.

Case.—Mr. Fuller said that a noted Louisville eye doctor had treated him nearly one year, but he had gradually got worse, and now was blind. He had paid for treatment, medicine, and board, \$450. Upon an examination I found that his eye-lids and eyes looked more like raw beef than eyes. Under my treatment his general health was restored, and afterwards I restored his sight and made a thorough cure. He boarded with Newton Shous, No. 204, East Jefferson Street. Upwards of fifty persons saw this case both before and after my cure.

ABUSE OF THE VAGINA SPECULUM.

Dr. H. J. Hul-see to the Delegates of the Cincinnati Medical Convention:

GENTLEMEN: The abuses and impositions resulting from the common and indiscriminate use of the vagina speculum, by nearly all grades of physicians, are serious and reprehensible, and call loudly for speedy reformation.

Did females only know the selfishness, ignorance, and cupidity of a large class of doctors, their incapacity to correctly diagnose uterine derangements, dishonest reports, and chances of injury, instead of being permanently relieved; I state, did they know all this, the serpentine charm which now unfortunately deludes them would be broken, and they would shrink with disgust and horror from this stupid and willfully blind practice, so adverse to the moral and physical well-being of the female sex.

TO ILLUSTRATE:

Mrs. G., of Louisville, consulted me March, 1860. She stated that she had employed two of the most noted female doctors, who had used the speculum occasionally for six or more months; each said she had ulcerative inflammation of the vagina and uterine neck, which was repeatedly touched with lunar caustic, and for a short time appeared to be somewhat relieved, but its duration was evanescent, and no permanent relief followed this humiliating practice.

Correct diagnosis revealed that this lady had been treated by her physicians for a mere symptom, without any knowledge of the cause or true seat of her disease.

Derangement of the digestive apparatus, constipation, and chronic disease of the rectum reacted on the uterine organ, and produced all her sufferings. I cured her without the aid of the speculum.

Glancing back over my case-book only four consecutive years, I find twenty-one somewhat similar cases of false diagnosis by the speculum, made by teachers of medicine. What, therefore, must be the errors of those less-informed?

EXAMPLES.—Mrs. B., a lady of wealth, Louisville, consulted me in 1862. She stated that during a period of eight months she had been under the care of three different physicians; each had used the speculum. The last was Prof. M., who repeatedly applied nitrate of silver to what he called a small ulcer, which continued to spread, and finally he abandoned the case.

Mature examination revealed that her constitution had been impaired by indigestion and impoverished blood. The nutrition in the blood was too low to form healing material for the ulcer.

It appears that her physicians did detect uterine inflammation, but, without restoring the digestive and blood force, did use the speculum and caustic, which failed to cure the symptomatic local affection, or restore her health. Hence, from the charge of either *ignorance* or *cupidity* there is no escape. I cured this lady without the use of the speculum.

January, 1867. By request I called to see Mrs. W., Louisville. She informed me that Prof. M. had, on that day, used the speculum and caustic. She had taken a very large dose of morphine, but was still in great agony, and, from similar preceding treatment, expected to remain so some fourteen or fifteen hours, when the pain would gradually subside. In this manner she had been sorely vexed, and tormented more or less, at intervals, for seven years, supposing and hoping that doctors knew how to cure her; but, having passed through the hands of five different doctors, who had absorbed a large amount of money, she had finally come to the conclusion that they did not understand her disease. I cured this case permanently without the aid of the speculum.

Mrs. J., æt. 28; married, and mother of three children. She had consecutively passed without benefit during a period of four years through the care of Professors R., H., and M. Each had pursued the same speculum and caustic course, but each openly condemned the practice of the other, notwithstanding they were compeers in the same medical school and society, and therefore she did not expect doctors to express a better opinion of (their umpire) Dr. Hul-see, than they did of an equal.

After curing, in a mild way, this intelligent and excellent lady, she and her husband expressed great contempt for the painful and humiliating speculum practice.

Case.—Mrs. M., a lady of wealth and influence, sent for me August

5th, 1860. The note arrived after my business hours, and I refused to go, but was finally prevailed upon by my friend Mr. Griswold. She stated that she had dyspepsia and disease of the kidneys and womb. That Prof. Miller had doctored her nearly twelve months, without permanent benefit. The Doctor said her indigestion was caused by torpid liver; gave calomel, and salivated her. He also gave spirits of nitre for her kidneys, without benefit. He applied lunar caustic to the womb once or twice a week, which caused great pain twenty or twenty-four hours; by this treatment she was confined most of the time to her bed or room some four months. The Doctor then said mild treatment would effect a cure, which he tried and failed. She then employed Prof. Hardin, who treated her in a similar manner, and with no better result. During the last two weeks, however, she had been suffering more pain than usual. Upon an examination I found that she had hemorrhoids, irritable rectum, which, together with the disease of her stomach and kidneys, kept up the disease of the womb. I prescribed, and on the following day called again. She said "her Doctor had just left. Upon his arrival we had a spicy interview." He said, "Mrs. M., you are looking more cheerful to-day." "Yes, Doctor, I had a refreshing sleep last night—am free of pain, and feel quite comfortable to-day."

"I am happy, madam, to find you free of pain. Did you get the medicine I prescribed on yesterday?" "Yes, sir." "Did you use it?" "No, sir! Doctor, I should have informed you that I have employed another physician." "Indeed, madam; who? Dr. Hul-see, I suppose." "Why do you select Dr. Hul-see out of a hundred physicians in Louisville?" Oh! people have got to believe, and call him the experienced or curing doctor." "Well, sir, is that general belief founded upon facts? Don't he cure after all others fail?" "From all accounts, madam, I suppose he is very lucky." "Well, Doctor, don't you suppose it has cost me time, patience, suffering, and money enough during eighteen months, under the care of two Professors of Medicine, to have a little good luck; surely, you don't envy me that blessing now?" Oh, no! I suppose you will not need my services and longer?" "No, sir, please send your account, Doctor."

I cured first her dyspepsia and irritable rectum, then her diseased uterus. She remains in excellent health.

Case.—Mrs. V. had complained some four or five years, and having received no permanent benefit from drug doctors, she visited a water cure, where all was water in various ways, and coarse diet—and for a change, coarse diet and water, during a period of eight months; and

through the influence of strong hope she returned to her home improved, but in less than six months she was down on the sick list again, as bad as ever. Finally, she was prevailed upon to come under my care, and was rewarded with a thorough cure. I am daily treating a large number of similar cases of female diseases.

Case.—Mrs. M. had been doctored by eminent physicians in Washington City, Louisville, and New Orleans, &c., but gradually declining she finally took her bed to die. While in this condition a friend sent her one of my pamphlets, and after reading it she remarked to her husband that “drowning persons catch at straws.” “What news have you my dear?” “Oh, I have been reading Dr. Hul-see’s pamphlet, and I think he can cure me. I wish you would inquire about him.” “Well, my dear, I’ll do so.”

On the following day her kind husband informed her that the physicians said that Dr. Hul-see only treated a certain class of diseases.

“Ah! Charlie, you know they have lied to me from Washington City to New Orleans. Don’t tell me what they say! I have made up my mind to see Dr. Hul-see. You know that he is represented by the best citizens of Louisville as being a candid and truthful man, and one of the most successful physicians that has ever lived.”

In a few days I received a call to visit his wife. I found her in bed, exceedingly emaciated, nervous, dyspeptic, and suffering every few days of a severe form of neuralgia, of diseased kidneys, of diseased womb, and of an extensive fissure of the lower bowels, causing excruciating pain at the time and for hours after each action. Under my treatment she was thoroughly cured; weighs 156 pounds, and is now the picture of health. Reference—Col. English, Louisville, and Lloyd Harris, Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Louisville.

HEALTH.

Every fixed disease, day by day, becomes more deeply rooted, creeping along with unobserved step, gradually taking an iron grasp upon the constitution. It is suicidal, therefore, to neglect the cure of any settled disease. True, says one, but I haven’t time to doctor. Toil on, then, in misery, half alive, half dead; shorten your days some twenty or thirty years, and die from culpable neglect, and then let the moralist solve the problem, viz: What will it profit a man to gain money and lose his life?

TO THE AFFLICTED.

PLEASE READ THIS PAMPHLET AGAIN!

If you desire to be cured sound and remain well, you have only to make a reasonable effort and obey my instructions, and the cure will be certain.

If your doctor says by curing any given disease, it will fall on the lungs or some other part, REMEMBER that I have given in this pamphlet abundant proof showing that to be the result of Allopathic practice, also the result where the disease is neglected.

N. B. I remove the CAUSE and the DISEASE; consequently, when I cure a person, the disease has never reappeared nor settled on any other part of the body.

Having, during a period of some thirty years, treated all diseases flesh is heir to, and as facts accumulated my general knowledge improved, my resources expanded, so that now I have ample experience to guide me in any and every form of disease.

N. B. If a person by misrepresentation or in any way attempts to discourage the afflicted, he is not their friend; shun him as you would an enemy.

All persons desiring treatment should come directly to my office, No. 105 East Jefferson Street, and I will go with them to a good boarding-house, where they will receive kind attention. My patients need no nurse.

H. J. HUL-CEE.

P. S. On page 8, and in the Table on page 32, is a list of Chronic Diseases treated by me during a period of thirty years. Acute diseases and cases of surgery and midwifery are omitted, which, if reported, would greatly increase the list of cases.

H. J. H.