

DR. C. A. GREENE'S
MEDICAL COMPENDIUM

CONTAINING HIS SANITARY PLATFORM AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS
REFORMATORY CODE, ENTITLED

OMNIPATHY.

THIS EPITOME OF HYGIENIC AND REMEDIAL METHODS
OF EXAMINING AND TREATING THE

MULTITUDINOUS AFFLICTIONS

OF THE BODIES OF

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

IS A PORTION OF HIS THEORIES, PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE SINCE HIS FIRST ENTRY
INTO A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN 1842, BEING A VERY DECIDED DEPARTURE
FROM THE TEACHINGS OF HIS PRECEPTORS, AND FROM THE
SYSTEMS IN VOGUE FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

THE APPLICATIONS

ARE NEARLY ALL PLACED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BODY, IN A MANNER
VERY AGREEABLE TO THE PATIENT, ENDING IN A
SPEEDIER AND CHEAPER CURE

NO POISONS OF ANY KIND ENTER INTO HIS MATERIA MEDICA.

NO BLISTERS, PHYSICS, EMETICS, LEECHES OR SCARIFICATORS ARE EVER USED, AND
LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PREPARATIONS MAKE UP THE WHOLE CONTENTS
OF HIS OMNIPATHIC DRUG STORE, SELECTED FROM 20,000 KNOWN,
IN THE HANDS OF REGULAR PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS
AND QUACKS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS pamphlet contains declarations entirely opposite to the opinions and teachings of the medical profession throughout the wide world; in other words, the author is single-handed and alone standing at antipodes with his medical brethren, and all he asks is a careful, critical examination of every line of its contents. The door is wide open for investigation, and he was never more confident than now that the day is not far distant when the present methods of treating diseases will be looked upon as barbarous, unscientific and unreasonable, and that even Shakespeare had an inkling of Omnipathy when he said: "Throw physic to the dogs."

REMEMBER,

That the majority of my patients have been for years in the hands of Allo and Homeopathic physicians, besides using largely of quack compounds, before testing my methods. Many of them have been in the charge of the most skillful surgeons and physicians. I mean by this assertion that I have successfully treated persons who have been in vain trying to recover their health under, for instance, Drs. Agnew, Pepper, Gross, Pancoast, Strawbridge, Levis, etc. in Philadelphia, and will give interested persons the names so cured. All M. D.'s and Quacks have occasionally a cure to refer to, perhaps two or three in a hundred persons; whereas, under my methods *all are more or less improved*, and in the first month usually. I say, if you are disgusted with dosing and drugging, no matter if you have tested the inability to cure of a hundred M. D.'s or charlatans, lend me your ear, and investigate my assertions and test my ability.

MEDICAL MISNOMERS.

Occasionally among the innumerable advertisements of nostrum venders you will read a certificate of some one who has declared himself cured of an affection of the heart, liver, lungs, spleen or other organs of the body. Now, such declarations are in the main utterly worthless, for the plain reason that not one in a hundred humans know the exact locality of these bodies. These valueless assertions are now being thrust before the eyes of every reader of a newspaper, and they are especially nauseating when attached to some legend, story or axiom, in order to attract your attention. A well known lady of this city has for two years been treated by a popular physician for heart disease. A few weeks since she came under my charge, and I at once informed her of her malady, viz: Chronic dyspepsia, and located the exact position of her heart which was about ten inches from the spot indicated by her, viz: The central portion of the intestines; yet she had been so often wrongly instructed by one in whom she had placed implicit confidence, and who had really her life in his hands. If she had died the statement would have been made—death from affection of the heart; whereas, her heart is perfectly sound. She had been told by the doctor and the pastor of her church to be ready for death at any time. The reader can imagine her worrying and grief at her supposed condition, and also know her joy when learning the true condition of affairs. Whether the M. D. misstated her case in order to prolong and enlarge his bill, or from ignorance on his part, I am unable to state. Of one thing I am sure, she is nearly well now. There are scores of M. D.'s in every State who are by education and morals totally unfit for this most honorable and important calling. There are any quantity of physicians who squeeze through their collegiate course, who graduate by special favor, who do not properly qualify themselves to thus take charge of the lives of humans, and who are hence constantly experimenting with their patrons, and living on their credulity. If I should introduce into one volume a few hundred of the mistakes that I have detected among the thousands that I have seen in my medical career, the people would rise up in astonishment at this terrible state of affairs and demand two things at once to be done—first, the education of the masses concerning the construction of their bodies, and second, some plan of ridding the profession of such unworthy human vampires. If the names of both parties were given, a scandal would be started stranger than the story of the wandering Jew, and it would be many months before the popular mind would be appeased.

SALUTATORY.

THIS BOOK is cast before the public with the desire that it will be severely and justly criticised. Our hope and desire is to establish a Medical College where our Omnipathic principles may be instilled into a set of men who may go over the world to heal the sick in the self-same simple, quick, and inexpensive manner that we have been doing for many years. The first one was in a drug store, No. 233 Westminster street, Providence, R. I. and it was purely of an experimental character. During the forty years that, as student and physician, we have been examining and practicing medicine, we have, by travel, practice, and study, picked up a very large bundle of experiences, which we are more anxious than ever to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, and in briefly referring to this matter, it becomes somewhat of a difficult task to give the public a review of one's abilities and innovation without seeming to be unnecessarily egotistical, and yet we all know that the smallest medical rush-light will make no illumination if kept concealed from mankind and there is no method of proving the benefits of medical novelties except by many expositions and trials, and no trial will ever be demanded if you do not, in some way or another, express your opinion. This method will induce a deal of criticism. First and foremost from some of the Old School, rigid, red tape followers, who had rather let their medical ideas continue to run in the ruts and footsteps of their illustrious (?) and ignorant predecessors, than to find better paths by leaving them. They are the hide-bound portion of the fraternity, who are so strictly confined to exact medical rules and etiquette that they would rather their patients should die than to use any preparation considered unprofessional. Medical cliques and fossil, red-tape professors have kept medicine behind all other sciences. Having graduated from an allopathic institute of high renown, in 1848, no one has a better right to criticise the mistakes of my profession, and to simplify the practice of medicine, and especially when the results will be the curing of disease more rapidly and cheaply, and prolonging the lives of mankind. If there was a proper desire among the doctors to examine novelties, which, if true, would thus shorten disease and prolong life, and make public their professional conceptions and experiences, discoveries would be common, and the thousands of druggists and non-professional men who are dabbling in quack preparations all over Christendom would at once seek some other avocation.

Through omnipathic methods, maladies of all kinds are removed by the taking advantage of the laws of absorption, and my remedies consist of various kinds of medicated packets (over thirty), with salines, liniments, and powders, which work concertedly like links in an endless chain, forming a complete system and a perfect medical cycle, each one performing its allotted work. In order to more readily convince all interested persons of the superiority of Omnipathy, we will do something never before known in the history of medicine, viz: Give a very large number of names of patients cured in the city and county where we reside, whereas, heretofore, the names of cures, or pretended cures, were given in States far off from the vender's residence. There is a variety of diseases which can only be spoken of generally. As a matter of course, no names of persons cured of syphilis, gonorrhoea, the whites, falling, or any diseased condition, of the womb, will be given. The names of my patients are strictly confidential, and will never be made public except by consent of the parties interested.

Another object in view in issuing this pamphlet, and compressing within its pages the greatest amount of statistics, certificates, and facts possible, is to convince the reader that the practice of medicine for two thousand years has been exceedingly stupid and unscientific, and that, in the excessive anxiety to overcome disease by specifics, physicians have multiplied the (so called) remedies until their name is legion, and the major portion of invalids have died many years before their allotted time, and who (could they revisit this earth) would heartily denounce every variety of medical pathies heretofore practiced. The two grand and persisted-in mistakes have been the continued use of the most virulent poisons; and, second, making the stomach the medium for all the innumerable pills, powders, boluses, oils, emetics, cathartics, anodynes, and emenagogues known in the wide world. Whereas, the object of the stomach and twenty-eight feet of intestines is the conversion of food into blood, and, as the blood contains all the constituents of the body, every substance not found in the circulation must necessarily be a foreign element that would act as an obstruction to a normal action of these organs; and inasmuch as no arsenic, corrosive-sublimate, strychnine, atropia, prussic acid, or morphine is found in the blood, certainly and most positively, I say, they are not wanted in the human stomach. Another object in publishing this pamphlet is to show how simple, inexpensive, and rational is the practice of Omnipathy, and how, under its use, diseases quickly leave the system that under the former regime never were cured.

[N. B.—This book was first issued in 1882, and this one is a reprint of that matter, made up largely from my advertisements in newspapers. A few new facts have been inserted. It was printed soon after my arrival in Harrisburg, Pa. and the major portion of the cases cured live in the city of Lancaster and Lancaster county.]

SANITARY.

Doctor C. A. Greene sends greeting to everybody. He is an Omnipath. The term signifies the discarding of all poisonous and injurious applications, pathies and medicines in the treatment of diseases, and the acceptance and use only of those that proved to be curative. Previous to graduating, he believed that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well"; hence, he studied all the various practices of the day—the Allo, Homœo, Electro, Eclectic, Hydropathic, and the Botanic, or Thompsonian, systems—and after graduating at an Allopathic institution, he took the liberty of criticising all the various methods attempted of curing man's afflictions, and after an experience obtained in his practice, connected with his drug store for the term of one year, (viz: 1848,) he concluded to use only real remedies found to act in accordance with common-sense principles. It was just at the closing of the war with Mexico and the commencement of the California gold fever, and an ample opportunity was offered him in this year's treatment of disease to fully test the *non*-benefits derived from the introduction of the (so called) remedials into the human stomach, and at the end of the year, he concluded that, out of the 20,000 medicines then described in the various dispensaries, he had no use for more than fifty of them, and he fully proved that he could, with more regularity, celerity, and certainty, cure the manifold afflictions of men with external, rather than with internal, applications. He found he could induce sleep, or emesis, by applying remedials on the surface of the body, that he could in this manner produce all the effects of cathartics, emenagogues, diuretics, or any other action induced by making an apothecary shop of the digestive organs, which are the *main springs of the body*, the fountain-head of health; hence, as soon as he began to treat disease, he discarded all metallic and vegetable poisons, and through his life, he has taught rules consistent with his platform—proved to thousands that calomel, belladonna, aconite, quinine, opium, morphine, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, and alcohol, with hundreds of other preparations that are used by mankind, medicinally or otherwise, are as wrongly placed in the alimentary canal as would be the insertion of sand in the healthy eye, and he wishes to record the facts that over one-half of mankind die prematurely, either by their own bad treatment or by blindly swallowing the unnatural and venomous decoctions of the physician or empiric. The general public (who in any manner criticise the actions of M. D.'s) are becoming more and more satisfied that the usual practice of medicine is "One grand deception" by the majority of physicians.

ADVERTISING.

The rabid, hide-bound allopathic physicians who make up our county and State medical societies look with holy horror upon any of their members who advertise their success, and quite a number of instances are recorded where individuals have been expelled from their ranks by allowing reports of their cases to be published in a newspaper. Now, reader, just analyze this condition of affairs. The object of all newspaper communications is to enlighten the public and give them information concerning important matters. Is there anything of more interest to the invalid than the knowledge that some one has discovered a bane for his long-suffered aches and annoyances? Take my statements as granted, that my methods of treating disease are only known to myself, that I originated them, that by applying my preparations mostly external, I have done away with nearly all the objectionable features of doctoring, that I have no use for the filthy castor, sweet, and cod-liver oils, that croton oil, calomel, quinine, arsenic, and all other poisons are not found in my *materia medica*, that salts, senna, magnesia, and all other cathartics are not known in my offices, that diseases that have never given way to the use of all these vile simples and compounds now quickly leave the body under my simple and inexpensive efforts. I say, and you say, they should be by all means made known with the greatest rapidity. Thousands who are now and have been for months and years patiently suffering with maladies that they supposed incurable would be glad to hail with joy such tidings. Remember, reader, I have been for 34 years struggling to convince my fellow physicians that they were killing instead of curing their patients. Such cases as are printed in this pamphlet under the head of extraordinary cures were never known in an old school doctor's experience. He cannot report such cures, for he never saw them. His mistaken and misguided patients are lying under six feet of earth, and their mouths are closed as against his malpractice. If the medical clique of the old school had the power, they would quickly enact such laws as would at once banish all such innovators as myself from the world. These series of expositions I am now and have been all my life making don't suit them. They would rather their patrons should remain in ignorance of these stubborn facts. The pungent writer, Brick Pomeroy, has recently done what very few editors have the boldness to do—made a very thorough exposition of their intentions, as attempted to be carried out in the Legislature of his State.

My candid advice is, *keep all kinds of drugs out of the stomach.* This is my opinion, after a practice of 34 years. Millions of graves are occupied by the bodies of persons who have died prematurely—died from the ill effects of the things called medicines, which they have taken under the misguided idea that they were remedials. The most deadly poisons known to man, without a single reserve, have been insanely used (by your family physician for years) as medicines to cure disease. Whereas, you know without a knowledge of medicine that they are contra-indicated; nature has plainly told men and fowls to let them alone, and the brutes and birds have obeyed the mandates, but man in his stupidity has made constant use of them. I will here give a brief list of a few of them: Poison ivy, stramonium, or Jamestown weed (called by some jimson weed), belladonna, calomel, corrosive-sublimate, strychnine, opium, quinine, and other excessively powerful, and most of them poisonous, simple and compound preparations are every day administered to the sick and afflicted all over the land by every one who calls himself a physician. *Medicines do not make blood, nor can they purify it.* If the stomach and intestines are in a good condition, they only can make pure blood from healthy food, and medicines seriously interfere with the normal condition of these organs in their efforts to convert food into blood. If all the persons in this county who have died before their allotted time by putting drugs in their stomachs could, in their ghostly habiliments, come to the surface again and could stalk the streets of Harrisburg and give medical advice to the living, they would say: "Keep drugs out of the stomach!"

If my innovations go with me to the grave, it will not be my fault. I have striven in every conceivable manner for 34 years to get them investigated and adopted by my profession. In 1853 in Spring Garden hall, I offered to give them without price to my co-laborers, if a committee of twenty M. D.'s would fairly examine my discoveries and give me credit for them, and also hundreds of times afterwards in my lectures. I made them right here in 1854, and I made them at a lecture I gave before the Spring Garden Institute in Philadelphia, corner of Spring Garden and Broad Streets, at the seventh lecture of the course, (viz, March 29, 1878,) twenty-five years after my first offer, made only a square distant (viz, Spring Garden and Ridge,) but my propositions have never been accepted. To publish them in a book would be utterly worthless. So my present position is as follows: I am now ready to teach a limited number of regular graduates of good standing all my innovations, and from them I will select a Faculty to establish a College where thousands of students may properly and qualifiedly graduate as Omnipathists. When fully under way, I think the demand will be so great, and the people so rapidly converted, that all other pathies will soon be doomed, and mankind may be allowed to live out their allotted number of years.

Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. F. Wiant, and hundreds of others have been over and again persuading me to accept the above course. I propose to establish a veterinary branch of the same institution so that the abused animal may also be treated less brutally.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The masses of the people who read anything and discuss any subject have over and over again asked the following questions: "Can my ailments be cured? And why is it that I have tested all the different schools of medicine and numerous quack preparations, and still I am ill?" Now, the invalids and well people all over the world have in general no more interest in medical ethics, medical regulations, or codes, than they have in the composition of the waters of the Red Sea. They expect, and rightly, that the men who are regular graduates of corporated schools and colleges shall give their very best talent to the investigation of all medical subjects (springing up over our country) which in any manner may benefit mankind. The physicians of America have the lives of the people in their hands, and are morally and legally accountable for their proper protection. The starvation test, so courageously made by Dr. Tanner, produced more discussion than any similar subject has for a century, and the people demand that the physicians should take advantage of the discussion and be benefited thereby. The doctor who appreciates his own position before the people has no right to be apathetic. The sick people all over the world can be readily divided into three classes. When they first find themselves unwell and seek a physician, they are credulous and believe all that is told them, and blindly swallow any pills, powders, liquids, boluses, or other preparations offered them, supposing that the curing of diseases is a science, and that afflictions can be removed with the same exactness and celerity that a watch can be repaired by a skillful artisan. After a few days or weeks of trial, their faith is shaken; they find their disease increasing in virulence, and the pains unbearable; for the first time in their lives, they are really aware that the practice of medicine is ambiguous, and they get into the second class, which consists of those having doubts concerning the medical ability of those they have met, and a belief that the balm in Gilead may be found in some other locality. So they seek new physicians, and try for weeks and months their methods and, at the end, find themselves among the list of chronic cases.

Newspapers, periodicals, circulars, and almanacs issued by the millions in this country, full of medical advertisements, and thrown in your way by the ignorant vendors and vampires, warrant cures of all men's afflictions. Examine them, reader, and you will find my assertions are true. Grocers, day laborers, and other mechanics, with occasionally a man who has failed in his theological efforts, turn in a day from these professions to physicians, and recognizing the inability of doctors to cure the afflicted, and knowing the anxiety of men and women who are diseased to regain health, they boldly set their wares before the public. They only ask the trial of one bottle, one package, one box of pills, and the second class of invalids have become so numerous that they easily find purchasers, who buy their vile compounds with the same doubt that a bankrupt man buys a lottery ticket; and the immense sale of these trial packages everywhere makes the seller rich, when not one person may have been benefited. The quack takes his wrongly earned gains and pays played-out physicians to write up some more attractive circulars or almanacs, and so the game goes on; the people take them and die or grow worse, and the sellers become millionaires. I can give more than a score of persons names who have thus started since I began, in 1842, my medical career, who began poor and who have died rich. Now we reach the third class, composed of the decidedly incredulous, who have been for years testing physicians and medicines, and who have lost all confidence in them; still they are looking for better things, hoping for assistance, hoping against hope; the latter class form the bulk of my patrons. The people of this country have been dragged to death.

DRUGGISTS.

The people should fully understand that druggists are not physicians. The first only compound the prescriptions written by the latter. The druggist may impose upon you by prescribing medicine, but if he is sick, he at once calls in an experienced physician. Yet millions of bottles of bitters and boxes of pills and other poisonous compounds are being every year sold by druggists to the people. Why? Only to make money. If they ever publish a certificate, it belongs to some one who lives hundreds or thousands of miles away from the reader, and who may be a myth. The only certificates that you can dare to believe in are in your own town or county, written by your neighbors and friends. Beware of the pills, bitters, pads, powders, salves, lotions, and all other compounds put up by druggists. This is my candid, unbiased opinion, after practicing medicine 34 years.

The tide is setting in rapidly against the dosing and drugging system. The people are getting their eyes wide open to the impositions practiced upon them by the allo and homeopathic physicians, for they know that poisons like strychnine, morphine, bella donna, and stramonium (deadly vegetable poisons) can be given in very small doses, and yet steadily and slowly accumulate and kill the body, as the slow dropping of water into a bucket will, after a time, fill it to its brim.

Remember that I receive a very large number of letters from all parts of the United States, and that if none of them contained at least one stamp for a reply, that it would make a very decided expense to me for stamps, paper, and envelopes; whereas, it is a small matter for you to inclose a stamp. Besides, my general expenses are very heavy and my time fully occupied, so when persons are so ill bred as to ask me many questions concerning themselves, and do not enclose even a stamp, I usually throw the letters into the waste-basket. To give some idea of my correspondence, I will give the names of a few received this month: F. L. Jones, Quitman, Georgia; L. W. Chandet, Devall's Bluff, Ark. A. Moore, Los Angeles, Cal. W. C. Vail, Madison, Ind. S. Baygents, Beauregard, Miss. T. Allison, Wonsiva, Kansas; G. S. Turner, Los Angeles, Cal. M. S. Booth, Seattle, Washington Territory (near the Pacific Ocean); H. Snody, Dresden Centre, N. Y. Senator Beck, Washington, D. C. Rev. T. D. Scarlett, Weatherford, Texas; S. Miller, Bridgeport, Ct. Mrs. S. K. Bancroft, Buffalo Shoals, W. Va. Rev. Wiant, Monroe, Pa. Rev. Hacker, Shamokin, Pa. M. B. Ralmont, Fargo, Dak. I. B. Klingor, Plymouth, Ind. I. Bright, Jackson, Tenn. A. Smith, Pensacola, Fla. S. Davis, Hamburg, Iowa; M. B. Cloud, Turnbull, Ala.

Remember that patients can be treated (without seeing them) in any portion of the United States or Canada (with few exceptions which will be made known upon application). In case you write, send a full description of your many sensations and affections, and inclose at least one stamp for the reply.

REMEMBER

That it is useless to look over the cases in this pamphlet expecting to find your afflictions fully described, for two reasons: The first is, There never were two diseased individuals just alike; and, second, I only print a very few of the many symptoms told me. Some invalids write me eight or more pages, and if I attempted to copy them from prominent cures of last two years, it would make a work as large as Webster's Unabridged.

There is but one power that regulates all the annoyances of the body, and that is healthy blood, and all your pains and aches can only be cured by increasing the quality and quantity of blood; and hence I so often refer in my certificates to the increase in weight, for such increase tells that the life-giving element has been so developed, and this is only brought about by getting the stomach and intestines to properly digest the food, which is readily done by my methods.

INCONSISTENCY.

In 1881, all the Allopathic Societies of Pennsylvania held a four days' convention in the Opera House, at Lancaster. You would naturally suppose that the main object of such gatherings would be the interchange of experiences; to make as large addition as possible to their medical knowledge; to gain any information by which they could cure with greater certainty and celerity the diseases of mankind. So believing, I addressed them a polite note, written in good English, briefly stating that I graduated, in 1848, at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, that two of my preceptors were alive and distinguished, viz: Professor A. Clark, of New York, and Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, Massachusetts. I requested them to examine Omnipathy, and let me show them patients that they had given up as incurable, that under my treatment were well; but the medical ring was so rut-bound that they made no response; determined with such facts as the above staring them in the face to hang on to their antiquated conceptions, pre-historic ambiguities and superannuated methods and teachers of medicine.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Whenever you send money for remedies ordered, be sure to sign your full name distinctly written. When you send portions of a dollar send two or one cent stamps, and give explicit directions how to send the package, whether by stage, private conveyance or express. No liquids or glass can be sent by mail. Give as full account of your unpleasant symptoms as you can. Examinations at my offices are free. I have a preparation called Cure Quick for Catarrh, which has cured hundreds of cases. It costs 50 cents, and it will be forwarded post paid to any one sending me 50 cents in two or one cent stamps.

Also remember that my patients have most of them been treated unsuccessfully, before calling upon me, by their family doctor, and hence, there is not a physician of any note in this country who in this way has not lost a portion of his practice, and knows of my success. Some of them become very bitter enemies, and malign me whenever they can do so. This is only human nature, and really I cannot find fault with them. If they did not make some resistance, they would be angels without wings. I know of quite a number who have quitted their profession, who could not compete with Omnipathy. Dr. Hinkle, who is a regular graduate of the University of Philadelphia, told me that any one who practices medicine as he was taught never ceases being perplexed and annoyed at the constant failures to cure disease that forced themselves upon their notice, and hence, the position of a physician who had any conscientious scruples about lying or deception was an unenjoyable one. Dr. H. graduated in 1863, and gave up his practice years ago as above; came under my charge in 1880 for affection of the lungs, dyspepsia, &c. and soon became so greatly improved as to desire to study Omnipathy and practice the same.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES.

Under this head I class cases that have for years been under medical treatment without benefit, and who have also tested many of the innumerable nostrums with which the world is so overflowed and nauseated, whose lying advertisements stare you in the face wherever you go, on the fences, walls, rocks and fill up one quarter of the advertising space in nearly all newspapers, periodicals and magazines. Now, when I can give long lists of cures from this class of persons, I think mankind must admit that my manner of curing must be different from all other methods known.

TESTS OF MY ABILITY.

Very often I am told the following: "The people in my town have sent me to be cured, believing I am incurable, and if you succeed in my case there are plenty

more to follow." This is a very stupid proceeding; they may send me the only person in the town I cannot rid of disease.

When persons become my patients, and get cured of their manifold afflictions, they will render me quite a kindness by reporting the facts to me personally, or by letter. I am always interested in them, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to know that some poor soul who has been suffering pains for years, and who has been making herculean efforts to get well, taking filthy, nasty oils, bitters and powders, with the patience of a martyr, all in vain; then when they come to me and acknowledge their gratitude, and state that their afflictions are removed and they are again restored to health, I am overjoyed. Still hundreds of people get well and never write me a word about themselves, and indeed they don't even inform their neighbors. Now this is all wrong.

MY MEDICAL PLATFORM.

1st. Medicines do not make the skin, nerve, hair, bone, muscle or any tissue or portion of the body; they are only formed from the blood.

2d. Calomel, Jalap, Corrosive Sublimate and all other drugs cannot be converted into blood.

3d. The stomach and intestines of men, birds and beasts are intended only as receptacles for food and moisture, to be transformed by the process called assimilation into blood.

4th. The blood (called in five different parts of the Bible the life of the body) contains sixteen constituents, which are all the elements required to make up any portion of the body.

5th. Nearly all diseases of the body are caused from deficient circulation, or a lack of this life principle in the diseased parts. If there is in the body a lack in quality or quantity of this formative product, then all of the structure is enervated, and more or less in an abnormal condition, and reformation and reconstruction can only be brought about by making up the deficiencies.

6th. Some portions of the "House I live in," more quickly observe, and suffer from the defective blood than others. In the stupid language of my medical brother, they are predisposed to disease.

7th. Every day of our lives we are constantly growing and decaying; the growth comes only from the blood; the disintegrated portions of the body pass out of the rectum and the millions of pores of the skin called emunctories, and through the breath in respiration.

8th. We make every day from one to seven pounds of blood, out of from two to fourteen pounds of food and moisture.

9th. We destroy every day about the same quantity that we have manufactured.

10th. If we make one ounce or pound more than we use up, it remains in the arteries and veins, or is transformed into fat.

11th. If we make one ounce or a pound less than we use up, then the whole body suffers more or less, and the fat begins to disappear, and the pulse indicates less blood in the arteries.

12th. Dr. Greene takes advantage of the wonderful construction of the body, that allows almost any substance properly prepared to be taken into the system by the lymphatics, and uses only such preparations as assist nature.

NOTE.—A gain in the weight of the patient is positive evidence that his infirmities are going out of his body.

IN LOVE WITH OMNIPATHY.

I am in receipt of letters from almost every State and Territory in the Union, all stating in different terms the same sentiment, viz.: "Have been for years trying to get well of various afflictions; have tried many physicians and quack medicines, all the time growing worse; have lost confidence in the practice of medicine." February 13th, 1882, received one from Mr. F. L. Jones, Quitman, Georgia. He says: "I have for years spent all my earnings, outside of living, on various M. D.'s, in attempting to get my wife cured, and all in vain." About the same date I received a letter from Mr. M. S. Booth, of Seattle, Washington Territory (almost to the Pacific Ocean). He says: "I have read your pamphlets with great pleasure, and am so pleased that I would like to study with you and become a practitioner of Omnipathy. Have been a Recorder and Auditor of the Territory." About same date received a letter from M. B. Cloud, of Turnbull, Monroe county, Ala. He says: "I am delighted with your treatment, and I have a son whom I desire to become your student and learn Omnipathy, or how health is regained and happiness retained."

QUININE.

The yearly consumption of quinine in the United States is computed at 800,000 ounces, at an average price of \$2.50 per ounce; this represents an annual outlay for this drug of \$2,000,000. Of opium, the annual consumption, whether as a medicinal agent or as an intoxicant, is 220,000 pounds, costing, at \$4 per pound, rather less than one million dollars.

One grain of quinine is an ordinary dose; there are 480 grains in an ounce; in 800,000 ounces, there would be 384,000,000 doses, or nearly 10 grains for each inhabitant of the United States.

MILLIONAIRES.

Thomas H. Powers, of the firm of Powers & Weightman (Philadelphia druggists), died November 20, 1878, worth \$10,000,000. He was only 67 years of age, adding another to that long list of physicians, druggists, and medicine venders, who, dying prematurely and rich, prove two facts: First, that medicines do not save lives as administered by allo and homeopathic physicians; and, second, that the sellers become eminently rich from the purchases made by the credulous invalids. Nearly all this money was accumulated in the manufacturing and sale of quinine from Peruvian bark—a worthless drug (so far as my practice is concerned). I have not used a half ounce in thirty-four years.

ABSORPTION.

The success of my practice depends upon that quality of the body that allows medicines to be taken into the system by the above law. On the outside of the body there are over seven millions of pores (little holes called medically, emunctories) out of which is constantly passing the effete matter of the body (that is, the used-up tissues). There are also millions of holes, called lymphatics, which absorb proper and improper applications. If you rub into your arm pus, or matter, after a time it will be taken into the system, and disease of some form is the sequence, and plenty of other substances will poison some skins by the same law.

The laws of absorption are very plain. All physicians know the immense benefit derived from the external use of mustard, poultices, plasters, etc. Apply a decoction of tobacco under the arm; it will produce first, emesis, second, diarrhœa, and, third, death. Injections of morphine under the skin will produce, first, sleep, continued too long, death. If you put a teaspoonful of quicksilver in a tin plate and rub it with your fingers until an amalgam is produced, in a few days you will have a mercurial sore mouth. Croton oil rubbed over the abdomen will bring on a diarrhœal discharge. One thousandth part of a drop of vaccine virus absorbed into the arm will produce cow-pox. My packets and adjuncts cure all diseases by absorption. No noxious pellets, pills, oils, or poisons are taken into the stomach in my practice. The body is constantly undergoing a change—formation and disintegration, growth and decay. Food is transformed into blood. Blood makes every portion of the body and cures diseases. Medicines only act as assistants, when properly applied, and retard the functions of nature when wrongly used. No poisonous substance in any form should ever enter the human stomach or touch the outside of the body.

Many persons are peculiarly sensitive to the poisonous effects while handling minerals. Professor Hollenbush, the distinguished mineralogist of Reading, Pa. told me, September 4, 1879, that Frank A. Knabb, Esq. clerk at Mellert's iron works has not for ten years handled brass or copper without at once inducing swelling and inflammation.

There is a young man at Cadiz, Ky. of such a susceptible and sympathetic physical composition that he was forced to abandon a position in a drug store for the novel reason that he could not handle any kind of medicine without being affected with all the consequences it was calculated to produce on the party for whom it was intended.

EVIDENCE.

The well known citizen and painter, George W. Brown, of Lancaster, Pa. has over two hundred tumors on his body, produced by the absorption of various kinds of poisons in the handling of paints for twenty years.

It is a curious fact, illustrating the necessity of cleanliness and keeping the pores of the skin open, that if a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisture be applied to the exterior of the body, death will ensue in about six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child at Florence. On the occasion of Pope Leo the Tenth's accession to the papal chair, it was desired to have a living figure to represent the golden age, and so a child was gilded all over with varnish and gold leaf, and death was

the sequence. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naphtha, the animal ceases to breathe in a couple of hours.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A judicious study of this science will so instruct you as to prolong your life, diminish your pains and increase your pleasures.

PROGRESS.

"Onward" should be the watchword of the physician who is really desirous of rapidly curing the ills of men. He should be progressive, constantly studying to avoid previous mistakes and illusions, and to find surer and simpler methods of restoring the functions of the human body to a normal condition; to

"Seize upon truth where'er 'tis found,
Among your friends, among your foes;
On Christian or on heathen ground—
The flowers divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the prickle and assume the rose."

PERSECUTION.

We have learned that to be an innovator in medicine was to be a martyr. Ambrose Pare, in the sixteenth century, discovered the fact that ligating the arteries would prevent hemorrhage. Previous to that time, the only known way to stop a leg just cut off from bleeding was to thrust it into boiling tar. For this progressive act in surgery, he was incarcerated nine months in prison through the jealousy of the Parisian physicians.

We want to do our part in illuminating the dark features of disease and gloom, and we cannot conceive of any better methods of attaining the end desired than by issuing this pamphlet, and occasionally lecturing upon physiological and remedial subjects.

The first saw-mill built in England was by a Dutchman, but the opposition of the men who worked by hand was so great that he had to pull it down. In 1767, another was erected, but a mob tore it down. So, progress has everywhere had to overcome obstacles.

Of the discoverers and conquerers of the new world, Columbus died broken hearted, Roland and Bobadilla were drowned, Balboa was beheaded, Cortez was dishonored, and Pizarro was murdered.

DRUGS.

I predict that within 25 years nothing but external applications of medicine will be used in the curing of man's afflictions. All drug shops and allopathic and homœopathic physicians will be only known historically, just as the lancet, scarificator, leeches, and all other methods of taking away blood from the body are only known in reading medico-historical works.

In a medical book handed me recently, published for the benefit of the students of Jefferson College, a physician says that pills made of *nitro-glycerine* are excellent to cure heart affections.

TAKE NOTICE.

I wish it distinctly understood that every variety of disease known to the human family is successfully treated under Omnipathy—stuttering, in-growing nails, bunions, corns, spermatorrhœa, gonorrhœa, syphilis, etc. There are really no incurable diseases under this form of practice, and most persons can continue their usual avocations while undergoing treatment.

REMEMBER.

That, in nearly all my advertisements for years, I have requested the discouraged, the bed-ridden, the given-up-to-die, to test the merits of Omnipathy.

When we graduated we felt as a ship would in mid-ocean (if it had any sensation) without rudder or sails. As we have said, our ideas are quite antagonistical to those held by the profession. They believe that fevers, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, mumps and kindred diseases have their stated runs; so many days must pass before being cured. I believe and know that such ideas are stupidly foolish, and that the cause may just as well be removed the first as the twentieth day. We will give to interested persons cases of typhoid fever broken up and well inside of a week. We think it criminal to blister, bleed and burn patients, or to administer poisons in any doses. We think that all oculists who put caustics in the human eye should suffer imprisonment, and can give thousands of instances where we have cured the manifold diseases of this organ without putting any medicine in or on the ball of the eye. Unfortunately for mankind, the practice of medicine has made but little progress for several hundred years, as compared with the other sciences. I refer in this statement, particularly, to the curing of disease. Typhoid, yellow and other fevers, measles, small-pox and many other diseases are not cured with any greater celerity to-day than they were one hundred years ago. One reason for this standing still, or want of progress, is the indisposition of the medical fraternity to investigate any innovation, originated either by a charlatan or a regular physician.

NOTICE EXTRA.

It is the usual habit of oculists and physicians (many of whom have not one quarter of my experience) to charge from \$10.00 to \$20.00 for a medical examination, whereas I make all my consultations and examinations without any charge whatever. A gentleman recently told me: "I gave over \$50.00 to a so-called expert in Philadelphia for his opinion only, which was that my case was incurable, and I am to-day sound as a silver dollar under your treatment, which has cost me \$25.00."

To make each of the within testimonials more startling, I should add the names of the various physicians who have had charge of them, and have exhausted their skill and *materia medica* on the patient, and also a complete list of the kinds and quantities of patent nostrums they had swallowed.

I have certificates enough to fill a large volume, but I think that those issued in this pamphlet are sufficient to convert any unbiased reader.

MEDICINE.

A few changes for the better have taken place in the practice of medicine within the last fifty years. The most noted is dropping phlebotomy, or blood-letting, by the use of scarificators, lancets, leeches and cups. Five or six million leeches, costing 1,500,000 francs, were used in the hospitals of Paris yearly, from 1829 to 1836, and 187,000 pounds of blood were drawn annually, or 1,396,000 pounds in eight years. Could anything be more stupid and irrational? Nearly all patients require more and better blood. The idea of taking away from the Parisian invalids 748 tons of blood, instead of doing something to give them that quantity.

Cold water is used in fevers, formerly it was forbidden. The size of the dose has been somewhat reduced; physicians have learned that the skin will absorb good and bad substances; that bad soaps made from diseased fats will inoculate the body with poisonous virus; that rubbing the head violently with the barber's brush will tear up the skin and carry the virus from one head to another, in the same manner that persons are vaccinated with cow-pox.

YE OLDEN-TIMES.

(From a *Lancaster Daily*.)

Dr. Greene's offices are full of paintings, engravings, pastels, photographs, etc. some of which are very rare and costly. There are sixty-five different ones. The engraving of what is termed erroneously, in our histories of the Revolution, as the Boston Massacre, is a very rare colored one, about twenty inches by two feet. It occurred March 5, 1770, in King (now State) street, Boston. The people who had become incensed at the tyrannical actions of the soldiers of George the III. of England, had, in good numbers, armed themselves with clubs, muskets, etc. and headed by a giant of a negro, named Crispus Attucks, they opposed the march of the company of armed red coats, who then fired upon them, and quite a number were killed and wounded, and, singularly enough, the first one who fell was the colored hero. He and his companions were buried a few days after in great pomp and ceremony. Among the attendants were the noted men of Boston: John Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, and Paul Revere. This engraving was made in Boston, about 1834, but for some reason has become very scarce. Dr. Greene says he has not for twenty-five years seen any one who has one similar to it.

He invited all to call and examine it. This massacre was a regular sanguinary engagement, as much as the one on April 19, 1775, and is, rightly speaking, The first bloodshed of the Revolution.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

In 1854, Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, printed an editorial in the paper owned by him, concerning my cures and practice, and twenty-five years afterwards he wrote and printed another recommendation. It happened in this wise: While making a lecture tour across Pennsylvania in 1854-5, I stopped at Reading, Pa. and treated many patients. Through the kindness of Hon. Jesse G. Hawley, the present proprietor of the *Reading Eagle*, I was recently allowed permission to look at his old file of *Gazette and Democrat*, published by Mr. Getz, May 27, 1854, in which it says: "Astonishing Cure.—Mrs. Henry Kurtz, of this city, who has been for a long time seriously afflicted with inflammation of her eyes and impaired vision, being compelled to use glasses, was, by one treatment of Dr. Greene's, so completely restored as to be enabled to lay aside her glasses. All persons who have diseased eyes should call on Dr. Greene.

In the *Spirit of Berks*, now edited by Mr. Getz, he wrote October 22, 1879, the following: "Dr. C. A. Greene has been in this city for nearly two years, and has treated a large number of cases, in several instances with notable success. He is a physician of ability, has adopted a course of treatment that differs from that of all other physicians in this that his patients are not required to use medicines inwardly, and he advertises his services and cures contrary to the ancient usages and customs of the medical fraternity. During his residence here he has identified himself with all progressive popular movements. He is an active member of the Berks County Agricultural Society; is a collector of curiosities of natural, personal and historical interest; is a temperance advocate, possesses a fund of general information, and is a good conversationalist."

We can give any quantity of recommendations from the clergy. We will here insert one. Rev. J. C. Owens, formerly of Lancaster, now living at Mt. Joy, Pa. gave me on the 4th of January, 1855, at Shippensburg, the following letter:

"Having the pleasure of hearing your lecture (on the mechanism, use and abuse of the eye) in the Union Bethel church, I pronounce it the best on the subject I ever heard. The beauty of it was its moral character. Your lecture cannot fail to instruct people upon this important organ, and direct the mind to the Great Being, who by his word made all things. I am fully satisfied that it is the indispensable duty of the professional world and the afflicted to avail themselves of the benefit of your lectures and your novel methods of curing disease. You have my prayers and best wishes for your success."

We herewith copy an editorial from a Lancaster weekly paper:

"DR. GREENE'S PARLORS.—We called last week upon Dr. Greene at his offices, and we were greatly surprised at his novel methods of fitting them up. He has changed as though by magic a store, about fifteen feet wide and fifty feet long, high studded, into three beautiful offices. In the front one, covered with a fine tapestry carpet, and containing an extra fine set of parlor furniture, are hung some sixty paintings and engravings some of which are rare and costly, a description of which we shall give more minutely hereafter. The middle office is for private consultation, and the rear one for his medical preparations. His large show windows contain some splendid paintings, and a large quantity of rare minerals, fossils, shells and curiosities, with descriptions on each, for the edification of old and young, who enjoy these treats, and he tells us that he has hundreds of others to put in when these have been fully examined."

My references while practicing in New England were Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Dr. Chas. A. Phelps, Hon. Albert J. Wright, State printer and chairman of the Republican Committee, and William C. Greene, attorney-at-law, of Boston, Mass.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.

A Pennsylvania law makes a person liable to a fine and imprisonment who practices medicine without a diploma from a regular college. This is a wise provision and should be enforced, for there are thousands of unprincipled men who would sell you medicines in order to get your money if they knew they would shorten your life.

WARNING.

This and other cities and towns are periodically flooded with quack circulars, pamphlets and almanacs, containing in the main, statements concerning diseases and certificates of cures utterly untrue, and manufactured only for two purposes; first, to

frighten people who are sick, and, second, to induce them to try their villainous compounds, generally made up by men, who, being unsuccessful in obtaining a livelihood as storekeeper, mechanic, or hod-carrier, turn in a day to doctors. After getting up some circulars and compounds with some outlandish name attached, they start out to find credulous dupes to swallow their vile concoctions, and unfortunately for mankind, they find so many that their business increases. Soon they employ agents to aid them, and they fill towns and cities with their manufactured praise of their cure-alls. In their advertisements you will usually find the following stereotyped expressions: "Sure to cure any disease," "Purifies the blood," "Positive specific," "The best preparation in the world." After 40 years' experience as a student and physician, my advice to all sick people is the following: Never, under any consideration, take any patent medicine, no matter how well written the puffs concerning its merits, never swallow any compound until you have vouchers for the medical and chemical ability of the maker, and references in your own town to persons who have been cured. When there are such multitudes of these worthless and death-producing nostrums in our land, this rule will be the only safe one to follow.

I have nothing to gain, and may, undoubtedly, produce enemies, by making an exposition of quackery, but the desire to prevent the masses of sick people from being further duped, deceived, robbed, and killed by swallowing the thousand and one nostrums under a thousand and one names of Tonics, Cure-alls, Relief, Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, Liver Regulators, Stomach Invigorators, and Bitters of all kinds, so persistently offered by druggists, quacks, and non-medical men, induces me to write out a few important truths concerning a subject that seven-eighths of mankind are interested in. Newspapers, magazines, and periodicals would not tell you these truths if they knew them. Why? because millions of dollars annually reach the coffers of the publisher in advertising the death-dealing compounds. Physicians, as a class, you know very well, take no public issues against Charlatans. So, with a clear field to make money rapidly, they advertise liberally and induce millions of invalids to buy and swallow their villainous decoctions. Most of the makers and venders make no pretensions to be physicians, but with their positive cures for fits, worms, fevers, etc. flood our cities. Others, with no knowledge of medicine, in their boldness, add Dr. to their names. Now, if you can tell me how a man who never saw the interior of a watch can be a skillful, experienced repairer of time-keepers, then I'll explain how a man who has never studied the intricate problems of chemistry, botany, materia medica, pathology, anatomy, theory and practice, physiology, and hygiene can recognize the various afflictions of the body and cure them. Beware of quacks and quack compounds.

For a hundred years, no quack or druggist has ever placed any compound before the public but his advertisement is sure to contain these words: "Purifies the blood." The masses should understand that druggists are not physicians, and usually have no more knowledge of the application of remedials to disease than a bog-ore digger has to making watch springs. I repeat again, no medicine ever was made that can purify the blood. No drugs of any kind enter the blood. If the stomach and intestines are in good order and proper food is eaten, the food is converted by digestion into pure blood, which is composed of sixteen elements, and they make every hair, nail, muscle, bone, and tissue of the body. Thousands of physicians have, for hundreds of years, fully tested the inability of drugs entering the stomach to cure disease. Calomel, rhubarb, jalap, and Dover's powder cannot make blood.

Millions of circulars, almanacs, and pamphlets have been distributed to the people since I have been practicing medicine. I have known of many hundred compounds that have come before the public, been advertised more or less, and finally died out; they come and go like the tide. If the masses were as well acquainted with the construction of their own bodies as they are with a watch, the vampires who so persistently push the scandalous compounds before the public would soon die out altogether for want of patronage. It is a stereotyped fact that many of the venders of quack medicines have become very wealthy and died comparatively young. I think no instance can be found where they have on their death-beds patronized their own compounds; Jayne, Hobinsac, Wishart, Schenck, Perry Davis, Swayne (father and son), and Ayer are examples—all rich, all dead, and all died middle-aged men.

PLAYED-OUT CLERGYMEN.

There are plenty of humans who, having no honesty of purpose in their characters, entirely unacquainted with medicines, claim fraudulently to be superannuated clergymen, who, in some way, have obtained an important medical discovery which, without money or price, they will give to any unfortunate. When you correspond with them, they send you a prescription containing names unknown to medical men, and say if you will send them five dollars, they will furnish you the wonderful compound. In this way, the same game has been played upon invalids for thirty years to my knowledge.

But these harpies keep coming to the surface, knowing how easily people in pain are deceived by every lying advertisement. They are usually the worst kind of land sharks, grasping only for your money, and they would willingly steal the livery of Heaven (if they had the opportunity) so as to more readily obtain your patronage.

LEGION.

The *Mount Joy Star and News* of December 22, 1881, contains 45 different advertisements concerning quack medicines, all "sure to cure," if you will take their word.

NOSTRUMS.

Millions of dollars are annually spent by invalids in the purchase of pernicious compounds, under thousands of different names made up to catch the eye and deplete the pocket of the victim. Last year England received from the owners of patent medicines \$700,000 for the stamps to place on the worthless compounds bought by the overcredulous persons who, ignorant of the construction of their own bodies or of the medicine, bolted down anything offered them, hoping they have swallowed something that would rid them of their disease. To all such persons, I wish I could say in tones as loud as thunder, STOP! STOP!! STOP!!! Stop making a drug store of your stomach! Stop putting bitters, pills, liver invigorators, blood purifiers, calomel, bluepills, quinine, morphine, and all other drugs and quack medicines into your stomach; they kill instead of curing the body. If you'll examine the histories of all medicine venders for the last fifty years, you will find the owners of nearly all of these worthless compounds have all died prematurely. Where is Schenck, Perry Davis, Swayne (father and son), Brandreth, Ayers, Wishart, Jayne, Hobinsac, Mishler? All dead and buried, as should be all such preparations. I knew the most of them personally. The eight-story granite block of Jayne is a high evidence of the credulity and ignorance of humanity on this subject.

If the druggists of any city would come together in convention and relate their experiences of the injury done to mankind in the sales of nostrums, and make out statistics of all the quack preparations they have sold (say in ten years), the people would be really frightened.

"JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY," OF BOSTON, MASS.

This publication, which was started some fifteen or twenty years since for the purpose of increasing the sales of medical compounds then made by the owners of the magazine, is now and has been for several years acknowledged to be one of the best and most scientific monthlies published in the United States, and has a very wide circulation, and the originator, Dr. J. B. Nichols, still wields the pen that has given it an enviable notoriety. In the December, 1881, number, is the following remarkable assertion in reference to mankind swallowing so many kinds and styles of medical compounds. "The gullability of the human race is apparently boundless."

QUACK MEDICINE.

The *Courier*, of Buffalo, says: "H. H. Warner & Co. have closed a contract with the *Courier* Printing Company for two hundred tons of printed matter. This year the same firm intend to spend \$50,000 in advertising, in the newspapers, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and the Warner Safe Remedies." I now briefly ask the consideration of the public concerning its import and meaning. For forty years I have observed this coming and going (like the tides) of empirical preparations and publications. Men like Ayer and Perry Davis employed at an immense expense the most perfect talent they could find to study up new language and new contrivances and new names to catch the eye and attention of invalids and thereby their pocket books. Helmbold spent \$100,000 in one year advertising, and it is a well-known fact that the most worthless nostrum that could be put together by the most ignorant horse jockey, compounded without any reference to chemical rules or curative properties, can be sold to the credulous sick dupes all over this and European countries, and thousands of unscrupulous individuals who have been unsuccessful as ser-

vants or ministers, desiring some easier way of making money, resort to this method of accumulating wealth. The more impotent and worthless the article, the more outlandish and ungrammatical the name they give it, and the language they describe it in, the more successful. Men of intellect and brains, men of wealth, become the dupes of this immense class of parasites, these human leeches, vampires; and millions of graves are annually filled with their victims, and yet no secular, religious or political paper will publish this article. Why? Because the patronage of these harpies would be lost. Innumerable vices are covered over with almighty dollars; they are never brought to light so long as the vision can perceive the money inducement to be blind.

DISGUSTED DOCTORS.

Professor Gregory declares: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine medical facts are medical lies." Dr. McClintock, one of the faculty of a Philadelphia medical college for 25 years, affirms: "Mercury and other poisonous drugs have made more cripples than all the wars combined."

In an editorial article on scarlet fever, in the *Scientific American* of May 3d, 1879, it says: "While internal medication is recognized, as thus far a failure."

A New York medical monthly says: "There will be doubtless some day as enthusiastic movements against drugs and the drug business, as there is now against liquors and dram shops."

SINGULAR.

That the inhabitants of Leipsic (where Hahnemann was born) have so little confidence in Homœopathy that there is not a practitioner in the city, although they have raised a small monument to his memory.

PHYSIC NOT TO BE RELIED UPON.

The conscientious family physician will tell you that the best of them are groping about in the dark. That it is one continuous round of experiment, and that most of the practice, so far as internal medicines are concerned, have proved unsatisfactory, yea, a failure. A. H. Stevens, M. D., says: "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become in the virtue of their own medicines."

Prof. Willard Parker, M. D. says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."

Dr. Bostwick, author of the "History of Medicine," says: "Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment."

Prof. Evans, M. D. says: "The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophy nor common sense."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy, Harvard College, Mass. and my preceptor in 1847, said to a class of medical students, in 1861: "Gentleman, the disgrace of medicine has been the colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of the cankering minerals; the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth; the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities; the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom; and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained have been thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of their organization."

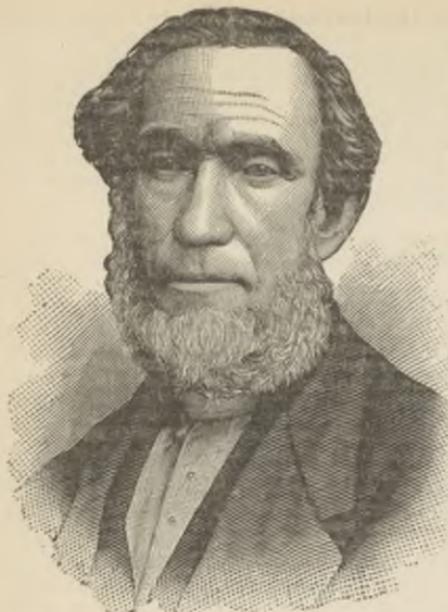
"If a drugged patient recovers, the true explanation is that his constitution was strong enough to overcome both the disease and the druggist."—Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in *Popular Science Monthly* for September, 1881.

Dr. LeRoy Sunderland, of Boston, in a letter to me, says:

"Very few practitioners of medicine are satisfied with the practice; if they have any honest impulse they know their utter inability to cure afflictions, and being so dissatisfied, scores of the medical fraternity have given up their occupation, hid their diplomas, and gone into some more agreeable and honest avocation."

All of the above adverse criticisms emanate from M. D.'s who are condemning physic as they were taught, viz: drugging the intestines. No adverse declarations have ever been made about Omnipathy, although I've courted investigation for thirty-four years, and almost constantly asked it of my profession.

Portrait of Rev. John Hunter.



Now located at Washington borough, Pa. who has for forty years been teaching the doctrines of Christ. He is especially fond of what he terms the eleventh Commandment: "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" and through all his ministrations in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, England, the Isle of Malta, in the Mediterranean sea, and through the United States he has taught it to others and tried to live up to it himself, and he is to-day a fitting archetype for the clergy to follow. He was years since imprisoned in Ireland for preaching the Gospel, and to-day is as poor as the fishermen who become the apostles of the Saviour.

He was formerly pastor of the Church of God, in Lancaster, well known all over this State; became blind in the left eye in 1863, in Philadelphia, under the treatment of Dr. Isaac, from Leydon, Holland. His sufferings during the six months' treatment were indescribable. Nitrate of silver and other caustics were plentifully used. On the day he lost his vision he thought he was dying, and in his agony laid upon the floor and

bade his family and friends good-bye. Sights like firebrands rapidly whirling appeared before the left eye, when all at once it ruptured and a portion of the contents ran out, and his sight was gone. He remained for a while under Dr. Turnbull. In July, 1879, he lost the vision of the right eye; a well-formed cataract closed out all light. On the 1st of November, 1879, he was led into my office totally blind. The left eye was withered and looked like a lump of dry coagulated milk. He told me that he lived within a mile of my office, but he had suffered such unutterable pains under Dr. Isaacs that he had concluded to remain blind through life, having no confidence in any physician's ability to help him, that during the sixteen years he had been blind in the left eye, he had, whenever the opportunity offered, consulted every skillful physician and oculist he met and that all of them, at least fifty in number, had told him there was no hope of restoration of vision. Two members of his church whose eyes had been successfully treated under my care, assured him that in my operations on the eye, I placed nothing inside of the lids and produced no pain whatever, so he had ventured to come to see me. In June, 1880, he preached in the Rev. Soule's church, on Orange street, Lancaster, to a house full of his friends, and told the above story with this addition: "Dr. Greene told me that he thought he could make me read large print with the left eye in sixty days, and in fifty-eight days the *Church Advocate* was thrown into my door and I saw its head lines. I had not read a line before with the left eye for sixteen years, and many oculists had advised me, in consequence of its withered, unsightly appearance, to have it cut out and a glass one inserted." I claim that no such restoration to vision has ever been wrought in this country or Europe, nor ever will be without some one makes discoveries similar to my own, or I should have the extreme pleasure of teaching Omnipathy in a college endowed for that purpose. The reader will understand that the eye had lost one-quarter, at least, of its rotundity, and that it is now twenty-five per cent increased in volume, and that the opacity of the aqueous humor and cornea have nearly disappeared. I may further state that the opacity of the crystalline lens of the right eye is also gradually passing away, and on the 1st of December, 1880, he could recognize the number of fingers held up before it, and see obscurely other objects. He can now attend to his business on the street and elsewhere, see the time by his watch, recognize his friends, etc. with the left eye. He will be exceedingly glad to have any one call and interview him.

March 12th, Dr. Hunter writes me: "I hope the Lancaster County Medical Society will not be able to stop your good works. Your many friends here are praying for your success. Your office proved a pool of Bethesda to me."

AMAUROSIS.

Mr. Wm. J. Sholl, a member of Dr. Hunter's church, and an employé in the Reading, Pa. car shops, lost his vision and position in 1868. 1878, he came under my charge, and under my treatment he can to-day read small print, and has for months been back in the same occupation and shop which he left in 1868, after trying for ten years other methods without any benefit.

AMAUROSIS AND NEURALGIA.

In compliance with my request, Rev. E. V. Gerhart (who has been for 27 years president of the Theological and Classical colleges of Lancaster, Pa. and whose name is favorably known all over our continent, and under whose care and instruction hundreds of clergymen have graduated) wrote out the following statement, which was copied into the *Reading, Pa. Eagle*, November 28, 1878:

My powers of vision began to fail twenty-one years ago—1857. Convex glasses relieved me for about ten years; I had to wear them continually.

In March, 1868, my eyes broke down altogether, and from that time onward to the present, I have not been able to read or write. There seemed to be no indistinctness of vision but the eyes could not bear the effort to see. The retina was so morbidly sensitive that I could not bear the reflection of light from the printed page. I had to abstain entirely from using my eyes on literary work. The only exception I ventured to make was the reading of Scripture in worship and the lectures in the class-room. For ten years and upwards, my studies and literary labors had to be carried forward by means of a private secretary, short intervals excepted, when there was a temporary improvement of vision. During all this time I have been suffering a severe aching pain in the region of the eyes, sometimes greater, sometimes less, but rarely have I known a waking hour when I was free from pain.

I sought the best medical advice, but found no relief. I followed various prescriptions, but my eyes gained no strength. To this statement there is one exception: Four years ago last spring, I consulted an eminent oculist of Philadelphia, who, on careful examination, pronounced my eyes to be of unequal focus and different axis (affected with astigmatism). He prescribed adjusted glasses, which afforded me great relief. Since then I have suffered much less pain, provided I made no effort to look at any object closely. To read, I had to wear an additional pair of convex glasses. But my eyes did not become stronger. During the last two years, they have been growing weaker; the least over-exertion would produce paroxysms of pain. The extreme morbid sensitiveness of the retina I am unable to describe.

A friend induced me to consult Dr. C. A. Greene, of Reading, Pa. Since the 5th of October, I have been under his treatment, and have experienced decided benefit. My eyes have regained some degree of strength. The pain is very much reduced. On October 22, I laid aside my adjusted glasses. For the first time in twenty-one (21) years, I have been able to use the naked eye for ordinary purposes, reading and writing not included. At present, I can see without glasses with more freedom and convenience than for many years past I have been able to see with glasses. With spectacles, I can read with impunity for an hour at a time.

My vision is far from being normal. Whether the benefit received from Dr. Greene's treatment is permanent or only temporary I do not pretend to judge. I know only that a great change has been wrought in the powers of the eye; and this is the only decided change I have experienced during the last ten years.

August, 1880, Dr. G. said in my office: "I would not, for \$1,000, be in the condition I was when I first met you in Reading." October 16, 1880, he told me he had been reading as high as forty pages a day.

August 14, 1879, he wrote: "It affords me pleasure to say to you, in my own hand writing, that I can now read from three to five hours a day." In the *Lancaster Era* of about the same date, it says: "Under Dr. Greene's treatment, Dr. Gerhart's eyes are in such good condition that he can read and write about three hours a day, and they are constantly gaining strength." February, 1882, Dr. Gerhart, while in my office, said: "My head used to often have a sensation as though previously beaten with a club."

BLIND.

Mr. B. S. Kauffman, of Safe Harbor, Pa. was led into my office February 14, 1880, totally blind, his eyes looked like two clots of coagulated blood. He had been treated with caustics and other poisonous applications for years by various oculists. Many persons who had been racked in the inquisition in Paris had not suffered as he described his fearful agonizing pains for hours after the applications above referred to. On the 5th of March he recognized familiar faces.

OPACITY OF THE CORNEA.

About 1868, my friend, A. M. Leland, Esq. (now with the celebrated music dealers O. Ditson & Co. 449 Washington street, Boston, Mass.) placed under my charge his daughter Cora. The front part of her eyes, the cornea, or the portion that looks like the glass over a watch face, was as though covered with white paint. She was nearly

blind; under my treatment, she became, in less than a month, perfectly well, and he gave me, September 14, 1881, a long certificate enclosing her photograph, and stating that "She now has as bright and as perfect eyes as anyone, and he has for a long time been wishing to express his most hearty thanks for the full recovery of her eyesight, and especially as he had her under the treatment of several eminent oculists before she was placed under my charge, with no benefit." Mr. L. and wife were among the first of my patients I ever treated in Providence, R. I. in 1848. In October, 1875, he brought his daughter Cora to see me, that she might personally thank me for her recovery. I may add that she would have been totally blind were it not for my treatment.

NOTE.

Let me say right here that if any one is disposed to write any of my patients, whose names appear in this book, they can do so, but I have made no arrangements with any of them to answer any inquiries, except Mr. Leland. I did tell him, in case of annoyance by letters from anxious inquirers, if he would let me know I would furnish him with postals. If any one does write any of my patients, send sufficient stamps so they may be of no expense to answer the communications.

OPHTHALMIA.

William Ellinger, landlord of the Franklin Hotel at Chambersburg, Pa. February 5th, 1855, says: "I had for a long time intense inflammation and pain of my eyes, called Ophthalmia; could not rest day or night; tried scores of domestic remedies and many physicians in Harrisburg, and a distinguished oculist in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Greene, I placed myself under his charge, and in *four days time* my eyesight was restored and the eyes were well."

NOTE.—Mr. Ellinger was so thankful and gratified that he published in Alex. McClure's paper, the *Repository*, a quarter of a column, and kept it in at his own expense for months. (A. K. McClure, now of the *Philadelphia Times*.)

SPECTACLES.

I only wish I had the power to convey to the mind of every boy, girl, young gentleman or lady, men and women in the world, the fact that all glasses are at the best only a necessary evil, and that I can in the majority of cases so improve the condition of the eyes of those wearing them, that in a short time they can be removed, and laid aside during their lives as useless personal property.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.

This affliction of the eye is really becoming alarmingly common (called Myopia), and it is laid down in all the books on the eyes as incurable. I was born near-sighted, and when a small boy wore constantly spectacles. My vision was so deficient that I was often a source of ridicule among my associates for making optical mistakes. My objects were held from three to five inches from my eyes. This imperfection with redness and soreness of the lids and ball continued up to my study of medicine. At the college lectures I was always given the front seat, and then I could not distinguish dissections and experiments. During all my student's life I sought among books on the eye, and from my preceptors information by which I could cure them, but in vain. No one of my teachers held out any inducements. Soon after graduating I made discoveries by which I soon laid aside my glasses. My vision and eyes are perfectly well, only I am still a little near-sighted, and I use occasionally glasses to see objects at a distance. I have photographs with my glasses on. I can now easily read at ten inches distance with no glasses.

MYOPIA.

In 1856 I practiced medicine for six months in Detroit, Michigan. One Kris Kroller, in the employ of Godfrey Dean & Co. and a friend of Hon. Lewis Cass, came under my charge so near-sighted as to be obliged to hold all objects about three inches from his eyes. In a few weeks he could read easily at ten inches, and saw better every way.

In 1855 I treated Jane Kenyon, at Allegheny City, Pa. She had not closed her left eye voluntarily for twenty years. Cured her in three weeks.

In 1857 I remained a few weeks at Newport, R. I. the home of many of my relatives, Peleg Clarke and others. The Sheriff, Wm. Douglas Lake, wrote out and handed me the following recommendation: "I freely gave Dr. Greene, without any charge, the use of the State House for a lecture on Physiology, knowing him well, and his lecturing and medical ability, and the people were greatly delighted with the information he gave them."

In 1855 I treated I. H. Sears, Esq. of Detroit, Mich. for far-sight. He had worn glasses for fifteen years. Could not, without spectacles, see a letter less than one inch in diameter. He read easily in two weeks common print without any glasses.

This is a copy of one of my advertisements in the *Lancaster Examiner*, of August 6, 1881:

"This morning a trio of patients from Reading, Philadelphia, and Edgewood, Bucks county, each related their unfortunate experience under the treatment of their eyes by the Oculists, Drs. Norris, Levis, and Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, and their decided improvement under my practice. One of them came to me totally blind; the second nearly blind, and the third with almost constant neuralgia in and around the eyes, with impaired vision. A fourth patient, Miss Lizzie Brubaker, of Lititz, said: "My dyspepsia and other afflictions of long standing left me in a short time after going under your charge, and my glasses, worn since I was fourteen years of age, were laid aside as useless, and my vision is natural." No oculist in this country or Europe can produce such results without they discover my remedies and applications, or similar ones. Persons wearing glasses for far and near-sightedness or other diseases of this organ can usually have them removed inside of two months, and the vigor of their eyes restored to its normal condition, and what is strange but true after the eyes have become totally blind under the treatment of Oculists who use the virulent poisons, viz: Arsenic, Nitrate of Copper, Atropia, Belladonna, Stramonium, Nitrate of Silver, Acetate of Lead, &c. Under the Omnipathic treatment, vision is restored to the unfortunate brutalized victim of (what is so wrongly termed) scientific practice. So unaccountable to think that the most delicate and wonderfully made of all the organs of the body should be so maltreated, but I am glad to repeat that, after suffering at the eye infirmaries, and with Oculists the inquisitorial tortures of the poisons above referred to, the sight may be returned to the abused organs by the painless application of remedials applied on the outside of the lids, and the majority of men and women can lay aside their glasses and not wear them as long as they live. Names of persons cured of Astigmatism given upon application, a diseased condition of the eyes that no Oculist ever pretends to cure. Also, Cataract cured by absorption without using the knife."

AMAUROSIS.

In 1874, Miss Maud Banks, the very beautiful daughter of General N. P. Banks, of Waltham, Massachusetts, came under my charge. In an interview with a celebrated Oculist at Boston, she had been told that she had Amaurosis, and would probably become blind. She was advised to give up her studies, put a blister behind her ears, and a seton in her neck, and confine herself to a dark room. Without following a particle of this stupid Allopathic advice, her father, Gen. Banks, placed her under my charge, and in two weeks her vision was restored, and her eyes were well.

NOTE.—March 24, 1874, I received a letter from Gen. Banks, whose history should be known by every young man in this country; the son of an intemperate father, with all the obstructions and deprivations of such parentage he started at the lowest round of the ladder of life, as a bobbin boy in a mill, and has since been Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and in many other distinguished positions. He is highly educated; the master of many languages; a magnificent speaker, and ought, by rights, to be to-day President of the United States. In the above letter he says: "Most cheerfully I give the consent of my name in your list of references."

SPECTACLES REMOVED.

Rev. Joseph Spezht, of Manheim, called June 2, 1881, and said: "During the month I have been under your charge I have received decided advantage. My appetite is improved, and is now quite natural. My dyspeptic symptoms are nearly gone. The pain in my nose has ceased. Catarrh is nearly well, and I am quite pleased to say I can now read and write without my glasses, which I have not done for many years."

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

From Intelligencer of May 10, 1881.

Dr. C. A. Greene has brought to our notice an article in the *Journal of Chemistry* of May, 1881, viz: "A claim of Dr. Hirschber, of Berlin, Germany, of discovering the use of magnetized iron to take out of the eyes pieces of iron or steel that have been accidentally introduced into this organ, and Dr. G. shows us two magnets which he has used for similar purposes since 1847."

DON'T FORGET.

I particularly desire to see old chronic cases that are considered incurable of any form of disease.

Persons entirely blind, deaf, or dumb, will do well to visit me.

AMAUROSIS AND NEURALGIA.

Mrs. Alice Crane, of Edgewood, Bucks county, came under my charge March 15, 1881. She had for fifteen years been suffering with her eyes from Astigmatism, Amaurosis, and intense pain at times through the eyeballs and head. On rising in the morn she could not see to dress herself until handed her astigmatic glasses. During all these years she tested the most renowned Oculists and physicians in Philadelphia and elsewhere, the allopathic and other methods, the electric battery, and domestic suggestions—all with no avail. Her sufferings were extremely unpleasant to behold, and her health became so impaired that her life was despaired of. Her friends in this county induced her to test my methods, and she did so as above, took my remedies and went home. At the end of a month she wrote me that she had received more decided benefit by my treatment than in all she had done for fifteen years. She had worn and tried a variety of spectacles. September 28, 1881, she wrote me: "I have something very delightful to tell you. I sewed and read last eve for the first time in three years. Thanks to Dr. Greene, or I would never have been able to enjoy such a luxury." February 19, 1882, she wrote me: "To individuals suffering give my name and address, and I shall gladly answer all inquiries. I feel that your treatment has saved me from a painful and useless life. I remain yours, with the highest esteem and gratitude." Prof. Byerly's wife, of the Millersville Normal School, is a sister of Mrs. Crane.

CATARACT.

Mrs. Mary Wertz, of Landisville, 74 years old, came under my charge March 7, 1881. Cataract of both eyes, totally blind in the right eye, and nearly blind of the left. Cataract in left commenced in 1873. July 18, cataract in left eye had entirely disappeared, could see as well as ever; Mrs. W. can see now with the right eye large objects.

Mr. E. B. Bomberger, a well-known miller of Manheim, has been blind in the left eye for forty years. About a year ago a Cataract was discovered in the right eye, an Oculist told him all he could do was to let it go blind and he would cut it out. November 26, 1881, he came under my charge, and I at once arrested its progress. Absorption soon began to take place, and February 20, he could see decidedly better. March 22, he opens and shuts his left eye for the first time in forty years.

Dr. Fifield, a regular graduate and physician of Camden, N. J. came under my treatment in 1853, at Philadelphia, totally blind with Cataract. Dr. Gibson had unsuccessfully operated upon his left eye. By my external applications, without any pain or inconvenience, I absorbed the opacity of the crystalline lens, and his sight was restored and he continued to have very good vision up to the time of his death, at Mount Holly, N. J. about 1869. I claim that no similar cure was ever so performed before. On the platform at Spring Garden Hall, Philadelphia, he publicly made a statement similar to the above to a large audience.

KNOW YE

That every variety of affliction of the Eye has been successfully treated under my methods—color blindness not accepted: and if the omnipathic methods were only in vogue, and as common as they should be, the great majority of those with defective vision could be cured, and many blind persons restored to sight; also, know ye, that the great majority of the extraordinary cures herein published are in the city or county of Lancaster, Pa. and have been wrought since January 1, 1880; and remember, that we have many hundreds more.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.

Through the courtesy of Daniel H. Wingerd, Esq. late city solicitor of Reading, Pa. I received, December 16, 1878, from S. W. Hays, Esq. of Chambersburg, Pa. this letter: "After your treatment of Miss Annie M. Culburtson's eyes for near-sightedness in 1855, she laid aside her glasses, which she had used for years, and never wore them again." Miss C. was a niece of the celebrated Doctor Culburtson. Let me here say that, in all my treatment of the eye and ear, I produce no pain whatever. I put nothing inside of the eye.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE PRESS.

Daily Intelligencer, February 29, 1880: "Rev. J. Hunter, former pastor of the Union Bethel Church, of this city, called upon us to-day. He was for many years blind in the left eye, and, under the skillful treatment of Doctor Greene, his sight has been restored."

May 13, 1880, the *Mount Joy Star* says: "Wonderful indeed are the cures of Doctor Greene; last week we met Rev. Hunter, the famous Irish orator, who formerly preached at the Union Bethel, of this town; he says he had been blind for sixteen years with the left eye, and Doctor Greene had restored his vision."

Hon. Charles Pine, for several years the leading editor of the *Philadelphia Record*, was, in 1853, the publisher of *The Jersey Blue*; in it he said: "I have long known Dr. Greene, and his cures seem miraculous."

May 20, 1881, the *Mount Joy Star* says: "Whether you are sick and need medical aid or not, you should not fail to call at the offices of Dr. C. A. Greene, 146 East King street, who has the most beautiful and nicely decorated rooms you ever saw."

J. R. Missemer, of *Mount Joy Star and News* says: "Dr. Greene, of Lancaster, will soon remove to Harrisburg. During his stay in Lancaster, he successfully treated many hundred different cases. We trust he will meet with the same success at his new home."

The following is from the *Elizabethtown Chronicle*, by J. E. Westafer, editor and proprietor, March 2, 1882:

"FAREWELL NOTICE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Dr. C. A. Greene, who has for the past two years enjoyed such a successful and lucrative practice in Lancaster city and county, will move either to Harrisburg, Pa. or Washington, D. C. about the middle of this month. He is a physician of more than ordinary ability, and has effected many wonderful cures during his stay in this county. Persons wishing to place themselves under his successful treatment should do so at once, as he will remain in Lancaster but a few weeks longer."

MAGAZINE.

Dr. Greene is now ready to make terms with an energetic gentleman of some means to establish a monthly magazine devoted to teaching mankind hygiene, physiology, and other branches of science. The masses are ignorant of the most common parts of their bodies—have no correct idea of the uses of the stomach or other organs, not wittingly, but because it has not been taught them. There are but few teachers; hence, I think, an immense circulation of a properly constructed magazine could be brought about, as the people are really anxious to learn more of their bodies. It would, hence, pay the publishers well and be a source of constant pleasure to them.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

The following article was written by Hon. Ellwood Griest, proprietor of the *Inquirer*, of Lancaster, Pa. without my knowledge. It appeared August 7, 1880:

"Do not, thoughtful reader, glance at the heading of this article and then contemptuously pass it over, under the mistaken conviction that some enterprising 'medicine man' has succeeded in injecting an advertisement into the local columns of the *Inquirer*. If you do, you will be grievously mistaken, for nothing could be further from the truth. The facts herein stated are simply recorded as a matter of local news which came under the personal observation of the editor of this paper, and which he deemed of sufficient importance to write up and publish unsolicited by any person whatever. Everybody in Lancaster county—at least, nearly everybody—knows Benjamin M. Stauffer, of West Earl. He formerly lived in Penn township, has long been a prominent man in the county, was at one time register of wills, and is now one of the directors of the Lancaster County National bank, and a man of wealth and influence. Well, some twelve years ago, or thereabouts, Mr. Stauffer became afflicted with a species of eczema, or tetter,

which defied the efforts of the best physicians he advised with to cure. His hands were painful to look at. He wore gloves habitually, and when these were removed, the palm of the hand had the appearance of raw meat. His life at times seemed almost a burden to him, and year by year he grew worse. The best medical skill at home, in Philadelphia, and other places was sought, but in vain. Hope seemed to die out, and himself and friends began to look upon his case as probably incurable.

"Last March he applied to Dr. C. A. Greene, of this city. Mr. Stauffer may now be called a well man. His general health, which was unfavorably affected by it, has greatly improved, and he has gained twenty-four pounds in weight. Altogether, it is a most remarkable cure, and we advise any persons who are incredulous in the slightest degree to consult Mr. Stauffer, as we have done, and satisfy themselves.

"This case came particularly under our observation, because Mr. Stauffer often calls at the *Inquirer* office, and his affliction was frequently a subject of conversation there long before he applied to Dr. Greene. The Doctor's success in curing Mr. S. will give him a celebrity that he could scarcely have reached in any other single case."

RUNNING SORES.

The son of George Bitzell, a plumber, living at 616 N. Christian street, was brought to me January 5, 1880, with regular fever sores on different portions of his leg, with which he had suffered for ten years, during which time Mr. B. had employed the best talent in the city. Although a poor man, he raised, at a good deal of inconvenience twenty-five dollars, and paid it to Dr. —, without a particle of benefit. His son's whole body was badly out of order, and March 20, he called upon me and said: "My boy would have been buried only for you; he is running around the streets as sound as any boy now. My neighbors think it is almost a miracle." The full expense of curing him was \$25.

MY RECORD.

I treated 1,800 patients in Reading, Pa. in sixteen months, with no deaths in my practice, and 1,150 occurred with other physicians; and 3,600 persons in Lancaster city and county, with six deaths, and 2,150 occurred under other M. D.'s; and over 1,600 patients in Harrisburg in fourteen months, with no death of any patient whom I have seen, who has followed my instructions, and 430 have died under other physicians.

NO SLEEP. RHEUMATISM.

John Goodman, of 314 North Queen street, had rheumatism for 19 years. Had not slept a whole night for years; used to get up and walk his room in misery. Came under my charge in January, 1880, and on the fourth night he slept without pain, and has not been annoyed since that time.

Mrs. Mary Kelber, who lives on Middle street, called in January 17, and says: "I am a great deal better than I have been for years. I have been under your charge about a year, and during that time I have gained 17 pounds." Same day, Miss Elvina Bowman, of Highville, came in and reported herself as feeling almost well, stronger and better health, and yet she had been for many years troubled with dyspepsia and rheumatism.

William Kelchner, of Reading, Pa. superintendent on the Reading railroad, used crutches off and on for twenty years; had dyspepsia, rheumatism, and constipation; paid out several thousands of dollars for physicians and medicines; had no movement of the bowels for twenty years, without taking physic of some kind. He was cured in about two weeks in 1878, since which time he has used no cathartics, crutches, or any internal medicine. He could not sleep on his left side for eleven years; can now sleep on either. Charles Geiger, Esq. who keeps the elegant shoe store in the *Eagle* building also suffered with rheumatism for years; was cured in two weeks.

June 9, 1880, an old gentleman, Mr. Jacob Rohrer, from Strasburg, said to me: "My rheumatism, which has so seriously troubled me for so many years, under your methods, has entirely left my body."

CURIOUS CASE.

[Under fourteen different physicians before she placed herself under my charge. She is the daughter of Squire Burkholder, of Farmersville. She could not and did not lie one minute on her back for ten years.]

AKRON, August 9, 1880.

DR. C. A. GREENE.—Dear Sir: Being one among thousands of your patients, I write to thank you for the benefit I have received through your treatment, and I will also describe the different diseases with which I have been afflicted.

I was taken sick about ten years since with what the doctors termed spinal meningitis. Since that time I have suffered with a diseased spine: being unable to lie on my back or left side. If I chanced to turn on my side in sleep, I would be taken with a spell of panting or shortness of breath, and would not recover until some one else raised me up so that I was able to inhale fresh air; I was conscious but helpless, continued in that condition about an hour or thereabout. I suffered the most intense pain during these spells, throughout my whole body, and when the pain left me, I became very nervous, trembling so much that it was impossible for any person to hold any of my limbs quiet.

During the change of the seasons I suffered constantly from the above affliction, no matter in what position I would lie down, and I was taken with the spell during the day in fact at any time. I also, at the same time, suffered with catarrh, and as you stated, had dyspepsia in its worst form.

It is now three months since I first consulted you, with little or no hope; as I had been taking prescriptions from quite a number of physicians with but little benefit.

Since using your preparations I have not had one spell. I was able to lie down the third night after using your medicine without experiencing the least symptoms of suffocation, which I was not able to do before in ten long years, and I have continued so since.

I feel cured of catarrh. I consider myself so much benefited that I shall continue your treatment until my strength has fully returned.

In closing the above allow me once more to thank you with a heart full of gratitude for the sufferings you have been instrumental in relieving. Wishing you God-speed in your good work, I am respectfully,

MARY V. SHEETZ.

CONSUMPTION.

One of the studies that really taxes my brain, is to find some new and better way, than the ones now in use, to convert persons to my methods of practice. In spite of all my cures and certificates, men and women who are really my neighbors are so wedded to their family physicians that they will not investigate any pathy or innovation that (in any way) is counter to their teachings. But in order to still further try to convince the unbelieving, let me briefly relate the cure of Mrs. C. A. Greene. In 1854 she had been given up to die with Consumption by five eminent physicians of Philadelphia—Jayne, Schenck, McClelland, M. M. Levis, father of the Surgeon, Dr. Richard M. Levis, and Dr. Constantine Herring, then President of the Homœopathic College. For two and a half years she had an almost constant cough, and took a large quantity of medicine. In 1854, I proposed to cure her in six weeks, and on the 9th of April, 1855, I left Pittsburgh for Philadelphia, and on the 18th we were married. To-day she is in excellent health, and the five M. D.'s, and Rev. Dr. Dowling, who married us, are all dead and buried.

REMARKABLE FACT.

That while Mrs. Greene and myself were absent on our seven weeks tour in 1882, we passed over a portion of the same route that we traveled twenty-five years since, on our marriage trip. Dr. Herring died July 25, 1880, and a few days after his death many of the noted homœopaths of Philadelphia met together at the Hahnemann Institute on Filbert street, and reported as follows: "We deeply feel the loss of one who was to us as the Father of our School in this country." Mrs. Greene owes her restoration to health to the external application of medicine by the writer. The first question I ever asked her was, "Do you want to get well?" The answer was, "Yes! but I cannot take any more medicine." The shelf full of empty bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, Hive Syrups, with empty Homœopathic vials, told the story plain enough. She had emptied a small drug store into her stomach, for an affection of her lungs, and every physician who experimented upon her, knew that no medicine can enter the lungs through the stomach, any more than you can get into a man's garret through his cellar.

CONSUMPTION.

Over one hundred cases of this too common affliction cured in two years, some of long standing. Mr. J. Steinhauser, dealer in music, gained 26 pounds in ten weeks under my charge. He was doctoring 11 years; weighed 126 pounds. He now weighs 180 pounds.

The following appeared in the *Columbia Courant*, of June 17, 1880:

From the Brink of the Grave.

As nearly everybody in Columbia knows, Harry Long has not for two years past been expected to live from one week to the other, nearly all of which time he has been in bed or propped up in an arm chair. During this time he has taken medicine enough to kill a dozen people—pounds of pills and powders, and barrels of liquids. Mr. Wm. Paxson, and others who had been looking after the wants of Mr. Long, prevailed upon him to try Dr. C. A. Greene, of Lancaster, and I am pleased to say the effect of Dr. Greene's treatment is magical. The sick is now almost liked one raised from the grave. He is now out visiting friends, and a few days ago was in Lancaster city to offer congratulations to Dr. Greene in person. Well! well!! Wonders never cease. S. S.

ANOTHER.—Two of my patients came into my office to-day, February 13, 1882, both of whom a few months since had incipient consumption; both had affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs; both were emaciated. To-day they met in my office, both well; one was Mrs. Henry Wise, of Petersburg, Pa. and the other Mr. J. G. West-af-er, proprietor of the Elizabethtown (Pa.) *Chronicle*. Mrs. W. had been using medicine previously with no advantage.

ANOTHER.—November 19, 1880, Dr. Sultzbach, of Philadelphia, called on me and said his brother, who was evidently dying of consumption at Marietta, had requested him to send and get my remedies. He had been for years under medical treatment. December 6, Mr. S. wrote me: "I have been very weak and at the point of death but a few days ago, and now I am up and about. My family and friends can scarcely realize it."

DROPSY.

In August, 1881, I was notified to come at once to Boston, if I wanted to see my father before he died, that he had been given up by two physicians and was dying from general dropsy. Soon after I called upon him, found his arms, body and limbs so full of water that he looked as though the skin would burst. He just recognized me, and said: "I am glad you have come, I told them you could cure me if you was here." He could not walk and hardly move. I treated him at once by my methods, and in less than a month he was out doors working. He was 94 years old February 7, 1882. Mrs. S. G. Welch wrote me soon after: "I have been to see your father, and it seems like a miracle. No one expected him to live when last seen, and now I find him out doors working. I sent him a birth-day card, to which he replied in strong, vigorous writing with his natural eyes."

ANOTHER.—July, 1881, a man called into my office and said: "Some months since, I came here with Mr. Albert Swartz, of 222 Middle street." He had been for years suffering with dropsy, disease of his heart and other afflictions, and tried in Pittsburgh and this city to get cured; doctored a deal, and spent much money with no advantage. Sometimes his pains were unbearable, he would cry out in agony, no one thought he could live a month. He is now well and hearty, and at work in the mill on Duke street.

TUMORS.

I remove tumors from any portion of the body, on the outside or inside, without the use of the knife, by external applications, and often times with little or no pain, or loss of blood. A. A. McHose, of Reading, Pa. the son of one of the most prominent and wealthiest men of the city, viz: Mr. Isaac McHose, came to me in October, 1879, and showed me a tumor on his neck, and asserted that it had been there for some time, and that he had consulted some of the most eminent surgeons in Philadelphia and New York, and they would not cut it out, but advised him to let it alone, that its proximity to important vessels made it very dangerous to operate. On the 13th of November, he gave me the following certificate:

"Dr. C. A. Greene removed from my neck, over the carotid artery, a tumor of the size of a hen's egg, in fifteen days, without cutting or causing me any pain, or the loss of a drop of blood."

To save any surgeons or any one else from doubting the statement, I handed it to the following gentlemen who endorsed it: Jesse G. Hawley, proprietor of the *Eagle*; T. C. Zimmerman, proprietor of the *Times and Dispatch*; S. W. Grant, Postmaster; H. A. Tyson, Mayor, and ex-Mayor Evans, all of Reading, Pa.

The *Daily New Era*, of Lancaster, contains the following editorial, October 28, 1878: "Dr. C. A. Greene has been very successful in the removal of certain tumors without the use of the surgeon's knife. Among others he has relieved Mr. John J. Cochran, of the editorial staff of this paper. For years Mr. C. has suffered with a tumor on the right side of the face near the ear. Two years ago it was removed by a surgical operation. It grew again much larger, extending under the ear. His head was fear-

fully affected, producing a complete paralysis of the whole side of the face, the right side of the tongue and ear. Dr. G. has relieved Mr. C. of the tumor beside the ear, and partially the one under the ear. This has all been accomplished without any pain from the treatment, without the loss of a half teaspoonful of blood, and after leading surgeons and physicians had pronounced against the removal of the tumors."

[NOTE.—Let me add that Mr. C. is the father of Thomas Cochran, Esq. the gentlemanly clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and just before he placed himself under my charge he had spent some days in Philadelphia, among the most prominent surgeons connected with and outside of the colleges, and they told him nothing could be done but to go home and die.]

TUMORS.

Frederick Boyer, engineer for Pennsylvania Railroad Company, living at 626 Spruce street, Reading, had two tumors, one on the outside of the lower jaw and the other in the rear portion of his mouth. [A tumor in the mouth caused the death of the celebrated Frank Leslie; I could have easily removed it.] The one in the mouth became so large that he thought it would suffocate him. He awoke in the night and the tumor had dropped down on top of his windpipe and he thought he was dying. At the same hour his oldest son lay dead in the house. Without waiting to bury his boy, he started with his family physician for Philadelphia, and the next day he returned, having been informed by the various surgeons that were called upon that he must die—there was no hope. A friend told him of my cures and he at once went under my charge, and on the first of March, 1879, he gave me the following certificate:

"This is to certify that Dr. C. A. Greene has removed two tumors for me, one inside of my mouth and the other on the outside of the lower jaw, without any knife, ligature, or caustic, and without the loss of a teaspoonful of blood or matter."

ANOTHER.—Jerome Boyer, Esq. partner in the mining business with Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Reading, Pa. deacon in Dr. Fry's church, and a gentleman widely known and esteemed, came under my charge in July, 1878, and on the 21st of August, 1878, an article appeared in the *Daily Eagle*, of nearly half a column in length, from which we take the following extract:

"He had for twenty-nine years a tumor on the left side of the face in front of the ear, and for twenty years he tried to get some one to cut it out, who could assure him that by so doing he would not lose his life. Among the many skillful and noted surgeons, none would touch it. In July, 1878, it was pretty large, extended partially over the parotid gland and over the external jugular vein and carotid artery and a nerve called 'descendens noni.' By Dr. Greene's methods, only occupying a few minutes of each day, in about six weeks it was all removed without any cutting or pain, or the loss of one drop of blood. He was for twenty years worrying, fearing it would paralyze his face or become cancerous and oblige a removal."

[NOTE.—Mr. Boyer told me, a year or more after it was out, that when it was removed, he felt like going into the street and crying aloud: "MY TUMOR IS OUT! MY TUMOR IS OUT!! Mr. B. has now charge of large furnaces at Columbia, Pa.]

SICK HEADACHE.

This is one of the commonest ill conditions of the body, and many inherit it, or, rather, their mothers and grandmothers were similarly afflicted, and they suppose they will have to bear it to the end of life. A lady in Reading, Pa. the wife of an eminent lawyer, suffered for years with this grievous derangement. At times she had the old-fashioned tic doloureux, or neuralgia. Pains would flash across her head and through the body. She had great confidence in her family physician, and he told her that there was nothing in medicine but what he understood, and never to think of testing the skill of any other doctor. After five year's trial, and hearing repeatedly of my quick cures, she ventured into my office, took my preparations and returned in two weeks cured. Long afterwards she told me that all her irregularities and pains left her the first day.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. George K. Reed, the wife of the well known and eminent banker and president of the Millersville Normal College, suffered for *thirty-five years* occasionally with headache, also with pains in the neck, back, region of the heart, and eyes. She had a deal of trouble with her eyes—changed her glasses for the third time. She has been under quite a number of physicians and no one could cure her. She tested my methods November 25, 1881. In a few days, her aches left her and have never returned, and she can to-day read small print and see without any glasses.

ANOTHER.—October 15, 1881, Miss Susan Weaver, of 529 East King street, called in and said: "I have been afflicted for twenty-one years with various annoyances; I've had at times sick headache during all these years, and sometimes very, very bad, and all

my doctoring done me no good, the sick headache and other troubles remained. Under your charge I am well, my headache ceased almost as soon as I began your treatment.

CONSUMPTION. HEART.

On the 4th of May, 1881, a lady brought in her nephew, Mr. Milton Weaver, of East Lampeter, and says: "His family physician says he is rapidly declining with consumption and heart disease, and will only live a few months longer. At a great risk I have taken the liberty of bringing him to you, and I propose paying the bill." In two weeks he was sound and well, and went to work.

HYPERTROPHY.

Mrs. N. A. Thomas, who lives No. 516 S. Joseph street, came under my charge March 27, 1880; had enlargement of the heart, and she was a fearful sufferer with neuralgia in and about the heart, which beat sometimes with great rapidity. Called in June 17, 1881, said she had been house-cleaning, which she had not done before for years. Came in again, in January, 1882, and said: "I was given up as incurable by the best M. D.'s before you began to treat me; was told to be ready to die; could not go up more than three or four stairs at a time for years; done little or no work for eighteen months. I am almost entirely well; no trouble with my heart at all; can go up stairs fast or slow, and have been doing my own house work." The first examination I made of her heart it seemed to completely turn over at each movement. The heart is now reduced in size, and beats naturally. November 14, 1881, she met Mrs. George K. Read in my office, and related the above to her.

LECTURES.

I desire all Lecture Committees, Lyceums, Social Societies, and other organizations, to know that we have delivered many hundreds of lectures on Physiology, Temperance, and other subjects, and are prepared to fill any engagements, compatible with our platform and practice.

INSANITY.

My honest conviction is that if I could get the physicians in charge of the insane to adopt Omnipathy, three-fourths of the patients could be cured and sent back to their families well. Let me cite here two cases:

WALTHAM, MASS. *November 7, 1874.*

"This may certify that we put our son Frank under the charge of Dr. Greene on the 10th of October last, in what was considered a hopeless case of insanity. He had been for sixteen months in the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, and under the skillful treatment of Dr. Greene, he has fully recovered.

"ELLIS AND ADELINE M. KENDALL."

On the 19th of October, I received a letter from Dr. D. S. Eastman, Superintendent of the above institution, in reply to inquiries of mine, saying, he knew him to be hopelessly insane. His exact words are: "Such patients only fill up our hospital, without any benefit to them or us except their custody."

INSANITY.

December 2, 1881, Mrs. Jacob Severs, of Walnut Bottom, Pa. came to see me, "clothed in her right mind;" been under my charge a few months. She had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for twenty years. Her bodily health is better than for many years.

RUPTURE.

Mr. E. B. Herr, of Landisville, called in December 1, and says: "My rupture is all well, and I feel first-rate every way. If you said you would have charged me \$100, I should willingly have paid it.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Anthony Wacker, son of the brewer, corner Water and Walnut streets, was led into my office in January, 1880, so infirm, weak, and emaciated from a long attack of malarial and typhoid fever, that he had been given up. It was supposed he would die. When he went out, one of my neighbors who knew him, said: "He won't live

many days." In two weeks he returned to tell me all his pains and aches were gone, his appetite returned, his digestion all right, and he had gained five pounds. He was regularly growing worse under previous treatment by one of the most skillful and eminent M. D.'s of Lancaster. He said to me at the end of two months: "I have been doctoring for fifteen years, ever since I was a small boy. I am now, for the first time, well. My father says if you want any reference as to the superiority of your practice over all others, refer any one to him."

ANOTHER.—The wife of Professor Andrew Byerly, of the Millersville State Normal School, was attacked with malarial and typhoid fever in April, 1881. Sent a friend to see me to inquire if I could doctor her successfully without seeing her. I told her yes; but especially requested her not to lose faith in my methods if she had, in the second week, some severe attacks of the chills and fever, not under any circumstances to call in any allopathic M. D.'s or take quinine. She was fearfully sick, as I expected, but at the end of a month, walked into my office, and said: "I feel like a new person, and I know there is no quinine in my system to annoy me hereafter."

ANOTHER.—David Rose, 39 South Queen street, came into my office July 30, 1881, and said: "Two physicians have had three consultations over my wife, and say she *cannot live*." He took my preparation home and followed the instructions, and in six weeks she was doing her own house work. These two M. D.'s are the two most prominent M. D.'s in Lancaster. They had given her any quantity of quinine.

DEAFNESS.

Mr. George M. Parrish, janitor for Robert's Hall reports June 27, 1881: "My deaf ear, with the constant ringings and other unpleasant sounds, is all well under your treatment."

ANOTHER.—Miss Fanny Winger, of Ephrata, was deaf and nearly dumb for twenty-two years. In two months heard some and began to talk plainer, and was greatly delighted.

I treat, with the same success, all the various maladies of the ear, remove Tumors, Polypi, and stop the discharges from this organ, no matter how long they have been diseased. If I can be of no service, I say so at once. When the internal ear is destroyed, no one can reform the parts.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

On the 28th of January, 1881, Mr. C. S. Hoffman, of Lancaster, placed himself under my charge, and said: "Twenty-seven years ago I was your patient here in Lancaster."

MILK.

One of the common occurrences in my practice is the rapid production of an appetite, when for weeks and years before it has left the patient. Mrs. John Kauffman, of Highsville, says: "I could not for years drink milk, under you I can drink a quart every day."

NIGHTMARE.

Anna Frew, of Paradise, says. "For years I could not sleep on my back, if I did I was attacked with nightmare and distressing pains. On the second night, after going under your charge, I slept on my back without any inconvenience, and have ever since."

FITS.

Sam Pickle, dealer in lime, at Belmont, called in June 9, 1880, and says: "My daughter, who has for years suffered with fits, spasms, and other complaints, has not had a single severe attack since she went under your care April 7th."

FISTULA. CONSTIPATION.

Mrs. Vianna Sheets, of Akron, Pa. came under my charge October 19, 1880. January 15, 1882, she said to me: "Before coming under your charge, I rarely ever had a natural movement of my bowels. I was under old Dr. —'s charge for twenty years, and he could not cure me, and under other doctor's treatment eleven years more, and yet, after doctoring in vain for thirty-one years, you cured me in about a month, and I have not felt so well for a quarter of a century as now." She had, with other troubles, a fistula over her ear; this has also entirely disappeared.

DIABETES.

On the 20th of December, 1881, James Newlin, of 206 East Lemon street, came under my charge; he was very weak and emaciated; said that he often felt as though about to drop down. He said: "In three months, since my attack of this kidney disease, I have lost forty pounds; reduced from 178 to 138 pounds. I have been getting up from five to nine times every night, and I pass over half of a water bucket of urine every night that looks like water, and I must drink all the time." January 29th he came in the second time, and said: "I have only lost two days work since I came to see you before; been driving a six-horse team; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and am nearly well." I wish it fully understood that albuminuria, or Bright's disease, and all other affections of the kidneys are curable under my system.

AFFECTION OF KIDNEYS.

Hon. J. W. Moore, of Washington, D. C. came under my charge by letter, September 24, 1880, suffering a deal of pain through the back, and in many ways distressed; he was, at that time, in charge of all the immense wealth of Uncle Sam's in the treasury vaults. He had been doctoring with no advantage. January 28, 1881, he wrote me: "Dear Doctor:—I would say that I have found very much relief from the use of your remedies." I have never seen Mr. Moore.

DYSPEPSIA.

Jacob Painter, 430 Locust street, suffered and doctored for twelve years; had no appetite; could do no work. In two weeks was well. He came under my charge in February, 1880, and he has continued well ever since. He tells me he takes a lunch with him every morning and afternoon to the mill where he works.

ANOTHER.—On the 4th of March, 1880, Rev. A. W. Warfel, of Terre Hill, Lancaster county, called upon me in utter despair of ever getting well. He had been under different physicians' charge for eighteen months, and had paid out, without any benefit, \$150. He had catarrh, inflammation of his throat and lungs, very difficult breathing, attended with much pain, also dyspepsia in its worst form. He had little or no appetite, and what he did eat was not digested, gases were formed, and belching of wind was the accompaniment. His preaching was done in an imperfect manner, and life was unbearable. His mind became so affected that he would pass his own children without recognizing them. He was growing weaker from day to day. His pastoral charge had just been completed and he was notified to remove to Harrisburg, and he stated to me he could not pack his goods without his health was improved, and that he should die and be buried at Terre Hill. May 3, he called upon me, saying all his diseases had left him—he was well; measured three inches around the chest more than he did when he called upon me in March, and had gained twelve pounds in weight; he had moved to Harrisburg, and should ever remember me with gratitude, and that he had notified his friends and parishioners, whenever sick, to call upon Dr. Greene.

ANOTHER.—Henry McGurk, of Lancaster, had dyspepsia for many years, and spent many dollars on physicians and the various nostrums advertised as sure cures, with no advantage. Came under my charge February 15, 1880, and in one month was well.

ANOTHER.—One of the best equipped drug stores in the above city is kept by Harry Cochran. His brother, John, was badly annoyed with dyspepsia; instead of inducing him to try any of the patent sure cure nostrums, he kindly and sensibly sent him to me, and in two months he was all right.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Locher, who keeps another fine drug store, put himself under my charge to be cured of dyspepsia.

OPIUM.

There are millions of misguided human beings using this life-destroying drug in some form, and a very large number in the United States, most of them having formed the horrible habit while being medically treated for some derangement of their body. No such charge will ever be made against an Omnipathic physician—as Laudanum, Paregoric, Morphine, or Opium (in any form), is never found upon his shelves.

MORPHINE INJECTIONS.

There are hundreds of unfortunate beings who have been mal-educated by physicians to inject morphine into their bodies to relieve their pains, and the habit is exceedingly difficult to break up when once established. Mr. G. H. Neely, of Emlenton, Pa. had for many years used the injecting-syringe, and had been treated by many physicians for his terrible aches, growing worse all the time. Rev. A. Wiant persuaded him to go under my charge, which he did, May 13, 1881, and became well.

October 27, 1881, Mr. G. H. Neely wrote me: "We return you our most sincere thanks for your wonderful cures made in our family. Mother is stout and in better health than she has been for many years. Send me some of your pamphlets, I shall do all I can to let any sick people know how easy you cure what are supposed to be incurable afflictions. You have cured my mother and self without seeing either of us, after other doctors had tried their best to cure us without any success. Mother had giddy spells, faintness at her stomach; when she walked a little rapid she would almost tumble down. She now weighs more, and is in better health than for many years."

POLYPUS.

This variety of a tumor is of frequent occurrence in the nose, and the invariable surgical treatment, for over one hundred years, has been to cut it out or remove it by ligature. I shall be happy to refer to many persons from whom I have removed them without any pain, loss of blood, or use of the knife. The first one I removed was from the nose of my father, by absorption, in 1848. It protruded out of his nose. He is now alive and happy; lives at Boston; is 94 years old, and the polypus has never shown itself since its removal. He lately wrote me a letter of eleven pages, unaided by any glasses.

CANCER.

Among the almost unnumbered afflictions of mankind, there is no one that the patient dreads more, and which has so decidedly baffled the most scientific men to cure, or eradicate from the system, as Cancer—a term, taken from the Latin, as *turgid* veins, look somewhat like a crab's (cancer) claws. The ancient doctors had many methods of treating it, but in the books, after long descriptions of the different methods of operating, they all end with one clause, "It is incurable." And so positive have physicians been in this conviction for the last century, that any one who professed to be able to cure one was at once stamped as an empiric. But my belief has ever been that there is no diseased condition of the body that cannot be regenerated and brought back to a normal status; it is only ignorance of hygienic laws that prevents the physician from relieving the patient. Hippocrates, who was born on the island of Cos, about 460 years before Christ was born, directed his followers "Do not attempt the cure of Cancer." Instead of abandoning any hope of curing, in consequence of physicians' inability to cope with this malignant and unpleasant malady, greater efforts should be made by the profession to control and cure it.

Rev. Mr. Wiant, of Turkey City, Pa. while preaching in Lancaster in 1880, came under my charge and was cured of dyspepsia, etc. and, hence, knowing of my various cures made, he has caused quite a number of his parishioners to go under my charge. On the 8th of June, 1881, Mrs. Henry Knight went with her husband and physician to Philadelphia, and consulted Drs. Agnew, Kline, and Gross, concerning what could be done with a cancer of her breast, which had been several times operated upon. They gave her no encouragement, but told her to go home and prepare to die. She then came under my charge, and in a few weeks improved so much as to come and see me, and she is, as yet, in the land of the living.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. Louisa Parish, of 110 Orange street, Lancaster city, came under my charge August 23, 1880; been doctoring for several years for cancer of the nose, under Mr. M. one year—using salves; suffered a deal of pain by his treatment. Mr. P. called in October, 1881, and says: "My wife slept better first night under your treatment than she had for a long time; she looks better and feels better every way." Two years nearly under my charge.

FISTULA IN ANO.

This affliction has never been cured, except in rare cases by the use of the knife. Mr. A. Jones, 2248 Deithgold street, Philadelphia, wrote me, July 4, 1881: "I came under your charge, sometime since, suffering with several troubles, the worst was my fistula. I had tried many physicians, and was greatly out of heart. You have greatly helped me and done all you agreed to." Heard from him again, May 6, 1882, says: "I am well."

ANOTHER.—Dr. G. W. Worrell, of Marietta, suffered for many years with a fistula in ano; went, in 1879, to Philadelphia, and was operated upon. His wife wrote me in February, 1880, that he was only alive, and suffering from other ailments as well as the fistula; that the operation nearly killed him; that he thought they were butchers. She wrote me eight long pages. He was then confined to the house. In a few weeks he became so well as to be able to come to Lancaster and see me, and has ever since been engaged in his vocation as a dentist. He takes a deal of pleasure in sending my pamphlets to any one who he learns is unwell. He sent me the nephew of a celebrated physician and surgeon in Philadelphia, similarly afflicted, who soon became decidedly better under my treatment. Dr. W.'s fistula is entirely well.

ASTHMA.

I received a letter, August 20, 1880, from Mrs. M. R. McDowell, of 403 Walnut street, Reading, saying: "I came under your charge last year a sufferer for many years with the worst form of asthma and bronchitis. I improved very rapidly, so much that my friends were all surprised. In a short time my weight increased from 118 to 135 pounds. I was exposed to all kinds of weather, and did not have one attack all winter."

ANOTHER.—Col. Ditmar told me, June 21, 1881, that John Kontz, his milkman, had been afflicted with asthma, and suffered, at times, terribly for many years, had paid out large sums of money with no benefit, and that for \$25 and one visit to my office, he had been thoroughly cured. Col. D. told me the same story again in February, 1882.

LIVER.

There is no organ of the body that is more generally considered as diseased than this one, and there are more pills, powders, and compounds prepared by ignorant mortals to restore it to a normal condition than would build the monument on Bunker Hill. After seeing hundreds and thousands of patients who have been taking liver pills, pellets, etc. and who had been told by physicians and charlatans that their livers were played out, and after making a great many post-mortem examinations, and collating the experience of others, this is my conclusion: *The liver is one of the last organs in the body to become diseased: that out of three thousand sick persons who have called to see me in one year, there was not twenty-five who had afflictions of this important gland.*

PILES.

This disease, called medically, Hemorrhoids, is a very common and very uncomfortable affliction, and it has ever baffled the ability of physicians, as any one can testify who has suffered with them. It is an enlargement or engorgement of that portion of the intestines called rectum, and the piles, like little tumors, often protrude after the stool, and sometimes bleed quite profusely. I am so sure of curing them without the use of the knife, caustic, ligature, or any painful operation, that my terms are "No cure, no pay." [EXPLANATION.—Come to this city, put \$100 in a bank, with an agreement that it shall be mine when piles are gone.] All other diseases of the rectum, or anus treated, such as prolapsus, fissures, stricture, fistula, ulcers, or itching.

WHITE SWELLING.

The daughter of Lewis Dorwart, who lives at 437 North Queen street, Lancaster, was brought to me in a suffering condition, on the 16th of February, 1880. The left knee was fearfully swollen and inflamed. She was in almost constant pain, depriving Mr. D. and his wife from sleep at night; been under the charge of two of the most skillful M. D.'s of the Lancaster County Medical Society for a long time; all the time the knee was growing larger and more painful. Under the Omnipathic treatment, in three days, the pain all ceased, and she was soon walking as well as ever, and has so continued ever since.

INSANITY. NEURALGIA.

Mrs. I. B. Miller, wife of E. J. M. of Farmersville, came under my charge January, 1880, having suffered for many years with such terrible unbearable pains in her head that at times she lost her mind, and would try to jump up the wall, and her friends were afraid she would become permanently insane and lose her eyesight. Her description of her sufferings would take many pages like this one. On the 31st of October, 1880, she wrote: "It is with pleasure that I tell you the first week I used

your remedials, all my pains ceased. I am now in better health than in ten years, and did not think it necessary to see you a second time." Her husband adds to the certificate, "I cannot express my gratitude."

[NOTE.— I saw her quite recently, and the pains have never returned.]

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

Miss Mary Zitman, of Lititz, Lancaster county, reported June 27, 1881, that her mother, who lives at Thirty-Second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, who has been suffering for fifteen years with a diarrhœa and dysentery in its worst form, having sometimes as high as thirty dejections in a day of blood and water, and who was reduced in weight from two hundred and fifty to ninety pounds, and who had tried all kinds of physicians and all kinds of suggested remedies and quack medicines with no advantage, had at the end of two months, under Omnipathic treatment, nearly natural stools; appetite had returned, and she had gained thirty-five pounds in weight.

ULCERATED GUMS.

Mrs. M. D. Shindle, of Mountville, called in July 22, 1881, and said: "I am so much better of all my different troubles, under your treatment, I feel like a new being, and yet all my doctoring for six years before I came to you was of no avail." She had dyspepsia, headache, scurvy, teeth loose, covered with tartar, and gums ulcerated.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTION,

Rev. T. J. Hacker, of Shamokin, Pa. came under my charge January 3, 1882, with ministers' ail—a good deal of trouble in speaking—fearful he would be obliged to leave his profession if he did not get aid; also with dyspeptic symptoms. February 23, he came in the second time with two of his parishioners whom he had induced to go under my charge—Mrs. Swink and Mrs. Shoop—old chronic cases. Mrs. Shoop informs me she has been under twenty-eight physicians' charge in twenty-six years, and spent many hundreds of dollars, all in vain. Rev. Hacker says: "You have cured me; I've gained ten pounds in weight."

COUGH AND SORE THROAT.

All affections of the throat are easily cured by my methods. Long standing coughs soon stopped.

Mrs. Stark, of Lititz, Lancaster county, called in July 28, and says: "My daughter Emma, suffered, off and on, for nine years with sore throat and catarrh; under your treatment, costing \$25, she is perfectly well, and so tells any one who inquires about her health. All previous doctoring was of no service."

SORE THROAT.

Alfred Glason, of Fairville, came in August 25, 1880, and said: "I have a very troublesome throat, and I want you to cure me as soon as you did William Snader, of my town."

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND COUGH.

A very large number of persons have come under my charge for inflammation of the throat, elongation of the palate, and enlargement and ulceration of the tonsils; most of them recite in various words the same story, viz: "Doctored a good deal; no benefit." December 24, 1881, Mr. S. W. Mohler came in and said: "I have been for several years troubled with my throat and chest, and have spent a good bit of money in doctors and patent medicines. Always would take cold so easily. Now, under your charge, I am strong and well again."

LOSS OF VOICE.

Mr. Mellinger, music teacher, lost his voice in 1878, tried very hard to regain it, without avail; gave up his vocation. In 1880, he came under my charge and soon regained his voice, and now can sing better than ever, and is leader of Rev. Houpt's choir.

COUGH, ETC.

Rev. W. R. Wieand, of Adamsburg, Centre county, called in September 26, 1881, saying: "I came under your charge July last, by letter. I had been suffering for a long time with my throat and lungs; was thinking of giving up any further attempt at preaching I have become well under your treatment, and I've not felt so well for twenty years."

PARALYSIS. DYSPEPSIA.

By the term dyspepsia, I mean that condition of the stomach and intestines that do not properly convert food into good blood. The symptoms are almost innumerable—constipation, diarrhoea, wind, or gas, in the bowels (caused by the fermentation of the food), pains of all kinds, and no pains and an entire or partial loss of appetite, and a nasty taste in the mouth. When once a patient is distinctly dyspeptic, then other afflictions of the body come as a matter of course, and the indigestion must be removed before the other annoyances can be cured.

CURIOUS CASE OF DYSPEPSIA WITH COMPLICATIONS.—I was greatly pleased to-day, November 29, 1881, by seeing, for the first time, Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Mainheim, Lancaster county, the wife of the well-known painter. Her husband came to see me, and put her under my charge on the 6th of June. She had been for weeks on her back, and it was generally supposed that she would die. She had pains over most parts of her body—Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Dyspepsia, and gradually losing flesh, little or no appetite; her right arm was so paralyzed she could not raise it. To-day she met quite a number of ladies and gentlemen in my office and related her experience, how near she was to death's door, and that she never expected to see Lancaster again, or even get out of her bed, when she went under my charge; that she laid for twenty-four weeks (six months in bed,) under the constant care of her family physician, and not wishing to displease or annoy him, they let him day after day bring in his pills and powders, only to throw them out when he was gone. In three weeks after using external remedies she got out of bed and sat in a chair. Her family doctor chuckled and rubbed his hands at the wonderful change the last pills and powders had produced. Congratulated her on his belief that she would recover, and he is, as yet, in blissful ignorance of "how she got well."

DYSPEPSIA AND WANT OF BLOOD.

Mrs. R. Shenk, of Rockhill, Lancaster county, had been running down for many years quite feeble, only had about one-half the normal quantity of blood, came under my charge December 21, 1881. I asked her to come back in one month. She did so, and said she was better than for years, and gained five pounds in two weeks.

ANOTHER.—Miss Mary Binkley, daughter of farmer B. who lives on the Harrisburg pike, came under my charge May 10, 1880; been dosing and doctoring under all kinds of physicians and pow-wowers, and taking quack medicine for sixteen years. She had suffered all the worst kind of annoyances common to the worst form of indigestion; could rarely eat anything but bread and water. She said to me a few months afterwards: "I soon found myself sitting at my father's table and eating any food found on a farmer's table. No one can imagine my present happiness as compared with my former misery. I had long before given up all hopes of ever being cured. My neighbors look at me now with astonishment while I am eating my meals."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOG BITTE.—Gideon Smith, of West Hempfield, came to me May 26, 1880, very much discouraged—on crutches. A vicious boar had bitten him savagely on the left knee sometime before, and it had given him a deal of trouble, and looked one time as though he would lose his leg. It injured his general health, and he lost flesh. He came in, August 28, without his crutches, and he looked like a new man, all his swelling, inflammation, and pain of leg had disappeared; he looked hearty and strong, and was much pleased at the favorable change which had taken place.

Benjamin Lawyer, of Safe Harbor, called December 7, 1881, and says: "So many of my neighbors have been cured so quick by you, that I thought I'd come and get cured. They say you told them all what ailed them without asking any questions, which they never knew a doctor to do before. Mr. Uriah Warfel says he was unwell for a long time, and you cured him; he only saw you twice."

Columbia Courant.—Mr. A. M. Rambo published the following flattering declarations, December 20, 1880:

"The physicians of Lancaster or the medical society did not crush out Dr. Greene, as they imagined they would. He went right on healing the sick, didn't mind them at all—just let them kick like a spider at an elephant. They brought suit against the Doctor for practicing without a license or a diploma, when it was found he had a regular *bona fide* diploma. The suit fell—county for costs. Now will the Doctor bring suit? Surely a poor rule that don't work both ways. Dr. Greene goes right on with his large and extensive practice. He has had many years' experience. He was born in Batavia, Genessee county, N. Y. in 1824. When about 22 years of age, Dr. Greene returned to Batavia to study medicine with Dr. Ganson."

September 13, 1880, Mrs. Sarah Vogan, of 520 Chestnut street, Lancaster, says her daughter who has been an invalid and suffered innumerable pains since she was nine months old, and was for a long time under Dr. H— and eight other physicians, and totally discouraged when she came to me, has gained eight pounds in the last three months.

October 27, 1880, Wm. Ensminger, a blacksmith, living at Strasburg, called in. He came under my charge in April last, so run down and discouraged by trying so many doctors that he had no faith in any one. He was so reduced in vitality as to be seemingly crazy. Some thought him intoxicated. His intestines had been almost ruined by the powerful drugs given him by thirteen doctors. Now he is at work and looks like a new man.

REMEMBER that I treat all diseases of children in the same manner as I do men and women, and that they generally get well of attacks of whooping cough, measles, mumps, diphtheria, croup, and other afflictions of childhood in a few days.

October 31, 1881, Mr. J. G. Westhafer, proprietor of the *Elizabethtown Chronicle* said to me: "Before I came under your charge I was often ailing in some way or another. My appetite was very imperfect; I had the catarrh, and my throat often gave me trouble. Now I feel quite different and I have a good appetite all the time."

Harris Kilhafer, of Ephrata, says, October 23, 1881: "Dr. G— I feel first-rate, as you have pretty nearly cured me in one month."

Mrs. Franklin Bowman, of East Lampeter, says: "I am a great deal stronger and feel right well under your practice."

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Slubach, of Reestown Station, both out of order, came in and reported themselves both much better.

EARS. DYSPEPSIA CURED IN ELEVEN DAYS.

Mrs. Mary Weaver, of West Lampeter, called in April 6, 1881, and said: "For many years I have suffered many pains from dyspepsia, and doctored a good deal with no benefit. My appetite has been very poor, my mouth had a bad, nasty taste, always troubled with constipation; my sight was much affected, the light hurt my eyes all the time; I had almost constant ringing and buzzing sounds in my ears, affecting my hearing. I was thoroughly discouraged and thought I was always to remain in that condition, but hearing of your rapid and wonderful cures I made up my mind to come and see you and test your ability. My relatives, the Weavers, of 529 East King street, Lancaster, especially persuaded me to call upon you. I did so only eleven days since, viz: March 26th, and a great change has taken place, my appetite has returned, everything tastes good, and the noise in my ear and all bad symptoms are gone."

DYSPEPSIA.

Daniel Landis, of Witmer, says: "I've doctored for years. No one ever helped me as you have, and so quickly."

DYSPEPSIA AND NEURALGIA.

John M. Lutz, of Little Washington, said: "I have paid out hundreds of dollars to doctors, and for medicines from druggists, and no benefit whatever. Dr. Greene cured me for \$25."

"THE BEAN."

The proprietor of *The Bean*, says, in his paper of March, 1880: "Dr. Greene's offices are thronged all the time by invalids of all kinds—the maimed, the blind, deaf,

consumptive, dyspeptic—are all there seeking and getting relief. We often have to wait from half an hour to an hour before we can get the chance to transact business with him.”

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

June 8, 1880, Adam Dambach, of Petersburg, called and said: “I have had dyspepsia for forty years, and in two weeks you have almost made me well. I have gained three pounds in two weeks.”

KIDNEY AND LIVER.

Mrs. John R. Grove, Reading, Pa. whose husband is foreman in *Times and Despatch* office, says: “I suffered for years with disease of my Liver and Kidneys; tried in vain physicians and the usual remedies. Your treatment has given me wonderful relief.”

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

Mrs. Matilda Schoff, of Turkey Hill, who was nearly drowned in the effort to save her two children from drowning in the Susquehanna river, came under my charge in a very debilitated condition, and gained nine pounds in three weeks. She has been for years under physicians' care with no advantage.

CONSTIPATION.

There is no one condition of the body that is more common to the human race than the above affliction. By most M. D.'s it is recognized as a malady by itself, whereas it is only one of the sequences of indigestion; and so long as it is common to the invalid so long he will be more or less unwell. If the food entering the stomach is properly assimilated, and the stomach, liver, and twenty-eight feet of intestines are in order the process of chylification goes on harmoniously, the lacteals take up the chyle, and the feces, soft and moist, pass readily (at least) once a day from the body, but if the food is more or less fermented in the course of digestion, and gases are formed (which is a distinct indication of fermentation of food), then the blood is not made in its proper quality or quantity, and the excrementitious matter is robbed of its moisture and softness, and the lower end of the intestines seem to lose in part their ability to force it out of the rectum, and it there remains acting as prejudicial as a hundred splinters in a healthy arm, and in the ratio of the retention of this matter the trouble increases, the feces become very hard and scybalous, and portions of them are taken up, and are carried into the circulation and system generally, acting very perniciously like a poison.

CONSTIPATION.—The only relief ever given is from the use of Cathartics: such as Rhubarb, Magnesia, Salts, Senna, Aloes, &c. all of which act upon the human intestines as a whip does upon the back of a jaded horse. I've cured hundreds of cases and do not use physics of any kind.

CONSUMPTION.

On the 10th of May, 1880, Mrs. David N. Hughes placed herself under my charge, and stated the following to Rev. John Hunter, who was in my office: “I believe my husband would have been dead only for Dr. Greene. On the 3d of February last, he began using Dr. G.'s preparations. He had been for years a sufferer, and was always testing new doctors and new medicines or nostrums. I think he has swallowed more than a mule could carry, and of course paid out a large sum of money; he had a variety of diseases beside lung complaint, dyspepsia and neuralgia—very weak and run down in weight, had been slowly growing worse for many years. He gained 22 pounds in two months—118 to 140, and has been for a long time perfectly well; works every day; lives at 254 North Queen street, Lancaster. February, 1882, he has been now for 18 months driving an express wagon for the cork works. He was for a long time confined to the house and bed, and had many severe hemorrhages of blood from the lungs.”

ANOTHER.—Mr. F. Steinhauser, who keeps musical instruments at No. 307 North Queen street, Lancaster, and who had been under various kinds of medical treatment for over eleven years, gained 26 pounds in weight in less than ten weeks. Weighed when he came under my charge 126 pounds, now weighs 180 pounds.

CONSUMPTION AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

February 21, Mr. David B. Rupp, of Farmersville, called and said: "July 31, I placed myself under your charge in such a sickly condition that my friends thought I would die, and I did not much care whether I was cured or not; I had just before spent sometime in New York city with a physician, who wrote my parents that I was growing worse, and if they wanted to see me alive to come and take me home. During the months of June and July, I lost twenty-eight pounds. Since I came under your treatment, I feel like a new man, and have gained thirty pounds in weight."

ANOTHER.—On the 6th of May, 1881, Joseph Bowers, of Columbia, placed his boy under my charge, with his lungs, throat, and body in a bad way; been doctoring for a long time; he sometimes coughed all night. On the 11th of July, he came in again—being the third time—and said: "The boy is about well; no cough." NOTE.—All well now.

ANOTHER.—Aaron Wenger, of Manheim, became my patient, October 12, 1881; pains in his chest; been treated for a long time; growing all the time worse. January 14, 1882, called and said he had gained ten pounds; was feeling like a new person.

WANT OF SLEEP.

Mr. C. Brubaker, of Brunnerville, who has been for years greatly annoyed with dyspepsia; want of sleep; had no natural perspiration; had been under Dr. H—, of Lancaster city, for four years, and no benefit derived. Mr. B. called May 16, 1881, and said: "Under your remedies I am greatly improved, and believe I shall soon be perfectly well."

ANOTHER.—Miss Lizzie K. Brubaker, of Lititz, told me September 12, 1880: "For years I have had only an imperfect sleep—sometimes little or none for two nights, and when asleep I dream horrible dreams. All efforts to cure me was of no avail, until I came under your charge, and if you had told me you could have produced so favorable an effect in one year as you have in one week, I should have been perfectly satisfied." February, 1882, she sent me in some beautiful apples, raised on her father's farm, and reported herself well; never had any further annoyance.

CONSUMPTION.

June 12, 1880, Mr. J. L. Killian, of Terre Hill, brought in his son, Kinzer, who, the doctors said, was hopelessly incurable of consumption; going slowly down for some time. November 10, 1881, Mr. K. called and said: "My boy gained nine pounds the first week he was under your charge, and surprised everybody with the rapid favorable change."

LUNG DISEASE.

Mr. Mathias Raibley, of Columbia, came to me much diseased and discouraged. Said he had made up his mind there was no help for him. In one month he was nearly well.

CONSUMPTION.

August 31, 1880, Mr. Henry McGurk, of York, Pa. says: "I have been recommending you in the highest degree to men and woman here who need your assistance, having received such great benefit myself from your treatment."

ANOTHER.—Miss Margine Huber, of 226 East Walnut street, Lancaster, called in September 1, 1881, says: "I am now lying on my back at night, which I have not done before for more than a year." Her lungs, which were badly affected, have increased considerably their capacity, and especially the right one.

AGENTS.

I shall be glad to furnish any intelligent man or woman with my CURE QUICK FOR CATARRH at wholesale prices, and give him or her the exclusive sale of their town or county. Terms upon application.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

December 13, 1881, F. M. Delp, of Manhiem, who had been injured in the war of the rebellion, in 1863, and whose right leg had given him a deal of trouble; could not rest at night. Said, "I received decided relief on the second night, after suffering more or less for sixteen years."

STUTTERING.

Most persons afflicted with this annoying disease can be cured in a month.

CONSUMPTION.

From Wrightsville Star.

The following communication, originally intended for the Lancaster *Intelligencer* has been handed to us for publication:

MR. HENSEL:—In the *Intelligencer*, of February 12, the following sentences occur in your Marietta correspondence:

"We were misinformed in giving to Dr. Greene, of Lancaster, the entire credit of B. T. Sultzbach's convalescence. He says Dr. Reich and Dr. Armor, together, with good nursing, should have their share."

Now, I don't want any credit not due me. My patients are largely made up of what are termed chronic cases, that is they have been unsuccessfully treated by their family and other physicians before placing themselves under my charge. Mr. B. T. Sultzbach was one of this kind. He had lost all hope, and he and his friends considered his case as past relief. His brother, Dr. S. of Philadelphia, came to consult with me, and stated in so many words that he had no confidence that my methods could be of any service, for he had been under the treatment of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, and he only came to me at the earnest solicitation of a dying brother. Mr. S. placed himself under my charge November 19, 1880. On the 17th he wrote me a letter describing his condition, and said he had not been in a car for a year. Same day, he sent me a check for \$5, and said: "I ask your sincere attention, and may you, with the good Lord's assistance, help me." November 22, his brother, S. O. wrote me he was in a very bad way, and they thought him, the night before, dying, and that the windows were opened wide, and although they were almost freezing, he was panting for breath and burning up with fever. December 6, only fourteen days afterwards, Mr. B. T. S. wrote me: "According to your wish and directions, I stopped my doctor and his medicines, and now will be entirely under your treatment. If you help me, you will do more than any physician around here can do. I have been very weak, and at the point of death, but a few days ago, and now I am up and about. My family and friends scarcely realize it." December 22, he wrote me again: "I have been out walking twice since November 18, (when I took charge of him,) been up and about now two weeks, may pop down to see you the early part of next year. I'm following you instructions. I am your patient." Now, as my methods of practice are so diametrically opposite to the allo and homœopathic systems, I do not and cannot consult with them. Hence, it is one of the conditions that my patients accept to agree to use only my remedials. After Columbus set an egg on its end, all his advisors and imitators could do the same thing. No doubt, now, Mr. S. is in so improved a condition that Drs. Reich and Armor may give him advice. They are fully aware of my treatment, as is Dr. Worrel, who does not hesitate to give me, in his case, *all* the credit that is due me. He tells everyone who talks with him that he was almost in despair when he placed himself under my charge. And in my office, to-day, Mrs. Dr. Worrel says: "My husband's condition is so much better, and his health improved every way since he has used your remedies." As my patients increase in number, other physicians must decrease. This produces jealousy, and physicians will do all they can to prevent the patient from leaving their folds and coming under my charge, and they will and do go further than this, and try to thwart me and frighten my patients, but usually in vain. I have had in Columbia and Marietta over one hunder and fifty patrons, and all except one have become well or decidedly better. One lady with cancer, who made rapid improvement, under my methods, was induced to let the cancer be cut out, and she is now being filled with opium in some form, and will soon terminate her existence. I want everyone to know that up to this day I have not even seen Mr. Sultzbach.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. GREENE, M. D.

CANCER.

My space is limited, and I can only briefly refer to a few facts—first, that the disease is found among the wealthy as well as poor, in the palace as well as the hovel. The

mortality caused by this disease is very large. The number of deaths in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from 1851 to 1871, was 124,740. In America the deaths are very numerous every year from this cause. All European and American surgeons acknowledge that there is no method known to the profession, either with or without the knife, to cure it. In the examination I have made for years of preparations used by itinerants, and others who fraudulently represent their ability to cure, only to get the money of the credulous, I've found powerful and poisonous compounds that not only do not cure the disease, but kills more rapidly the patient, such as acids of various kinds, Arsenic, Zinc, and Mercury.

MY CANCER CURE.

Let me now say that my remedials are prepared under my supervision, and contain none of the above ingredients or any poison, that I've used them for years with perfect safety. I have removed medullary and epithelial cancers.

My remedies enter thoroughly into the system, and eradicate the cancerous virus, destroys every root and fibre, and also the diseased structure around and adjacent to it. Sometimes removes the mass entire, and, during most of the treatment, with little or no pain, leaving a simple sore, which in a few days or weeks is entirely healed.

The sooner they are treated, the more easily they are removed. Never allow them to be cut out; cutting does not remove the cause.

THE EAR.

Believing that the truly educated physician should understand the treatment of one portion of the body as well as another, I studied them all, and during the last thirty-four years, I have given hundreds of lectures upon the above and other physiological subjects, and treated thousands of patients; hence, let me beg of all persons afflicted with any affections of this organ—deafness, ringing or any kind of noises in the ears—polypus, abscesses, or otorrhœa, (called, by the non-professional, "running ear,") to call and let me make an examination free of charge.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Mrs. Maggie M. Douley, of Christiana, wrote me, September 29, 1880: "Dr. Greene, I return great thanks for the great improvement done me. I am doing my own work, which I was unable to do when I came to you. It seems as though you have lifted me right up, I was so run down and out of heart when I first called upon you."

ANOTHER.—David Hershey, of Turkey Hill, says: "You have helped me wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds in weight."

DYSPEPSIA.

On the 18th of April, Mr. A. B. Hollinger, the well-known and highly respected storekeeper of Lincoln, called and went under my charge. He had been trying for years to get rid of the pains and annoyances of dyspepsia biliousness, frightful headaches, yellow-skin, and other afflictions, especially constipation. He came again, June 9, and said: "A wonderful improvement has taken place in my body since I first called upon you."

ANOTHER.—April 30, 1881, Mr. John H. Scheirich, of Manor, called and said: "I've been under your treatment five weeks, and feel better than I have for forty years, and I was bad enough off when I came to you. I had a poor appetite, now I want to eat all the time."

ANOTHER.—April 30, Mrs. J. B. Fitchthorn, of Terre Hill, called and said: "One year ago I put myself under your charge, very much run down. You cured me; only saw you once. I gained sixteen pounds in weight."

ANOTHER.—On the 20th of June, 1881, S. W. Mohler, of Ackron, brought in his boy to be cured of a bad whooping cough, and said: "I came under your treatment nearly a year ago for many troubles, and soon got well. During the last thirteen years, I lost from fifteen to twenty pounds every spring. This year, for the first time, I have held my own and felt right well."

ANOTHER.—S. J. Hindman, of Christiana, Pa. (where Dr. Agnew used to practice,) called May 28, 1881, and says: "I am well of dyspepsia and a bad sore throat, (that gave me lots of trouble.) Have now brought a friend to be cured."

DYSPEPSIA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Elvina Bowman, of Highville, Lancaster county, Pa. came June 25, 1881, and said: "I had been trying many physicians for years; when I came to you I was full of medicines—totally discouraged; had dyspepsia and rheumatism bad enough, and other complaints. I am so much better every way."

October 1, 1881, she called again, and said: "Were it not for your treatment I should have been in my grave. I've been sickly for many years, almost from childhood; had five physicians; had rheumatism and dyspepsia in its worst form. For over a month I've had no pain at all, and feel well. All previous doctoring gave me no relief whatever; I kept growing worse."

ANOTHER.—George S. Knapp, treasurer of Cowels' Hardware Company, Unionville, Ct. came to Reading, Pa. for dyspepsia in one of its worst types. January 15, 1880, he wrote me: "Your treatment makes me feel like another man—better than for many years; been traveling in twenty States; have kept astonishingly well." Called to see me in January, 1882, and said: "Wherever I go I speak in your praise, and try to interest persons in Omnipathy."

ANOTHER.—June 20, 1881, Mrs. Frank Kunkel, of Parkersburg, Chester county, Pa. called and said: "In two months you cured me of dyspepsia and lots of other troubles, and I was low enough, and had taken a peck of medicine (for naught) before I called on you. Now I have brought my sister to be cured—Miss G. Rineer, of Little Britain."

ANOTHER.—Adam Dambach, of Petersburg, says: "Under your charge, in two weeks, I have gained three pounds, and still I have been doctoring for forty years without avail."

ANOTHER.—December 4, 1881, Mrs. Carrie B. Garber, of East Donegal, called, and said: "My mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver, came under your charge two weeks ago with dyspepsia in its worst form; been sick for many, many years; on her back for eleven months at one time. She never expected to get well, now she eats like other people again. Everything disagreed with her—could only eat bread and water. Oh! she is pleased, and feels so much better; can eat most anything."

ANOTHER.—November 7, 1881, Mr. David Dunkle, of Mechanics' Grove, Lancaster county, called, and says: "I've gained twelve pounds since I came under your charge; am feeling decidedly better." He had been doctoring eleven years.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. Mary Kelber, 113 Middle street, Lancaster, says: "I feel so much better after using your remedies. I have gained sixteen pounds in weight."

ANOTHER.—April 18, Mr. D. W. Long, of Manheim, called, and said: "After suffering for years with dyspepsia, and doctoring with no help, I gave up all hopes; but a few months since I put myself under your charge, and although I have only been in your office once I am well now. I want you to cure my wife, who has also been doctoring for years for a skin disease, and she has all the time been getting worse instead of improving."

ANOTHER.—On the 15th of April, I received a letter from Joseph P. Summy, of Dauphin, Pa. formerly of Landisville, saying: "I gained four pounds under your treatment the first week, and, although my throat and body was in a bad condition, I am now well, and I am telling all my friends of my rapid recovery."

ANOTHER.—Mr. Slaymaker, of the well-known and popular hardware firm, Keppler & Slaymaker, says: "I gained eight and one-half pounds under your treatment in one month, and I was well run down when I came to you."

SICK HEADACHE.

Lizzie Rockafeld began to use my remedies April 13, 1880; been a sufferer for years; lives 407 East Strawberry street, Lancaster; called again December 5, 1881, and said: "Since I went under your charge I am really a changed person in all respects. Life seems quite different to me. I shall never try any other system but yours."

ANOTHER.—Lizzie Cramer, of East King street, Lancaster, who had been under Mrs. Dr. ——— for a long time, and discouraged, came and said: "You have given me such wonderful relief."

AN INQUIRY.

Have you ever observed that hundreds of persons have been doctoring for years for dyspepsia and other affections and are still unwell? Cannot you see that if there was any science in the allo or homeopathic practice they would long since have cured the

patients? Would you be satisfied to take your watch a hundred times to the same watch-maker? Oh, no. You would call him a humbug or wretched failure. Why, then, not judge physicians by the same rule?

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

James Carberry, coachman, brought an elderly lady named Worth, from Strasburg, in a carriage to my office, May 24, 1880. She was in a sad plight—full of allopathic compounds—mercury, quinine, opium, etc. She said her family physician said there was no hope for her, and she had better make her preparations to leave this world. So she then informed him that she had been talking of testing Dr. Greene's ability before she was dead. To-day, June 10th, Mr. Carberry informs me she is getting well rapidly; around the house working.

PAIN IN THE CHEST.

December 18, 1881, Mrs. Samuel Wolf, of Ackron, called and said: "The severe pains I have suffered for ten years in my breast are all gone."

HEMORRHAGES.

December 18, 1880, Miss Mary Foehlinger, of Marietta, called and said: "Five weeks ago I came to see you; I had 15 bleedings from the lungs since May, and thought I should never get well; doctoring and dosing had done me no good. I haven't had one since I went under your treatment." She is (Dec. 1881) now married and well.

LOSING FLESH.

December 18, John Kilhafer, of Ephrata, called and said: "My wife was running down for years, and grew worse and worse and so thin. She has gained ten pounds under your treatment and is better every way."

ECZEMA.

Mr. N. H. Oberholzer, of Terra Hill, May 14th, says: "I have been entirely cured of my skin disease, in two months, by using your preparations; all the itching and discharges are gone, and yet I was under other doctors' treatment with no advantage."

PAINS IN THE CHEST.

September 1, 1881, Mrs. Jane Clark, of No. 5 S. 34th street, Philadelphia, (sister of the worthy proprietor of the *Columbia Courant*, A. M. Rambo, Esq.) wrote me a description of her various afflictions. In the letter she says: "Having great faith in your way of dealing with patients, and so tired of doctoring without doing me any good. I had a continual aching and soreness on the right side of my breast for 12 years which penetrated through my body; also, a pain always in my left breast." Sept. 13th, I sent her my medications. On the 23d of November she called for the first time at my office and stated she had gained 12 pounds in weight, and for the first time in years, instead of growing weaker, was growing stronger and heavier—pains almost gone—felt better every way, and placed her daughter under my charge.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

December 26, 1881, Mr. Wm. S. Fulton, of Rail Road, York county, Pa. brought in his child, about two years old, who has been for more than a year treated by various physicians for water in the head, surrounding the brain, so enlarging the contents of the head as to force open the sutures of the skull; the poor child also had indigestion, very constipated, with other difficulties; the physicians gave it up, and the father then Nov. 26th, placed it under my charge by letter, and to-day brought it to my office for the first time. A decided change had taken place; the openings in the skull have disappeared; the baby, I think, will recover.

AFFECTION OF KIDNEYS.

Mr. Samuel Reinhold, of Marietta, says: "I doctored over a year without any benefit, had pains near my kidneys almost all the time. In one week after I came under your charge the pains all left."

GRAVEL.

ANOTHER.—An old gent named David Bender, of Farmersville, who had been seriously annoyed at times with pains in the region of the kidneys for twenty years, passage of gravel and other deposits, and who sometimes would almost entirely lose his appetite, and who had been told by physicians that there was no cure for him, called November 15, 1881, and says: "I think I shall outlive some of the doctors who have given me up. I can eat sausage and pudding without any inconvenience, which I could never do before."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSPEPSIA.

November 20, 1881, Mr. George A. Berlin, of Turkey City, Clarion county, Pa. wrote me as follows: "Mrs. Berlin, who has been for many years afflicted with dyspepsia, diarrhœa and other difficulties, is greatly improved by your treatment. She now rests well at night, which she has not done for a long time. All of her previous doctoring was of no service." NOTE.—I have never seen Mrs. Berlin.

NEURALGIA AND DYSPEPSIA. WELL IN THREE DAYS.

On the 30th of August, 1878, Mr. J. F. Hogle, of the firm of Hogle & Abrams, dealers in Sewing Machines, at 501 Penn street, Reading, called, saying he had for several years suffered distressing pains in his chest and through his body, at times depriving him of all rest, and he was reduced 25 pounds in weight. He bought and used a large variety of quack and advertised panaceas. Employed four of the best physicians of Reading, Harrisburg and Trenton, N. J., without any relief. In three days he reported himself entirely well. Nov. 4th, he gave me a certificate saying he was well, and that no pains had returned, and that his physician here, under whose charge he had been for months, expressed great astonishment, and predicted their return. In the *Reading Ripple*, Mr. Barnes printed an interview with Mr. Hogle, long after he was well. He says: "Suffering the worst form of aggravated Dyspepsia—the agony for years had been indescribable—the torturing fiend clung to him night and day, and baffled all attempts at relief. Under Dr. Greene's treatment the pains entirely left him on the third day. Mr. Hogle is naturally reluctant to the use of his name, he only assents in the hope that his experience may induce others to test Dr. Greene's ability." Jan. 15, 1882, Mr. Hogle has had no return of his affliction.

The *National Monitor*, of Reading, of February 20th, says: "The fact that Dr. Greene, in an extensive practice of eight months, has not lost by death a single case, is a much stronger recommendation than anything we can say in his favor."

NOTE.—May 29, 1882, this pamphlet has been made up under the most adverse circumstances, in the midst of a very large practice, and hence is very poorly put together. The proof has often been examined while half a dozen or more patients were in attendance, but, notwithstanding all, it contains facts that are worthy of investigation by every intelligent man in the world. To-day, Dr. E. V. Gerhart took dinner with me at the Jones Hotel (my home), and I learned from him that he has been for 27 years in the two positions of President of the Franklin and Marshall College and the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa.

ANOTHER SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Col. Wm. Ellinger, referred to on page 16 of this pamphlet, is now living in Harrisburg, and on the 18th of this month his daughter placed him under my charge for Paralysis. This is the first I have known of him for 27 years. In 1876 I called upon Mr. McClure, at his office in Philadelphia, and asked him to let me see the *Repository*, published by him in 1855, but he informed me that when the Southern army entered Chambersburg, they destroyed his office and papers.

ECZEMA.

Miss Barbara Davis (teacher), of Haverford, Delaware county, Pa. was sadly afflicted with this troublesome disease; tried many physicians and quack preparations with no advantage, wrote me, April 18, 1882: "Dr. G.—My disease is nearly well, and has been so all winter. I owe it all to you."

HARRISBURG.

MAY 30, 1882.—I have been practicing in Harrisburg a little more than one month, and about 500 persons have become my patients. Nearly all old (so called) incurable cases. Quite a number have reported themselves wonderfully improved. I will recite a few cases:

One lady who has been for years doctoring for a bad skin disease, and was for months in a hospital at Philadelphia, reports that it left her body on the second day.

Inflammation of the Bowels,

On the 25th of April, Charles Leakway, who has worked in the rolling mills, and who lives at 1553 Vernon street, came under my charge with above affliction, together with dyspepsia and constipation of long standing; was obliged for years to use salts or other cathartics, almost daily, to get a movement; had not worked any for a long time; was in great misery most of the time; thought he had not long to live; had taken a bushel of medicines, and was all the time growing worse. May 27, he came in the third time to see me, and stated that his bowels are and have been moving regularly every day for three weeks. He feels so well that he shall soon go to work, and he has gained twelve pounds in weight, and is decidedly better every way. He said: "Dr. G—, it seems miraculous I am so changed for the better in two weeks. I could not walk a square without getting out of breath, now I have no difficulty that way. I measure one and one-half inches more around my lungs than I did two weeks ago, and have gained four pounds in weight. I have not slept a whole night for months, but under your treatment I've slept as sound as a baby every night. I am getting well very fast, and so telling all my friends."

Nervousness.

Mrs. Mary A. Thomas called in May 29, and says: "I have been taking medicine for over ten years without interruption, any quantity of digitalis and aconite. In two weeks you have made a great change in my system. I've done more work in the last two weeks than in previous two years."

POSSIBILITIES OF OMNIPATHY.

Disease is always the result of the infraction of some of nature's laws. If we all understood them thoroughly, and obeyed them, sickness would be unknown, and when death took us from this sphere the cause would be machinery worn out, or stopped from the *Ipsa Dixit* of God. Hence, when ill, if we live right and assist nature, the body will soon resume a normal condition.

All that Omnipathy claims is, giving this needed assistance, aiding the functions to perform their allotted duties; and, I claim, that all physicians, of all schools, who introduce anything into the stomach that cannot be converted into blood, act contrary to nature's instincts, and hence, putting the organs out of order, bring about premature deaths.

Every physician is doing his very best to restore his patients to health, and thereby establish a reputation and increase his practice, but they are all operating upon the wrong basis—all on the wrong road, viz: Making the stomach the receptacle of drugs, poisonous and otherwise, and, hence, making the patient worse. On the 1st of February, 1879, I treated twenty-nine patients in my office in Reading, Pa. which is at the rate of 10,585 a year. February 2, 1879, I was called to see a married lady, corner of Penn and 8th streets, whose husband, Mr. Bard, thought she was dying. The doctor had filled her full of drugs. My treatment acted counter to the drugs, and on the third day after she got out of her bed, and called at my office quite well. An old M. D.'s wife sent me word, February 4, that my remedials had cured her, and that her health was better than in thirty years. Another lady called, February 4, saying: "You have restored my voice in two weeks; had several doctors before I came to you."

"J. F. Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold, in one year, fourteen thousand boxes of Liver Pills."

I cut the above advertisement out of a newspaper. What an unfortunate state of affairs. Just for one moment admit this statement to be true, that in a town of perhaps 1,000 inhabitants, they had bought and swallowed the contents of 14,000 pill boxes, in other words, had made of their stomachs pill-repositories, intended by God as the place to put food in. Is there any better evidence of the gullibility of mankind, and the utter ignorance of the proper use of their intestinal organs? Think of the great and useless expense incurred in their making traveling drug shops of themselves, and also remember, that this exposition of Mr. Davis, is only a partial one. How many thousand other boxes of pills, bitters, and nostrums were sold to the citizens of Portsmouth, is not stated.

"Dr. Whitfield Winsey, the colored physician, who was a few days ago black-balled by a medical society in Baltimore, has just been elected a member of a medical and surgical faculty there, a distinguished and more exclusive body."

I cut the above from *Leslie's Illustrated*, of May, 1882. What gross and execrable ignorance. If a man was a direct descendant from the devil, and proved his ability to cure the ills of mankind, why not recognize his worth for its real value? Are physicians so bigoted as to allow the death rate to be increased by such stupidity and supine-

ness? Is the practice of medicine so perfect that nothing can be learned? Are the halt and blind and invalids everywhere so uncommon that no sympathy is needed? Why is it that the very class of men in whose hands are the lives of the people, and who ought, vigilantly, to study to prolong them, why is it they are so illiberal and inconsistent?

WORTH REMEMBERING.

I want every one to know that the human body, in some manner, is like a barrel of pure water. If any one should empty a bottle of ink, castor oil, and balsam copaiba into it, and stir it up, it would render it unfit for drinking purposes. If you throw into the human stomach anything in the world that cannot be transformed into blood, it is as unwise as to thus make the water impure; and if the body is full of mercury, quinine, morphine, or any other foreign substance, it cannot be made well until these extraneous substances are removed, any more than you could cleanse a well when a dead cat was left in the water.

RHEUMATISM.

David McFalls, of Columbia, September 11, 1880, wrote me: "Have been suffering for years with my legs; trying everything suggested; nothing helped me; very much discouraged. In two weeks, after going under your treatment, I was a good deal better, and in four weeks my pains and diseases had left me. I am heavier than I have been for years. I am very thankful and grateful."

ANOTHER.—Philip Carr was sadly afflicted with rheumatism for many years, and under my treatment he has gained his health, and on September 4, 1880, he walked from his farm one and one-half miles to Columbia, which he has not done before for a long time.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

June 2, 1882, Mr. Owen Lyons, an old man came and said: "About two weeks ago I came here in a very bad condition—full of pains from rheumatism, dyspepsia, and other troubles; my breath was so short, and had been for a long time, that I could not work, and thought that death was near. I could only walk a square when I was obliged to stop. To-day I am a great deal better; think I shall go to work next week, and I have walked, without stopping, from my home (a mile away) here." He lives No. 35 Eleven-and-a-half street, Harrisburg.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

When patients call at my office, I at once tell them their diseased condition *without asking any questions*, and I particularly desire them not to tell me their various aches and pains, and statements made to them by other physicians. If a doctor has for a year tried (in vain) to cure you, what earthly use to me can be his opinion or assertions? It takes up my valuable time, with no advantage to either of us.

VERY KIND NOTICES.

In order to more rapidly convince the citizens of Harrisburg of the superiority of Omnipathy, I brought with me quite a number of introductions from some of the most distinguished and best known men of Lancaster. I will copy a few extracts from a portion of them:

Hon. John A. Hiestand, of the *Daily Examiner*, wrote Mr. Bergner, of the *Daily Telegraph*, the following: "Dr. Greene has been, for some time, a resident of Lancaster, and I can say he always pays his bills promptly, and I commend him to your friendly consideration."

Mr. John Markley, an officer in the U. S. Revenue Department, wrote his brother, Dr. G. H. Markley, who keeps a drug store under the Opera House: "Allow me to introduce to you Dr. Greene, who has been a resident of Lancaster something over two years, and doing a very successful business; he is a genial companion, and goes to Harrisburg, hoping to establish a medical college to teach Omnipathy."

Mr. Hensel, the distinguished lawyer, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Intelligencer*, says, in a letter to Mr. Meyers, of the *Harrisburg Patriot*: "This will introduce to you Dr. Greene, a successful physician. He is a friend of the newspapers, believes in them, and is a ready contributor to their news and advertising columns. In an extended business relation with him we have found him prompt and reliable, and we commend him to you."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From among the many notices of our lectures and methods of treatment, in the different papers in the United States, from 1853 to 1857, we select the following:

Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Dr. Greene has closely studied the human body in its diseased and normal state, and is a very intelligent lecturer."

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: "His success in restoring and improving the sight and hearing has startled our scientific citizens."

Mr. Joseph Rench, and many of the citizens of Hagerstown, Md. after hearing my lectures at Lyceum Hall, gave me (in writing) a set of resolutions speaking very highly of the benefit derived from the course. They were written January 23, 1855, and were published in the *Hagerstown Chronicle*.

The *Evening Chronicle*, of Pittsburg, says: "Dr. Greene who is stopping at the City Hotel, is meeting with great success. We know personally of many important cures performed by him, and his success seems unparalleled."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: "Dr. Greene had a grand audience at Masonic Hall last night. Many of our physicians were there, and they seemed much interested in his discoveries."

The *Bucks County American* says: "Dr. Greene comes before us backed up by the strongest testimonials, both from the heretofore afflicted as well as from gentlemen of high reputation in the medical and surgical profession, bearing evidence that in his treatment of diseases he stands preëminent."

The *Berks County Press* says: "We invite the attention of the afflicted to the card of Dr. Greene. He is fully qualified to fulfil all his promises and verify all his statements."

The *Reading Gazette* says: "The Doctor has been lecturing for many months in Philadelphia and other parts of the State to crowded audiences. Mrs. Henry Kurtz who has been for a long time seriously afflicted with inflammation of the eyes and impaired vision, was so wonderfully improved in one week's time as to lay aside her glasses."

The *Mauch Chunk Journal* says: "We advise all diseased persons to call on Dr. Greene."

The *Carlisle American* says: "The Doctor has won a wide reputation as a scientific operator and lecturer."

The *Lewistown Gazette* says: "The Doctor's simple discoveries in the treatment of diseased eyes is worth all the eye washes and plasters in the land."

The *York People's Advocate* says: "We advise our patrons to visit Dr. Greene's lectures, as the subjects are of vital importance, and the Doctor is abundantly able to elucidate them."

The *Lancaster Inland Daily* says: "Attend Dr. Greene's lectures. He is a very intelligent man, and fully understands the themes which he treats, and explains everything in such a simple manner that any child can comprehend his meaning."

Bordentown Press, N. J. says: "Dr. Greene's medical discoveries are an estimable blessing to the human family."

The *Harrisburg Herald* says: "The Doctor treats all afflictions very successfully. His knowledge and treatment of that delicate organ (the eye) defies all suspicion of mere pretension."

The *Harrisburg Democratic Union* says: "Dr. C. A. Greene comes before us heralded by abundant encomiums from the press, for the eloquence with which he handles his subjects. He has a perfect avalanche of certificates from patients, physicians, clergymen, and others, who have been relieved and cured by his novel methods."

The *Chambersburg Valley Spirit* says: "The press universally pronounces his lectures beneficial and instructive."

The *Hagerstown (Md.) News* says: "The Doctor never fails to satisfy his hearers."

The *Jersey Blue* says: "The Doctor has earned a high reputation as a physician, and has performed cures that seem almost miraculous. We have long known him personally, and can vouch for the fulfilment of his promises." The above was written by Hon. Chas. Pine, the editor and owner of the *Jersey Blue*, and now principal editor of the *Philadelphia Record*.

The *Pottsville Emporium* say: "We were present yesterday at a very interesting surgical operation of Dr. Greene's, and if it proves as successful in every application as it did in this, suffering humanity owes the discoverer much praise."

NOTICE EXTRA.

In June, 1888, I removed from Harrisburg, Pa. to Boston, Mass. for the purpose of erecting a college to perpetuate Omnipathy (strong inducements having been offered to me by my Boston friends, to give me any required aid, to do so).

In 1887 I issued a book of 122 pages of reading matter, containing a treatise on Catarrh—how it affects the nose, throat, lungs, and after a time the body; how it may be cured; how caused; how avoided. Also an exposition of quackery; how people everywhere are duped and health ruined by the use of nostrums. Also an exposition of the impositions in the practice of medicine by physicians as a class. Numerous declarations of physicians' confidence in Omnipathy, and their opposition to drugging the body. Also my medical platform, and a host of extraordinary cures made in an exclusive office practice in Harrisburg, Pa. of five years, together with other valuable medical information, worth \$50 to any individual or family who appreciates health. The concentrated information on important medical topics in the above book, has cost me many thousands of dollars in time and money expended in procuring, tabulating and methodizing them, since the commencement of my medical career in a physician's office in 1842. No one can fully understand Omnipathy until he reads carefully this volume. Sent to anyone by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. NOTE.—Dec. 1891. I have stopped issuing this work.

GULLIBLE AMERICANS.

In *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* of April 26, 1884, occurs the following startling statement: "The sale of single packages of patent medicines in the United States has increased in twenty years from 6,661,657 to 18,457,990." NOTE.—What a villainous shame that our people should not investigate the subject sufficiently to know that the major portion of all Nostrums are made by men or women ignorant of all of the laws of physiology or chemistry, and only compound and sell the worthless products to obtain the money of their victims.

BRONCHITIS.

June 5, 1882, I received \$10.00 from Mr. O. Douglas, from Gertrudes, Jack county, Texas, saying: "Dr. Leroy Sunderland, of Boston, Massachusetts, so strongly recommended your methods of treatment, that although doctoring for thirteen years and having suffered with my various diseases in that time ten thousand death agonies, with little or no relief from all the various substances swallowed, yet I feel induced to test Omnipathy. Every remedy and doctor I've tried promised me relief only to deceive me and rob me of my means."

NOTE.—The reader must observe that as my practice increases I am gradually decreasing the practice of other physicians. A lady (to-day) from Yardleyville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; another, a teacher from Philadelphia; a merchant from Hollidaysburg. Hence, let me repeat that there is no noted M. D. in this country who has not lost some of his patients who (uncured) have tested Omnipathy.

CATARACT.

June 8, 1882, Mrs. John Shade, of 1235 Currant avenue, reported that she had been doctoring for a long time for inflammation and pain in and about her eyes, and that the last doctor told her if the pain did not cease in her right eye (which was blind from cataract), the best thing was to cut it out, but under your treatment the pain and inflammation has all gone, and felt much better in a few days.

REVIVING OLD MEMORIES.

To-day (June 12, 1882), Mrs. S. A. Fleming, called in and said: "I attended your lecture on the eye here in 1854, and was much pleased. My mother was then under your charge for cataract of both eyes. Dr. Dock had talked of operating upon them. Under your treatment, without cutting or pain, they entirely disappeared, and she could see without glasses to the end of her life. She was over 70 when she died." June 7th—I called upon Mrs. J. H. Stehly, now living where I boarded with her in 1854, viz: No. 7 Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

AND now once more let me ask the readers of these discursive sentences to excuse the repetitions and inaccuracies, as they have been made up from bundles of old scraps, my newspaper advertisements, manuscripts, and other matter collected together during my long practice.

Yours, for restoration of health,

Dr. C. A. Greene.