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MEDICAL EDUCATION

— AND THE —

Rights of the People.

ARMSTRONG.



PRICE, 25 CENTS.



[From "CHICAGO EVENING PRESS"]

DR. QUINE CHALLENGED.

DR. ARMSTRONG IS AFTER THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Flays the Illinois State Medical Laws in a Scathing Manner.

Dr. J. Armstrong of this city, who has been attacked by Dr. William E. Quine, president of the state board of health, has issued an open challenge, the very nature of which will have a tendency to make the allopathic gentlemen smart under the collar.

Dr. Armstrong places a chip on his shoulder and dares Dr. Quine to knock it off. If the challenge is accepted the public will have an opportunity to witness a mental battle such as was never fought before. Dr. Armstrong's challenge is as follows:

You are hereby challenged to a public discussion in the press of this city, of the following propositions:

1. That under existing medical laws of this state the people are deprived of their most sacred liberty—the right of every man in the hour of sickness and in the presence of death to choose his own physician. Such laws are tyrannical.

2. That, as under these laws the Illinois state board of health can prosecute, convict and have a physician who does not suit it fined for saving the life of a patient that said board may have pronounced incurable, and if said physician is unable to pay said fine (\$100) for saving the first life and \$200 for saving the second life, said physician can be committed to jail like a criminal until said fine and costs are paid. These laws are oppressive and inhuman.

3. That these laws were not asked for by the people, but were smuggled through the legislature by the allopathic doctors, without the knowledge or consent of the people, as no sane man would petition the legislature to deprive him of his God-given liberty and make saving the life of his children a crime.

4. That while such allopathic doctors as are now members of the Illinois state board of health have succeeded in securing the enactment of such oppressive laws under the false pretense of protecting the people, the real object of such laws is to sustain the graduates of allopathic medical colleges, who can not without legislation in their favor command enough public patronage to keep them from starving. These laws, therefore, are a piece of class legislation for the benefit of one medical system.

5. That instead of the people being protected by such unconstitutional, monopolistic legislation, they are not protected from ignorant pretenders and imposters in the medical profession, and in thousands of cases are compelled to go without the practice of their choice or else submit to legalized cruelty, whereby the modesty of women is most shamefully outraged, such patients often having their wifehood and the possibilities of motherhood brutally destroyed, rendering physicians who treat them more to be dreaded than disease itself.

6. That the education given students in the allopathic medical colleges of to-day does not qualify them to become safe and competent practitioners: that a large portion of such teaching is unscientific, unreasonableness, and contrary to the dictates of common sense; and that eminent men in their own school have admitted that such teaching is but "learned quackery," "hypothesis piled upon hypothesis," "absurdity, contradiction and falsehood."

7. That as a result of such false and erroneous teaching, and such blundering and poisonous practice, the world is being filled with incurable invalids, that crowd into our hospitals and infirmaries expecting to get the best of skill, but are there used by surgeons to display their dissecting powers before their students, the poor being sacrificed to the interests of that profession, so that these professors may by continued practice become more expert in cutting up some richer victims. Limbs are amputated, women are unsexed, and the most horrible and unnecessary operations are performed, when such infamous outrages would be impossible were it not that those oppressive laws shield them from the public they have outraged.

8. That it is a popular delusion to suppose that the most valuable medical knowledge is acquired in the dissecting room, cutting up dead bodies, and that all the boasting we hear of the crowning skill that pathological anatomy affords is one of the most stupendous humbugs by which the people are most lamentably fooled out of their money, their health and their lives.

9. That the practice of vivisection, or the cutting up and torturing of live animals, as practiced by the professors in certain Chicago medical colleges is the blackest cruelty that the law of any land ever let go unpunished; that the agony thus inflicted upon helpless animals is so appalling that the knowledge of its atrocity has darkened forever with its hideous shadow the sunshine of many a noble and generous heart, and that said college professors, respectable as they may appear to be, if justice was done, should be confined within the walls of the penitentiary and compelled to practice on one another until each of them had suffered at least double the amount of torture they have inflicted on dumb and helpless animals in their colleges.

The above are 9 of the 12 propositions that I have challenged Dr. Quine or any member of the Illinois State Board of Health to discuss. Challenge in full sent by a addressing

J. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
President Illinois Health University.

Medical Education

—AND THE—

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

—BY—

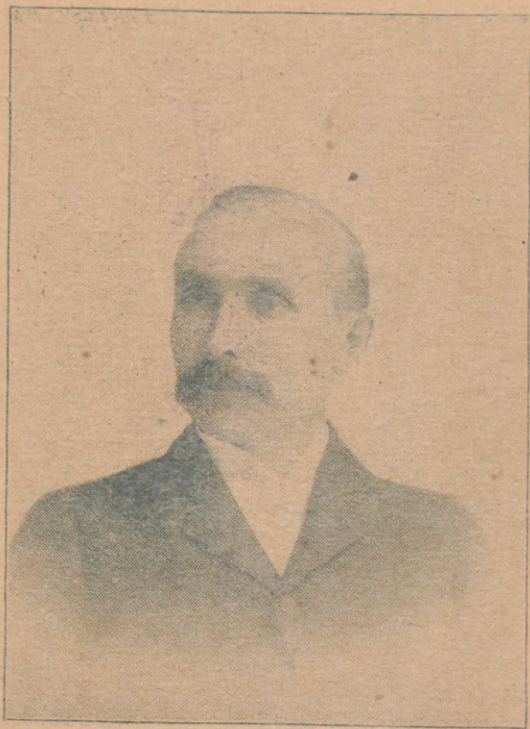
J. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,

President of the Illinois Health University.

CHICAGO.

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Author of "Saving Life a Crime in Illinois."



The Author.

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PREFACE.

Some time ago in an Eastern city a little child was taken sick with diphtheria. An allopathic physician was sent for. The little girl grew worse and worse, and finally the doctor said to the mother: "Madam, your little child cannot live over thirty minutes, and I am afraid will be dead in five." "My God!" said the mother, "I cannot stand it. Can't you save my little girl?" He replied "No, madam. You must resign yourself to the mysterious rulings of providence."

Just then the nurse suggested a remedy that she had seen used and the mother said, "Prepare it at once." She bounded out as she was bid. "Madam," said the doctor, "is it possible you would allow a quack nurse to prescribe for your child, doctor your child?" "Certainly, you cannot cure my baby, and I will do anything to save her." "You shall not give it to her," was the reply. "She will be arrested to-morrow morning for violating our law, if you do." Turning her large brown eyes upon him, looking the coward through and through, and pointing to the door she said: "Get out of this house, you beast," and he got. The remedy was given. In ten minutes the child was out of danger, and amid smiles, kissed the lips of the mother, as she washed the baby's cheeks with the tears of her joy.

To aid and encourage such mothers, is one of the objects we have in view in publishing this little book. We desire to impress upon them the great importance of acquiring that knowledge that will enable them in such cases as the foregoing when the so-called eminent medical authorities have not only failed to give relief to their loved ones, but when they have by their poisonous and blundering practice nearly extinguished the vital spark—to step to the front, and although they have never been inside of a medical college—use the simple and effective remedies that has proved so effectual when the means and measures recommended by the teachers in medical monopoly colleges had nearly killed the patients. But more especially have we had

in view in the following pages the hundreds and thousands over this broad land who have the natural ability, and who have already proved their skill by saving life after three or four "so-called" duly qualified medical men recognized as in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health (death) have stood by the bed-side and said: "We can do no more. There is no hope." Men and women, who for want of the necessary time and means are unable to spend three or four years earning enough money to sustain them three or four years longer in a medical institution considered in good standing by the various so-called state boards of health. It is to them more especially that we want to speak a word of encouragement and point out what is possible, showing them that they may, under their present embarrassing circumstances, not only acquire a medical education which is equal to that given in the "so-called" great medical institutions of the present, but at home in their spare moments and evenings acquire an education in that direction that is far superior. We do not wish it to be understood that we are opposed to medical colleges. They could be of great and lasting good, but as they are managed at the present time, there is abundant evidence going to prove conclusively that they are a damage instead of a benefit, and a curse instead of a blessing. It would not be such a monstrous outrage upon the people of this nation if they were left free to choose for themselves whom they shall employ in the hour of sickness and moment of death the full-fledged diplomaed physician in whom they may have no confidence, having seen his numerous failures, or the man or woman that, while they may not possess the sanction of some medical monopoly college in the shape of a sheep-skin may have demonstrated by their numerous cures performed that they have ten thousand times better credentials, when the managers of said colleges smuggle tyrannical and oppressive laws through our legislatures that forbid the gray-haired veteran practicing who has faced the roaring cannon in defense of his country and who has cured cases given up to die by eminent college graduated medical men, and that are intended to imprison him if he will dare to carry out the Great Master's command, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye so unto them," then we protest most emphatically, and we ask the thinking people of this great nation to awaken to their danger and stop the enactment of laws that enables a gigantic monopoly, who with its bloody fingers around the throat of a dying child, can say to its heart-broken mother: Madam we cannot save your child, and if you dare to employ some one who can, if he is not in the Medical Trust, a fine and imprisonment awaits him.

THE AUTHOR,

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1896.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
Acquiring a Medical Education at home.....	9-10
Testimony of the eminent Dr. Brown, after learning, scrutinizing and teaching every part of medicine during a period of twenty years.....	11
Dr. Donaldson's Experience in the Medical Colleges of Edinburg and London.....	12
Disappointed to find the treatment and remedies recommended by the many great medical authorities entirely ineffectual.....	13
He laments the universal ignorance of the professors of medicine—adopts common sense methods by which patients recover in four or five days, that would remain sick for as many weeks under the old plan.....	14-15
Demonstrates that the plan of cure followed by the East Indians in Fevers was more scientific than that recommended by the modern schools.....	16
Dr. Baillie's Confession.....	17
Opinion of a London physician.....	18
Opinions of Professors Buchanan, Bigelow and Ramage... ..	19
Opinions of Professors Magendie, Stevens and Johnson....	20
Statements of nine other eminent medical men.....	21
Startling confessions of highly educated medical men in London, Edinburg and Paris.....	22
Unscientific Medical Practice kills as fast as war.....	23
The greatest allopathic teacher in America advises his students to acquire indispensable knowledge from nurses and old women that medical colleges fail to impart....	24-25
Statistics showing results of the allopathic system of practice and comparison with other systems.....	26-27
Reasons why common sense and scientific methods are not adopted by medical monopoly schools.....	28-29
More a disgrace for a medical college to be recognized by the Illinois State Board as in good standing than an honor.....	30
How a Springfield tough made the secretary of the state board of health believe he had small pox and escaped from jail—as hearty as Dr. Rauch himself was.....	31
Case of locking of the bowels called incurable by high medical authority cured in five minutes.....	32

After being taught by 25 to 50 professors in addition to Dr. Wm. E. Quine, students don't possess as much useful medical knowledge as many of our grand-mothers.....	33
Medical colleges might be a great benefit but since they often teach neither good sense nor decent nonsense they are not reliable. Professor Bigelow of Harvard University said, if he was sick he would rather have an old woman, or a young woman if good looking, than all the doctors in Boston.....	34
Ten learned medical men all diagnosis a case different—the man was in perfect health and fooled them all.....	35
Nellie Bly feigned insanity and fooled three of the city's insanity experts.....	36
Her startling exposures of the cruelties perpetrated on the inmates of the New York City asylum—sane people often committed by ignorant doctors.....	37
24 Boys play crazy and high medical men pronounce them insane—all a huge joke—Doctors who made learned and technical reports deeply chagrined.....	38
"So-called" popular medical colleges turn out men that kill instead of cure.....	39
Medical men in the gigantic Doctor Trust, instead of avoiding the mistakes of the past, band themselves together to ruin socially, professionally and financially, the progressive men in the profession.....	40
If the truth was taught in certain Chicago Colleges the graduates could do a world of good that now go out and make hundreds helpless cripples for life and fill our hospitals and asylums.....	41
Policy of the Doctor Trust is dignified reserve.....	42
Medical men the assassins of the nation—ignorant students not so much to blame as professors.....	43
Medical students fed mentally by professors with a nursing bottle and spoon like big babies.....	44
The surgeon's art not acquired in the dissecting room—Thousands slaughtered on the operating table.....	45
How a difficult case was nearly killed by a "regular" pronounced incurable, saved by a student—treatment used.	47
Many hundreds of men and women in the U. S. already better qualified for practice than many medical college graduates.....	48
How to prevent cut-throat laws.....	49
Experience in the Indiana legislature in 1893—Bills defeated—Bills again brought up in 1895, but no success. How the people can protect themselves.....	50-55

A Medical Education Can be Acquired at Home.



On account of not realizing what is possible for them to accomplish under their present circumstances, thousands of young men and women that could be of great benefit to the world in the medical profession, are kept out of positions in life they could fill with credit and their time and talents occupied doing work for which they were never intended. One of the most formidable difficulties that stands in the way of those ambitious young men and women is that they have not sufficient means to attend medical colleges for three or four years, many of them not even having funds enough to acquire sufficient education to qualify them to pass the examination required as a passport to enter many of said institutions.

It is a well known fact that has been verified in thousands of instances in the experience and under the observation of men and women of good judgment, that after the so-called highly educated, college graduated physicians have failed to cure difficult cases, men and women that have never enjoyed their so-called superior advantages, had to step to the front and take said cases out of their helpless hands, using successfully simple means and remedies, a knowledge of which had been acquired in spare moments at home.

One object in writing this little book is to demonstrate to those desiring a medical education that it is possible for them to acquire at home, and by practice under the supervision of an experienced and successful practitioner, a superior medical education to that ac-

quired by more than two-thirds of the young men and women that spend four or five years in medical colleges at an expense of from one to two thousand dollars or more.

If it is true that a better education can be acquired in the way we suggest, then it is undoubtedly the case that prospective students want this matter fully explained, they should know the reasons why; no mere assertions without proofs solid and substantial ought to satisfy bright and intelligent young men and women in such a vital and important matter.

We are not foolish enough to believe that great good could not be attained at medical colleges provided students were taught how to cure the various forms of disease as they should be, but when we have overwhelming evidence that thousands of so-called highly educated medical college graduates that have been educated at institutions recognized as in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health (and similar state boards), make such miserable failures, we say it is high time that candidates for the medical profession should carefully and in the light of reason and common sense, investigate this matter to the fullest extent.

If we can by a careful array of facts and figures arouse those so vitally interested to do some independent thinking and investigating, and get them to see the wide difference between mere "learning" and "wisdom" they will not only be enabled to save hundreds of dollars in money in acquiring an education but they will be able to save cases that have baffled the skill of the combined wisdom of the professors in many medical colleges that would like the people to believe if they pronounce a case incurable there is no hope of saving it.

The following, says Dr. Curtis, is the testimony of Dr. Brown, who was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, then called the Medical Athens of the world, a school to which physicians from every country lately went to finish their education :

"Dr. Brown, who studied under the famous Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, lived in his family and lectured on his system (a system that has had as many advocates and practitioners as any other of modern times), says in the preface to his own work: "The author of this work has spent more than twenty years in learning scrutinizing, and teaching every part of medicine. The first five years passed away in hearing others, in studying what I had heard, implicitly believing it, and entering upon the possession as a rich inheritance. The next five, I was employed in explaining and refining the several particulars, and bestowing on them a nicer polish. During the five succeeding years, nothing having prospered according to my satisfaction, I grew indifferent to the subject; and, with many eminent men, and even the very vulgar, began to deplore the healing art as altogether uncertain and incomprehensible. All this time passed away without the acquisition of any advantage, and without that which, of all things, is the most agreeable to the mind, *the light of truth*; and so great and precious a portion of the short and perishable life of man, was totally lost! Here I was, at this period, in the situation of a traveler in an unknown country, who, after losing every trace of his way, wanders in the shades of night."

Testimony of Dr. Donaldson, a Scotch physician of high repute: "I was educated in the Gregorian doctrines in the Edinburgh school of medicine. I was taught the theory of medicine as delivered in his *Conspicuum*, and was exercised in the Cullenian discipline,

divested of all his hypothetical errors of spasm and atony of the extremitities of arteries. I learned all the branches of medical science under the distinguished and erudite professors of the most celebrated university and school of medicine in the world; I always embraced plausible truths, and rejected visible errors, in theory and practice. I admitted doubtful hypotheses to have no place in my mind, to influence my future practice. Even during my discipleship, I thought for myself, and digested their instructions with an unfettered and independent judgment and reasoning, and I had no sooner completed my studies of the theoretical and practical science of medicine, and other branches of learning, in the College of Edinburgh, than I repaired to the schools of London, so famous for anatomy and physiology.

“Having finished my intended course in the metropolis of the British empire, I launched into practice, under the auspices of a real imitator of the Edinburgh school, and a follower of Clarke, Lind, Thomas, etc., and soon had ample opportunities of witnessing the great insufficiencies of the medical practice of the present day, in the hands of the most skillful administrators and practitioners. In this situation I soon had occasion to dissent from the doctrines of the schools, but years elapsed before I could bring myself to deviate from the practice which they and the most esteemed authors taught in their instructions and works. I hesitated in the old road until I should discover a new way by experience and observation to keep me from stumbling on the dark mountains of doubts and errors. I consulted all the most celebrated writings of ancient and modern physicians; I searched for light in vain, to direct my steps.

“During my travels in the East Indies, in the years 1810, '11, '14, '15, and '16, I had many opportunities of

trying every method of curing diseases of all descriptions, and of proving the virtues and efficacies of all remedies commonly employed by practitioners, as well as making all necessary alterations in former modes of treatment; and in the choice of remedies. Fevers, fluxes, inflammations, affections of the spleen and liver, apoplexies, palsies, spasms, etc., were the great diseases that attracted my attention, being under my own care and treatment in those warm regions, and I was extremely mortified to find all my remedies ineffectual to reduce inflammation or subdue many of those diseases, by the common method of treatment; and my pride was humbled at the repeated disappointments I encountered, in being baffled to cure them with the common remedies, carried to the same extent and administered with the same diligence as recommended in books, or by professors of medicine; I administered purges, barks and wine, with the utmost rigor, in all classes of inter and remittent fevers; I exhibited saline purges, opiates, mercurials, sudorifices and nutrients, in cases of dysentery, and found them all ineffectual to arrest the progress of fevers, or to cure the affections of dysentery, in many severe cases. I could not produce an immediate crisis in fevers, nor remove the agonies of fluxes; they still continued to return, or to torture my patients, in defiance of all the remedies that have been recommended by Drs. Blane, Lind, Clarke, Chisholm, Cullen, Thomas, Philip, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Brown, Farriar, Fordyce, Currie, Darwin, Jackson, Wright, Fowler, Trotter, Haygarth, Heberden, Lieutaud, Huxham, Russell, Macgregor, Falconer, Desgenettes, Milne, Dewar, Bisset, Warren, Pringle, Buchan, Churchill, Friend, McCord, etc., who are supposed to have delivered the sentiments of the medical schools, in their days. Neither were the remedies employed by the

most noted of the ancients, as Hippocrates, Celsus, Galenus, Asclepiades, etc., etc., more successful in curing febrile distempers. Having read and studied medicine of the ancients and moderns, I was able to choose those remedies, proposed in their writings best calculated to cure disorders of the human frame, in all climates of the earth, and to employ them to the greatest advantages, but, without the knowledge of the real nature of fevers and fluxes, I still labored in the dark, and could not effect, in all cases, by the use of such remedies, a solution of the disease under my care, with any degree of certainty of success in the commencement. I was unacquainted with the principle on which those remedies acted to bring to a favorable crisis. I longed for that day when my knowledge of the nature of the diseases, and of the virtues of the remedies employed to cure them, would enable me to cure the severest of them at pleasure, and to liberate my fellow creatures from the iron grasp of mortal afflictions, and I began to lament the universal ignorance of the professors of medicine, respecting the nature of diseases.

From that day till the present, I never have used the remedies commonly prescribed by writers on medicine, neither have I followed the doctrines of the school in the treatment of the febrile diseases. I determined that no other patient of mine should ever become a victim to the common old treatment pointed out by professors of medicine, and authors of medical books. In the full belief of the doctrine which experience had taught me, I soon had the pleasure of seeing almost all my patients recover from fevers, in the space of two, three, four and five days; whereas according to the old method of treatment followed by my contemporaries patients labored a month, six weeks, two or three months, under a violent fever and its fatal dregs, and

either died or were restored by the mere efforts of nature, or languished under the irremediable consequences of such disease, during the remainder of their lives.

Thus it may be perceived, by the foregoing collection of facts, how I came to possess a new doctrine and theory of fevers, and to institute a new method of treatment on the foundation of a sure and certain principle of practice, deduced from this doctrine in the application of remedies more rational and successful than appear in any system of medicine ever exhibited in ancient or modern times, as far as I know, by the annals of medicine ; and I now come forward to open the discovery for the general benefit of mankind. In doing this I shall be under the absolute necessity of exposing and rejecting all former opinions respecting the proximate causes or nature of diseases ; I shall have to combat the errors of the learned and the ignorant, both in the theory and practice of medicine ; I shall be forced to reject all the erroneous doctrines of the schools in which I was educated ; I shall have to defend my sentiments against all the invidious malignities and contumelies of my enemies, on the basis of infallible principles, deduced from and depending on the truths and facts which I have discovered in the nature of these diseases, by experience, observation, reflecting and reasoning, so absolutely necessary to be known before we can succeed in practice. Many self-confident and ignorant pretenders to the science and art of medicine, are inclined to suppose that no errors can exist, in the present theories of the enlightened schools of Europe and America, to combat, in the treatment of disease.

In fact, no physician whose works I have read, no professor of medicine whom I have ever heard speak

on the nature of diseases, has ever discovered, or even hinted at the cure of fever ; all have delivered theories, which amount to open acknowledgments of their ignorance of it ; or have candidly professed the universal ignorance of all physicians in the world, of the former and present times, respecting the nature of these diseases.

I observed the plan of cure followed by the East Indians in fevers. I saw the practitioners cure the most vehement cases of intermittent fevers in a single day, with such a mathematical precision and certainty, as I never beheld in any region of the earth—by purging, vomiting, sweating, etc. I perceived that they also cured without knowing the nature of the disease, or the principles of their practice ; and was led to believe all diseases curable, if we could only discover the remedies against them and would apply those remedies in due time and to sufficient extent, to effect these possible ends. Their method of treatment consisted in the administration of a medicine that effectually purged and vomited their patients, who were obliged at the same time, *to use the steam bath, and drink abundantly of warm teas, until copious or profuse sweat was produced, and the fever was mechanically reduced, leaving nothing to be done by feeble nature, as the ancient and modern practitioners of Europe were accustomed to do many ages prior to the days of Bottalus and Sydenham.*

Having acquired a knowledge of these things relative to the nature of febrile diseases, I was induced to abandon the common plan of treatment, and to institute a new method of curing them with the use of new remedies."

If young men and women now contemplating the study of medicine will profit by the experience of those

two eminent authorities, and scores of other candid and able men that could be named, that have stood in the forefront of the allopathic ranks, men of great talent, learning, and ability, it will not only save them years of valuable time, and hundreds, if not thousands of dollars in money, but will prevent them from exclaiming on their death-bed, like the celebrated Dr. Baillie, "I wish I could be sure that I have not killed more than I have cured!" We refer now to those that could spend one or two thousand dollars in money and four or five years time provided they could in this way become fully qualified, but, like many of their predecessors, they will fail if they attempt it. There is another class that have neither got the time nor the money to spend attending college for three or four years, and that are anxious to know what is possible for them to accomplish under their present circumstances. We ask such to carefully notice that the ignorant East Indians could cure cases in a few days that those highly educated, aristocratic, medical monopoly M.D.'s would some times torture for months under the system taught them at those noted institutions of learning, and in the end many patients would die while many others that did survive would have their constitutions wrecked for life.

What we want to impress on our readers *emphatically* is that it has been demonstrated in thousands of cases that men that have spent from five to fifteen years and some from five to thirty years and more in the study and practice of medicine at an expense of thousands of dollars acquiring their education, have by their practice demonstrated conclusively that the education and training they have received is entirely inadequate to render them safe and competent practitioners. There are inquiring minds that want to

know the reason why men endowed with such talent and ability, and that have enjoyed such superior advantages, men that may be perfectly honest and have the best of intentions should fail so completely to cure simple cases that bright and intelligent men and women can, by studying the proper books at home, easily cure if they could get the first chance, and in many instances when those highly educated and duly licensed M.D.'s have not only failed, but have almost killed patients with their poisons, persons with only the knowledge acquired at home have often taken such cases and saved them when said high-toned M.D.'s. said there was no hope of recovery.

There is possibly no other way of making these matters so plain as to refer to actual cases and show what the results were under the treatment prescribed by said M.D.'s, point out scientifically why the means used failed—go further and show the means used by the so-called quacks, and that the reason why they were successful was that the means used by the latter class was scientific, or in harmony with nature, while that of the former was the opposite.

Before giving a history of a number of cases, showing what can be accomplished by common sense methods when the combined wisdom of the graduates of colleges, recognized as in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health, failed, we quote the opinions of other eminent authorities on both sides of the Atlantic that have turned state's evidence :

DR. EVANS, Fellow of the Royal College, London, says : "The popular medical system is a most uncertain and unsatisfactory system. It has neither philosophy nor common sense to commend it to confidence."

DR. JACOB BIGELOW, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says that: "The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion . . . that medicine is still an ineffectual speculation."

An eminent doctor and professor, of the city of New York, writes: "The critic who will take pains to examine the standard works of the most popular authors on theory and practice—Good, Watson, Thatche, Eberle, Elliotson, Dunglison, Dickson, and others, who have written recently—will find on almost every page, the most contradictory theories supported by equal authority, and the most opposite practices recommended on equal testimony. Well might the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, after a life-long experience in witnessing the effects of drugs upon the human constitution, declare to his medical brethren, 'We have done little more than to multiply diseases and increase their fatality.'"

PROF. J. RODES BUCHANAN, of Boston, medical editor and author, says: "Of all known sciences none have been more unstable, confused, and contradictory in doctrines than practical medicine. Not only is it changing from age to age, and even from year to year, but on the very same day, if we pass from nation to nation, from city to city, or from one medical school to another located in a neighboring street, we find the most contradictory doctrines taught with dogmatic confidence at the same hour, and the votaries of each expressing no little contempt for the others."

DR. RAMAGE, F. R. S. C., London, says: "It cannot be denied that the present system of medicine is a burning reproach to its professors—if, indeed, a series of vague and uncertain incongruities deserve to be called by that name. How rarely do our medicines do

good! How often do they make our patients really worse! I fearlessly assert that in most cases the sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one. I have seen enough of the malpractice of my professional brethren to warrant the strong language I employ."

PROF. MAGENDIE, the great Parisian physician, is reported to have addressed the students of his class in the allopathic college in that city, in the following language:—"Gentlemen: Medicine is a great humbug. I know it is called a science—science indeed! It is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empirics when they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here to attend my lectures, and I must tell you frankly now in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody who does know anything about it. . . I repeat it, nobody knows anything about medicine. . . I repeat it to you, there is no such thing as medical science. . . Oh! you tell me, doctors cure people. I grant you, people are cured. But how are they cured? Gentlemen, nature does a great deal; imagination does a great deal. Doctors do . . . devilish little . . . when they don't do harm."

PROF. A. H. STEVENS, M. D., New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine, and the more are they disposed to trust to the powers of nature."

DR. JAMES JOHNSON, F. R. S., editor of the *Chirurgical Review*, says, "I declare as my conscientious convictions founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, man

midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist, nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails."

DR. TALMAGE, F. R. C., says: "I fearlessly assert that in most cases our patients would be safer without a physician than with one."

PROF. BARKER, New York Medical College, says: "The drugs which are administered for scarlet fever kill far more patients than that disease does."

DR. COGGSWELL, Boston, says: "It is my firm belief that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good, and were it absolutely abolished, mankind would be infinitely the gainer."

PROF. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., of the New York Medical College, says: "The administration of powerful medicine is the most frightful cause of derangement of the digestion."

PROF. ST. JOHN, M. D., says: "All medicines are poisonous."

DR. TRAILL says: "What do persons who call themselves reasonable do in the midst of a hundred doctors, with a hundred different medicines, each affirming that his own is good, and that all the rest are bad? Do they reject them all? No; they swallow them all."

The poet, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, declared mankind had been drugged to death, and that the world would be better off if the contents of every apothecary store were emptied into the sea, though the consequences to the fishes would be lamentable.

PROF. PARKER, of New York, says: "Hygiene is of far more value in the treatment of disease than drugs."

DR. MARSHALL HALL, F. R. S., says: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

PROF. DAVIS says: "The 'vital effects' of medicine are very little understood. It is a term used to cover ignorance."

DR. ABERNETHY, of London, says: "There has been a great increase of medical men of late, but upon my life diseases have increased in proportion."

DR. LUGOL, of Paris, says: "We are following an erroneous course in our investigations, and must resort to new modes if we would be more successful."

PROF. JAMIESON, of Edinburgh, Scotland, says: "Nine times out of ten our miscalled remedies are absolutely injurious to our patients, suffering from diseases of whose real character and real cause we are most culpably ignorant."

The distinguished MAGENDIE, of Paris, says: "I hesitate not to declare, no matter how sore I shall wound our vanity, that so gross is our ignorance of the real nature of the physiological disorders, called disease, that it would perhaps be better to do nothing and resign the complaint we are called upon to treat to the resources of nature than to act, as we are frequently called upon to do, without knowing the why and the wherefore of his conduct, and its obvious risk of hastening the end of the patient. Let me tell you, gentlemen, what I did when I was the head physician at Hotel Dieu. Some three or four thousand patients passed through my hands every year. I divided the patients into two classes: With one I followed the dispensatory, and gave them the usual medicines without having the least idea why or wherefore; to the other I gave bread pills and colored water, without, of course, letting them know anything about it . . . and occasionally, gentlemen, I would create a third division to whom I gave nothing whatever. These last would fret a good deal, they would feel that

they were neglected (sick people always feel that they are neglected unless they are well drugged), . . . (*les imbeciles!*) and they would irritate themselves until they got really sick, but nature invariably came to the rescue, and *all* the persons in the third class got well. There was a little mortality among those who received but bread pills and colored water, and the mortality was greatest among those who were carefully drugged according to the dispensatory."

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says: "This disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abomination thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

DR. ELIPHALET KIMBALL, of New Hampshire, says: "There is a doctorcraft as well as priestcraft. Physicians have slain more than war. As instruments of death in their hands, calomel, bleeding, and other medicines have done more than powder and ball. The public would be infinitely better off without professed physicians."

DR. ELIPHALET KIMBALL says: "It is shocking to think how many soldiers in the late war were killed, or their constitutions ruined by army doctors. The irrational use of medicine by physicians sweeps off the people as fast as war could."

DR. A. O'LEARY, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, says "There is no fool like an educated one. The natural fool is only half a fool; to make him complete he must be educated—have a diploma. More are killed under its ægis than under the banners of war."

CALOMEL.

Four grains of calomel will sometimes *kill an adult*.
—PROF. C. A. GILMAN, N. Y. Medical College.

From 30 to 60 grains of calomel have been given very young children for croup.—PROF. ALONZO CLARK, M. D., N. Y. Medical College.

PROF. J. RHODES BUCHANAN says : "But what should we think of the colleges and the profession when its most distinguished members turn State's evidence and denounce it in the severest manner? What has been commonly said against the liberal schools in medicine is mild as lemon juice, compared to the *aqua fortis* of the criticisms on their own art in its highest rank."

To question these honored teachers confesses our claim, disputes the highest medical authority of both continents, and declares the incompetency of all their pupils and disciples, whose limited education, observation and experience, make them so egotistical, bigoted, and intolerant toward their more successful rivals.

Then where, in heaven's name, shall the discouraged, despairing, and dying flee for relief? Just where the greatest teacher of the greatest and oldest allopathic College in America, Prof. Benj. Rush, sent his medical students for their "most useful remedies," of course. Addressing his medical students, he said : "Remember how many of our most useful remedies have been discovered by quacks. Do not be afraid, therefore, of conversing with them and profiting by their ignorance and temerity. Medicine has its pharisees as well as religion. But the spirit of this sect is as unfriendly to the advancement of medicine as it is to Christian charity. In the pursuit of medical knowledge let me advise you to converse with nurses and old women. They will often suggest facts in the history and cure of disease which have escaped the

most sagacious observers of nature. By so doing you may discover laws of the animal economy which have no place in our system of nosology, or in our theories of physic. The practice of physic hath been more improved by the casual experiments of illiterate nations and the rash ones of vagabond quacks, than by all the once celebrated professors of it and the theoretic teachers in the several schools in Europe, very few of whom have furnished us with one new medicine, or have taught us better to use our old ones, or have in any one instance at all improved the art of curing diseases."

DR. A. O'LEARY, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, says: "The best things in the healing art have been done by those who never had a diploma—the first Cæsarian section, lithotomy, the use of chinchona, of ether as an anæsthetic, the treatment of the air passages by inhalation, the water cure and medicated baths, electricity as a healing agent, and magnetism, faith cure, mind cure, etc. Pasteur has no diploma, but he has done more good than all the M.D.'s in France."

PROF. WATERHOUSE, writing to the learned Dr. Mitchell, of New York, said: "I am, indeed, so disgusted with learned quackery that I take some interest in honest, humane, and strong-minded empiricism: *for it has done more for our art, in all ages and all countries, than all the universities since the time of Charlemagne.*"

DR. FORBES, the head and front of the medical profession, editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, confesses that reliable statistics of "irregular" practice successfully eclipse the "regular" or "orthodox system," which reminds us that this significant fact is confirmed by America's foremost physician, Dr. R. C. FLOWER, who says: "During the last two

scourges of cholera which swept over the country, statistics show that in Memphis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Mobile, where the regular allopathic physicians lost 48, 33 and 28 per cent., the physicians of other schools only lost 31, 23, and 16 per cent. During the last three scourges of yellow fever, it stood in the record of the old school, which lost 39, 27 and 10, while "irregulars" lost 17, 16 and 11. Now think of it. In pneumonia, statistics show that in many cases where the "irregulars" lost only three per cent. the "regulars" lost eleven to nineteen per cent. Statistics taken at a great deal of expense in Franklin county, Tennessee, show that out of one hundred families visited, just as you would come to them, who had had allopathic physicians doctor in their family for seven years or longer, ninety-two members in these families were suffering from paralysis, nervous prostration, rheumatism, or neuralgia; while out of the one hundred families, neighbors of this one hundred families, who had for seven years or longer, "irregulars" or no physicians at all, there were only twelve out of that one hundred that had ever had any of these diseases. In Erie county, Pa., it showed out of one hundred who had allopathic physicians for seven years or longer, ninety-four were suffering from these diseases; while in one hundred families mingling with this other one hundred there were only fourteen. In Washington, D. C., it showed ninety-one to thirteen. Boston, ninety-four to eight. In Detroit, ninety-one to eleven. These are facts, and if you never had another fact, these are facts enough to sink their claim of superior competency into oblivion forever. Think of it! One hundred families taken from street A who swear they had for seven years or longer faithful allopathic treatment, and that ninety-two in their families were suffering with paraly-

sis, nervous prostration, rheumatism or neuralgia. In one hundred families that had some other physician, or no physician at all, there were only twelve; yet these allopathic doctors want a law to give them the exclusive control of medical practice."

We might continue to quote from scores of other eminent authorities in the medical profession, both at home and abroad, whose testimony would all go to show that what they were taught in medical colleges consisted largely of hypothesis piled on hypothesis, absurdity, contradiction and falsehood, and from their combined testimony it is easy to see that the fearful suffering inflicted on the people that submit to their inhuman and unscientific practice is beyond calculation.

But one important problem that the young men and women now contemplating the study of medicine want solved, is: if there is such abundant proof from such a brilliant array of eminent American and European authorities that the education that has been given in the popular medical schools for the last hundred years is entirely inadequate to render their graduates competent practitioners, why is there not a change, if it is a fact that it has been proved in thousands of instances that patients given up to die by these so-called highly educated medical college graduates were easily cured by persons that had not enjoyed their superior advantages, why is the knowledge necessary to effect such cures not taught in the great medical institutions of to-day? Why does not the Illinois State Board of Health and other so-called state boards see that such methods are adopted in the colleges? It is certainly a humiliating spectacle to see thousands of young men thronging medical colleges, spending large sums of money acquiring an

education that, instead of enabling them to go out into the world and relieve suffering humanity, are going out, as Dr. Rush has expressed it, to assist in multiplying diseases and increasing their mortality.

In order that our readers may fully understand this matter, it is necessary to go back from fifty to one hundred years, and see how, step by step silently and persistently, one of the most infamous monopolies that ever existed has succeeded in riveting the chains of slavery upon the larger portion of the people of the United States to such an extent that in many states in the union a man or a woman even, can be lodged in jail for saving the life of a dying child if he happens to possess superior skill, and should cure said patient when some graduate of a medical college in the medical monopoly ring failed.

While it is our duty in discussing this matter to point out that allopaths or regulars were the originators of the medical laws now in force that deprive the people of their God-given liberties, we admit that there are many good and noble men in the allopathic ranks who are utterly opposed to such corrupt legislation and such infamous persecution as has been heaped upon those progressive thinkers that have done so much to advance the noblest, most humane and most useful of all the arts.

When Dr. Samuel Thomson, who lived in the forepart of the present century, who acquired all his medical knowledge outside of medical colleges, proved conclusively that the allopathic or mineral practice was wrong and did ten times more harm than good, and when he wrote his little book, "Guide to Health," that scores and hundreds of the common people many of whom did not have the advantage of a common school education, would take this little book, and

by following the directions laid down, using only botanic remedies and no poisons, such as calomel, morphine and many others that could be mentioned (still used by said regulars) succeeded in curing cases by the score that the old school doctors failed on, and had given them up to die, then the persecution began. Some of the "regulars," had spent a number of years in medical colleges and possessed a diploma, and for men that had not done this, and that did not even possess a common school education, to humiliate them in the eyes of the public by curing cases that they had nearly killed by their poisons and given up to die, was too much for them, and they saw that unless they could get laws passed to protect themselves they could never compete with the intelligent men that had studied this one book but a few weeks. They knew it would not do to ask for a law protecting them directly, so they threw dust in the eyes of the legislators by pretending that the real object was to protect the people. A number of states have refused to pass these unjust laws, but so persistently have they worked that in some thirty states or more they have succeeded in smuggling such class legislation through the legislatures, as makes saving life a crime if performed by one that the different state boards of health is not pleased to recognize, while if a dose of poison is given by a regular graduate that kills the patient, he being in the ring and sheltered by his diploma, is protected. We have thus briefly tried to show why such a prejudice exists against any one that can practice successfully if he has not patronized a medical monopoly college, and such an organization as the Illinois State Board of Health, while parading before the public as extremely desirous to promote the health of the people, is one of the most gigantic humbugs that ever

existed. They actually take the money that comes from the pockets of the people of this state and use it to prosecute men and women who can cure cases that the graduates of the medical colleges they are interested in are too incompetent to treat successfully. According to allopathic authority, highway robbers are far less dangerous to the public welfare than such men as compose the Illinois State Board of Health, of which Dr. Wm. E. Quine is president.

We are sometimes asked whether the Illinois Health University is recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health? To this we reply, we hope not in the sense that recognition is understood by them. We would consider it as much a disgrace to be recognized by them in this way as to be an accomplice of robbers and pirates; robbers are usually satisfied to get your money but this infamous combination, according to the statements of their most eminent and candid men, kill people by the thousands and charge them a big price for so doing.

To the thin-blooded, white-livered, scanny scallwags of young men, with no more backbone than a cod fish, and that feel they cannot live, move nor have any professional standing unless they have the recognition of the Boards of Health (or Death, rather), we say you are not made of the kind of mettle needed for students of the Illinois Health University. We don't want such men that when the Allopathic Lion roars will crawl into their hole and pull the hole in after them. We want *men* not things, men that can face the music and say to all such creatures as Dr. Quine and his gang, "Come on, ye cowards"; men that will protest against a law now in force in the state of Illinois that deprives the people of the right in the hour of sickness and in the moment of death from choosing their own physician.

We now propose to show by illustrative cases that the education given in medical colleges considered in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health, is entirely inadequate, and if students would attend ten years instead of four, and pursue the same course of study, they would still be incompetent to compete with those that have pursued a truly scientific course of study at home, and taken private lessons in practice from a competent and successful practitioner, under his personal supervision. With all the boasted knowledge that said graduates possess, the great majority of them don't know half as much as many of our sensible grandmothers in curing the simplest kind of cases, and yet they have got gall enough to want to be appointed judges of who shall and who shall not practice. Just think of the great scientific medical monopoly M. D. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago, formerly secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, who persecuted certain doctors because they advertised, when called to see a Springfield, Ill., tough in jail in that city. Said tough had applied croton oil and alarmed the prison keeper, and city physician, Dr. Rauch, was called so as to make a "*sure diagnosis*" and prevent any miss Q. He pronounced it a genuine case of small pox, and the criminal was hastily sent to the pest house from which he soon escaped, being as hearty as old Rauch himself.

The first case we shall mention was that of a young man taken sick with a violent pain in the bowels, and at the same time with large swelling; two duly qualified medical men were called and they pronounced it intussusception or locking of the bowels, and declared that nothing could be done to save the young man's life. Here are two M.D's. that have spent the required time in medical colleges. They have studied, and in addition to the study of anatomy, physiology, chemis-

try, materia medica, therapeutics and obstetrics, they have studied pathology, histology, microscopy, bacteriology or the study of bugs along with some more ologies that Dr. Quine and the other members of the Illinois State Board of Health consider so important to be posted on to keep up the dignity of the profession, but here is a case where they are helpless and claim it is impossible for the young man to recover. When they gave the case up to die, and all their boasted skill amounted to simply nothing, a young man present that had quietly been storing his mind with useful medical knowledge, although he had never been inside of a medical college, concluded he understood the case, and when the high-toned M.D's. had to back down completely, got the friends of the patient to assist him, and by doing the right thing in the right way, saved the young man's life, and in less than thirty minutes relieved the violent pain, and had the patient out of danger. Now what did he do and how does it come that this young man possessed knowledge that these highly educated M.D's. did not possess? The treatment was as follows: The young man was put into a shallow bath and a sufficient quantity of cold water was poured over the bowels to cause powerful contraction, and by shortening the tube the part of the bowel that had been driven into the relaxed portion adjoining it, thereby closing up the passage, was by this sudden and powerful contraction quickly jerked back, and immediate relief was the result. To make this matter plain to those just beginning the study of medicine, we wish to say that when one part of the small intestines is sluggish in action and another part is active, that portion in active motion is driven inside the relaxed and sluggish portion, and in this way the passage becomes entirely

closed; as the contents accumulate above, the patient is soon in violent agony, and fecal vomiting results. The use of a little common sense demonstrates conclusively that if in some way powerful contraction can be produced, if the bowel is shoved within itself, say three or four inches, and the tube can be shortened by the sudden application of cold, causing the tissues to shrink instantly, it will be an easy matter for the passage to be opened. This was exactly what was done for the young man and his life was saved. Young men and women write us, stating they want to study medicine and want to know how to begin. The vital and important fact that we want to impress on them is that ten times more valuable medical knowledge can be acquired at home with the proper books to read and a chance to do some practice under the supervision of an advanced and successful practitioner, than can be acquired at the medical colleges considered in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health. The case we have just mentioned is a pointed illustration of this fact. There are students graduating from the college of which Dr. Quine is president, that have studied four years; they have cut up dead bodies in the dissecting room for months, they have tortured poor dumb, defenseless animals by the hundreds, some of them have spent two or three thousand dollars in money, and it has taken somewhere from twenty-five to fifty professors to teach them, with Dr. Quine thrown in for full measure, and when at last on commencement day they pay two dollars and a half for the use of a frock and a pancake hat in which to graduate, they often go out knowing less about how to treat simple forms of disease than our dear old grandmothers. The first thing you will do, young gentlemen, said a medical professor to the graduating class on com-

mencement day, will be to forget all you have ever learned here and go and learn something useful.

We are however met with this question: Do you consider all that is taught in the large medical colleges absolutely useless to the medical student and of no value in fitting him to become a competent practitioner? We answer, by no means, but we do say that on the most vital and important points the teaching is so misleading and erroneous that when the unscientific methods they are taught are practiced, the loss of human life is fearful to contemplate.

To point out then to those just beginning what is worth while spending time on and what teaching is superfluous and unnecessary, even if it be true—to prove conclusively that a large portion of what is taught is neither good sense nor decent nonsense, and to show what knowledge should be acquired instead, are matters of grave importance and vital interest to the conscientious student that wants to act well his part, where all the honor lies.

The late DR. BIGELOW, Professor of *Materia Medica* in Harvard Medical University, read a paper before the Massachusetts Medical Society, and subsequently published it in book form, about the year 1835, in which he stated at the time, in substance, the following: "If there was not a doctor upon the globe, many thousands or multitudes would be walking and working upon the globe who are now quietly resting beneath its surface."

And again: "If I were sick, I would rather have an old woman, and for want of her, a young woman, if she were good-looking, than all the doctors in Boston."

The Boston *Globe* editorially says under the caption of

"DOUBTFUL DOCTORING:"

"The clever exposures of doctors' disagreements by a *Globe* reporter, published in the *Sunday Globe* yesterday, will command wide attention, not so much as an example of newspaper enterprise, as because it brings home to almost every individual the realization that when he consults a physician he places himself at the mercy of a man who, most probably, does not know anything about it.

"A man in perfect health—indeed, a perfect athlete in his physical make-up—told the same story and described the same non-existing symptoms to each of ten well known physicians. Result: *Ten different diagnoses and ten different prescriptions.*

"Obviously, at least nine of these learned gentlemen must have been mistaken. Probably all were. Certainly not one had the skill to discover that nothing ailed the athletic reporter.

"So we have the comforting assurance that the doctors, nine times out of ten, doctor their patients for the wrong complaint. If that isn't a fair inference, from the *Globe* reporter's experience, we don't know what is.

"Well, it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and some of us will save our money hereafter.

"*And yet, these are men who claim that people have not sense enough to choose their own physician (because a large per cent are too sensible to employ them).*"

Leading papers of Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities have tried like experiments with similar results in every instance.

The New York *Times*, quoting the *Ledger*, says: "A well-known physician of this city, finding himself rather 'out of sorts,' determined to consult some of his

medical brethren on the subject, for few physicians like to trust themselves with themselves. He accordingly called upon five eminent members of the faculty in succession, and it is a positive fact that each one of them gave a different opinion as to the nature of his disorder, and recommended a different mode of treatment. It is his own belief that they were all wrong.

The *Chicago Tribune* reports a clever escape from the Detroit jail, as follows: "Henry Moyer, alias Charles Eiller, was put in jail in Detroit for burglary. Two weeks ago he was apparently taken very sick and grew rapidly worse. Yesterday he was very low, and a consultation of doctors agreed that he had a cancer in the stomach, and recommended that he be removed to the witness room, where he could be better cared for. . . . Moyer, breaking off a part of the iron bedstead, dug his way through the two-foot wall, moved the bed up to the wall so the falling bricks would not make any noise, and once on the outside dropped to the jail-yard wall, and thence to the street.

The *N. Y. Herald* says: "A girl of 20, on the *N. Y. World's* staff of reporters, Nellie Bly, feigned insanity. Three physicians—the city's insanity experts—pronounced her insane, and had her committed to Blackwell's Island Asylum. The police, the court, the nurses and physicians at the famous Bellevue Hospital were all successfully duped by a mere girl, totally uninformed as to the peculiarities of demented persons, all of them unwittingly helping her forward to the asylum. After ten days of observation and note-taking of the treatment of the unfortunates by the officers and attendants—all of whom supposed her insane—Nellie Bly's friends secured her release.

"What Nellie Bly saw and experienced is anything but reassuring to those that have relatives or friends

confined on Blackwell's Island. Careless management, trifling physicians whose conduct with female attendants was suggestive of immorality, coarse, brutal and profane nurses, the half-fed and not decently clothed inmates subjected to cruel taunts and more cruel punishment, all these characterize the New York City Asylum for the insane. Were the pitiable unfortunates the most abandoned criminals, their treatment could not be worse than in instances that came under Nellie Bly's observation. That such inhumanity should prevail in wards of the New York Insane Hospital is as astonishing as outrageous. And if the New York Institution is so offending, what may not exist in other insane asylums more remote from the criticisms of the newspaper press? . . .

"But the feature of Nellie Bly's revelation which is most startling, is the fact that men and women are committed to insane institutions who are mentally as sound as the pretentious medical experts who write out their commitments. Here was a young woman of unusual mental gifts pronounced demented. From the hour she entered the asylum she asserted her sanity, and demanded an examination from the physicians in charge. Her assertions and demands were met with cool indifference. The questions put to her were in a cold, unsympathetic, contemptuous manner, and she held, as a matter of course, no opportunity being allowed to prove mental soundness. And this same girl avers that others are held in the insane wards, and gives their names, who are every whit as sane as herself. No doubt there are many like cases in the asylums of other States. Not long since a woman was released from the asylum at Denver, Conn., after years of confinement, who had never been out of her right mind for a single hour. The evidence adduced by the

friends who finally forced an examination of her case, proved that she had been committed at the instance of her own son and his wife, who thereby came into the enjoyment of her property.

The New York *Advocate*, under the caption of "It was all a huge joke—The McAllisterville orphans shammed insanity—Twenty-four of them confess—How the lark originated—Doctors who made learned and technical reports are deeply chagrined. The soldiers' orphans were cared for and happy"—says: "Those 'crazy orphans' at the McAllister, Pa., soldiers' orphan's school have turned out to be frauds, and their crazy actions a sham. State Senator Greer, inspector of the soldiers' orphan's schools, has been investigating the matter and has the written confessions of twenty-four boys who played crazy.

"A youth named Gus Spitler was the originator of the famous disease. In the dormitory one evening after the boys had retired, he was hurling pillows when one boy cried, 'Put him out; he's crazy.' Suiting the action to the suggestion, he played crazy so well that the alarmed boys called the principal and doctors.

"Like Spitler, the other boys tell all that transpired during their seeming crazy spells. In their confessions the boys say the motives inspiring them were to have fun and to have their meals carried to them. Their ages range from 10. to 16 years, and their testimony is clear and convincing.

"Dr. Banks slept in the building one night and wrote the following reply:

"The first four cases developing were treated by Dr. Hoopes, the attending physician of the school. Feb. 5 the malady broke out in a more aggravated form, and about seventeen of the boys were afflicted on that day. I was called that evening. The boys

had retired for the night under watch. Their sleeping apartment was visited by the physicians, but as they appeared to be resting comfortably it was determined not to arouse them that night, and the consultation was deferred until the following morning. In the morning noticeable symptoms were developed in seventeen of the boys, and they were remanded to the infirmary for examination.

“The symptoms were aberration of the mind and contortion of the body, picking at imaginary objects and at each other's clothing, and also a predisposition to misname objects. Some of them were mischievous, others melancholy, none of them admitting that they were sick or feeling badly in any way.

“The physicians, after carefully examining the condition and the pre-existing causes, determined it to be in some cases a strong manifestation of epidemic nervous ademia or mental exhaustion.”

It has been remarked as significant that it required a non-professional inspector to discover the imposition.

Such important occurrences demand our most careful consideration. Any man of good judgment will, of course, admit that a student should certainly be taught in college, whatever will be of the greatest value to him in the treatment of the sick. What ought to be the object in teaching the different branches in a medical college? The great object certainly should be to render those that study competent, safe, and reliable practitioners. Now if, instead of said colleges turning out such men, if they turn out men that kill instead of cure, and are a curse to mankind instead of a blessing, if it is a fact that these graduates kill more than famine, pestilence and the sword, it certainly becomes us as sensible men to make such a searching, careful and thorough investigation

that we will get to the bottom of this entire matter. The man must be a fool that would ignore the testimony of the scores upon scores of the most eminent medical authorities, both of Europe and America, and the facts are that the combined testimony of all these noted men go to show that the education given in said high-toned institutions teach their students how not to cure instead of how to cure their patients, and the conclusion we are forced to arrive at is that the evils inflicted upon the people of this nation by the men that are behind this gigantic doctor trust are so immense that the public generally have but a faint conception of their enormity. It is customary in other fields of human effort to profit by past mistakes and avoid them, but in the cultivation of this art we have a brilliant exception.

J. G. Holland, that great and wise man, truthfully said: "all the other arts have advanced within the last century beyond calculation. It has been a century of progress in art and discovery in science, but we look in vain for those advances in medical science which place them even-footed with their thrifty sisterhood. Medical learning has absolutely fought against every great medical discovery and not infrequently against important discoveries in the constituent sciences, the consequence of this is to retard the progress of medicine as a healing art. Any man who leaps out of the old, professional frying pan alights in a fire of professional malidiction. It is all a "regular" physician's reputation is worth to seek for truth out of the well trodden regular channels, particularly if the new channels have become objects of professional prejudice and jealousy. Let us see what would be the outcome if the improved methods in the healing art that have been pointed out by the profound thinkers and able physicians of this and

other countries that are not in sympathy with this gigantic doctor trust, and we have the key to the entire situation. Let us take, for instance, one of the largest medical colleges in the city of Chicago and in the United States, with, say eight or nine hundred students in attendance, if they were to teach students that in a case like that of the young man we have mentioned with locking of the bowels that all that was necessary to be done to save life, was to produce powerful contraction by the sudden application of cold, and it could all be done in two minutes, and if the simple and effective remedies that have been used to save life in thousands of instances were properly explained to those hundreds of students, what would be the result? These young men, if taught as they should be, could have imparted to them more important and useful medical knowledge in one year than they have in four, under the present methods. What would be the result if the knowledge of how easily people could be cured by simple remedies was to become general? If this was brought about, while it would be of untold advantage, and while it would raise many a helpless invalid from a bed of pain and distress, while it would save many a poor unfortunate from the loss of a limb and being a cripple for life, while it would often restore to health and strength the mother that is bidding a sad farewell to a family of little children, while it would almost empty the wards of our hospitals, and reduce by two-thirds the number of inmates in our lunatic asylums, it would reduce the receipts of the doctors in this medical monopoly ring, and instead of students flocking to hear these professors in said medical colleges, if the eyes of the public could only be opened, these professors would not have one-third of the attendance they now have, hence the policy of this

gigantic ring (for they see their craft is in danger) is dignified reserve giving the people the impression that medical subjects are matters entirely too profound for their limited capacity, this is the policy, and as the graduates of said colleges are too incompetent to compete with men and women that acquire their education by the study of the books of those eminent physicians that have pointed out the dreadful mistakes of the medical profession, they must smuggle laws through the legislature to protect such graduates, utterly regardless of the consequences to the people, under the pretense that said laws are for the public benefit. We do not wish to be understood as advocating that all that is taught in said colleges is false. There is some useful knowledge taught, but students being unable to discriminate between truth and the amount of error taught are exposed to peculiar dangers. We have not quoted so extensively from different eminent authorities because we endorse all they say. We do not, but the mass of evidence goes to show that there must be some dreadful mistake. What is this grand blunder, and how is it ever to be rectified? A careful reading of the testimony of Dr. Donaldson, beginning on page 11, shows conclusively that as far as mere learning goes he was certainly one of the most learned physicians that ever lived, but what did this learning amount to when he came to apply it in the cure of disease? He frankly admits that patients that would only be tortured for weeks or months under the treatment prescribed by learned medical men (authors of books) were cured in a single day by the ignorant East Indians, and like a sensible and honest man Dr. Donaldson abandoned the nonsensical and unscientific methods that he had been taught, and was willing to admit that the plant of truth is "divine" wherever it grows. "Reader," this is

the hard place for our monopoly M.D's. to get over. Paul said: Knowledge puffeth up, and for over fifty years in this country, young men have been stuffed with this superfluous nonsense, granted a diploma, and under its shelter, turned out with medical laws enacted especially to bolster up their paralyzed professional spines, to spread disease and death among their unsuspecting victims, and yet the professors in the colleges from which they graduate, if they knew anything of medical history certainly ought to know that the experience of Dr. Donaldson is the experience of hundreds of honest and candid physicians. We may partly excuse the poor ignorant and deluded young men that throng our medical colleges, like dumb, driven cattle, that are being educated by such men as Dr. Quine and other members of the Illinois State Board of Health, to go out and pour down the throats of an outraged public, the long list of poisons recommended by them, but what are we to say about such teachers, that, with such stubborn facts before their eyes as the history of the last one hundred years has recorded with a pen dipped in blood, that will continue to swell the ranks of those that are assassins of this nation. It is to the young men of brains and courage that we appeal. Here is your opportunity, profit by the advice of Dr. Rush, who is admitted to be the greatest teacher of the greatest and oldest allopathic college in America. You think because you have not got the time and money to go to a medical college that you must wait and earn it. What does Dr. Rush say, "the practice of physic hath been more improved by the casual experiments of illiterate nations and the rash ones of vagabond quacks, than by all the once celebrated professors of it, and the theoretic teachers in the several schools of Europe." If you will read up on medical history, and supply

yourself with the books that contain the knowledge that enabled those quacks and illiterate people to cure thousands of cases that these high-toned professors lacked, you can, even if you can't spend at your studies more than one or two hours per day, soon acquire a fund of knowledge that these professors don't possess; but you say, would you not have us go to medical college at all? We say, as long as you can acquire ten times more useful knowledge at home than you can in medical college, why join the herd. Of course, there are thousands of young men that will feel much more at home if they are in the drove, but we hope you are not so much of a sheep as all that. We are writing these lines for men and women, not for simpletons and big babies that are so helpless that they have to be fed with a nursing bottle and a spoon by the college wet nurses, (professors) poor weaklings who shut their eyes and open their mouths, and down it goes, no difference whether it is bug or worm.

"Colleges," says Prof. Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., "have never had the sole custody of medical science to the exclusion of self-made men, nor are they the best exponents. All that the colleges can teach and ten times more are recorded in the libraries, from which it is extracted and related by professors to students, very often in a damaged and inferior form to the original. It is as open to the students as to the professors, and in a freedom, richness and variety unknown in the college; and no man attains any eminence who does not turn from the little luncheon given in the college to the ample feast of the library and the still ampler feast of nature, thus verifying the words of Dr. Rush—shall we proscribe the men who turn away from lecture rooms to find better sources of information and who are not willing to listen to vulgar sneers and misrepresenta-

tions of what they know to be the profound truths of science. The man who never goes to college still retains the largest and best sources of information, and he also retains the princely boon of free thought and personal independence, unrestrained by the authority of colleges and societies and uncorrupted by their partisan sophistry and their intolerant prejudices."

Before taking a course at college, even if you have the time and money, we would advise that you select a wide-awake, successful physician that is up with the times, or who is at least moving in that direction, you are likely to find, if he has a good practice, that he will often be unable to give the time and attention required to properly treat his patients where actual work is required, and a competent nurse is not at hand, hence, if you will master the common sense treatment of disease that it is possible for you to master by the knowledge that you can acquire at home, you can so qualify yourself that you can become such a valuable assistant to such a physician that he would soon find it hard to get along without you. Hundreds of cases demonstrate that a celebrated medical professor was correct when he said to his class. It is owing to our ignorance, gentlemen, it is owing to our ignorance that instruments and operations are necessary.

But it is asked, how are we to learn surgery if we don't attend college and dissect? Another celebrated surgeon "Velpeau" in his great work on surgery said, that whoever expects to acquire the surgeon's art in the dissecting room will find himself disappointed, that it is not upon the dead but upon the living subject, that the surgeon's art is acquired. Many regulars, says Dr. Curtis, are very fond of unsheathing the knife and of performing operations, and many a limb and many a life has been lost in consequence. Why not profit by

these frank and candid remarks, if as one of the chief of surgeons, "Abenethy," asserts that it was owing to their ignorance that instruments and operations were necessary why not acquire the knowledge necessary to cure patients without surgical operations, when such a cure was possible by other means. We do not go so far as to say that there are not extreme cases that skilful surgery will not greatly benefit, but we do say, and there is overwhelming testimony to prove, that in numerous instances where what is considered high medical authority recommended surgical operations as the only hope, and these so-called hopeless cases were cured often by persons that did not claim to be physicians at all, and there are also thousands of cases on record going to prove that operations only did harm, and other thousands going to show that patients never had a well day, but were miserable as long as they ever lived after said operations, to say nothing of the thousands of cases where the patients died on the operating table. We think that if you possess a heart that feels for the woes of humanity you will first acquire what knowledge is possible that will enable you to cure your patients without resorting to the knife. For further particulars regarding unnecessary surgical operations, the horrible cruelty practiced in cutting up and torturing poor dumb helpless animals by the hundreds in medical colleges, the opinion of eminent physicians and surgeons in regard to dissecting, showing that more harm than good results from that practice, also giving history of cases pronounced hopeless by so-called high medical authority that were cured when "they" could do no more.—See my little book, "Saving Life a Crime in Illinois." Some of the objects we had in view in giving a history of the cases therein contained were:

1st. To show that the idea so prevalent among the masses that one cannot become a competent practitioner unless you attend a medical college is erroneous.

2d. To show by logical and scientific reasoning why operations or giving poison in extreme cases failed, and to point out the easily understood means and methods that are effectual when difficult cases are curable, but often pronounced incurable.

3d. To demonstrate that the education given in the largest medical colleges in the United States is utterly inadequate to qualify students to become safe and competent practitioners.

4th. To show that a superior medical education can be got outside to that acquired inside said colleges and at less than one-fourth the expense.

5th. To show that the common people can acquire medical knowledge by which they can save cases that the great medical authorities are ignorant of how to cure. For instance. A lady of thirty-five was afflicted with what the doctors called dropsy. Her feet and limbs would swell and the abdomen become greatly enlarged and her breathing became very difficult; the doctor in attendance, a graduate of a "regular" medical college recognized as in good standing by the Illinois State Board of Health (death) not knowing what simple, scientific and common sense means to use after dosing her with poison for some weeks, finally concluded to tap her as she kept steadily getting worse. This was done and a portion of the watery waste drawn off, but it soon accumulated again. At last he gave the case up to die. Another physician said the woman would die in about thirty-six hours and under those circumstances a lady that was studying medicine at home, now a graduate of the Illinois

Health University who never attended a medical monopoly college, stepped to the front and with the assistance of another home student of medicine, took the case when these duly authorized medical men claimed there was no hope, and in a few weeks had this patient up and around. The knowledge of how to treat such cases and hundreds of others can be successfully acquired at home provided you have the *proper books* or a competent teacher. The first thing this student did was to give the patient a vapor bath. This opened the pores of the skin and assisted nature to throw off the watery waste that the skin, lungs and other excretory organs were failing to remove. On account of the weakened condition of the patient said organs were not supplied with sufficient nerve force to enable them to perform their functions. The doctor by his poisons, instead of assisting nature, was further lessening the vitality of the patient. Our student reversed that process by proper hygienic, massage up and down both sides of the spine, thus stimulating the nerves to increased action; hot foot baths were used, light diet and also the best non-poisonous remedies.

We would like to give a history of scores of cases cured by men and women that had acquired their medical education outside of medical monopoly colleges, but a more important matter demands our attention at present. We find, scattered over the United States, hundreds and thousands of men and women that with the knowledge they now possess, have done, and can do this work that are either living in states where cut-throat medical monopoly laws exist, or where there will almost certainly be an attempt made at the next legislature to get such laws enacted. It is not so difficult to prevent the enactment of said laws if the people only understood how to go at the matter

intelligently, and do the right thing at the right mite in the right way. A little of our own experience may be of some service here. In the winter of 1892 and 1893 (We were then secretary of a medical college in Indiana) we had notified the people of that state that an attempt would be made by the medical monopoly ring to capture Indiana, we remembered the old adage, "that what is everybody's business is nobody's business." So instead of depending on two or three hundred other parties that were interested in preventing the passage of medical monopoly laws, we went directly to the legislature and secured a copy of the bill the allopathic doctors wanted to pass. We then wrote up the following in the form of a circular, and a short time before the bill came up for debate in the house of representatives we put on the desk of each member a copy of said circular while the representatives were out to dinner.

MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

Something of Vital Concern that Demands Vigorous and Heroic Treatment.

Another desperate attempt is again being made by the allopathic doctors, or "regulars," as they now prefer to style themselves, to secure, during the present session of the legislature, the passage of a bill, that, as a law, would have disgraced the ages of Servetus and witch burning.

The cheek of a government mule would be modesty itself compared with the gall they exhibit by asking the passage of such a bill.

Section one of said bill provides that the governor shall appoint a state board of medical examiners, consisting of nine members, two of whom shall be homeo-



pathic physicians. Able judicial authority has already decided that a physician of one school of medicine is not a competent witness to testify against a physician of another school of medicine being tried in court for malpractice.

The soundness of this ruling is apparent at a glance when we consider that the allopaths or regulars teach, practice, and claim to believe as science what the physio-medical and other schools of medicine can conclusively show to be only absurdity, contradiction and falsehood. What the allopaths want is a board of examiners composed of seven allopaths and two homœopath physicians (asking that two homœopaths be put on the board is only a little soft soap) to sit in judgment and say who of the graduates of other schools shall, and who shall not practice medicine.

What have the most eminent authorities in the allopathic school of medicine confessed in regard to their own system? Dr. Benjamin Rush has truthfully said, dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of the seats of disease and cause us to blush at our prescriptions; we have assisted in multiplying diseases, we have done more, we have increased their mortality. Sir Astley Cooper, one of their famous surgeons of world wide fame, speaking of allopathy said this science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder. The sword, says Dr. Robinson, devours but few beyond the number of the surgeons: the campaign of Napoleon in Russia will show that the work of death was but half done when the roar of the cannon and musket passed away from the field of battle, the surgeons came to amputate and how few survived of that mighty multitude that passed beneath the knife. It is owing to our ignorance, said Dr. Abernethy, one of their chief surgeons every time he com-

menced his lectures, it is owing to our ignorance that instruments and operations are necessary. Prof. R. Hooper says all our most valuable remedies are active poisons. Dr. Waterhouse, after teaching allopathy or regularism in Harvard university for twenty-one years, resigned saying he was sick of learned quackery. Another of their eminent authorities, the celebrated Dr. Baillie, on his deathbed exclaimed: "I wish I could be sure that I have not killed more than I have cured." And yet in the face of all such confessions from the most eminent and celebrated men of their own school of medicine, and with their hands reeking with the blood of their fellow-men under the pretense of protecting the dear people from quacks and imposters they have the cheek and audacity to ask that the legislature shall enact laws appointing them to sit in judgment and decide who shall and who shall not practice the healing art. Said "regulars" are determined if possible to crush out of existence all competition of any advanced schools of medicine that would develop the most noble, most humane and most useful of all the arts, and secure by fair means or foul their professional and social damnation. They want to continue to fatten upon the miseries of the people and hope by the aid of such infernal laws to extract from the population of the United States from six to eight hundred millions of dollars annually.

Better appoint convicted felons to act as judges upon the bench than a band of self confessed murderers and poisoners to act in such a capacity: If an examining board is necessary let each school of medicine be fairly represented on said board, not only allopaths and homœopaths, but physio-medicals, eclectic, and hydropaths as well. But that an examining board is a humbug and a farce is well known from the fact that

such Boards are nearly always corrupt and partisan. It would be as much in harmony with the constitution of the United States for the Presbyterians of Indiana to ask the legislature to pass a law compelling other schools of religion to believe as they do as it would be to vest in a board of medical examiners the power to say who shall and who shall not practice medicine.

For instance, the regulars teach, practice and claim to believe that it is scientific and proper to administer to the sick the following deadly poisons: Arsenic, strychnine, paussic acid, veratrum, morphine, aconite, digitalis, chloral, tartar emetic, lead, bromine, belladonna, and many other agents equally as poisonous. physio-medicals know and believe that to administer such poisons under such circumstances is absurd, unreasonable and unscientific, and is constantly sending thousands to the grave. How perfectly in harmony with the constitution of the United States would it be to pass a law by which a physician that, although not a college graduate nor licensed by the state, but who had, perhaps, practiced for, say eight years, and during that time had saved the lives of hundreds of his patients by common sense treatment, using no poisons, is compelled to leave his business and patients and undertake an expensive journey to the capitol of the state and pay \$10 to be examined by a set of confessed poison-givers for the purpose of deciding whether or not he, after eight years of successful practice, shall be allowed to further practice medicine. What they consider science he knows is murder, and tells them so, he fails to pass. The board keeps his ten dollars, he goes home to report to his patrons, whose lives he has saved, that should he again attempt to relieve their sufferings and save their lives, and for so doing collect compensation to furnish bread for his family, he is in danger of fine and imprisonment in the county jail.

After brooding upon this attempt at such injustice, tyranny and oppression, and this conspiracy against our God-given rights an old farmer who had mortgaged his farm to pay allopathic doctors' fees, laid aside the bill referred to last Friday night and fell into a troubled sleep and what he supposed to be the devil appeared before him, but being somewhat in doubt as to the identity of his Satanic Majesty, the farmer proposed by three tests to give him a chance to prove his right to the title. "Correct," said the devil, "what is the first exhibition you wish to see of my power?" "Tear up by the roots," said the farmer, "that gigantic oak that has stood the stormy blasts of a century." "I will soon do that," said the devil as he grappled with the giant, and a moment later only an ugly hole remained where the mighty tree had flourished for 100 years. "What next?" said the devil. "Remove that mountain between my home and the distant city." Quickly the mountain was removed and only a level plain intervened. "Now," said the devil with an air of triumph, "what is your third and last test?" "I will tell you," said the farmer, "if you you can produce a set of men outside of the Allopaths that under your special training can develop one-half the amount of cheek and gall that those "regular" doctors possess that are now trying to secure through the present legislature a medical monopoly, then will I believe without a doubt that you are Satan himself."

And the devil sat down and wept.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1893.

J. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

On returning to their desks, the members of the Indiana Legislature, by reading said circulars, got an opportunity to fully understand the true intent of such a bill. It failed to pass. Fearing some time before

hand that it might miscarry, they had prepared another bill worded somewhat different but practically to accomplish the same end. Having diagnosed the difficulty as somewhat similar, a similar course was pursued, and while we got credit for defeating said bills we do not claim that we deserve it all. Possibly some other work that may have been done was also necessary to accomplish the object. Two years later, in 1895, a similar procedure was enacted by the same parties. Not being a resident of the state at that time we thought it would pay to go from Chicago and spend if necessary a couple of weeks to witness once more another effort to protect the citizens of the lovely state of Indiana from quacks and imposters. Two years had passed, but the interests of the dear people had not been forgotten, and again two other very innocent looking bills were safely deposited with the chairman of the committee on health, medicine and vital statistics. This time they had started them in the senate instead of in the house. The senator (an allopathic doctor, but having studied the eclectic system some) who was chairman of the committee, when we asked him for the privilege of examining the bills, kindly unlocked his desk and handed them out. We found him very much of a gentleman. On his asking our opinion as to the merits of said bills we pointed out that the true intent of securing their passage was to bolster up the paralyzed professional spines of the incompetent graduates of allopathic colleges, and drive out of the state the physicians that could cure cases they could not. The prominent features being pointed out to this fair-minded allopathic senator, he frankly stated that it was not his desire to legislate any man out of an honorable business, and we made this arrangement with him. When the party that intro-

duced the bills came around with a sharpened stick to punch up the committee to report favorably on the bills, he was to be asked to make a nice little speech setting forth the great necessity existing for such legislation as contemplated in his bills, and all we asked was fifteen or twenty minutes to argue the other side of the question before said senate committee. Said gentleman called around later, desiring to know why said committee were not pushing said bills, but it seems he did not relish the idea of arguing the questions involved just at that time. It is possible the interests of the people demand very close attention in some other direction. Both bills died a natural death and so love's labor was lost.

We hope in the near future to publish a pamphlet dealing more exclusively with medical legislation, giving the text of the medical laws in different states in the Union, showing how to prevent cut-throat, unconstitutional, monopolistic and tyrannical legislation in the states in which a desperate attempt will again be made to secure it the coming legislatures, and pointing out the steps that should be taken to secure the repeal of those laws now in existence, the power of public sentiment, the decision of supreme courts, and other important points will be carefully discussed. Will be pleased to hear from those desiring such a work.

J. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1896.

AN UNBIASED INVESTIGATION.

We are in receipt of many inquiries regarding the standing and responsibility of the Illinois Health University, at Lincoln and Van Buren Sts., Chicago, and in response to these requests we have made a thorough and painstaking investigation of this Institution and are in a position to make a report which our subscribers may implicitly rely upon as being trustworthy, as therein no interests have been consulted save those of the readers of the Review. The possible wishes of those connected in a financial way with the Illinois Health University have not been considered, and all information concerning the record and scope of the University has been gleaned from the highest unprejudiced sources. As a result of the testimony gladly offered by those competent to speak in an unbiased manner, we would say that in equipment and management this Institution stands in the forefront, and the most critical investigation discloses nothing deserving of unfavorable criticism. Its mission is commendable, its work thorough and resultful, its achievements a source of pride to every citizen of Chicago. It has the confidence of the most intelligent and progressive classes in this city, and in its recent controversy with an over-officious health department, controlled by the so-called "old school" physicians, it won by its dignified course the praise of every disinterested observer. Its fight was made not alone for the selfish interests of the Illinois Health University, but was waged as well for all modern and progressive methods which have ever met the opposition of ethical bigots who prefer death according to a moss-grown code to health and happiness untrammelled by blind superstition and hide-bound conservatism. That the curriculum of the University is more thorough than a majority of medical colleges throughout the land is evident, and its graduates are better able to cope with disease than one in a hundred of the machine made "M. D.'s" turned out by those institutions. Its diplomas are honored wherever the worth of the Illinois Health University is known, and those holding such credentials are not only legally physicians but are more practical and thorough than the ordinary practitioner. For these reasons we commend this University in the strongest words that come to our pen and unreservedly endorse it to every reader. Whilst we will willingly answer all letters concerning the Illinois Health University, as we have in the past, we would suggest that correspondence hereafter be sent directly to the Institution itself, as thereby valuable time may be saved. We could not, by individual replies make our endorsement stronger and in justice to our readers can say no less than we have. The Illinois Health University is a leader in all that term implies.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

To one who gives the matter thought it cannot but seem a curious anachronism that in this country, where personal liberty is supposed to hold full sway, it is in many ways so lamentably curtailed. During the life of A. T. Stewart of New York city it was an acknowledged fact that no new retail dry goods house had a chance to become firmly established, for Stewart was always ready to spend millions to crush it. For years the Standard Oil Company has made competition almost impossible, and many other instances might be cited where powerful monopolies have attempted to interfere with the personal liberty of action of those less powerful than themselves. One of the most flagrant attempts to throttle personal liberty is that which has emanated from the fertile brain of the physicians of this country and which seek to curtail the aspirations of many worthy men to join them in the good work of saving human life. Of course these solons are powerless against those who possess ample time and means, but to the talented young man whose financial resources are limited, whose necessities oblige him to labor for a daily income and whose nights alone can be devoted to the study of the profession to which he intends to devote his life, this action on the part of the physicians is a serious matter.

At the instigation of the old practicing physicians and the largely endowed colleges of the country many of the states have passed laws making it necessary that an applicant for a license to practice medicine must first take a prescribed course of four years' study at some college satisfactory to the Board of Health of the state or county in which the application is made, and present to said Board a diploma from such college, after which he must pass an examination at the hands of that Board. No amount of study, except at such a college, or of knowledge otherwise acquired, can reduce the length of the required course to less than three years, and Boards of Health possess arbitrary power to refuse to recognize the diploma of any college not approved by them.

The Illinois Health University, which is located at 683 West Van Buren street, in Chicago, boldly proclaims itself the champion of the struggling yet talented would be physician, and announces that any student who has attained a sufficient mastery of the art of healing to pass the searching examination of that Institution is entitled to receive its diploma, even though he or she may never have set foot in a college and all his knowledge has been attained by burning the midnight oil in the solitude of his own home. It has established a system of study which bears the same relation to medicine that the Chautauqua Association does to literature, by which the diligent student may intelligently progress as rapidly as his talents will allow, without reference to any

time limit. J. Armstrong, M. D., is President of this Institution; and it is to his astute mentality that we are indebted for the successful establishment of this idea, which has opened the way to a profession to many a brilliant mind, whose environments were such that he would otherwise have been debarred from working in the field of medical science for the benefit of his fellow-men. In recognition of what is due to the public, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Idaho and several other states have refused to pass any law curtailing the right of any person who holds a diploma of the Illinois Health University, a legally chartered and reputable Institution, to practice medicine in such states. Kansas and a number of other states also have very liberal laws upon this subject.

We gladly extend to President Armstrong and the Illinois Health University our cordial support, and recommend that Institution to the attention of all who desire to enter the medical profession without encountering the embarrassing conditions imposed by those who have grown rich within the fold.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

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LECTURE II.—Comments on Dr. Senn's speech before the American Association in which he pictures the crimes of the Medical Profession.

LECTURE III.—Horrible surgical operations and needless amputations by Doctors of the "regular" school.

LECTURE IV.—Poisonous drugs recommended by State Boards of Health, produce some of the worst forms of disease and often cause death.

LECTURE V.—Consumption, how to treat it scientifically, the ridiculous and absurd means often recommended by Medical Monopoly Doctors.

LECTURE VI.—The outrages perpetrated on the people by ignorant Health Officers and State Boards of Health in their unscientific and ridiculous attempts to eradicate contagious and infectious diseases.

LECTURE VII.—The duty of the clergy to assist in repealing such infamous medical laws as are now in force in Illinois.

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CONTENTS.

Horrible Surgical Operation.....	10
Medical Ignorance Dooms a Sane Patient to the In- sane Asylum.....	12
Slaughtering Patients to Teach Students Learned Quackery.....	14-15
Treatment that Rescued a Patient from the Insane Asylum.....	16-17
Case Pronounced Incurable by High Authority, Cured by a Woman.....	18-19
Confession of Dr. Rush—Monopoly Law of Illinois and Failure to Secure Similar Laws in other States.....	20-21
Hungry Graduates—Case Pronounced Incurable without a \$500.00 Operation.....	22-24
Common Sense Applied to Medicine and Benefit of Simple Treatment.....	24-25
Death Often Caused by Prescriptions of Christian Physicians—Remarks of Dr. J. G. Holland and Prof. David Swing.....	26-27
Gigantic Monopoly—Dissecting the Dead to Acquire Medical Knowledge.....	28-29
Dissecting a Gigantic Humbug—Surgical Operations Result from Medical Ignorance.....	30-32
The Surgeon's Knife as Deadly as the Musket and the Cannon—Doctors the Strongest Support of the Liquor Traffic.....	32-33
Behind the Curtain in a Medical Monopoly College— Homes Wrecked by Medical Ignorance.....	34-35
Treatment for Membranous Croup.....	36-37
Foolish to Neglect Using God-given Remedies and • Pray to Him to do for us what we can do for our- selves.....	38-40
Rival Schools only want Homeopaths to Practice in the Penitentiary and on one another.....	40
Fried and Convicted like a Criminal for Curing a Dying Child.....	41-43
Raking the Bottomless Pit—Peopling the Grave- yards.....	43-45
A Terrible, Because Truthful, Indictment—Col. Ingersoll and the Hell of Science.....	45-47
Medical Students made Vicious and Wicked Tortur- ing Living Animals.....	48-50
Medical Students Performing Operations on Living Animals in the Name of Science the Blackest Crime that ever went Unpunished.....	51
Opinion of Prof. W. H. Cook, M. D., on Medical Monopoly Laws.....	55
Outrageous and Disgraceful Persecution for per- forming Acts of Benevolence.....	56

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