













COUNT CAESAR MATTEI.

*IS CANCER CURABLE?*

# THE CANCER CONTROVERSY:

MATTEI *v.* THE KNIFE.

*HOW IT BEGAN,*  
*HOW IT ENDED.*

WITH

EPITOME OF MATTEI TREATMENT OF CANCER  
AND GENERAL DISEASES.

BY

SAM'L KENNEDY, ~~M.R.C.P.~~ & L.R.C.S., EDIN.

DAVID STOTT, 370, OXFORD STREET, W.

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## PREFACE.

THE vital importance of the subject discussed in the following pages has induced me to embody in a permanent form the several monographs which appeared during the past fourteen months in the pages of the *National Review*. I have secured the necessary and courteous permission of the editors of that journal, and also of Lady Paget, of Vienna. I am sorry that Dr. Snow has refused his consent to the republication of the articles written by him, as I should have liked to have reproduced them unabridged, and so afforded him the opportunity of setting forth his own views. Those who wish can turn to the pages of the *National Review* for July, October, November, 1890, and January last, and to the *Nineteenth Century* of July, 1890, and read for themselves all that he has written; I have not deemed it necessary to make any further quotations from these articles beyond those to be met with in these pages. One of my articles—that on “The Various Causes of Cancer and its Increase”—has never yet seen the light. It was penned in reply to a second article on the “Increase of Cancer,” by Dr. Snow, which he contributed to the July (1890) number of the *Nineteenth Century*. I sent this rejoinder to the editor of that journal, and asked its insertion in a following month, but was politely refused on the somewhat strange ground that he did not wish to open his columns to the discussion of such a subject. I have presented these several papers in the order of their preparation and appearing, and those who desire it can read Dr. Snow’s articles as they pass along. I have also reproduced Mr. Alfred Stokes’ analysis of some of

the Mattei "Liquid Electricities," which has had a very wide circulation in all manner of journals. This analysis Dr. Snow regarded as triumphantly demolishing the whole of Count Mattei's claims, and as sufficient to release him from the honourable obligation to investigate certain cures, the genuineness of which he had challenged. I am enabled also, by the great kindness of the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, to reproduce unabridged his deeply interesting "character sketch" of Count Mattei which appeared in the January number; and feeling that this little treatise would be incomplete without it, like the play of *Hamlet* with the part of Hamlet left out, I have added a special chapter on the "Treatment" of Cancer by the Mattei remedies, and appended a short epitome of the treatment of many other common diseases by the same means, in the hope that it will enable many, both at home and abroad, who cannot possibly come to London or go to Bologna for treatment, to enjoy its advantages at the hands of their own local physicians, scores of whom have written from time to time since this discussion began, asking for some such guidance.

I dedicate this little treatise, and commend its careful perusal, to the thousands who from year to year are visited by this sad affliction, in the hope that it may be the means of prolonging their lives and preserving them from manifold and multiform sufferings.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.

22, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

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## PERSECUTION OF NEW IDEAS.

"HARVEY, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled 'vagabond and quack,' and persecuted through life. Ambrose Paré, in the time of Francis I., introduced the *ligature* as a substitute for the painful mode of stanching the blood after the amputation of a limb—namely, by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancour by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries ! Paracelsus introduced antimony as a valuable medicine ; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the French parliament passed an Act, making it penal to prescribe it : whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use. The Jesuits of Peru introduced to Protestant England the Peruvian bark (invaluable as a medicine) ; but, being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestant English at once rejected the drug as the invention of the devil. In 1693 Dr. Grofnvelt discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians, for prescribing cantharides internally. Lady Mary Montague first introduced into England small-pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The Faculty all rose in arms against its introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequences ; yet it was in a few years generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession. Jenner, who introduced the still greater discovery of vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed by the Royal College of Physicians ; yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from government for the benefit he had conferred on his country, by making known his valuable discovery ; and at the present time its observance is very properly enjoined by the whole medical profession and the legislature."

—*From a Private Pamphlet.*







LADY AUGUSTUS PAGET, VIENNA.

## LADY PAGET'S VISIT TO COUNT MATTEI.

[From *National Review*, May, 1890. By permission of Lady Paget and the Editors.]

THE sudden and inexplicable increase of cancer all over Europe within the last three or four years has perplexed and occupied the public mind, especially in Austria and Germany. A friend of mine, whose life is given up mainly to solving difficult problems of this kind, and relieving the misery of humanity as much as lies in his power, knowing that I had always taken a deep interest in medical questions, suggested that I should give some thought to this terrible disease.

For an amateur in medicine it would, of course, be absurd and impertinent to propose a cure for cancer where it already exists. I therefore felt at once that the only line I could take was to advocate prevention. Some of my medical friends lent me books on the subject. They were interesting, terrifying, and very scientific, but the result to which they all tended was that very little is known as yet about the causes of cancer, and one thing only seems certain, viz., that in a family where a case has occurred there will be a predisposition for the disease in the other members too.

It seems almost superfluous to say, that for those who have reasons to fear this terrible illness, a simple and wholesome way of living is still more important than for healthy people; but this is not the place to enlarge on these details: everybody must turn for advice to their own doctor. Where predisposition may be expected, blood-purifying medicines ought to be resorted to, even with children, and also more serious cures, such

as waters like those of Kreuznach, La Bourboule, and quite especially the grape cure.

Preventive cures, however, if they are to be systematically carried out, are generally wearisome in the extreme, but the one I propose for prevention of cancer is simple, and in no way interferes with the usual way of living. I refer to a cure by Count Mattei's medicines—medicines which, being homœopathic, can in no case be hurtful. It is only in giving allopathic medications that doctors need hesitate to administer those of which the ingredients and composition are not exactly known. However, my principal reason for advocating this course is, that the only certain cures of cancer through medicine which have ever come to my knowledge were those of Count Mattei. As long as twenty years ago, the Pope, Pius IX., had given over to him a part of the hospital of Sta. Teresa, and eighteen or twenty cases were cured within an incredibly short time. Ever since, the Count and his disciples have continued their efforts; some of my amateur friends even obtained what might appear miraculous results in cases where the diagnosis "cancer" had been given by one or several doctors. I felt, therefore, that the only preventive cure which offered any hope of success must be effected with Count Mattei's medicines.

Before going farther, I wrote to Count Mattei, whom I did not personally know, asking for his advice; and he at once answered, warmly approving the plan, and saying he would help me in any way he could. I then wrote a short paper upon the subject, advocating the use of *anti-scrofoloso* for some years, to be supplemented by a short course of *anti-canceroso* during three weeks in the spring and three weeks in the autumn. The age at which this course should be begun by those who have reason to fear the disease, and the way in which it must be carried out, are fully described, and I was anxious that Count Mattei should cause small cases to be composed, with the necessary medicines, sufficient for three or four years, to be

sold together with this explanatory paper. I felt that, by word of mouth, it would be much easier to come to an exact understanding with him, besides which, I was glad to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of so interesting a man and of gathering some general information on his medicines. I, therefore, decided to stay at Riola on my way to Florence from the north.

At Riola I left my cloak and bag at the station, and set out on foot towards the Rochetta, Count Mattei's mountain fortress. I saw it lying before me across the torrent on the top of a rock—an amphitheatre of brown mountains, peaked and snow-capped, surrounding it. The road winds up the hill for about twenty minutes, and then stops before a Moorish portico. At the top of a long flight of steps, in an open courtyard I saw a servant apparently waiting for me. He led me into a Moorish hall with tiled walls and marble columns, and a bright fire burning on the hearth. Some big dogs were lying about the steps and the door; they all received my pat on the head with a gracious wag of the tail, except a beautiful white Maremma, who, I suppose, annoyed at being disturbed in his nap, snapped at my hand; but finding it was not drawn away, closed its white teeth very gently over my fingers. Count Mattei, I knew, was very old—over eighty; he had been described to me as an odd, crotchety, and ill-tempered person, dressed in the most peculiar costumes. I was therefore rather astonished when I saw coming towards me a man not, apparently, above fifty, very upright, dressed like anybody else, and with a benign and genial expression on his face. Though Count Mattei has lived for many years alone amongst his hills, his manners are those of a man of the world and a perfect gentleman. You feel that they are the good manners which spring from the wish to put his guests at their ease.

I brought out my list of questions, some of them referring to particular cases of illness, and many touching general informa-

tion; he answered them all with great frankness and decision. He advocates a constant use of *scrofoloso giappono*, one of his latest discoveries, a combination of *scrofoloso* and *febrifugo*; he says it combats most effectually what Hahnemann called the *psora*, and gives strength and power of resistance to the tissues. He is himself a most encouraging example of the results; for at eighty-two he looks like fifty, has all his teeth, eats and drinks and sleeps excellently well without ever taking any exercise. He said to me, "I feel so strong, I don't mind taking up with any boxer in England." With every meal he puts half a dozen grains of *scrof. giap.* in his wine or coffee; but by far the most effective way of taking it is putting a globule in a large glass of water, and drinking it in small gulps during the day. The oftener you take it, the oftener you receive an imperceptible electric shock, which is the principle and secret that distinguishes his medicines from homœopathy.

He told me many stories of the almost miraculous cures he had made, but it would lead me too far to enter into these details. He showed me two photographs of an American boy of eighteen. The first a huge, scarcely human, monster, who looked as if he had elephantiasis and leprosy both, and was about seventy years old; the second, after the cure, a thin and nice-looking boy of fifteen or sixteen.

He also spoke of the blue electricity, which, used as a compress, stops bleeding of every kind, even that of arteries. In war this remedy would be of the utmost value, and no household, especially in the country, where doctors are not always at hand, ought to be without it. I know its wonderful properties of arresting bleeding from the experience of some of my friends, and I myself cured with it in three days a disfiguring enlargement of the veins under the eye, of several years' growth, which three doctors, amongst whom one of the greatest celebrities of the day, had declared could only be removed by excision, a rather difficult operation, which no doubt would have left a mark.

He says that a great many more imitations of his medicines are sold than of the real article. I told him that a very clever homœopathic doctor one day said to me, "I cannot use medicines, however effectual they may be, of which I don't know what they are." To which Count Mattei replied, "That is what they all say, but do they know what is quinine, or rhubarb, or aconite? They know the effect, but that is all. The effects of my medicines are indicated by their names, and they have only to try them to know the results." The Count showed me a letter from an Italian nun who presides over a hospital of 1,000 beds at Canton. They take in the poorest and most abandoned class of disease, and treat them entirely with Mattei's medicines. The Sister could not say enough in praise of the almost miraculous cures which had been wrought with them, and begged for another provision of 500 francs worth. At one time the Count's detractors induced the Government to forbid the sale of his medicines in Italy; but Signor Crispi, in answer to Count Mattei's appeal, reversed the judgment.

The impression the Count gives when he talks is that of a kind and intelligent man, whose one object is to benefit humanity. Fearing to encroach too much upon his time, I made several moves, but he begged me to stay; at last, however, the Tuscan maiden came to call me, for my train was due at 4.22.

At the castle gate I took leave of my kind host, after having promised to write to him in cases of difficulty in the treatment of patients. A civil little station-master invited me to sit in his room until the arrival of my train; he told me that Riola was a *posto delizioso* in the summer, that a great many *forestieri* came there and stayed at the "*Albergo della Rosa*," which was *una casa discreta*, but that the winter was very dull. About half-past eight I was landed in the city of flowers, and driving through the still grey warm March night towards Fiesole, my eyes roved with enchantment over the silvery plain broken by

cypress-crested ridges towards the olive slopes of Monte Morello ; but my mind was busy with the stores of knowledge and information I had acquired, and which, though often represented as something almost akin to black art, or at all events to charlatanism, I trust may be used for the relief and benefit of humanity and of the dumb creation.

WALLY PAGET.

# DR. KENNEDY'S ARTICLES IN THE *NATIONAL REVIEW*.

A REPLY TO DR. HERBERT SNOW, BROMPTON HOSPITAL.

ARTICLE I. *July, 1890.*

MATTEI *v.* THE KNIFE.

THE RATIONAL TREATMENT OF CANCER.

MY only reason for continuing a pathological discussion upon the subject of cancer in columns other than those of a medical journal is, that two such articles have appeared in the month of July over the signature of Dr. Snow, of the Brompton Hospital, one in the *National Review*, the other in the *Nineteenth Century*, which really call for some reply from one who has long since lost all faith in the operative treatment of cancer, and has witnessed the most remarkable results from the use of Count Mattei's remedies.

Dr. Snow's two articles simply demonstrate what every one, lay or professional, already knows ; viz., that of late years there has been a great increase in number of those who have suffered and died from this sad disease. According to the statistics supplied by him, and which are accessible to all the world, whereas, in 1864, out of each million of persons living, 385 deaths were due to this cause, 610 per million were claimed as its victims in 1888 ; so that not only has the number assailed risen from 8,117 in 1864 to 17,505 in 1888, but the death-rate per million has well-nigh doubled also. In presence of this astounding increase of fatality, the learned surgeon descants at large upon the sources of this disease, but not a single word is uttered as to the means of prevention or cure that might cheer the spirits of the nervous and desponding multitude either suffering from the disease or dreading its invasion ; not a single reference is made to the demonstrated utter failure of his own procedure in the past to roll back, or even stem the



steadily advancing tide of this devastating disease ! Not a tear is shed over the helplessness and hopelessness of the painful position in which he finds himself placed ; but on the contrary, he actually extols the knife as the only and all-sufficient panacea for this increasing calamity, and assails a distinguished foreigner who has discovered a remedy whereby many have been and are being snatched from a suffering existence and premature grave.

No one can fail to read between the lines that his deliberate purpose is to magnify the surgeon's knife (whose achievements, or rather mortifying failures, he has faithfully recorded elsewhere), and to pour ridicule upon the head of Count Mattei, and on every one who ventures to try his treatment and proclaim its efficacy. A more pithless and inconclusive paper it has rarely been my lot to read. The writer trots out first of all the grand professional objection to the Count's retaining in any measure the secret of his preparations, whilst claiming to be accounted a benefactor of the world (and it is not my intention to defend the Count in this particular) ; but why should I refuse to employ remedies which I have seen to yield desired results, where everything else had failed, because, forsooth, the Count has declined hitherto to reveal their composition, and his procedure in this is at variance with the ideas that dominate professional circles ?

After all, Dr. Snow cannot be so very hostile to these remedies, seeing that he virtually sanctions their use (and I plead for nothing more), for with great liberality of mind he writes : "Whatever moral principle be at stake, were remedies of unknown composition and of supposititious remedial virtues employed only in cases of disease (*cancerous* or otherwise)" (the italics are mine) "in which ordinary drugs or curative methods had proved utterly useless and inefficient (as he himself abundantly demonstrated in the *Nineteenth Century*—385 deaths per million in 1864, 610 per million in 1888), no one could raise a single murmur of objection."

Again he affirms : " Certain theoretical views of cancer production would appear to hold out little hope that some potent drug may eventually be discovered which will exert a curative influence upon this malignant disease." To which he replies : " But it is assuredly not permissible to dogmatize what may or may not possibly happen in this respect in the future " ; and then he approvingly quotes from Darwin : " The history of the progress of knowledge is but an account of the passage of the inconceivable into the conceivable." We believe that in the matter in question this has already been reached, and that the world will one day ring with the fame of Mattei's name and remedies, and the tale of their miraculous cures will be in every one's mouth. But, just once more in the same direction, in exhibiting the manner in which the reviewer demolishes (as he supposes) the distinguished Count, he argues : " What would be said and thought by the disciples of a man who, in time of the plague, when thousands were dying around, and when the air was ringing with cries of suffering, had achieved the knowledge of a cure, and who yet persisted in doling out his remedy, drop by drop, with his own hands ; or of another such, who had chanced upon an antidote to the insidious microbes of leprosy, and who yet kept the priceless boon jealously hidden from the multitude for motives of sordid gain ? Who would not regard such a wretch with feelings of horror, and of the most extreme aversion ? Who would refuse to stone him as an unnatural monster, no longer to be permitted to live ? "

Now this is the climax of Dr. Snow's assault on Count Mattei, and it would be fully justified if the insinuations made were true. But they are not true ; they are the reverse of true. While the Count does claim to have discovered a remedy for this terribly wide-spread and destructive plague, he does not persist in doling out this remedy, drop by drop, with his own hands (it is only " to Paris thousands flock from all parts of the world to enjoy the personal ministrations of M. Pasteur " ), but, on the contrary, he has established depôts all over the world,

where his remedies are within the reach of all, and he has published in simple terms, that can be comprehended by the weakest intelligence, the few general principles which regulate their selection and use. And as to the terrible disease of "leprosy," about which so deep an interest has been awakened by the sad death of Father Damien, has Dr. Snow not yet heard that in India these despised remedies of Count Mattei have been successfully employed in curing this hitherto incurable disease in several "well-authenticated cases"; and that, immediately thereupon, the whole details of the treatment were flashed round the world, so that wherever those stricken with leprosy were found they might be delivered (at all events in the early stage of the disease) from a loathsome life and an untimely grave? The fact is, the "antidote" has been discovered, and the world is ringing with the fame of its virtues and the tale of its miraculous cures. We might also use the *tu quoque* argument here (which is so popular in these degenerate days), and demand, What can be said and thought of a man who in the providence of God is placed in the midst of this terrible plague, when hundreds are suffering and dying around him from year to year (by his own admission in the late report), and has been told of a remedy that claims to cure this disease and snatch a vast number of his fellows from the jaws of suffering and death, and yet has never, it may be, handled it, tried it, and having proved it to be a failure and a fraud, proclaimed its worthlessness to the world? or, recognising its value, *adopted* it in his *practice*?

For what end does he occupy this high position, and virtually control and dispose of vast funds that have been bequeathed or subscribed for the relief of suffering humanity, and for the investigation of every remedy that professes to influence and cure this sad disease? Is the following paragraph from the last Report of the Medical Committee to the Governors of the Brompton Hospital true, or merely a routine declaration appearing year by year?—"Considerable attention has been

devoted to the investigation of recent remedies having the reputation of curing cancer ; amongst these electricity stands first ;" but Count Mattei's electro-homœopathic remedies stand nowhere, although Dr. Snow says he sees no objection to their use "when ordinary drugs or curative methods have proved utterly useless or inefficient." Now, is this as it ought to be—as we would expect at the hands of a man of scientific knowledge and undoubted skill, who confesses to over one hundred deaths in his own hospital during last year? I shall not conjure up Dr. Johnson's weightiest epithets and fling them at him, but rather hope that, if he reads this paper, he will rise and say, "I shall never rest till I have myself investigated, either in London or in Bologna, these extraordinary remedies, which have awakened so widespread an interest, and (if reports be true) wrought, not only wonderful, but well-nigh miraculous cures." For, after all, what does the multitude of sufferers lingering in agonizing pain, and dying daily by inches, care for theories of cancer production, for stern, blood-chilling statistics of the slain, or for learned disquisitions about "the invading army of protoplasmic units"? They want *relief, healing, cure* : and they care not from what quarter these come, or by whose hands they are administered.

Here let me invite my reader to a candid consideration of the results of the knife on the one hand (concerning which Dr. Snow alleges, "That every individual who dies from a malignant disorder amenable to operative treatment, owes that fatal termination solely to loss of time") and the results of the Count's remedies on the other. With respect to the former, let us take the results of last year's work in the Brompton Hospital, of which Dr. Snow must have a goodly share set down to his own credit. They are as follows :—

In-patients : treatment by operation . . . . .	286
„ without operative interference . . . . .	393
Discharged convalescent or relieved . . . . .	573
Deaths . . . . .	106

Of these 286, 26 per cent., or about 70 cases, were cases that had been operated on before (once, or it may be, twice). The deaths, be it noticed, are 106 ; but of the 286 operated upon, it is not told how many succumbed to the operation at once, or from a second operation later on, or went forth among the relieved, to turn up again and swell the ranks of the wounded and dying in the current year. It is also very important to observe that there is no column for the *cured*, and of those sent out convalescent ; it is not claimed that many, or that any, have been cured. And this brings us really to the heart of the nut, and to ask what cures are wrought by the *knife*, if any ? What is the percentage of *recurrences*, and, finally, what influence does operation exert on the duration of life ? Now, in citing a witness to the bar of public opinion, I summon the surgeon who stands head and shoulders above his *confrères*, and who can speak with authority second to none. Sir James Paget, in his most able lectures on "Surgical Pathology," treating of scirrhus cancer of the breast, writes : "I am not aware of a single clear instance of recovery, of such recovery, that is, as that the patient should live for more than ten years free from the disease, or with the disease stationary. The average duration of life from the patient's first observation of the disease is a little more than four years. The constitutional part of the disease, little, if at all, affected by the removal of the affected part, manifests itself by the recurrence of cancerous growths." And then follows a table as to the times of recurrence, drawn up from his own experience in 74 cases.

From 1 month to 3 months	.	.	.	23 cases.
" 3 months to 6 "	"	.	.	22 "
" 6 " 9 "	"	"	.	8 "
" 9 " 12 "	"	.	.	6 "
" 12 " 24 "	"	.	.	7 "
" 2 years to 3 years	.	.	.	3 "
" 3 " 4 "	.	.	.	1 "
" 4 " 6 "	.	.	.	2 "
" 6 " 8 "	.	.	.	2 "

"I believe, therefore (and the table confirms my view), that the removal of the local disease makes no material difference in the average duration of life. In deciding for or against removal, therefore, we may, I think, dismiss all hope that the operation will be a final remedy for the disease, the conclusion from the foregoing table being that the length of life would be nearly the same whether the local disease were removed or not."

Now here Sir James Paget acknowledges a recurrence of 45 cases out of 74 inside of six months, or at the rate of 60 per cent., whilst the late Report of the Medical Committee of the Brompton Hospital tells us, and expects us to receive it, that "the average lapse of time before recurrence" of the disease in scirrhus cancer was twenty-one months, and in epithelial twenty-three !

This testimony of Sir James Paget has been confirmed scores of times by men of eminence and fame, "that the removal of the local disease makes no material difference in the average duration of life."

What advantage, then, has the patient by the operation? Manifestly none. Nay, not only no advantage, but great disadvantage, as I have often seen ; for the disease, being assailed, cut down, and closed up, but not eradicated, soon manifests itself in the neighbouring glands, and by interfering with the circulation of the upper extremity makes life an intolerable burden, or by striking its roots through the denuded ribs into the substance of the lungs induces the most painful form of pulmonary trouble ; so that an hundred-fold better it would be for the poor sufferers (if no other relief can be obtained) to fight the disease step by step in the region of its first invasion, till from sheer exhaustion the afflicted one sinks into a peaceful and final rest. But is there no remedy, no relief, no power to arrest and remove this terrible disease? "Yes !" says Count Mattei, and "Yes !" exclaim a hundred voices more, who have witnessed the wonderful cures which his remedies have wrought.

But before adverting to cases that can be well authenticated, let me briefly state that the Count, believing all diseases to originate in a vitiation of the lymph and the blood, aims at the purification of these two vitally important and allied fluids. By one remedy (*anti-scrofoloso*) he purifies the lymph ; by another (*anti-angioitico*) he rectifies the disturbances and disorders in the circulation ; by a third (*anti-canceroso*) he destroys the cancerous or degenerating tendency of the tissues. By others he deals with the disorders of the lungs, kidneys, liver, etc., and by them all neutralizes the effect of the "virus" which has penetrated the organism and poisoned it, and in proportion as, under the influence of the specific, the poison is neutralized, we see the disease diminish and finally disappear. By the "liquid electricities" he claims to disperse pain, or, at least, diminish it.

And if any captious or anxious inquirer asks how can granules so tiny, and liquid drops so much like water, influence the course of disease, he replies, "Do they, or do they not? It is a matter of experience. It only needs to be exhibited, felt—not explained." Since the days of Newton, all true science is and can only be a matter of ascertained fact. Try, then, and ascertain [Has Dr. Snow ever done this? The writer has, and been convinced] whether applications of Mattei's liquids do not dissipate acute pain. See, and prove, whether three or four despised granules upon the tongue do not arrest cramp in the stomach in a moment ; whether eight or ten granules cannot sober a drunken man, restore a fainting woman, ward off a threatening of nervous paralysis, and whether these effects are not often instantaneous. Mattei declines to *explain*. He challenges *experiment* with his remedies, and an investigation of the cures they have wrought. And surely that which can be so easily done, and the worthlessness of the remedies (if they are proved so) demonstrated, should at least be undertaken by any man occupying such a responsible position as Dr. Snow, who alleges that he would only be "too glad to learn the authenticated details of such almost miraculous cures." Before

he or any other ventures to denounce them as worthless frauds and "lying wonders," let him be able honestly to testify that they have been "weighed in the balance" of patient and honourable experiment, subjected to strict and impartial scrutiny as in a search for truth, and found wanting. My limited space forbids my introducing even a small selection of striking cases out of several hundreds of a similar character, but I will describe one, not as by any means furnishing an average specimen of the results which he obtains (would to Heaven it were !), but as exhibiting the extraordinary potentialities of these medicines to effect a cure in circumstances in which Count Mattei scarcely ventures to hope for one.

When determining the boundaries of the possible and the impossible, he states : "The cure of cancer is certain as long as the essential organs of life have not been too profoundly attacked, or when the prostration of strength, the invasion of disease, and the rapidity of its progress, have not reached the point where there is no longer the time necessary for the remedy to purify the blood." This is what happens, especially when the fever of absorption has set in. In these extreme cases, the certainty of cure is lost, but not the certainty of soothing, diminishing, and relieving the agony of pain and retarding the stroke of death.

The case I am about to describe is briefly this : During my holiday a year ago, I visited the lady who writes to me, a resident in Dumbartonshire, and pre-eminently distinguished for her benevolence towards the suffering poor that live around her, herself a firm believer in the Count and his remedies. Among other cases we visited a sorely afflicted woman in middle life, who had had three operations for cancer in three years, and at the time referred to recurrence had taken place in the form of extensive ulceration, with great pain.

I gave no hesitating prognosis. I said at once a cure was out of the question, that the patient might live for two or three months, but that her further sufferings might be mitigated. I



sent the prescription to London, and a supply of medicine was forwarded. After my return, I had favourable reports as to the abatement of pain and the improvement of her general health, and down to the end of the year maintained communication with her. After this my friend superintended the progress of the case herself (till she went abroad), and supplied, when requested, the medicines. Since then I have heard nothing, and supposed the woman dead, when, on the 6th proximo, I received a letter containing the following reference to this case :—

August 5th, 1890.

Dear —, —I am sure you will be astonished to hear that Mrs. F— the woman you kindly went to see who had cancer, and had both breasts taken off, and to whom you sent medicines and electricities, is now quite well. The wounds are all quite healed, and she has had no pain for three months. Dr. A—, in Glasgow, examined her lately and proclaimed her body quite free from cancer. She came to see me last week, looking stouter and of a better colour. She is now looking out for something to do. It was indeed a great and pleasant surprise. I saw her in Glasgow (where she was living with a kind brother and his wife) last November. She then thought she would not live many weeks. I saw her father before I left for Nice in January. He said she was very low, so I really thought she was in her grave. You can imagine my surprise and delight.

Now, I challenge Dr. Snow (or any other surgeon in the world) to produce a similar result in a parallel case by the "surgical procedures" so tenaciously clung to, and not only defended but actually extolled in the face of its ever-increasing failure.

Hear two other testimonies from the pens of two medical men who have been many years in practice, but who, since the appearance of Lady Paget's first article, have been experimenting for themselves with these remedies. One writes :—

I am getting on very well with Count Mattei's treatment, although I still have cases in which I find difficulties (no wonder, after some eight weeks' experience), but these grow less as I learn more, and I have succeeded past my expectation. I shall always remember your kindness.

The other writes :—

I am getting on very well with the use of the medicine, and it is rapidly becoming the only thing I order. I have never been taken up with new things because they do not act as advertised, but this responds whenever called upon, and so merits one's confidence. I have known many remedies which in one's hands appear to yield remarkable results, but in the course of time and practice are found wanting, and one has reverted to the great and only specifics, quinine, opium, and mercury. I say *only* as an allopath, but if (and I almost believe it will turn out so) Mattei's specifics can and do stand the test, then I consider a most wonderful and important discovery has been made, and I will use all my energy to spread it. I must first satisfy myself. At present I am confidently recommending the medicines I prescribe, and have found in every case good and quick results, even in the case of children, where imagination cannot be worked upon. I can only give you many thanks.

Much, then, may be accomplished thus for the present suffering generation. But what of the generations to come? Is there no hope of reprieve for them? Is this poisoned stream to flow on, continuously widening and deepening in its destructive course? God forbid! Nay, with a new era inaugurated by the discovery of a remedy accessible to all, which by its intelligent use in early years can not only anticipate the development of the deep-seated slumbering germs, but banish them from the blood, may we not hope that the mortality now due to this disease will steadily diminish during the next thirty years, and that the generations still beyond shall be able to regard the simultaneous dethronement of "the knife" and the introduction of "the Mattei treatment" as the greatest boon that has ever blessed the world?

SAML. KENNEDY, F.R.C.S.E.

ARTICLE II. *Sept., 1890.*

MATTEI *v.* THE KNIFE.

*To the Editors of the "National Review."*

GENTLEMEN,—

The readers of this journal will, I think, heartily rejoice that the discussion of the best method of dealing with a widely spreading and deeply dreaded disease is entering upon a new

phase, and that there is a fair prospect of coming to an early conclusion, as to whether it is better to jog on along the old lines of operation, which have proved so unsatisfactory (385 deaths per million in 1864, 611 in 1888), or to hail the advent of new remedies, for which it is claimed that they may not only prevent the outbreak of cancer, but can retard its development on its first appearing, modify its whole future course, mitigate its frequent sufferings, and actually, in some instances, perfectly restore to health where the reasonable expectation of healing had been entirely extinguished.

Before I enter, however, on the main inquiry before us, there are three minor points claiming and deserving a brief separate consideration.

1. As to a matter of fact, and a point of honour. Dr. Snow alleges that in my article of September last I am guilty of making an attack upon him and the Institution with which he has the honour to be connected, and later on designates me his "assailant."

Now, I must remind Dr. Snow that in the month of July, two months before my first article appeared, he made an attack on Lady Paget, an unmerciful one on Count Mattei, and then deliberately went out of his way (for there was no mention of me in Lady Paget's article) to make a very caustic and ill-considered attack on myself, alleging that the only effect of Lady Paget's article—which she could not have contemplated—was the giving of "a magnificent puff to a notorious quack." This, which was more likely to accomplish the end deprecated, moved me to undertake the defence of Count Mattei (for Lady Paget needed none, and if she did, has sufficiently supplied it since). I completely ignored the assault on myself, and simply exhibited the merits of the case, and illustrated my arguments by a reference to the published results of a year's work at Brompton, of which Dr. Snow doubtless had his full share. I am glad to find that in the recent article of Dr. Snow he has discovered that I am "an educated medical practitioner, who

must be thoroughly acquainted with the various phenomena of the disease," etc. It would have been better if he had discovered this before.

2. Another point that still troubles the doctor is, that I have not attempted a defence of the Count for retaining the preparation of these remedies in his own hand, nor traversed his allegation that "any duly educated medical man resorting to such is commonly regarded by his professional colleagues (and even by homœopaths, who are not too zealous for the old traditions) with grave reprobation." The fact is, I did not think these points then worthy of a moment's consideration—more vital points lay beyond—yet I think I did pause a moment to show (and your readers can look back if they will) that Dr. Snow virtually answered these his own objections. Nay, he not only reproduces these old objections now, which he himself answered before, but he answers them again, and with such convincing clearness that I must quote his own words and bid them speak for me. "However this may be, and in whatever estimation persons deliberately lending themselves to such a practice may claim to be socially held, no one would for a moment dream of blaming any man suffering from a painful ailment, who readily grasped at any means, secret or otherwise, whereby he had a fair prospect of obtaining relief"—that is to say, there is one standard of honour and respectability for the patient and another for the physician! The patient suffering from a painful ailment may use secret nostrums if he has only a fair prospect of obtaining relief, and be blameless, nay, may, if he succeed, be presented as an example to every sufferer following along the same sad pathway of pain; but the physician or surgeon, who ought to be on the outlook for any and every new means of fighting a disease in which hitherto he has been invariably and increasingly worsted (385 per million in 1864, 611 in 1888), and who, having heard of such, delays not to investigate them, and having found them to yield the very results he longs to witness, hastens with them to the side of his suffering

brothers and sisters, puts them into their hands, and bids them drink and live, he is to be regarded by his professional colleagues of all the pathies (Jews and Samaritans all cordially joining hands) with grave reprobation, to be denounced as a "notorious quack," and, in short, "sent to Coventry"! This, I think, should constitute a sufficient reply, Dr. Snow answering himself for the fourth or fifth time. I might add, on my own behalf, this further, that I am prepared to furnish the names of as many "secret nostrums" as are in Count Mattei's list, which are ordered every day by allopathic physicians—possibly by homœopaths also—in their ordinary practice, and yet these men are not reprobated, but respected and esteemed.

3. The remaining point is one which I wish Dr. Snow had not raised. It is an ugly one. I refrained from doing it in my article, though tempted to do so. I studiously avoided it. However, Dr. Snow has raised it, and not in that spirit of charity which judgeth no man and hopeth all things. He says: "It must be observed that if Dr. Kennedy occupied a somewhat more disinterested pecuniary position in the matter in question, his professions of ardent faith would have so much the greater weight, and the striking cases to which he refers would have a better chance of being accepted (like Mohammed's miracles) upon his bare word." Now I have yet to learn that because a man has a pecuniary interest in his professional work, his conscientious application of means, old and new, adapted to the treatment of his patients, and attended with a success which begets within him faith in his treatment, and encourages him to make ardent professions of his faith in the larger possibilities of the future—I say, I have yet to learn that this detracts from the weight of his testimony or the value of his word.

But if it be thus in my case—then the greater the pecuniary interest involved, the feebler must be the testimony and the more unreliable the word—what must it be in the case of Dr. Snow, and of scores of eminent surgeons throughout the world, who often receive in a single hour for an operation ("which

says Dr. Snow, "is, at the best, but a very blundering and coarse proceeding") a much larger sum than ever falls to the lot of a physician during the whole course (extending, it may be, over years) of a healing, or if not life-giving, at all events life-lengthening and comforting treatment? I would have gladly been spared this, but Dr. Snow has compelled me.

Passing, finally, from all these disagreeables, I am happy to be able to concur cordially with Dr. Snow when he writes, "The results obtained by the Mattei treatment are, then, all we have to rely upon in forming our judgment. And the point at issue accordingly is, Have Mattei's medicaments the efficacy with which they are credited by his disciples, or are they simply frauds on the credulous?" Manifestly, this latter is the view taken of them by Dr. Snow, who regards the designation of these liquids as "liquid electricities" as a mere trade jargon, strongly savouring of imposture. He likens it to "faith healing," or "the practice among the Moslems of writing a verse of the Koran on a scrap of paper, and then swallowing the paper itself, or, in milder cases, making an infusion of the same in a cupful of water and taking it either in minute homœopathic doses, or in heroic allopathic gulps;" and he considers that thus the Mattei remedies often work most miraculous cures. One such instance, supplied by the writer in the September number, he regards as "the most flagrant exception to the accumulated experience of the 250,000 years during which he presumes that man has inhabited this planet"; but whether the period be 6,000 years, as some think, or 250,000, as others presume, the meaning is the same, viz., that no such thing has happened before (if it has happened at all) since the world began. He asks for names, and addresses, and details, grumbles greatly that the case is described in the usual professional manner, and alleges that the testimonials appended to the advertisements of patent medicines rank superior to this case, in that they are furnished with a seemingly real name and address. Even here there is a reflection cast on the genuine-

ness of these testimonials. One knows not well how to satisfy Dr. Snow ; if he employs secret remedies, which thousands of the orthodox physicians of the day are continually doing, then he is a notorious quack, a pariah, and should be boycotted on every hand ; if, again, he describes a case in the manner common to professional men, and so open to the inquiry and investigation of all who read it, then, forsooth, patent medicine vendors are more to be commended than he. I need not say that in all the cases that have been published, as well as in this one, where initials of name and residence are employed, it is purposely done to restrain the morbid curiosity of many who would open up an unwelcome correspondence with such, or even travel long distances to bore them with their questionings. For the past month I had anticipated an application from Dr. Snow for the particulars which he now asks, and after leaving town for a short holiday, this application has at length reached me in the pages of the October number. Immediately on receiving it, I have written to Dr. Snow, and declared my readiness on my return to town to set Mrs. F—— before him and his colleagues, to supply the whole history of her case, which is even more extraordinary than originally described, to present the testimony of the various surgeons through whose hands she has passed, and who have examined her recently ; and I am now awaiting his reply to this communication. I sincerely hope that before this letter sees the light this investigation shall have taken place, and that the result of it (of which I entertain no misgiving) will have the same effect on Dr. Snow as it has had already on the distinguished surgeon who performed all three operations, and whose influence is of world-wide range, who is now willing and waiting to put these remedies to the test on some of the numerous cases that come continually before him.

It will be seen I have not adverted to the alleged absolute cures by Dr. Gross and Mr. Butlin (21 per cent. of cases of mammary cancer on the one hand, and 38 of epithelionia of

the lip on the other), simply because it would open up a very wide range of discussion foreign to my purpose ; but I will add, with regret, that such remarkable results are sought for in vain in the records of the Cancer Hospital at Brompton for the past year, where notwithstanding "the improvements in surgical procedures which the past four decades have witnessed," there is no column whatever for the *cured*, not even *one per cent.*, but on the contrary, the results of 1853 are repeated in 1889.

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

SAMUEL KENNEDY, F.R.C.S.E.

P.S.—I had hoped to have announced in this present number the result of the investigation of the case referred to in the foregoing letter, and have left nothing wanting on my part to place it fully before a competent tribunal. Being unable to bring it before any of the medical societies during this month, and being unwilling to rest under the imputation of untruthfulness or exaggeration, I have proposed to Dr. Snow to bring the whole facts of the case before eight or ten of our professional colleagues, to present the woman referred to for examination (I have brought her up to London for this purpose), and so afford him an opportunity of at once acknowledging the accuracy of my statements, or of disproving them, and, at the last moment, he declines to enter upon such an investigation, declaring it to be inadequate to the occasion, and insists upon waiting for a more public investigation of the case before a medical society. This I hope to secure ; and if this fail, then nothing will remain but to arrange the investigation which Dr. Snow now declines. Meanwhile I must leave the public to judge between us.

S. K.



## ANALYSIS OF COUNT MATTEI'S ELECTRICITIES.

DR. HERBERT SNOW presents his compliments to the Editors of *The National Review*, and begs to enclose an analyst's report upon three of the Mattei "electricities," procured from Messrs. Leath & Ross.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
VESTRY HALL, PADDINGTON GREEN, W.

*October 21, 1890.*

DEAR SIR,—On October 2nd I received from you three small bottles bearing the Government patent-medicine stamp, each securely sealed with a wax, unbroken seal of a castle on a rock. I have now carefully examined these Chemically, Physically, and Microscopically, and I find as follows :—

They were labelled "Elettricita Bianca," "Elettricita Verde," and "Elettricita Rossa."

To find if they possessed any special electrical properties they were placed singly in thin glass tubes; these tubes were suspended by silk filaments. Under such circumstances an electrical body would point one end to the north and the other end to the south. Not one of these came to rest in such a position; neither were any of them attracted by a magnet as an electrical body would be. Hence, they certainly are not electrical.

To delicate test-paper they were perfectly neutral. Vegetable extracts are usually either alkaline or acid; even if neutral when fresh, they speedily change.

They had the following characters :—

—	Elettricità Bianca.	Elettricità Verde.	Elettricità Rossa.
Colour . . . . .	None	None	None
Odour . . . . .	None	None	None
Taste . . . . .	None	None	None
Polarity . . . . .	None	None	None
Specific gravity (distilled water = 1)	1'0006	1'0002	1'0002
Solid matter in 100 parts . .	0'01	0'01	0'01
Metals *. . . . .	None	None	None
Alkaloids . . . . .	None	None	None

\* By metals is meant any foreign to water, or any such as are used medicinally.

The microscope showed an absence of any floating particles or sediments such as are usually present in vegetable extracts.

There is but one substance which possesses all the above qualities, that is, *water*.

None of these fluids differ at all from water in any of their properties.

Yours faithfully,

ALF. W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Public Analyst to Paddington, Bethnal Green, and St. Luke,  
Gas Examiner to London County Council, &c.

Dr. Herbert Snow.

### ARTICLE III.

### COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

*To the Editors of the "National Review."*

GENTLEMEN,—

In your November number you published a letter from Dr. Snow, including an analysis of three of Count Mattei's "electricities" by one of our ablest public analysts. These were procured from Messrs. Leath and Ross, Vere Street, from whom all the Count's remedies can be procured in their original bottles. After what appears to have been a thoroughly

exhaustive analysis, Mr. Stokes affirms that "none of these fluids differ at all from water in any of their properties." Dr. Snow evidently accepts this pronouncement as infallible, and fitted to sweep the whole system of Mattei into the deep sea of scorn and oblivion. Most diligently, too, has this analysis been spread far and wide in medical journals and daily papers ; and I trust that all who have published the assault will also publish my defence. I maintain that the analysis is incomplete, lacking in its main essential. It was conducted chemically, physically, microscopically, but not *experimentally*. Surely, if the analyst did not regard this to be within his province, the Doctor should, in common fairness and common sense, have recognised the necessity for such a test. In my previous article—which it is to be supposed Dr. Snow carefully read—I plainly stated that Count Mattei "claims by his liquid electricities to diminish and disperse pain," and adds, anticipating such a time as this, "If any captious inquirer asks, How can liquid drops, so much like water, influence the course of disease?" and then replies, "Do they, or do they not?" It is entirely a matter of experience. It only needs to be felt, not explained. I further inquired, "Has Dr. Snow ever done this?" as the writer had done, and was convinced thereby.

A medical man in the Midlands in a large practice has been proving these liquids, and he thus writes : "I have just had my anthritis patient in, and he says the compress (Green Electricity) removed his pain at once, and he has had no return." Now, surely Dr. Snow has had abundant opportunity since September last of making this experiment ; and if he had done this, I am bold to say he would never have set Mr. Stokes to work in the direction he has done, and would have saved both himself and Mr. Stokes the mortification of feeling that they had both tried how not to do it, and of appearing ridiculous before the world, and utterly incapable of investigating a simple problem which was plainly set before them in the paper to which they were formulating their crushing

reply. I can imagine my setting two clear fluids before these learned investigators, the one water, the other petroleum (a liquid which I will assume the analyst had never handled before), and I ask him to describe to me its properties. He will soon tell me its density, smell, colour, taste, reaction with wonderful precision, and probably add, "These are all its known properties," whereas I know it to be explosive and inflammable. If I have concealed this from him, I need not be surprised at the defective character of his analysis; but if I had told him in the outset that its main and, in an important sense, its sole characteristic was its inflammability, he would most certainly have gone about his work in a simpler and more intelligent fashion, and his report would have read very different. Here, I must leave the learned Doctor and the distinguished analyst to their own reflections, and to settle between them the respective meed of praise or discredit that is due to them.

I have, however, another and more serious ground of complaint against Dr. Snow than the engaging Mr. Stokes in a fruitless and ridiculous investigation, and accepting his report as a sufficient reply to the challenge addressed to himself in the September number, of which, it is to be hoped, Mr. Stokes was left in ignorance; for I have to complain, and with good reason, that when Dr. Snow challenged me to supply the name and address of the woman who had been three times operated on, and, after a fresh recurrence, healed, the name and address of the surgeon who had operated, and, again, of the surgeon who had certified the fact of her healing; nay, more, that she should be presented for examination before surgeons fully conversant with the phenomena of the disease; and, after I had provided for all this, going to Scotland, searching after all the details of the early and later history of the case, setting her before the surgeon who at first recommended operation, also before the surgeon who had operated on each occasion, and before the surgeon who had examined

her eighteen months later and certified her to be "healthy in all her organs, and, for the present, free from cancer," and besides brought her up to London, and invited Dr. Snow and his colleagues to meet me and an equal number of professional friends, giving him the choice of time and place of meeting—after all this, is it credible that Dr. Snow actually declined to attend such a meeting, and when such a meeting was held, left town a few days previously, avowedly on the score of health, considering that Mr. Stokes's analysis and his own preference for an investigation by an organized medical society (which he then knew could not be attained) would be a sufficient excuse for him to evade the inquiry altogether? A meeting was convened, at Limmer's Hotel, on the 30th of November, at 3 p.m., and about a score of those invited came, and this case and another equally "flagrant exception to the accumulated experience of 250,000 years," were presented and discussed; and while no formal resolution was adopted, it was clear that the practitioners present were deeply impressed with the works of healing that were set before them, and confessed that whilst in the one case recurrence might take place (a fresh outbreak being quite possible in a woman of thirty-eight years), certainly the other the patient, but for the Mattei treatment, must long ago have crossed the bourne whence no traveller returns; and she is now in perfect health.

It does, indeed, seem strange, whilst the medical world is rushing helter-skelter after a secret nostrum at Berlin, which bids fair to become a State property, and which has hitherto killed more than it has cured, that but a score of doctors could be found willing or anxious to investigate two marvellous works of healing that had been wrought by the Mattei remedies. And these are not solitary cases. Several cases of "Lupus," and "Leprosy," and "Cataract," and "Consumption," have yielded to their influence; and if the adage, "*Magna veritas prevalebitque*" still holds good, the day is not far distant when the name of Count Mattei shall be repeated with glowing

ardour in all lands, and live on in future ages, when the names of Pasteur and Koch may be all forgotten.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL KENNEDY, F.R.C.S.E.

*22, George Street,*

*Hanover Square, W.*

## INCREASE OF CANCER, AND ITS SEVERAL CAUSES.<sup>1</sup>

IN the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. Snow, of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, descants on the extraordinary increase of cancer in our own and other lands, and treats of the *causes* to which this is chiefly due. He furnishes very definite but very painful statistics, showing that in England (and the increase is much the same in Scotland, Ireland, and the U. S. of America) there has been since 1864 a steadily growing number of our relatives and friends assailed and cut down by this sad disease ; so that whereas, in 1864, 8,117 deaths were due to this cause, 17,506 were its victims in 1888. At the same time he demonstrates (and this is by far the most serious aspect of the case) that, year by year, the disease has been growing more inveterate, and more intractable to every recognised form of medical or surgical treatment ; for, while out of every million persons living in 1864, 385 deaths were due to this disease, 610 per million were claimed as its holocaust in 1888, the last year to which his statistics refer. In 1890, as just announced, 18,654 in all, or 643 per million.

With such a darkening horizon before him, he proceeds to set forth the *causes* ; and every one will anxiously follow him, hoping that this being discovered and known, it will lead to such wise and vigorous measures, *precautionary, sanitary, social*, as shall roll back this ever-rising tide, and rescue the generations following. First of all, he attributes a very small percentage of this increase to *heredity* (some 11 per cent.). Next, he sets down a similar percentage as due to *accidental*

<sup>1</sup> In reply to Dr. Snow's article in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, 1890.

*causes*, such as blows, tight-lacing, imperfect weaning, etc. ; whilst he attributes the great remainder to the hurry-scurry of the age, and the nerve tension that gnaws the vitals and dogs the steps of the present generation.

We entirely differ from the learned doctor as to these points. Our firm conviction, derived from the records of the past, and the history of the cases that present themselves from day to day, is, that 33 per cent. of all cases are due to *heredity*, and 33 per cent. to *accidental causes* that might have been (by suitable measures adopted early) counteracted and removed. In these latter cases, the element of worry and nervous apprehension come prominently into play (just as the apprehension of hydrophobia frequently induces it). Then, in respect to the remaining 34 per cent., a stern amount in itself, we would attribute its development and great fatality largely to two causes—the *too abundant use of Alcohol* and *Animal Food* on the one hand, and the *indiscriminate* and *unnecessary use* of the *Knife* on the other. As to the former of these affecting its development, is it not a fact that it is the *bon vivant* ofttimes who, in the midst of rude health, is one day shocked to discover a development for which he or she can assign no possible cause? The greatly increased use of animal food during these past twenty-five years, by virtue of its increasing supply and moderate cost, whereby in particular the poorer classes have been better fed and nourished, has had a wonderful influence in reducing the mortality due to what used to be accounted our chief insular enemy,—I refer to “Pulmonary Phthisis.” Now-a-days, we do not meet those wasted forms at every turn we take, as in days of yore ; and the death-rate has been steadily diminishing from year to year, not due solely to improved laws of sanitation, or the better housing of the poor (which is a thing yet to come), but mainly due to the better remuneration of the wage-earner, and the better nutrition of the working classes. May not the increase of cancer, which seems to have risen to the unhappy



eminence from which consumption is being cast down, be due to the daily use in excess of *nitrogenous* food in the case of those who are in vigorous health, supplemented by too copious draughts of powerful *stimulants*?<sup>1</sup>

In a former paragraph we stated our conviction that at least 33 per cent. of all cases of cancer met with are due to *accidental causes*, that might have been (by suitable means adopted early) counteracted and removed. Within a very short time we have seen several cases of this nature, in some of which operations have already taken place, or been proposed, not as yet malignant, but on the high-road to that condition. Two such cases have originated in comparatively early life from the undue pressure of a stay-bone; a third from the pressure of a large mother-of-pearl button in the anterior angle of the arm (causing no sense of inconvenience during the whole time in which it was robbing the part of its circulation, and setting up a process of

<sup>1</sup> Since writing the foregoing, I have had a letter from a correspondent in Queensland, containing revelations on this very subject, which, if they be true, place this very passage which I had written months ago in a most painful—indeed, a horrible light. His wife had died from cancer, and adverting to this subject, he goes on to say, "During her illness the Brisbane newspapers were full of the prevalence of that disease, and the Government instituted inquiries on the subject, and ascertained from medical men that cancer in the human subject is largely on the increase, and from cattle inspectors that it is very prevalent amongst cattle, *which cattle are freely slaughtered for human food*—a practice not denied by those who are guilty of it, but defended on the ground that the diseased portions are rejected, and that it always has been the practice on Australian cattle stations to eat the beef of such cattle with the full knowledge that they are thus diseased. This disease is called by vets., '*Actinomycosis*.' They are popularly called 'Lumpy' cattle. The increase of cancer in England is probably due to the importation of Australian beef. The Government have tried to check, by inspectors, the use of cancerous cattle for beef and dairy purposes; but the herds are so very numerous that it is impossible from our limited population to supply an adequate staff of inspectors for this purpose. Sheep do not appear to be affected with the disease." If my correspondent's statements are true, a very serious damage may be done us; for whereas in the year 1870 about 100,000 carcasses were shipped to this country in various forms, but chiefly tinned, in the year 1890, well-nigh two million of carcasses have landed on our shores.

degeneration) ; a fourth from the pressure of a watch ; and a fifth from the pressure of an ivory stud on the larynx, which has induced malignant disease of the vocal cords. Now, all these cases, with those arising from blows, if taken early, might be successfully treated without operative interference and risk to life. This is a bold, but it is not a rash, statement. It can be substantiated by the best of evidence. If to this we add our conviction that of the 34 per cent. attributed to other causes, a large proportion of the cases (say at least one half, or 17 per cent.) would yield to the same measures, then it follows that not only would the annual mortality rapidly sink from 17,506 to 8,753, but the annual loss per million of persons living would be proportionately diminished ; so that in 1891 or 1892 we should have a lower rate than in 1864, or 305 instead of, as then, 385.

Here I shall be asked by what means I propose to obtain this stupendous result. I reply by asking another and a preliminary question, What do I deem the *one grand cause* of this vast amount of human suffering, this terrible waste of human life? I have no hesitation in replying (though at first it may sound harsh, and reflect seriously on a large class of skilful men), “The *unnecessary and indiscriminate use of the knife!*” Time was (before our death-rate from this sad disease began to go up “by leaps and bounds”) that careful discrimination was made between the several forms of *tumours*. Thus they were divided into *benign*, *recurrent*, and *malignant*. Those in the first of these classes (our *accidental causes* class), and frequently those in the second, were let alone and treated by gentle measures, the fear, the conviction founded on experience, being, that operation would probably develop the *recurrent* into undoubted *malignancy* ; whilst the *malignant* were frequently suffered to pursue their course undisturbed, yet alleviated, and this was the case in every instance in which the neighbouring glands had been infected ; but now the times are changed, and (with the advance of science, and the wonderful aid which the great anæsthetic agents yield to the surgeon and the sufferer) in

almost every instance in which a patient presents herself for inspection with a tumour in the breast, she is assured, whether the tumour be *benign*, *semi-malignant*, or *malignant*, that it must be removed at once, that there is no time to lose, that the conditions are more favourable now than they will be a week hence; and, thus persuaded, sometimes overborne by the eloquence and reputation of the learned specialist, seconded by the patient's own medical adviser, in whom she has unbounded confidence, she inhales the soothing anæsthetic, sinks into a deep sleep, and awakes mutilated.

But this were little indeed, if such patients at the same time bade adieu to the sad disease they dreaded, and to be rid of which they had nobly braved the trying ordeal through which they had passed. But is it so? Have they really escaped? Does the surgeon assure them when they awake that they are not likely to need his valuable help again? No! verily, he knows that they will in a longer or shorter time. All experience teaches him that there will be a *recurrence* within a few months at farthest in the majority of cases. Sir James Paget, in his "Pathological Lectures," admits a *recurrence* of 60 per cent. in a series of his own cases, *within six months*, and *recurrence* sooner or later in all the rest. Then, in respect to cases of undoubted *malignancy*, in which neighbouring glands are involved, and ulceration actually begun, whereas in bygone years operative interference was deemed out of the question, now, by the great assistance of chloroform (originally discovered and propounded for the relief of the suffering sex), the operator can leisurely lay bare and calmly remove every implicated gland within his reach, with the result that, after two or three such operations, he must confess that he can do no more, and so leaves his patients in a worse condition to fight the still unvanquished foe, and to terminate a painful existence under much more unfavourable conditions than if they had never been operated upon at all.

Thus much with reference to one great source (as we believe)

of this terrible increase of malignancy and mortality (643 as against 385). The disease develops as does a weed in a garden! *Cut it down*, and by-and-by it will spring up tenfold; whereas, *eradicate* it by some process that will destroy every offshoot—every fibre—and soon no trace of it will remain. I might also show easily enough, if disposed, how, through operation, the disease is propagated and transmitted to future generations, which must also be considered when trying to account for its steady growth and increasing mortality which, our vital statistics reveal. But I forbear entering here. It is easy, however, to infer one way by which we would seek to arrest this devouring plague; viz., by putting the surgeon's knife into its sheath for ever (so far as this disease is concerned), and searching after other means more suitable and efficacious; and when such are discovered and proclaimed on the authority of multiplied experience, by investigating their claims, and, being satisfied of their intrinsic and superior excellence (no matter how composed, or by whom discovered), by adopting them heartily, using them cheerfully, and rejoicing that God had revealed them unto men.

Indirectly we do gather that the learned surgeon and his *confrères* at Brompton have been engaged in seeking out some powerful means of dealing with this dread disease; for, in their late report to the governors of their hospital, they write—and we trust this is not a routine paragraph:—"Considerable attention has been directed to the investigation of certain remedies having the reputation of curing cancer. Amongst these electricity stands first (is not this operative in its nature, rather than remedial?); but having subjected it to crucial experiment, they have discarded it as useless." No mention is made of recent remedies that have been propounded by "Count Mattei," of Bologna, who claims to have accomplished "almost miraculous cures" by their instrumentality. Had the Count been a physician instead of an alchemist, and had his remedies been compounded of nasty and noxious drugs instead of simple and innocuous

essences of plants, his remedies would have been hailed with gladness, placed on every apothecary's shelf (although their composition was unrevealed), and their discoverer's name and fame have resounded throughout all the colleges and cities of this and other lands. And Dr. Snow was not ignorant of the existence of these remedies when this report was framed, or at all events when his article was penned, for at that very time he wrote as follows in another place:—"Setting aside examples of *visceral cancerous* diseases, which are ordinarily beyond the reach of surgical procedures" (and therefore must, in his estimation, be the very worst of cases), "these may be in so much deemed a fair field for the exhibition of Count Mattei's, or of any other reputed remedies." That is—if language means anything—the Mattei remedies are worthy of a *trial*, and, if they yield good results, worthy of *universal adoption*! Again, he writes (and this is a great concession), "Whatever moral principle be at stake, were remedies of unknown composition and of supposititious remedial virtues employed only in cases of disease (*cancerous* or otherwise) in which ordinary drugs or curative methods had proved utterly useless and inefficient, no one could raise a single murmur of objection." After this, seeing that Dr. Snow had previously demonstrated by the Registrar-General's statistics that the ordinary drugs and methods had proved *utterly useless* and *inefficient* (385 deaths per million in 1864 swelling out to 610 in 1888), may we not expect that these remedies are now receiving the fullest and the most painstaking investigation at the hands of the intelligent and skilful staff at Brompton, and particularly that Dr. Snow himself (so deeply interested in the pathological study of cancer) will exclaim, "I will never rest until I have investigated these remedies and their results, and either proved their worthlessness or acknowledged their value"?

In this same report for last year we find that out of 679 patients treated at Brompton (286 by operation, 393 without), 106 died, and 573 were discharged "*convalescent or relieved*,"

whilst there is no mention of a single *cure* in the entire report, as if over the portals of this richly endowed and brilliantly equipped hospital there might be written the well-known words, "Abandon hope, all ye that enter here." But it will be asked, What results, by means of the Mattei treatment, can the writer furnish in the direction of *arresting* the disease in its *early* stages, and of *curing* it in its *early* or advanced stages? For the brief period in which he has been engaged in investigating and employing these remedies, and in the limited sphere to which he has been confined, he can tell of results that should gladden the hearts of all medical men, excite their deepest interest, awaken their anxious investigation, and heartily invite all the information that they can obtain. The writer undertakes to present for inspection to a selected number of representative men—medical and lay—cases in which operation was declared, by most excellent authority, to be indispensable, and where, under the Mattei remedies, the tumours were softened, absorbed, and finally got rid of after a longer or shorter time. Other patients, now enjoying a comfortable existence, who more than four years ago were assured that if they did not submit to operation at once they could not survive eighteen months, or at the most two years, and pass that time in great discomfort and misery. Others, again, for whom a critical operation was prescribed as absolutely essential to the palliation of their suffering during the short term of life remaining to them, and in which the supposed necessity yielded to milder measures, the difficulties dreaded never arose, and the patients passed away without serious suffering. Nay! I will undertake to present patients on whom *two* and *three* successive operations passed, followed by *recurrence* of the most alarming character, and utterly hopeless, concerning one of which Dr. Snow himself alleges that, if true, it is "the most flagrant exception to the accumulated experience of the past 250,000 years, which it is presumed the world has lasted with man upon it."

The other case I will now briefly detail, as it illustrates and proves the power of these remedies to deal with the most serious cases of *malignant* disease, and both *arrest* and *cure* it. It is that of Mrs. K., of H——<sup>1</sup> But for the timely knowledge of and recourse to the Mattei remedies, this lady's name would have gone to swell the Registrar General's dark records, as one of the victims of this mysteriously increasing and inexplicably inveterate disease, which is working such sad havoc in the world. And here, I would ask, Which is working this havoc and increasing this mortality?—the *disease* or the *treatment*?—the *disease* or the knife? Let 643 deaths per million in 1889, as against 385 in 1864, supply the answer.

In closing this paper, I may say that I have long had it in my heart to set forth these convictions, and I have shrunk from it from an unwillingness to have it supposed that I was courting publicity for a system which I had approved and employed after careful investigation; but Dr. Snow, by his articles in the *National Review* and the *Nineteenth Century* of July last, has compelled me to break my previous silence, and defend myself and the treatment which I have learned to prefer before the cruel arbitrament of the knife, which is discredited by its own most distinguished professors in their published works, and which I regard as largely responsible for the rapid development of cancer, and for its ever-reduplicating fatality in our own and other lands.

#### TIGHT LACING AND ITS RESULTS.

Since writing the above article I have seen so many cases of cancer of the breast developed from one of the accidental causes alluded to, that I would now be disposed to single it out as perhaps the most prolific source of this rapidly increasing disease. I refer to the excessive pressure to which women either wittingly or unwittingly submit at the hands of

<sup>1</sup> See case detailed at page 89.

their stay-makers or dress-makers. No fewer than seven cases out of twenty-three which I have seen and carefully inquired into, during the course of one month, have arisen from this single cause. The pressure too, did not arise alone from the tight lacing of the stays, but even more from the straightness of the outside dress body, which, if made to fit, should have been at least from 3 to 4½ inches wider. The blame of all this must, I know, be divided between the makers and the wearers ; the former in their anxiety to supply their customers with a beautifully fitting garment and a fascinating figure, and the latter, from their wish or willingness to have it so. But wherever the blame lies, the penalty is paid and the punishment borne by the unhappy wearer. I wish I could set before the whole female race (with the exception of those simple mortals in primitive condition in regions that cannot boast of our higher civilization) some few of these sisters of all ages on whom this sad calamity has come, that they might see their bitterness of spirit on having pointed out to them for the first time that while they had no trace or dread of this disease in their family line on either side, they had brought it on themselves, and it was now too late to rectify, I shall not call it the blunder, but the crime ! The woman, young or old, who on removing her corsets at night can see visible marks of pressure, superficial or deep, is already laying the foundations of future misery. Let those desiring to understand this matter fully simply place their finger upon their wrist more or less firmly, and having retained it there for a minute remove it, and quickly notice the bloodless aspect of the portion of skin they had pressed, and then ask themselves what the effect must be to maintain a continual pressure on an extended scale for probably fourteen or fifteen hours of each day on the most delicately organized structures in their body ; and if this will not awaken them to their danger nothing will, and generation after generation will go on multiplying the assaults of this terrible disease—not due to heredity or accident—but developed spontaneously



and steadily under their own eyes and with their own consent, hereby prematurely robbing fathers and mothers, husbands and children, of many of the fairest, brightest, and otherwise healthiest of woman-kind that adorn our homes.

One sentence more, and I have done. Not only is this terrible malady due to this one *removable* cause (certainly twenty-five per cent. of all breast cases), but anæmia, chlorosis, consumption of the lungs, diseases of the heart in various forms, and many diseases of the spine and nervous system, spring from the self-same cause ; so that in the behalf of our endangered womanhood the wide world over, let every medical man, every father and mother, every husband and brother, every journal that finds access to the homes of our erring and suffering sisters, join in a crusade against this crying calamity and endeavour to abolish it at once and for ever.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, F.R.C.S.E.





W. T. STEAD, ESQ.

# CHARACTER SKETCH OF COUNT MATTEI.

By W. T. STEAD, ESQ.

## I.

### HOW I CAME TO KNOW COUNT MATTEI.

CAN cancer be cured? According to the doctors it is incurable. Cut it out when it first appears, and you may have a chance. Let it alone, and you will die in agony. Medicine can do nothing, but one can administer a drug to dull the pain; the knife at the beginning and morphia at the end,—these are the Alpha and Omega of medical science in dealing with this deadly disease. But Count Mattei asserts that cancer can be cured—that he has cured it, and is curing it, and he challenges the medical profession to subject his claims to the closest scientific examination. That challenge must be taken up, and in the following article, I venture to hope, the case is so stated as to render it impossible any longer to refuse the inquiry for which the Count pleads.

### LADY PAGET'S INTRODUCTION.

Count Mattei is the Italian nobleman whom Lady Paget visited after his medicines had cured her husband, now Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna. It was her paper in the *National Review* of May, partially reprinted in these pages, that first drew general attention to the fact of his existence, although a short time previously Commissioner Booth-Tucker had spoken to me very strongly about his own personal experience of his medicines. Commissioner Tucker, when returning from India by the Brindisi route, passed the Count's castle at Riola, called upon him, was very favourably impressed with the Count's personality, and came away believing almost

as much in Count Mattei as he had previously learnt to believe in the Mattei medicines. It must have been a quaint sight—the meeting between the Anglo-Indian with his Oriental turban and flowing robes and the Italian noble in the shades of the Moorish Castle of La Rochetta; and the two men, so different in many ways, made a deep impression upon each other. Commissioner Tucker was grateful for the cure of a chronic dysentery which had baffled all the Anglo-Indian faculty for many years, but which had yielded to the mild treatment of the tasteless remedies of the Lord of La Rochetta. The Count, when he described the scene to me, was full of animation as he spoke of the Christ-like figure of the English fakir, with his long hair and bare feet, and I think the picture thus presented somewhat fascinated his imagination with the Salvation Army as a whole. It was not, however, till I read Lady Paget's article that I took any personal interest in the matter. Lady Paget would not have written as she did had she not had cause. She spoke positively of cancer having been cured by Count Mattei's remedies; she bore testimony born of personal acquaintance with the Count; and she expressly stated that she had in her own person, and in those of her friends, made actual experiment of the healing efficacy of these Mattei remedies. This impression, that there might be something in the mysterious discovery of Count Mattei, deepened when Lady Paget's second article appeared. Therein she declared that "during last winter's epidemic of influenza this medicine acted like magic, patients from a condition of complete prostration being restored to such complete health in five minutes that they could hardly believe they had really been ill." This was not the testimony of a nobody. It was the published evidence of a lady whose husband has achieved the highest position in the diplomatic service—a lady, moreover, who could not possibly have any personal or interested motive in recommending the remedies to the world. There was, of course, the usual condemnation pronounced by the

orthodox faculty. Without that, no new discovery can be deemed worthy of notice by the outside public. Such censure, indeed, is the *prima-facie* intimation that there may be something in it. The subject interested me on account of its relation to the vexed question of the credibility of miracles. Count Mattei claims to work no miracle in the supernatural sense. But to cure a deep-seated virulent cancer is an exploit which is almost as marvellous and unprecedented as the making the blind to see. What ought to be the attitude of an intelligent mind towards any apparently impossible feat accomplished by any one wielding mysterious, or unknown, or secret powers? Certainly not a credulous swallowing of whatever tale ingenuity can invent or rumour exaggerate, but as certainly not an incredulous rejection *à priori* of everything which seems to exceed our limited conceptions of the possible. Yet here was Lady Paget, a credible and disinterested witness, testifying in the market-place that a certain philanthropic Italian noble, resident at La Rochetta, had discovered certain remedies which she and other credible, disinterested witnesses declared to possess an almost supernatural efficacy for curing diseases, hitherto incurable by the aid of the physician, and no one of all the Faculty deemed it worth while so much as to inquire whether or not these things were so. The phenomenon is familiar enough to excite no remark. But if such indifference to testimony be blameless or even commendable now, wherein lay the heinous wickedness of those Sadducees of old, who disdained even to ascertain whether or not Lazarus was raised from the dead?

#### MRS. BOOTH'S DEATH-BED TESTIMONY.

With these ideas simmering in my head I went down to Clacton to bid Mrs. Booth farewell. We talked much of cancer, and the possibility of its cure. Mrs. Booth told me that one of the saddest thoughts which darkened her closing hours was

that the long course of experiment to which she had permitted herself to be subjected had not resulted in the discovery of any sure mode of treatment that could cope with this terrible scourge. "Willingly would I suffer all that I have gone through over again if, by my sufferings, some means might be discovered that would heal those others who have the same disease. But I have been disappointed. It was not to be." "What," I said, "of the Mattei treatment?" "His is the best," she said emphatically. "His 'green electricity,' what would I have done without it? I have constantly applied it, and it alone has given me any relief from this terrible pain." "But," I said, "his treatment did not cure you." "No," said she, "it did not ; but that is because I did not stick to it. It is slow and tedious to be always taking these little sips, and after a time I gave it up." I was somewhat surprised at this, knowing that the opinion of the family was that the Mattei medicine had been fully tried ; and on my saying as much she said, speaking with much earnestness, "I am dying, not so much because of the cancer, but because I have neglected to use the Mattei remedies. If I had only stuck to them, I might have lived many years yet. I am so confident of this that I have made those nearest and dearest to me promise that if they should be attacked by cancer—my mother died of it, and it may reappear in my children—they will give up whatever they have in hand, and go at once to Count Mattei and place themselves for three months under his treatment. Then, when they have thoroughly mastered it, they can come home, placing themselves in the hands of a nurse or some one who will see to it that they are compelled to take the remedies regularly." It was evidently Mrs. Booth's great consolation that although she had failed, from natural impatience, in attaining one great object for which she deemed her illness was sent to her, she had obtained sufficient insight into the secret of the cure of cancer to secure the safety of her children, and through them the relief of mankind from one of the most horrible of diseases.

DR. KENNEDY'S "SOLID FACT."

General Booth did not and does not share his wife's belief in the sovereign efficacy of the Mattei treatment against cancer. When I left Mrs. Booth's death-bed, and told him of her solemn declaration, I added that as soon as I had got possession of one solid fact in the shape of the cure of a case of indubitable cancer, I should go over to Italy and see the Count for myself. General Booth shook his head. "Be sure of your solid fact first," he said. I had not long to wait for the fact. It came to me unsought, in the simplest and most natural way in the world. In Lady Paget's article she referred to one Dr. Kennedy, of 22, George Street, Hanover Square, who had practised with much success entirely with those medicines. I found on inquiry at George Street that there were two Dr. Kennedys, father and son, partners in an extensive practice, who confirmed, and more than confirmed, all that was stated by Lady Paget. Shortly after my first visit Dr. Kennedy came down to Wimbledon to talk over some literary work in which he was engaged, and while there he mentioned that he had received quite unexpectedly from Scotland the report of a case of cure from malignant cancer. I asked for verification.

Shortly afterwards he wrote me that everything was as stated. He had seen the certificates of operation, and had seen the woman. The patient was now perfectly well. He would bring her up to town and submit her, with a full report of the case, to Dr. Herbert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital, and any committee of experts whom he might select from the medical faculty. Here, at least, seemed *prima-facie* evidence of a fact solid enough to bear scrutiny, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure of work necessary for the production of a double Christmas number, I made arrangements for paying a hurried visit to Count Mattei at Bologna.



## THE FACULTY AND THE CHALLENGE.

My determination to go at all hazards was strengthened by the casual remark of a friend who, while visiting my wife, mentioned three cases, in her own immediate circle, of persons who had benefited materially by the use of the remedies to which they were introduced by the account given of Lady Paget's paper in the *Review of Reviews*. One who had only a week to live, being in the last stage of cancer, experienced almost complete release from pain from the application of the remedies; another, who had suffered for years from a polypus in the nose, which deprived her of taste and smell, had caused it to disappear "by Mattei"; while a third, whose sight was darkened by cataract, had regained her sight. These cases were accidentally mentioned, in a friendly way, as an illustration of the benefits such a magazine as this occasionally conferred upon its readers. There remained only to await the result of the challenge to Dr. Snow and the cancer specialists. I had not long to wait. Dr. Kennedy, writing in the *National Review* of November, and quoted by me that month, stated that the challenge to investigate the alleged case of cancer cure had been evaded. Dr. Snow was ready to examine into the case when it had been submitted to any medical society; but all medical societies by their rules being forbidden to examine into any case where the cure is said to have been effected by any secret remedy, Dr. Snow's answer was simply a smart shuffle to avoid an inquiry. The inference is obvious. To shirk an appeal to your own tribunal is to give up your case without even venturing to be heard in opposition to the other side.

As I was leaving London, I heard, from one who has long been intimate with the interior *personnel* of the Propaganda at Rome, that there Count Mattei's remedies were held in great repute, and that at one time the Count had contemplated leaving the Propaganda one-half of the income derivable from

the sale of his medicines. Clearly, therefore, it appeared to me that a man who was capable not only of convincing so many people that he had achieved such marvellous cures by such harmless means, but at the same time was capable of contemplating the bequest of one-half the proceeds of his discovery to the Propaganda or missionary department of the Catholic Church, was a man whom it was well worth a journey across Europe to see. So the moment I could leave the proof-sheets of my November number I started for Bologna, and am now writing at Monte Carlo the result of the observations which I made.

“QUACK!” WELL, IF TRUE, THEN GOOD QUACK !

I have mentioned all this preliminary matter as the best and most natural method of introducing the subject. It explains simply and in order of time how it has come to pass that these pages came to be written. To those who believe that not the slightest attention should ever be paid to any one who claims to have made a discovery, the full particulars of which he is not prepared to publish to the world—excepting, of course, when the discoverer happens to be Dr. Koch—the narrative of how I came to see Count Mattei will afford no excuse, much less justification, for giving so much prominence to one who is a quack and nothing more. He is a quack, and that is the end of the matter. And to the Faculty of Medicine to say “quack” is as conclusive a mode of ending controversy as to say “heretic” used to be to the Faculty of Theology. To those, however, who reflect that at this moment the whole Faculty of Medicine stand utterly, hopelessly baffled before cancer, the cry of “quack,” applied to one who appears actually to have achieved cures of this malignant and intractable disease, must appear the silliest of absurdities. If the regular physicians could cure cancer, well and good ; there might be some reason in their protests against any trespasser on their ground. But, unfortu-

nately, they don't even pretend to cure it. As to this we have the highest authority, that of Dr. Herbert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital. Writing to a correspondent, he says: Cancer is increasing. The doctors cannot stem its advance. All that they can prescribe is to cut, without even a promise that the knife will do more than postpone for a little time a torturing death. Thirty thousand die every year by cancer, and as the disease takes from two to four years to torture before it slays its victims, there must be 100,000 persons upon whom cancer has laid the mark of death. No one who has lived in a household smitten by this deadly plague will be disposed to turn away from one who appears to have actually achieved the hitherto impossible feat of curing cancer, merely because physicians who have failed are hissing "quack" at him from behind their diplomas. Quack be it, then, if you please. We reply to those who hiss, and think they end the matter by hissing, Who is there amongst us who would not rather be cured of cancer by a quack than left to die according to the rules and regulations of the College of Physicians? "Give God the praise," said the Pharisees of old, when hearing of a cure wrought by One who came from Nazareth, "for we know this man is a sinner. Then he that had been blind answered them, saying, Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." And that answer will always be final, even although, as in olden times, they reply, "Thou wast altogether born in sin, and dost thou teach us? And they cast him out." Even at the risk of the same major excommunication from the Faculty, I venture to set forth what I have been able to learn about Count Mattei and his discovery

## II.

### COUNT MATTEI AT HOME.

BOLOGNA, the city of arcades, the birthplace of Count Mattei, has a famous history, which links the time of Hannibal with the exploits of Garibaldi ; but it is chiefly familiar to Englishmen as a stopping-place on the road to Brindisi. Its greatest treasure is the grave of St. Dominic, who died there six hundred years since, and whose tomb, which Michael Angelo was proud to adorn, is still one of the pilgrim centres of the Catholic world. The University, conspicuous among the universities of the world, has never confined its chairs to a single sex. From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth it has occasionally had women as professors of Greek, anatomy, mathematics, and this practice it has boldly persisted in, notwithstanding that, according to tradition, the beauty of its first lady professor was so overpowering that she was obliged to deliver her lectures from behind a curtain, in order to enable her impressionable pupils to concentrate their attention on their lessons ! Bologna has long had an honourable fame in connection with the study of medicine, but it was not until 1789, when the French were making their first revolution, that Joseph Galvani discovered at Bologna the hitherto unsuspected secret of the current that bears his name. His statue stands conspicuous in the Piazza Galvani, in which his marble effigy contemplates with curious fixity of interest the frog's limbs whose twitching first revealed to him the law that made him famous. "The frog's dancing-master," the Faculty styled him derisively in those days, disdainfully scorning the idea that

Galvanism was other than pretentious quackery ; but to-day we all dance to his music, the Faculty included.

#### THE COUNT'S YOUTH AND HIS MENTOR.

Galvani's great discovery was but twenty years old when Cæsar Mattei was born. His parents belonged to one of the richest families in Bologna, owning a palace in the city and large possessions outside, including, among others, the seigniority of La Rocca de Magnavacca, on the coast of the Adriatic, to the north of Ravenna. He was educated at the seminary of Bologna, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of Latin. When he was nineteen his father died, and his guardians finding themselves, as he naïvely says, somewhat bored by his presence, launched him upon a course of European travel, with a full purse, and no other control than his own sweet will. It was in 1828 when young Mattei, "lord of himself, that heritage of woe," began a career of extravagance and of riot which lasted till 1839. He was young and rich, and surrounded by those who ministered to the caprice and indulged the passions of their wealthy patron. From this wild and worthless life he was reclaimed by a single word from Paola Costa, poet and philosopher. Costa, impressed by the talent shown in one of Mattei's satirical verses, sent for the author, and remonstrated very seriously with him as to the wreck which he was making of his life. "Why waste your life in the aimless frivolities of society when you have faculties which well deserve to be better employed?" The reproof covering the compliment went home. Cæsar Mattei there and then abandoned his dissipated life, and applied himself with characteristic energy to the study of philosophy and literature. For the next two years Paola Costa was his guide, philosopher and friend, and under his guardianship Mattei's house became the favourite rendezvous of the men of letters of the day. Life went pleasantly enough on the new lines, and it was not

until he was forty that an incident occurred which calls for special note.

#### WHY THE POPE GAVE HIM HIS COUNTSHIP.

The incident in question gave him his Countship. The story of how he obtained it is best given in his own words.

"I was in Rome," he says, "when the Austrians occupied the line of the Po. This made a profound impression at Rome. One evening I was at the house of the Bolognese treasurer, Mgr. Rusconi, who was one of my friends. The ante-chamber was full of personages who were waiting to see Mgr. Rusconi. When he arrived, he was intensely irritated, and gave vent to his displeasure by flinging his three-cornered hat against the wall. He had just come, he said, for an audience with the Pope, and he was furious because the Austrians, crossing the frontier, had occupied Comacchio and Magnavacca. 'What!' I exclaimed, 'they have occupied Magnavacca without asking my permission? For I am lord and master of La Rocca and of the whole canal which feeds the Lake of Comacchio.' 'Are you speaking seriously?' said Mgr. Rusconi. 'Certainly,' said I. 'Then,' said Monsignor, 'you ought to sell it to the Pope.' 'I will make Pio Nono a present of it,' I answered. 'I will go to the Pope at once,' said he. Next day I was summoned to a private audience with Pio Nono. The Pope was most kind. His manner of receiving me was such that our interview resembled the meeting of two old friends rather than an audience granted to a subject by his sovereign. I had never been at my Magnavaccan seignior, and could therefore give him little information. I promised, however, to give him plans of the territory, and hand it over to him. When the news of the gift to the Pope got abroad in Rome, I was lauded to the skies. For the moment I was the idol of the city: praised in the newspapers as a patriotic hero, and cheered vociferously when recognised

in the streets and cafés. When the plans of my estate arrived, I took them to the Pope. As I took my *congé*, having to leave for Bologna on urgent private business, Cardinal Antonelli said to me, 'Well, what can we do for you?' 'When my sovereign,' I answered, 'does the honour of accepting something from my hands, there is nothing left to be done.' No sooner, however, had I arrived at Bologna than I received pontifical despatches conferring upon me the title of Count, and nominating me Treasurer of Bologna."

Count Mattei was elected deputy in the first Roman parliament which met under the Ministry of Rossi. When Parliamentarism gave way to Revolution he retired from politics, and also laid down the sword which he held as colonel of the National Guard. His *rôle*, he felt, did not lie in legislatures or in camps, and retiring from the troubled arena of war and revolution he has spent the rest of his life in secluded study. He resigned all the honours bestowed upon him by popular choice and pontifical favour with the exception of his Countship, and devoted himself to the study of agriculture, botany, and chemistry at Vergato.

#### THE COLLIE DOG AND THE MATTEI MEDICINE.

It was on the hills in the neighbourhood that he tumbled upon the discovery with which his name is now identified. Like all discoveries destined to be famous—like Newton's apple, for instance, which gave the hint that led to the discovery of the law of gravitation—the accident which opened the door to the secret of Matteism was but the last link in a long chain of prior research. Count Mattei in his retreat devoted much time to the study of medicine. He was not long in discovering that the healing art had, in many cases, degenerated into a mere parade of pathological science: of anatomy and pathology whole volumes, of therapeutics a page or two. This, surely, was an inversion of the true proportion. To depose the

medicine of palliatives, it was necessary to find the medicine that cures. After a long and careful study of the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of modern homœopathy, he adopted his leading ideas, and he has built all his remedies upon the familiar homœopathic theory of the action of similars, which homœopaths are fond of declaring was the basis of the system of Galen. Wherein homœopathy failed, in Count Mattei's opinion, was in seeking too exclusively to combat symptoms after individualising them. The true policy was to combat the causes of disease rather than its outward manifestations. "Satisfied," says Dr. Kennedy, "that for every evil there exists somewhere in nature a cure, he turned to nature to seek at her hands a new *Materia Medica*. The brute creation seek out herbs to cure them, and all inorganic substances required by animal economy are supplied in the vegetable world with a skill which mortal chemists can never hope to approach. Hence Mattei concluded it is in the vegetable creation that God has placed medicine." Having arrived at this conclusion by a process of reasoning, circumstance was not long in supplying confirmation. The rôle of Galvani's frog was filled by a sheep-dog belonging to a neighbouring farmer. This dog, which was afflicted with a peculiarly loathsome species of mange, used to relieve itself by hunting out and eating an herb that grew on the spurs of the Apennines. Count Mattei followed the dog, noted the herb which he selected, gathered some leaves, distilled their essence, and then tried the product on a human patient suffering from scrofula. Such excellent results were obtained that the Count went on experimenting with herbs, until by degrees he succeeded in compounding some eight or ten medicines and five electricities, with which he treats all manner of diseases.

#### WHAT IS HIS SECRET?

It is about thirty years since that shepherd dog laid the foundation of the Matteist pharmacopœia. The dog has long



since been gathered to the shades where abode the dog of the Seven Sleepers and the Wolf Bitch, foster mother of the founders of old Rome. Not even its skin remains, nor has any sculptor commemorated in marble or in ever-during bronze the faithful beast which led the way to the "new medical science." Count Mattei, however, does not pretend that his concoctions of inountain herbs would in themselves cure diseases. His herbs are good, no doubt ; but the grand secret is the fixing in the remedy of a mysterious something which he calls the electrical principle. This, he asserts, is the vital principle of the universe, and, as far as I could make out, is cousin-german to the astral fluid of the occultists, or the strange etheric force of Keeley. Count Mattei, however, knows nothing of the astral force, or of Keeley's motor. He simply maintains that he knows how to make herbal decoctions instinct with a potent, vital, electrical force which enables them to work wonders. That they do work wonders in many cases seems to be beyond all doubt. How they do it no one explains but the Count. His explanation is that their power is derived from this fixing of the electrical principle, and, if that leaves us as much in the dark as ever, it is at least as good as the Jesuit's suggestion that their efficacy is due to the potent influence of the Black Art !

#### EARLY EFFORTS.

Whether from electricity, or from the devil, or from the herbs of the field, Count Mattei satisfied himself that he had discovered a secret which was capable of alleviating enormously the sufferings of mankind. His old friend, Pius the Ninth, placed at his disposal part of the hospital of St. Teresa, in Rome, where, twenty years ago, he is said to have achieved some marvellous cures of cancer in an incredibly short space of time. In those days Count Mattei did not sell his medicine. He manufactured it and gave it away to all who asked for it. He opened a dispensary at Bologna, where, from 1865 to 1867, he claims to have

cured an immense number of patients. Of these things I cannot speak of my own knowledge. What seems certain is that the Count was much aggrieved by the hostility shown to his remedies by the regular Faculty. He was and is as full of enthusiasm about his medicine as a boy who has just discovered the secret of the bow and arrow. His first instinct, after repeated verifying of the efficacy of his remedies, was to appeal to the Church to add the healing of bodies to the healing of souls, and to arm every parish priest with the cheap and efficacious remedies which his discovery placed within their reach. He issued a circular to this effect to ministers of all religions, but, as might have been anticipated, it met with no response.

#### THE BUILDING OF LA ROCHETTA.

About this time the virulence of the attacks made upon him by the orthodox Faculty, together with some threats of personal violence, led him to retire to his present castellated stronghold of La Rochetta. Here, on the summit of one of the hills rising from the bed of the Reno, at the base of the Bolognese Apennines, he constructed a veritable fortress, in the heart of which he stored such apparatus as is necessary for compounding his remedies. There he has lived for years, and there he is living to this day. In a donjon keep, approached by a steel drawbridge at the top of a lofty tower, with a trusty Andrea Ferrara by his bedside, and a tiny toy revolver ready to hand, the Count remains on guard against the assassination which he believes was once at least seriously planned by his enemies. Now he admits his enemies have changed their tactics. They no longer plot his destruction with sword and pistol. They wage against his remedies the deadlier warfare of suppression. Under the law of Italy, Count Mattei, being the holder of no medical diploma, is forbidden to hold consultations or to prescribe medicines. By a new law, which came into force on

January 1st, no medicine or remedy, the nature of which is not officially stated, will be allowed to be sold in all Italy. Against these new weapons, steel drawbridges and Andrea Ferraras are of no avail, and Count Mattei can only lament the unhappy prejudice which leads mankind to offer the most stubborn opposition to those who seek to do it good.

#### WHY HE KEEPS HIS SECRET.

Of late years Count Mattei was led to abandon his earlier practice of giving away his medicines. He found that by giving them away wholesale, he did not secure their widest possible distribution. Count Mattei is a zealous propagandist of Matteism. If he had his way he would administer one of his phials of remedies every year to every individual in this planet, and it is his honest opinion, which he expresses with a childlike frankness, that the human race would be immensely benefited by such an administration. When he gave his medicines away, he had no control over their dissemination. The chemists who applied for them often affixed prohibitive prices, while imitators sprang up in scores on every side. Against these he had no remedy. It was of course possible for him to have disclosed his secret, and so to have enabled every one to endeavour to compound the remedies which he believed to be so efficacious for the healing of the diseases of the whole world. But against this course there was the weighty objection that, although he could disclose his secret, he could not be sure that those to whom it was imparted would manufacture the compound with the care and exactitude upon which its effect depended. Every chemist would attempt to manufacture his own electricities and remedies. A breakneck competition would lead to a depravation of the quality of the medicine, and the whole Matteist "science" would be hopelessly discredited before it had established for itself a right to a place, and a leading place, in the pharmacopœias of the world. Again, if the secret were common property, it



SIGNOR VENTURALI MATTEI.



would be no one's special interest to push the distribution of the remedies. Count Mattei, therefore, decided to keep his secret, preserve the manufacture in his own hands, to issue the remedies at the lowest possible price that would admit of a profit to the distributor, and to provide funds for the propagandism of the new doctrine, and for the punishment of all who palm off upon the public fraudulent imitations of the genuine remedies. These general reasons have been enforced within the last few years by private personal reasons of a somewhat painful nature. Count Mattei is not married. His heir, to whom he had bequeathed his secret and all his wealth, was a nephew whom he trusted absolutely, giving him a power of attorney to act in his name and to deal with his property. This nephew showed his appreciation of his uncle's confidence by using his power of attorney to possess himself of the patrimonial inheritance. He squandered in a few years between three and four millions of francs, and was still plunging bravely when the creditors foreclosed. It was a great blow to the old Count when his ancestral estates were sent to the hammer, and La Rochetta itself narrowly escaped the universal destruction. He disinherited the scapegrace, and has adopted in his stead a blameless young man, Signor Venturoli Mattei, who has now sole charge of the Count's affairs. Thanks to his business aptitude, and the growing demand for the Mattei medicines in all parts of the world, the Count has been able to retrieve his fortunes, and although he is now nearly eighty-two years of age, he hopes to see himself once more re-established in possession of his ancestral domains.

#### THE HEAD-QUARTERS IN BOLOGNA.

It was Signor Venturoli Mattei whom I met at Florence, at the spacious palace in Bologna, whence remedies are despatched every post to the uttermost ends of the world. He is a quiet, reserved young man of thirty-two, who feels the grave responsi-

bility of his position. The Count does no business. He lives at Riola among the mountains. All the practical work of carrying on the distribution of the remedies, the publication of the monthly and fortnightly bulletins or monitors of the electro-homœopathic system, is done in the Rue Mazzini. Signor Venturoli Mattei took me through room after room, showed me the great carboys full of the medicaments, the cases ready packed to be sent off to the world's end, the files of letters from patients of high and low degree, and the volumes of the publications devoted to the "new medical science." He told me that they sent out about a million phials of the little granules every year, and about as many bottles of the electricities and boxes of ointment. Germany and Russia were their best customers. In France, I understood, the Mattei remedies had met with considerable difficulties of late years, owing to the opposition of various pseudo-Matteists who had sprung up, each vaunting his own specific and discrediting the original discovery. But even in France, notwithstanding these schemes, the progress of Matteism was sufficiently rapid to have united into one all the existing homœopaths in what may be described as an anti-Mattei Union. There was a signal absence of any attempt to impress the imagination in the building. All was quiet, almost too quiet, for the headquarters of a system which has branches in almost every country under the sun.

#### AT RIOLA.

Next day Signor Venturoli took us by the early train to Riola, where we were to see the hermit Count in the secluded retreat which he has built in the mountains. It was for Italy a somewhat grey day, which would have been pleasantly warm for an English September. Riola lies on the line to Florence, about thirty miles down the Reno. The line follows the course of the river, which it crosses more than once, and dives through

some twenty short tunnels, redolent of the smell of Cardiff patent fuel, with which all the locomotives on this line are driven. The leafless vines were hanging from the bifurcated trees, which stood in long rows on the right of the railway, forming a curious contrast to the cruelly trimmed poplars, whose leaves and branches up to their very topmost branch had been cut for fodder and for fuel. On we went, leaving the trees behind us, entering a deforested region, where the hills had been stripped of the woods which once held the soil together, and stored up the moisture of winter for the needs of summer, with results only too conspicuous in the shape of landslips, and mountain sides as bare as the roofs of Regent Street. Just before reaching Riola, one such landslip had destroyed the railway bridge across the Reno, and compelled the line to make a considerable detour to the right. At last, however, we reached Riola. "There," said our guide, "there is La Rochetta !"

The illustration on page 76, taken from a photograph from the river level, conveys a fairly good impression of the quaint but beautiful edifice which Count Mattei has built for himself, on a wooded knoll lying at the foot of the rugged peaks of Monte Ovolo and Monte Vigese.

#### AN ABBOTSFORD ALHAMBRA.

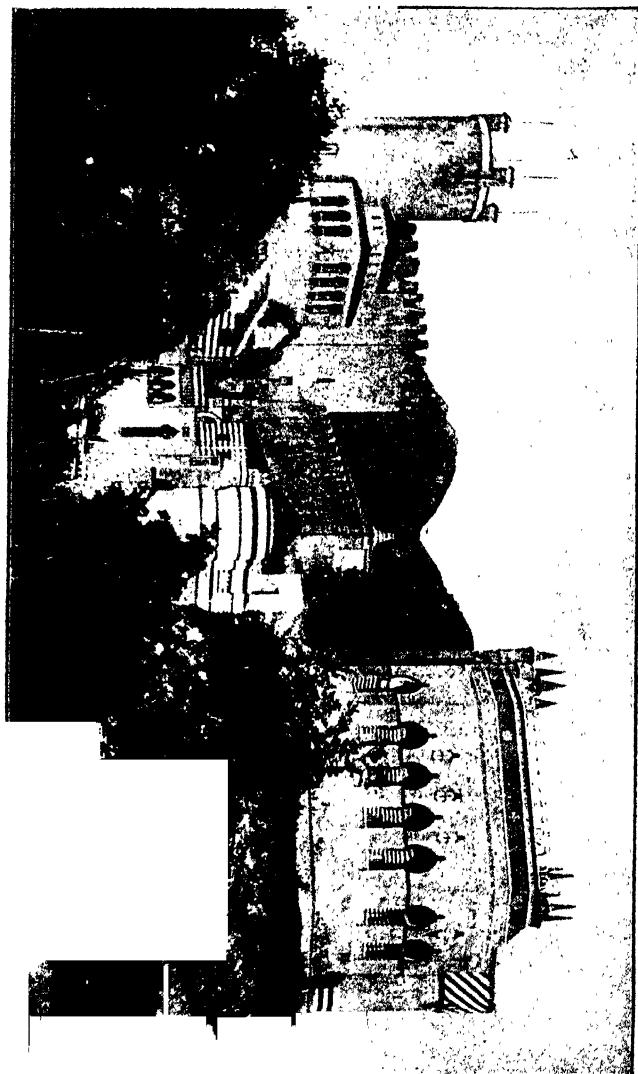
The summit of one of these hills is almost exactly pyramidal in contour, as if the mountain-building Titans of the past had wished to anticipate the architecture of the men who piled the Pyramid of Cheops. On the opposite side of the river to La Rochetta stood a bright red-coloured villa, occupied by the factor of the estate, a brilliant spot of colour in the midst of the surrounding grey. The day was too dull for us to catch a glimpse of the snow-covered peaks in the distance, which, a day or two after, I saw radiant in sunshine from the bridge at Florence ; but, even without the snow mountains, the scene



was full of a certain grandeur and beauty. A road, sloppy and muddy enough to have been the product of an English November, crossed the railway and wound up the hills through the woods to the Count's castle. In little more than a quarter of an hour we reached the castle, passing on our way the hotel of La Rosa, where the Count's patients formerly stayed for treatment. A rabbit-warren in the hill-side, where the Count keeps a flourishing colony of Belgian hares, lay below. The Count's garden surrounds the castle. Passing through the Moorish portico, we entered the court-yard and looked around. Imagine Abbotsford in Italy, but Abbotsford crossed with the Alhambra and perched on the Apennines, and you can conceive La Rochetta. And to make the remembrance complete, there were the beautiful dogs, Tiger and another, apparently honoured as the representatives of the original discoverer of anti-scrofuloso. The entrance was guarded by quaint, grotesque monsters—some of them the spoil of ancient monasteries; others, fantastic emanations of the Count's own fancy—glorified gargoyles, and other monstrosities in stone. The place has the solidity of a Norman keep and the airy, fantastic colour of a Moorish palace.

#### THE COUNT AT HOME.

In the hall, where a bright wood fire was burning, Count Mattei received us. He is a man about the middle height, and apparently not more than sixty, although, according to the almanac, he will be eighty-two in January. His hair is black, his step is vigorous, and although I would not like to match him in a trial of strength against the phenomenal Old Man of Hawarden, he is as full of buoyant vigour as Mr. Gladstone himself. We were soon seated round the fire, and full of pleasant chat about the country-side, in which the Count spends his days, and the castle, in the building of which he finds the relaxation of his life. Conspicuous over the fireplace





was an immense vase in Corinthian bronze, the gift of Mr. T. M. Elliott, who, having been attacked by cancer in the face, had travelled from Valparaiso to Riola, and had remained there until cured. With the vase was his card, expressing his grateful acknowledgment of the benefit he had received from the Count. The hall opened into a dining-room, which in turn communicated with the kitchen. From the other end a flight of stairs led up to the white marble bedroom, reserved for guests. Old armour, Moorish inscriptions, a Chinese banneret with Chinese characters, hung round the walls. The daily and weekly papers, including a Parisian comic paper, lay on the settee. The hermit, it was evident, although out of the world, was still of it, and full of active interest in all its affairs.

He talked of his remedies with an almost childish eagerness. No one could spend an hour with him and not feel that he implicitly believed that he had made a discovery which nothing but the perversity of human nature, and the professional jealousy of the doctors, could account for its not coming at once into universal use.

#### THE COUNT'S GOLDEN BOOK.

The Count's "Golden Book" contains a most valuable collection of autographs. Letters were there heaped together from half the Courts of Europe. Here, for instance, is a letter of the lectrice of the Empress of Austria, dated January 11, 1881 :—

The medicaments which we have received by the Duke Louis, brother of Her Majesty, and which have been employed with great success by Her Majesty the Empress and His Majesty the Emperor, encourages me to follow your method, etc.

Here is another, of quite recent date, from another royal personage, written by Baron de Bruck, aide-de-camp, and dated Munich, May 27, 1890 :—

HIS Royal Highness Ludwig, of Bavaria, has charged me to ask you to oblige him by sending a box of medicaments named in the accompanying list. His Highness will be much obliged to you, for he has the most unshakable faith in these remedies (*ayant une foi immuable dans ces remèdes*), which have already done him much good.

On another occasion, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin telegraphed urgently for medicines to save the life of his infant child. They were sent, and were apparently successful, for another telegram soon followed, saying, "Thanks to God and to your remedies," the child had recovered. There were several letters from ambassadors and ambassadors' wives. One was from the German Embassy at Rome, saying :—

I have used your remedies lately with a success as instantaneous as complete, and I shall certainly not fail to make a very active propaganda for electro-homœopathy.

#### GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

Of letters from Roumanian generals and princes and statesmen there seemed to be no end. Orleanist princes also proposed to call upon him, and besought him to send them his remedies. Among those who made the pilgrimage to Riola was none other than the famous General Ignatieff, who, accompanied by the Countess and the Princess Galitzin, arrived at La Rochetta one day in anything but a good humour at the wretched shandrydan of a one-horse car which conveyed them from the station to the castle. "What do you mean," asked the irate Russian, "by sending such a trap as that to meet us?"

"Why," said Count Mattei, "if you wanted to come in state, you had better have brought a landau and pair over from Bologna." Count Ignatieff's trouble was an inflammation of the eyelids, and, judging from the following letter from the Countess, he received considerable relief from the Count's remedies—the one-horse car notwithstanding. The letter, dated July, 1879, was evidently written just before Count

Ignatieff began his brief but brilliant career as Governor of Nijni-Novgorod. It ran thus :—

My husband, having been obliged to leave St. Petersburg in order to fill a post in the administration of the interior, has charged me to thank you for your letter, and to say that he continues to follow your advice with the greatest success. It has made a cure almost miraculous, the details of which he will give you himself.

Then followed orders for various phials to be forwarded, and the letter closed with the characteristic remark that the Count awaited their arrival with impatience.

#### SOME OF HIS PATIENTS.

M. Hamburger, another Russian diplomatist, wrote for medicines with which he hopes to restore the health of his wife, "as they have already restored mine." The Russians, high and low, were profuse in their expressions of gratitude. The Princess Worontzoff, of the Russian Court, is described in one letter as "one of the greatest of your admirers," and the tobacco-pouch—a curiously ornamented affair—was her gift. His gold watch was the gift of another Russian lady at the Court. Among others, I was delighted to come across a letter in which Madame Helbig—the Admirable Crichton of modern women—was described as "one of your great admirers," who had just achieved the cure of a favourite dog by the wonder-working globules. Gregorieff, the Petersburg banker, wrote declaring that he owed his life to the Count, and that he regards him as one of the greatest men of our epoch. Of English letters there were not so many, but there was no lack of gossip about eminent Englishmen and Anglo-Indians who had received great benefit from his treatment. The Duchess of Argyll wrote in 1884, declaring that, after having suffered for many years from an asthma so violent as to make life insupportable, she had derived so much benefit from his treatment that she was now in hopes of complete recovery. Lady Heron wrote, acknowledging the complete cure of an obstinate liver complaint,

## CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

The Count spoke freely as to the use which was made of his medicines by the missionaries in various parts of the world. There is a hospital, he said, at Hankow, in China, where 1,000 native patients are treated entirely by the French Sisters of Mercy with the medicines. The Jesuits, although somewhat inclined to look askance in some places at the medicines as owing their efficacy to unholy science, have made good use of them in India. It is a Jesuit father at the Dispensary at Mangalore who claims to have wrought several marvellous cures of leprosy at a cost which does not amount to a pound a head. Incredible though this testimony may appear, it is confirmed by a Mr. D'Acosta in Calcutta, who has written to the *Indian Daily News*, giving particulars concerning the cure of unmistakable leprosy sores by the same simple remedies. One of the letters in the *Golden Book* which interested me much was from Cardinal Lavigerie. It was a long letter, which began by stating that he had heard from many serious and trustworthy authorities of the marvellous results which had been achieved by the Count's remedies, in the hands of the French Sisters of Bon Secours, in Tunis, and also in the cities of Italy. The good Cardinal wrote, pointing out what an immense advantage it would be if all the Catholic missionaries in Northern Africa could be furnished with these remedies, so simple and so costless, with which they could heal the bodies of those whose souls they sought to save. But, added he with practical good sense, "could you not devise some means by which it would not be necessary to be for ever taking sips of your medicine? In the heart of the desert, in the midst of savage tribes, it is difficult to take the regulation dose with the regulation persistency." I asked Count Mattei what he had replied. "Oh," he said, "they can take the granule dry. It costs more, no doubt, and it is not so efficacious. Every sip of the solution gives a kind of electrical fillip to the system, but the curative element is in the granules, whichever way you take them."

A CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS.

The Americans do not take so kindly to the infinitesimal doses as the Europeans and the Asiatics. Some Americans, however, with a shrewd eye to the main chance, offered him £200,000 for his secret, but the offer was rejected. An American minister in Italy wrote, saying he always used the remedies with very great benefit, but hitherto Dr. Puschaek, the American representative of the Count in Chicago, has not done much more than keep the system in evidence before the American public.

It was curious to hear the Count talk of cancer cures as if they were among the ordinary everyday incidents of life. He said that two Germans from the Court had come to Riola to ask him to go to prescribe for the Emperor Frederick. He had refused, as he always refuses, to attempt anything after an operation. Medicines were sent to San Remo, but he knew nothing as to whether they had been used. Of a much more universal malady, although, fortunately, by no means so fatal, he maintained he had achieved a complete mastery. Sea sickness, he said, would soon be a thing of the past. A few grains of one of his decoctions, taken dry or sipped in solution, enable the worst sailors to contemplate with composure the Channel passage. My fellow-traveller confirmed this. Himself but an indifferent sailor, he had, with the aid of the magic globules, made the journey from Harwich to Antwerp and back in a lumpy sea without experiencing even a momentary qualm. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also found some relief on her journey to India. Of course, with some travellers it fails; but if even it was efficacious in 50 per cent., what a boon it would be to the unfortunate victims of *mal de mer*!

THE CASTLE OF LA ROCHETTA.

As it was nearing luncheon, the Count suggested we should inspect the Castle, an invitation which was welcomed with



alacrity. In and out and round about we wandered, marvelling at the continual surprises which met us in every room. The castle is built around the rock, which rises almost to the highest battlement. First to design and then to superintend the execution of his fancies—these have been the amusement of all his later years. It originally began as a Swiss *châlet*; it has gradually developed into a massive little castle. At the highest point of the western wing he is constructing a chapel with a mausoleum attached, where, when even *scro. giap.* fails to prolong his life, the Count is preparing a marble sarcophagus as his last resting-place. Strange though it may appear, the Count, whose passion for Moorish architecture has led him to reproduce the Court of the Lions in the heart of Italy, has never seen the Alhambra, and never travelled in the East. Everything has been reproduced from drawings and plans, and every detail has been worked out by his own retainers. They have even made the coloured tiles with which the floors are paved. It is marvellous what a simple peasant can do when his heart is in his work and a directing intelligence is by his side. One thing pleased me much: the whole of the round tower in the western wing is literally honeycombed with holes. "Why these holes?" I asked. "For the swallows," was the reply.

We were not admitted to the secret laboratory where this Wizard of the Hills works his wonders. But we went into the violet chamber, wound up the steel drawbridge, and marvelled at the allegorical frescoes on the wall of the Chamber of Illusions. The sunlight one day cast such strange shadows on the wall that the fancy seized the Count to have them painted. The result was a gigantic fresco, representing the downfall of the old systems of medicine before the "new medical science" of Count Mattei.

When we returned to the hall we found a splendid luncheon awaiting us. The hermit of La Rochetta does not live like an anchorite, and his cook, a little Italian maid of fourteen, might give lessons with advantage to the *chefs* of some London clubs.

Course followed course, all perfectly served, until at last coffee sent from Demerara by a grateful patient brought the meal to a close. The Count did not lunch with us. It is only at dinner that he presides at his own table, in patriarchal fashion, surrounded by his retainers, who sit down side by side with his guests. After lunch he rejoined us in the hall, smoking his pipe. Almost everything at table was the produce of his own estate ; wine, game, fish, fowl, fruit, were home-grown. After some more pleasant talk, full of the same cheery confidence in the coming triumph of the new medical science, we took our leave of the Pope of Health, as he humorously styled himself, and soon were speeding back to Bologna along the valley of the Reno.

### III.

#### WHAT DOES IT ALL COME TO?

AND now the question arises, What does it all come to? Is this amiable enthusiast in the Apennines the benefactor of the world? or is he but another charlatan bent upon filling his pockets by gulling the public? Conscious charlatan Count Mattei does not seem to be. He believes in his remedies as Mr. Gladstone believes in Home Rule, or Cardinal Manning believes in the Catholic Church. Whether he is justified or not in his belief, who can say? It is a question of evidence, of experiment, of careful scientific observation. No one, of course, pretends to believe in a universal specific. It is not enough to show that his remedies fail and often fail. Tried by that test, every system in the world stands condemned. Men and women have a perverse habit of dying in spite of all the systems invented to keep them alive. The question is not whether they do not often fail, for that must be taken for granted in any case, but whether or not they often succeed where other remedies have been useless. Of course it is not sufficient to prove that this happens in isolated cases. Cures, and remarkable cures, have been wrought by bread-and-butter pills and by potions of coloured water. The imagination plays a great part in medicine. But imagination will not cure a cat, nor will imagination cure a cancer. Both of these achievements are claimed by the Matteists. They cannot possibly be accused of confining their experiments to any selected few. The Chinese at Hankow, the Arabs of Northern Africa, the Red Indians of North America, the lepers of India, together with the courtiers

of St Petersburg, the diplomatists of Germany, and the royalties of Austria, make up a sufficiently extended range of subjects for the experiment to be fairly exhaustive. At the same time, the results of the experiment have not been noted with scientific accuracy to afford us anything approaching to certainty as to the curative value of the new remedies.

Of course, to any person unaccustomed to the infinitesimal doses of the homœopath, there seems something obviously incredible in the assertion that, when a globule the size of a pin's head is dissolved in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful of the solution can produce the slightest effect upon an obstinate disease. But even this is not the utmost limit of the tax of the system upon our credulity. For when the patient is very far gone it is prescribed as necessary to give him teaspoonfuls of a second or even of a third dilution. What this means is as follows. You take a globule the size of a pin-head, and dissolve it in a tumbler of water. From that solution you take one teaspoonful, throw the rest away, and mix that teaspoonful with a second tumblerful of water. That is the second dilution. If the case is very desperate, you take a teaspoonful from that mixture and add it to a third tumbler, and serve up teaspoonfuls of the resultant third dilution every five minutes. To the natural man, accustomed to the massive doses of allopathy, the suggestion that such an attenuated, thrice-diluted solution of a pin's head of a globule, of which you could swallow a thousand without experiencing the least ill effect, seems too monstrous. But a friend of mine, who does not believe in Mattei, told me that when he was watching at what he feared would be the death-bed of one of his children who was lying sick of a fever, he saw the temperature on the thermometer fall with the most remarkable regularity after each teaspoonful of the second dilution was administered.

The cases in which cures can be effected instantaneously are, however, comparatively few. The worst of many of the Mattei treatments is that they are so slow, and need to be persisted in

so long, that the patient loses patience and gives up just when he ought to have persevered. There is one excellent thing about these medicines, and that is, they are very cheap. There are about 150 globules in each shilling phial, each of them guaranteed as good for at least one whole tumblerful of medicine. There is nothing cheaper than this in the whole Pharmacopœia.

#### THE ONE CRUCIAL TEST.

There are many spurious Mattei medicines in the market, and there are some electro-homœopathic remedies which claim to date from a discoverer whose invention Count Mattei is accused of exploiting. With all these things I have no concern. Whether or not the Count was the real Simon Pure, or whether he entered into other men's labours, is a matter on which I cannot profess to express any opinion worth having. Neither can I for a moment sit in judgment upon the pseudo-Mattei remedies. They may be mere fraudulent imitations, or they may be far more powerful medicines than those manufactured at Bologna. With them I have nothing to do. Any one else can look into these claims. My business is simply and solely with the genuine Mattei remedies—these and no other. Nor does it concern me in the least whether or not the Count's version of his discovery or his theory of their manufacture is correct. He may be under a hallucination. A dozen men may have anticipated his discovery. All that is beside the question. All that I have to do is to press one vital point, and one point only. Do these remedies cure, or do they not? Let us grant; if you please, that the Count is a moonstruck enthusiast or a crafty knave, and grant also that other electro-homœopathic remedies are far more powerful, that in no way disposes of the question—the only question of the slightest importance to mankind—viz., Do the Mattei remedies cure, or do they not?

## THE EVIDENCE, AND HOW TO GET IT.

It is a question to be decided, first by evidence as to what has been done, and, secondly, by experiment as to what can be done. Experiment in some cases is easy. There is, for instance, the efficacy of "blue electricity" as a styptic. This is so potent that Mr. Booth-Tucker is convinced that in field hospitals and in war time it will save innumerable lives which now perish. That can be tested by any one who will take the trouble to cut his finger and then apply the remedy. The efficacy of the granules, good against sea sickness, can also be tested very simply. They are not universally efficacious. In some cases they fail; but in the majority, so far as I can judge, they succeed. Personally I can only testify to the almost magical effect of the medicine in banishing an attack of sickness, and their efficacy in allaying painful swelling from mosquito bites. These are trifles, but the success of the remedies in these matters, although not affording the slightest argument as to their efficacy in cases of cancer and leprosy, carry us at least past the position taken up by those who deny that there is anything in the electricities but pure water, or in the granules but sugar. The allegations as to the cure of cancer are more serious, and demand a more serious treatment.

I have before me reports of four cancer cases in which competent medical men certify that the patients have been cured by the use of the Mattei remedies. The first two are taken from the practice of a doctor in Southampton.

On inquiring from the doctor whether these statements were authentic and would bear cross-examination before a committee, he said they were perfectly authentic; but that the patients, while willing to attest their cure, would object to be submitted to a public or quasi-public examination. I will, therefore, not lay any further stress upon these cases.

## TWO ALLEGED CURES.

The other two, fortunately, have no such hesitancy in coming forward to say what the Mattei medicines have done for them.

Both the cases have been submitted to a company of medical gentlemen which met at Limmer's Hotel on Sunday, December 1, before whom the patients appeared and submitted to the examination of any of those present. The particulars of these cases are as follows :—

Mrs. Ferguson,\* a widow of thirty-eight years of age, living on the Clyde, suffered from cancer in the breast, which was operated upon at Edinburgh Infirmary by Professor A—— on Oct. 8th, 1886. After returning home as convalescent cancer broke out again, and she was subjected to a second operation on November 10th, 1887. The wound was a long time healing, but the cancer again appeared, and this time she underwent a deeper operation, on January 21st, 1889. When the cancer reappeared, it was thought useless to subject the patient for the fourth time to the knife, and she was left to die. The disease was so far advanced that when she was brought under the attention of Dr. Kennedy, in September, 1889, he expressed an opinion that the case was hopeless, and that she had not more than two or three months to live. He would, however, prescribe medicines to alleviate her pain during the short time she had to live. Mrs. Ferguson, instead of dying, used the Mattei medicines and recovered. Dr. C——, who examined her before and sent her up to Edinburgh Infirmary, has certified that she has completely recovered, and is now in good health. The woman has been produced before Professor A—— and other Members of the Staff at Edinburgh. She was produced at Limmer's Hotel, and answered all questions that were put to her, and showed no trace of the disease beyond the scars of the previous operations.

Extract from the Register of Operations conducted by Professor A—— in the Edinburgh Infirmary :—

\* I wish to state that I am never in the habit of giving the names and addresses of any of my patients. The two whose names appear in this connection were interviewed by Mr. Stead, and had no objections to his giving their names and places of abode in the article which he was then preparing. Hence their appearance here.—S.K.

Mrs. E. F. ...	Oct. 8, 1886	...	Excision of Right Mamma.
	Nov. 30, 1887	...	Recurrent Scirrhus
	Jan. 21, 1889	...	" "

Certificate from surgeon as to her health :—

October 22.—I hereby certify that in July last I saw and examined Mrs. E. F. She informed me that she had been operated on for cancer of the breast and for recurrence. On examination I found a perfect healthy cicatrix, and the glands of the axilla normal. I certified her as in good and sound health.—G. R. A., B.A., M.D.

The second case is that of Mrs. I. T. Kilner, of Edgerton, Huddersfield. Some years back a small growth of a peculiar type showed itself behind the nail of the third finger, possibly occasioned by the pressure of a thimble. The local doctor treated it for some considerable time with various lotions, but still it persisted. At length he recommended her to go up to London and consult Mr. B——, an eminent surgeon attached to one of our largest hospitals. He at once pronounced it a *sarcoma*, which is a peculiarly malignant affection. He removed it and scraped the bone, and the lady returned to her home. It recurred again in about six weeks ; and on this occasion, when the surgeon advised the removal of the finger, the patient demurred. He counselled her and her husband to take the opinion of Sir James Paget in the matter. On doing so, Sir James confirmed the advice already given, and urged that the operation should be performed without delay, otherwise the consequences would be most serious. And now the finger was removed ; and once again the lady returned home, and hoped that deliverance had come. But in vain ! In about five weeks a recurrence was unmistakable, and progressing with great rapidity. All the tissues of her hand and arm on both sides swelled up, became discoloured, the lymphatic glands at the bend of the elbow enlarged, and the whole arm felt hot and heavy ; and with a heavy heart she came back again to London, and waited upon the surgeon who had operated hitherto, and who now proposed without delay to remove her arm above the elbow. She re-



belled against this, and he assured her that it was the only chance of saving her life. She could not see how this could be, but, judging from the fatal regularity of the preceding recurrences, concluded that the next recurrence must be in all probability a fatal one, and so she resolved to make application for help in another quarter. It was at the time when Lady Paget's first article had appeared and been noticed in the *Review of Reviews*, and having read it she resolved at once to consult Dr. Kennedy. When she did so, and learned that there was hope for her from the remedies of Count Mattei, she placed herself at once under treatment in Dr. Kennedy's Medical Home. She so speedily recovered, that in five weeks she was able to return home. She has been keeping well during these twelve months that have passed, is now in perfect health, and, with the exception of the lost finger, she has no trace of the disease. All these facts have been confirmed by the written testimony of her medical attendants, and the growth was subjected to microscopic examination by Mr. B——, and pronounced to be *a round-celled sarcoma*.

#### WAS IT REAL CANCER, AND IS IT CURED?

In both of these cases the Mattei medicines seemed to have performed a complete cure under conditions which Count Mattei regards as fatal. He never professes to cure any one who has undergone an operation, but in these cases the patients had been operated on two and three times. Tried by the tests of Prof. Ray Lankester, there seems to be nothing wanting in these cases.

No doubt the doctors who operated on Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Kilner may have been mistaken in believing that they were suffering from cancer; but, if so, there is no reason to rely upon the judgment of any doctor in any case of cancer. If the doctor is sufficiently convinced of the cancerous nature of the malady as to subject the patient to a dangerous opera-

tion, not once, but twice, and even thrice, the public will accept as sufficient evidence that, according to the best available scientific diagnosis, the malady was cancer. If it were not cancer, why the operation?

It may also be objected that it is too early to declare that the cancer in either of these cases has been completely cured, or that there will not be a relapse. No doubt relapses do occur, not only in the Mattei treatment, but in others. In both the cases I have mentioned, the profession regarded death as certain in a few months; but, thanks to the use of the Mattei remedies, both of the patients are in good health at the present time. That, surely, is sufficient to justify the institution of a carefully conducted scientific experiment as to the value of these medicines.

#### LEPROSY AND ECZEMA.

Cancer is not the only incurable disease that is said to have been cured by Mattei's remedies in the last twelve months. Leprosy, one of the scourges of the human race, it is asserted, yielded to the magic influence of these medicines. Upon this, however, I shall not dwell, merely quoting the statement made by the Jesuit father at Mangalore. He asserts that he has witnessed the most extraordinary results follow the use of the Mattei medicines on behalf of leprosy.

The moment we leave incurable disease we have an immense array of evidence as to the extraordinary cures wrought on disease which has proved intractable to all ordinary treatment. Take, for instance, eczema. Alderman W. D. Stephens, of Newcastle, is one of the best-known men of the North country; he is one of the heartiest supporters of Mr. Morley in Newcastle, a veteran temperance man, who has had his hand in every good work for many years on Tyneside. He suffered from such persistent eczema that his life almost became a burden to him. None of his doctors could do him any good;

he took the Mattei medicines, and (as he says in a letter he wrote to me on the subject) in a fortnight 95 per cent. of his disease disappeared—it was almost like magic—and by persisting in the treatment he has completely recovered. A Catholic priest in the East End of London suffered so much from the same disease that he was seriously contemplating giving up his sacerdotal calling, when he read in the *Review of Reviews* of Count Mattei. He had tried so many medicines and physicians that it was with the scepticism of despair he refused to try any more. But, reading in a subsequent number of some other cases, he thought, "I will try these also before abandoning my profession." To his amazement the simple remedies banished his disease, and he is now in full work and enjoying excellent health.

#### A JUDGE AS WITNESS.

While I was correcting the proofs of this article, another remarkable instance was brought before my attention, in which the Mattei remedies were alleged to have effected a complete cure of cancer. A gentleman holding a judicial position in Her Majesty's courts was attacked last year with a malady which possessed all the outward appearance of cancer. A swelling appeared under his left breast, which gradually hardened, with shooting pains, while discoloration spread over the whole swelled surface. There was no apparent cause for the appearance of the cancer in that region. He placed himself under the treatment of a distinguished physician, who refused to say definitely whether it was cancer or not, evaded the question when asked point-blank, but looked very grave, and ordered an outward application which produced not the slightest effect on the swelling, which continued to increase. As there was no abatement of the pains, this judge consulted another physician of the first rank. "Tell me," said he, "is it cancer?" The doctor, as is usual with the Faculty, evaded the question,

and said, "Oh, well, there will be no need to resort to the knife just yet a while." His manner and tone, however, when making this remark, convinced his patient that it was only a matter of time when the operation would take place. As he had read Lady Paget's article in the *National Review*, and subsequently seen Dr. Kennedy's paper, he wrote to the latter, describing his symptoms, and asked for the necessary remedies if the diagnosis seemed to point to cancer. Dr. Kennedy had no doubt whatever, from the minute description forwarded to him, that it was a case of cancer, and prescribed the use of the necessary remedies. There was a medicated ointment to be applied externally, a dilution of medicines to be taken in sips every half-hour, and a certain number of little granules to be taken dry. In less than two months the pain vanished, the swelling abated, and the discoloration disappeared. The judge, when I saw him, was perfectly well—in better health, although he was at the age of seventy-three, than he had been for a long time. He was fully convinced that he had had cancer, that the cancer had been cured, and that it could have been cured by no other agency than by the Mattei remedies, at whose efficacy he marvelled.

It may be, of course, that he was mistaken ; but as it was to him a question of life and death, and as it is his professional duty to weigh evidence and to pronounce judgment, his emphatic belief as to the good work wrought in him by the Mattei remedies immensely strengthens the cumulative effect of the evidence which I have already collected on the subject of Matteism.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH LADY PAGET.

When Lady Paget was in London last month, I called upon her at 53, Grosvenor Street, and had from her the strongest possible confirmation of the statements in her article. Lady Paget is not a lady of one idea ; she is somewhat eclectic in medicine, and has long taken deep interest in various methods

of treatment, using impartially homœopathy, water cure, a herbal system of her own, and Count Mattei's remedies. She said no one could entertain any doubt whatever as to the extraordinary cures wrought by the Mattei remedies, when they were correctly applied and persistently taken. She had cured one of her own children, nearly twenty years ago, by their use, and had since then gone on using them with extraordinary results. She confirmed very strongly the impression I had received from the Count. No one, she remarked, could possibly doubt his *bonâ fide* belief in the virtues of his own discovery. He was an enthusiast. He told her that he would have no hesitation in naming the herbs used by him in the preparation of his medicines, but the finishing touch, the secret by which he gave them an efficacy far superior to any ordinary medicine, was not one which he would communicate to the world. Lady Paget remarked that she thought verbena or balm was the basis of the medicine febrifugo, and that "shepherd's purse" was the herb which gave the blue electricity its extraordinary influence in preventing hæmorrhage. Lady Paget stated that there could be no doubt whatever of this, as it could be tested by any one and had never failed. Lady Paget spoke in the highest terms of the medicines when taken as a corrective of troubles arising from indigestion, and stated that she believed that she owed her own robust health in no small degree to the practice of taking a sip of "scrof." in dilution after every meal.

#### NOW FOR THE SCIENTIFIC TEST.

So I might go on indefinitely. I have, however, said enough to justify the attention I have paid to the Italian nobleman and his mysterious medicines. I claim that these facts, which seem to be indisputable, demand from the medical profession more respectful treatment than his discovery has hitherto received. It will not do for men to come from the uttermost parts of the earth to investigate the secret remedy of Dr. Koch, a

remedy which so far seems to have caused more deaths than cures, to rule the Mattei remedies out of court because they are secret. They may be secret, but at least they are not deadly. It is discreditable to the intelligence of the profession, and the credit of men who have the life and death of their patients in their hands, to refuse to subject these claims, so influentially supported, on evidence so indisputable, to verification. But what verification? That is the question. And to secure the best answer I addressed to the best authorities the following letter, which I reprint from my December number :—

#### WILL SCIENTISTS APPLY A TEST?

My attention has been directed during the last few months to the subject of the alleged remedies of Count Mattei, by the relief which they have brought to friends of mine who were suffering from cancer, and more recently by the alleged cure, by their means, of two cancer cases which had been pronounced incurable by the highest medical authorities. I was so much impressed by these statements, made in undoubted good faith by those who have benefited by them, and confirmed as they were by the reports of qualified physicians, that I have just visited Bologna to ascertain, so far as was possible, at headquarters what could be said for the system of Count Mattei.

My visit convinced me beyond all doubt of the good faith of the Italian nobleman. I was also able to ascertain that his remedies have been employed with success by many of the foremost men and women in Europe. Not being a medical man, I cannot, of course, profess to have any opinion as to the intrinsic merits of the treatment from a scientific point of view; but I saw enough and I have heard enough to convince me that the matter ought not to be left where it is.

In view of the admitted failure of all orthodox means of curing cancer and leprosy, or even of alleviating the tortures occasioned by the former disease, it seems to me that it would be inhuman and eminently unscientific to allow statements made on such authority, and supported by so much corroborative evidence, to remain without adequate investigation.

In order that the truth of the matter may be definitely ascertained, I would therefore venture to ask whether, in your opinion, such allegations made by duly qualified and competent medical men, supported by the evidence of patients who have been cured or relieved by the use of these secret and heterodox remedies, should not be subjected to a searching and scientific investigation? In a matter involving a question of life and death to so

many thousands of our fellow-creatures, is it not criminal to allow even a shadow of uncertainty to remain upon such a subject?

To me, I must confess, there seems but one answer possible to that question. Granting, then, that the claims made on credible and disinterested testimony as to the efficacy of the Mattei remedies to cure what have hitherto been regarded as incurable diseases ought to be seriously investigated, might I ask whether you could inform me what is the regular professional method of ascertaining the truth of such allegations? And if there be no established method of testing the truth of such matters, could you favour me with any suggestions as to how the public could be supplied with conclusive and satisfactory demonstrations as to the truth or falsehood of the claims in question?

“OH DEAR, NO!”

*British Medical Journal.*

This letter was despatched to the editors of the *British Medical Journal* and the *Hospital*, to Dr. Snow of the Cancer Hospital, to Sir James Paget and Sir Morell Mackenzie, to Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Tyndall, and Professor Huxley. Sir James Paget was the only one from whom I had no reply. Dr. Herbert Snow contented himself with acknowledging the receipt of my inquiry, but without vouchsating any observations. The acting editor of the *British Medical Journal*, in the absence of Dr. Hart, wrote me as follows:—

Mr. Ernest Hart is at present absent on a yachting holiday, but I feel no difficulty in answering the question contained in your letter of the 16th inst. to him. The well and universally recognised method of bringing a new mode of treatment before the medical profession is for one of the medical men who have taken it up to bring his views, verified by cases, before one of the numerous medical societies which exist for the discussion of medical and surgical questions. Such societies are, in London, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Clinical Society, and the Medical Society; in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh Medical and Chirurgical Society; and in Dublin, the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.

Asking whether any of these Societies would investigate any of the alleged cures wrought by the use of the Mattei remedies, I received the following answer:—

In reply to yours of the 20th, I think there would be no probability that the medical societies would examine the alleged value of Count Mattei's

remedy so long as the composition remained a secret. Experience has frequently shown the value of this rule. A person who believes himself to have discovered a remedy for an incurable disease, and makes use of such knowledge for his private gain, is one who is held in peculiar abhorrence by the medical profession, whose universal rule it is that the nature of all remedies should be placed fully and frankly before all observers.

From which it appears that in the opinion of the acting editor of the journal which has done its level best to excite interest, and to secure the experimental investigation of the secret remedy of Dr. Koch, no investigation whatever can be permitted of that of Count Mattei. What is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

#### PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ANSWER.

Professor Tyndall, in replying, wrote as follows :—

I would give a great deal to know something fundamentally true regarding the various phases of the terrible malady to which you refer.

Some, indeed, among those near and dear to myself have been subjected to the surgeon's knife with a view to its extirpation.

I do not entertain a doubt that cancer will be subdued some day ; but the ways of the scientific man are guided by a power not always within his own control. Many years ago, when he occupied a small position as district doctor in the neighbourhood of Breslau, I predicted the coming greatness of Professor Koch. From the research on anthrax, with which he then began his career, he has been led on, step by step, by the opening out of his researches, to the great discovery which now astonishes the world.

Such things, however, cannot be ante-dated, though the world is full of quacks who ante-date them.

In relation to Count Mattei, I have heard something about him in regard to other alleged medical discoveries ; but in regard to his labours on cancer I know absolutely nothing. This I do know of a certainty, that there are scores of scientific men, of the profoundest knowledge and the soundest judgment, who would willingly risk their lives in the attempt to extirpate cancer. If Count Mattei has a case to lay before them, they, guided by the knowledge and the judgment to which I have referred, will assuredly give it the fullest consideration. The scientific journals of the world are open to him. These are the tribunals to which his claims ought to be referred.

I immediately wrote back, thanking him for his letter, and asking him for the names either of the Societies or of the individuals who would be willing to undertake the investigation



into the cures said to have been effected by Count Mattei's remedies. To this further inquiry I have not yet received an answer.

### £ S. D. THE ONLY DIFFICULTY.

The editor of the *Hospital*, Dr. G. W. Potter, sent me the following clear exposition of his views upon the matter :—

It is affirmed that Count Mattei cures cancer. Now, either he does cure cancer or he does not. Let plain sense be applied to the question. The first point to be made clear in an investigation is that the patients whom the Count treats are actually the subjects of cancer. In order that there may be no doubt on this point, two things are necessary : 1. The cancer in any given case should be external, and not internal, in order that it may be seen and touched ; 2. It should be certified as true and veritable cancer by two or more well-known and trusted surgeons—surgeons of at least forty years of age, who have had a large hospital experience. A patient thus certified to be the subject of undoubted cancer should be submitted to Count Mattei's treatment at a fixed date ; he should be watched by competent medical witnesses during the period of treatment ; all other treatment should be excluded ; the case should be shown at the end of a definite period, say of six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months, to the surgeons who originally certified him as being the subject of cancer. If those surgeons certify him to be quite free from cancer at the close of the period of treatment, the demonstration of actual cure will be complete ; and if the securities already named as to the carrying out of Count Mattei's treatment, to the exclusion of any and every other, have been duly observed, then it will have been demonstrated, not only that cancer has been cured, but that it has been cured by Count Mattei's treatment. Science demands some such proceeding as this for its satisfaction.

The following questions arise : Has the Government of this or any other country any special organization which it can employ for the carrying out of an investigation of this kind ? or, is there any university or professional college which possesses such an organization ? or, is there any association of medical men ? or does the whole body of medical men, acting in concert, ever create an organization for the investigation of methods of treatment originated by non-medical persons ?

These questions show at once that there is not in existence any available means for putting Count Mattei's cures to a scientific test.

But if there be no means already in existence, can any organization be specially created for such a purpose ? Undoubtedly it can ! But who is to create it ? This question shows at once where the practical difficulty lies. The Government of the country might create an investigating body, but the cost would be enormous, and a special Act of Parliament would be required. There are two professional colleges in England—the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons. They are asked,

let us suppose, to deal with Count Mattei's cancer cure! What is the obvious reply? You are asking us, they may say, to undertake an investigation which, to be properly carried out, cannot cost less than £5,000, and may cost ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand. You are asking us to do this on behalf of the special cure of Count Mattei, who is an outsider. But there are scores of outsiders who claim to be possessed of special cures, and who bring exactly the same kind of evidence in support of their claims as Count Mattei brings, viz., the testimony of people said to have been cured. It is clear, then, that the professional colleges cannot undertake the investigation of Count Mattei's treatment; for if they do, on what principle of justice or reason can they decline to investigate the special cures of other persons? And if, on any ground whatever, they should decide that it is their duty to investigate Count Mattei's treatment, and that of any and every other person advancing similar claims, who is to supply them with the enormous annual income which they will require for the carrying out of their purpose?

The whole subject narrows itself down to a question of money. If anybody is prepared to pay an organization of competent investigators, there will be no difficulty in finding the investigators. But if not, then the outsider, Count Mattei, must fight the orthodox practitioners on their own ground. If he can cure where they cannot, he will be victorious, and deservedly so. It is here, as elsewhere in the world, a question of money and of the survival of the fittest.

#### PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER'S CAUTIONS.

Professor Ray Lankester, without answering the inquiry directly, wrote me a letter full of cautions as to the impossibility of verifying the facts. He said:—

All depends on the character of the eminent cancer experts, and on your *knowledge* of what they really reported. There are persons who pass among the public as "eminent" surgeons who are mere impostors and tradesmen. I don't know who your "experts" may be, but it would not be easy for a layman to be quite sure as to even the trustworthiness of his medical witnesses. Next, supposing them to be really men both of skill and of honour, what did they say? and to whom did they say it? A doctor rarely, if ever, tells the truth to his patient or the patient's friends. He is quite right not to, as his treatment and general attitude to the patient requires that he should keep all doubt to himself. And further, a patient or his friends are *incapable* of repeating correctly what a doctor has said about the case. Lastly, the most skilled and conscientious report by a doctor on a case of cancer is liable to error. About such cases there is a large possibility of *mistake*. I have no doubt that it is owing to such sources of misconception as I have above indicated that *some* marvellous cures by quasi-miraculous agency have been believed in. You require to

test very carefully each step in the position. Please observe that I personally would not reject every reputed marvellous new cure on *a priori* grounds. I would merely require adequate proof.

#### PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S TEST HOSPITAL.

Professor Huxley, as usual, went straight to the point, although his suggestion relates more to the institution of a scientific experiment than to the verification of recorded facts. He wrote :—

In proceeding to answer your letter of the 15th inst., asking for information respecting "the regular professional method" of ascertaining the truth of the allegations concerning the efficacy of Count Mattei's mode of treating cancer, I must premise that I have no authority to say what are, and what are not, regular professional methods; but I have a very definite opinion as to the method of procedure which alone, in my judgment, would satisfy the requirements of a scientific investigator—the method which I should pursue if it were my business to initiate such an inquiry.

I have not paid much attention to the report of Count Mattei's doings, because within my recollection the discovery of "cures for cancer" have not unfrequently been proclaimed with at least equal confidence, but with no foundation in fact; and therefore I express no opinion whether the experimental investigation I have suggested is *primâ facie* worth trying or not.

But I think it needs no professional knowledge, nor any scientific equipment, for a man of common sense to see that satisfactory evidence, on way or another, can be obtained only by some such course as that which I have suggested.

Replying to Professor Huxley, I pointed out that while entirely agreeing with him, as every one must, as to the most effective way of putting the claims of the Matteists to a scientific test, it was desirable to submit some case of alleged cure to the preliminary investigation of a scientific committee, if only to give a *primâ facie* case for instituting the exhaustive experiments he suggested. To this he replied as follows :—

I do not think the difficulties of the cancer cure strike you as forcibly as they strike me. A true cancer which has begun to be troublesome may pass into a quiescent state, to break out into activity again perhaps years afterwards. And therefore it is only by dealing with a considerable number, and therefrom eliminating such accidents, that trustworthy results can be expected. If, indeed, Count Mattei succeeded in curing three or four

cases, one after the other, of well-established cancer—as Koch's treatment is said to cure case after case of established *lupus*—the case would be altered. But does he even pretend to this?

Yes, Count Mattei certainly professes to do this, if the disease is caught in time, and no operation has taken place.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's letter was, perhaps, the most practical of all.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S PROPOSAL.

Sir Morell wrote me very kindly and frankly. He pointed out the obstacles which render it very difficult to arrive at any conclusion upon cases which were already cured. He went on to say pretty much as Professor Huxley and Dr. Potter had said, that the only test that was worth anything was the actual test of an experiment conducted under scientific conditions upon patients unmistakably suffering from cancer. Let a small hospital, he said, be opened, in which some four or five patients suffering from cancer should be received, and handed over after careful examination by a competent professional man to the physician and nurses, who would treat them on the Mattei system. There would be no interference with the Matteists during the period of treatment, and the hospital would be at all times open to the inspection of the experimental committee charged with the superintendence of investigation. The committee would from time to time examine the patients, making careful note of their progress towards death or recovery, and they would draw up a careful and exhaustive report upon each case, whether it has killed or cured.

Sir Morell Mackenzie concluded by clinching his proposal with the following practical offer :—" You and I," he wrote me, "are probably among the busiest men in London, but as it is always the busiest men who undertake fresh work, I am willing to serve with you on such an experimental committee, if it should be formed, and if no abler and younger member of the profession can be found who is willing to take my place."

Here, therefore, we have what may be regarded as the last

words of science and of the profession on the subject, which amounts to this, that the only way of subjecting the claims of the Mattei remedies to scientific examination is by subjecting a certain number of patients to the treatment under specified conditions.

This can only be secured by a considerable outlay. In the year which has just opened as many as 30,000 persons will, in all probability, die of cancer in this country alone. In the presence of this vast number of doomed, surely there will be found persons of sufficient public spirit among the profession, and among those who have means, to provide the experimental hospital which is necessary to subject the Mattei remedies to a conclusive test.

I invite any such person or persons who may read these pages to communicate with me, in order that steps may be taken to put the question to the test of a scientific experiment without further loss of time.

W. T. STEAD.

## PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Since the foregoing was written, a few cases suitable for experiment have been selected, and are now under the observation of a small committee, in St. Saviour's Hospital. The great difficulty is to find patients who have recognised the early stage of their disease, or, having recognised it, are willing to submit themselves to the Mattei treatment as test cases; and another difficulty is, that the results of treatment cannot be attained so rapidly as those most deeply interested desire. It will be very difficult also to reach a satisfactory or just conclusion as to its value, unless a considerable number of cases can be placed under treatment, and the issue patiently awaited; for the Count cautions us on this last point as follows: "The treatment of these diseases may last for a longer or shorter period, sometimes months, and even years, according to the stage of the malady to be combated. Particular difficulties may arise,

such as the disease remaining stationary, partial relapses, or the patient may even become worse ; but this must not discourage. If victory is attainable by the remedies being taken in time, perseverance will assuredly terminate by conquering the malady."

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An appeal is about to be addressed to several of the large hospitals, and to a number of private medical practitioners (who are the first to be made aware of the existence of these tumours), asking them to send suitable cases to the Committee for treatment. Very rarely do patients present themselves to the Mattei doctors, in consultation or at the out-patient clinique of the hospital, until they have undergone operation—perhaps a second or third operation—when for the most part little more than relief of suffering can be promised or obtained. If only a dozen family practitioners would agree to help us, they could send us a score of cases in a single month, that would fulfil all the requirements and design of this investigation. We earnestly appeal to them to do so ; and then we want, not only the cases, but a distinctive

LONDON MATTEI HOSPITAL,

in which to receive and treat them. What is needed is that some one endowed with the means should step forward and say, "This system shall have a full and fair trial, not in one class of cases only, but in all manner of diseases ; not in half a dozen of selected cases in a small ward or cottage home, but in the hundreds of cases as they arise and come. And if it can accomplish the title of what is alleged on its behalf, if it cure 'safely, quickly, and pleasantly,' then let it go on and prosper, and if it fail, then let it be consigned to oblivion." Especially may such an appeal be made to those who have themselves benefited by this treatment, and who can thus at one and the same time demonstrate their gratitude for the good done to

them, and show their desire to do good to others. Professor Huxley's views on this subject coincide entirely with my own. Replying to Mr. Stead's inquiry as to the best method of investigating the value of the Mattei Remedies, he wrote as follows :—

"I should need to have at least fifty cases of cancer (if possible more) placed at my disposal in a cancer hospital, where all would live under the same general conditions. The history of each patient should be carefully ascertained, and a reasonable diagnosis of the nature and entail of the disease, at the date of the commencement of the inquiry, should be drawn up and signed by a small committee of recognised experts in cancer, none of whom should be members of the hospital staff. Of these cases, one-half (chosen by lot) should be placed (of course with their consent) at the disposal of Count Mattei, who should have entire control of their treatment, while the other half should continue to be dealt with by the ordinary therapeutical means.

The history of each patient should, thenceforward, be exactly recorded until death, when the diagnosis should be tested by post-mortem examination, or until such time as the committee of experts were willing to certify that the disease had disappeared. But even in this case, the patient should not be lost sight of for at least ten years."

And I would add, that ten years would be well spent in determining so important an issue.

It may be objected that if such an imposing structure were, as we should like to see, provided, it would be impossible to find enough qualified men to furnish the staff. But this would not be so difficult a matter as it may appear, though the number of qualified practitioners at the present hour may be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. There are many *secret disciples* who will ere long declare themselves openly. I have myself been in correspondence during the past nine months with nearly three score of medical men throughout the kingdom, and I know that many of them are deeply interested in, and closely studying the treatment, and even permitting it gradually to set aside the old drugs which hitherto they have felt bound to employ ; and from these, and the work of the hospital itself, which would attract many others to look on, would spring up a band of brothers ready to work

for the certain relief of the suffering, despite all the pains and penalties that might threaten them. And yet none need be afraid of these, for, thanks to the wise instinct of those who framed the Medical Acts, the name of no practitioner can be removed from the Medical Register "on the ground of his having adopted any particular theory of medicine or surgery." Till these generous friends of the suffering, having possibly suffered themselves, come forward with such large-hearted gifts as shall secure the immediate and successful operations of such a hospital, I am prepared, if assisted therein, to rent premises suitable for the reception of from forty to fifty patients, and place the whole management in the hands of a capable committee, and at once do what can be done to bring the blessings committed to our trust to those so deeply in need of them. From eighty to one hundred guineas a year would cover all the charges of a single bed, and during the year eight or ten patients may have occupied that bed, and been instructed how to carry on their treatment, subsequently, in their own homes.

I can but put this mode of helping our suffering brothers and sisters before the minds of the benevolent, wherever they are found, and leave it to the great Friend of man to put it into their hearts to devise and do liberal things while it is in the power of their hand to do it, assured that if they are not themselves permitted to see the joyous fruit of their gifts in this world, they shall one day hear the glad announcement from the lips of the Great Physician, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

I must add that I want no immediate remittances of money for this object, but only intimations of willingness to help when the way is clear, a committee formed, and sufficient funds promised to warrant our entering upon this great and good work.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.



# ACTION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

## HOW THE CONTROVERSY ENDED.

It could scarcely be expected that so formidable an assault on the prevailing system of treating cancer would be permitted to pass unresented. Whilst Dr. Herbert Snow failed to put in an appearance at Limmer's Hotel, and so avail himself of the opportunity (which he had himself challenged) for investigating cases of undoubted and advanced cancer that had been cured by the use of Count Mattei's remedies, a Society of Practitioners in London, styling themselves the "Medical Defence Union," were busy preparing to launch a terrible thunderbolt (as they fancied) at the head of the man who had been bold enough to employ these remedies, and successful enough to obtain such remarkable results; and as they could not extinguish me by their secret maledictions, they petitioned my College—the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh—of which I was a Fellow, to divest me of my Diplomas, and hereby reduce me, as they hoped, to the level of an unqualified practitioner. Thus appealed to, doubtless on the score that their craft was in danger, the President's Council wrote to me asking if it were true, as alleged in the January Number of the *Review of Reviews*, that I was employing the "Secret Remedies" of Count Mattei in my practice. I replied that it was quite true, and that I considered that the results obtained by their use were my full justification.

Some weeks elapsed, and I began to think that my humble argument, thus respectfully advanced, had converted the President's Council; but in this I was mistaken. The long interval was due to the law's proverbial delay. They were

consulting the legal adviser of the College, and at length, on the 18th day of May, they issued a formal citation, requiring me to appear on the 20th of July and answer the charge of violating one of the byelaws of the College, to the following effect: "No Fellow of the College shall practise, or profess to practise, by the use of, or according to, any secret remedy or method of treatment," etc., without exposing himself to the serious penalty of forfeiting his Fellowship. I felt that I had but one course open to me, but one defence possible, and that, however futile my effort might be, I would leave no stone unturned, but by appearing personally, do my best to convince the College that their byelaw was wrong, and that it was unwise to drag it into the light of day, and by enforcing it, inflict upon themselves and the whole medical world a far deeper injury than they could possibly inflict on me.

Accordingly, I read the following defence before the

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS ASSEMBLED IN  
EDINBURGH, JULY 20TH, 1891.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—

Obedient to your citation I appear personally before you to-day, to answer the charge preferred against me, and show cause why the threatened penalty should not be inflicted.

The charge against me is that of using "secret remedies" in my practice, contrary to a byelaw of the College. My defence is, that the facts which came to my knowledge, and to which I shall presently call your attention, imposed on me the obligation of *either* disregarding the byelaw *or* of failing in the imperative duty which as a medical man I owe to my suffering fellow-creatures. In this dilemma I felt bound to adopt the former alternative.

The "secret remedies" that I am accused of using are those prepared by one Count Mattei, of Bologna, who, although neither a surgeon nor physician, has nevertheless for years been

a student of nature, and a student of disease, and has made discoveries, the benefit of which he has desired to place within the reach of every one. Not being a medical man he did not feel bound by the laws of the Profession (as we would be) to disclose the composition and preparation of these medicaments, but feeling how important it is that their preparation should be uniform and certain, and fitted to inspire with confidence all who should employ them, he has hitherto prepared them under his own supervision in order to secure their genuineness. But it will be said they are "secret"! True! so far as their preparation and composition is concerned; and yet, Mr. President, in their most vital aspect, they are not *secret*. They are not secret as regards their *action in disease*. Nothing is more clearly defined, nothing more certainly known. They are forty in number, thirty-five in the form of *granules*, and five in the form of *liquids*, and yet they are as distinct and varied in their action as any similar number of remedies in the British Pharmacopeia. Indeed, so far as a similar number of these latter are concerned, such as Quinine, Hyoscyamus, Digitalis, and Chloroform, what do the great bulk of medical men know of their primitive elements, and the various processes required in their preparation? They have, no doubt, a more or less hazy idea of these matters! but they attach little importance to it. Their natural and rational anxiety is to learn their *action in disease*, and obtain them *genuine*; and their genuineness and worth they estimate, and can only estimate, by their *results*. If they find one medicine uniformly yielding a certain definite action in a particular case, they lose no time in calling it to their aid when a similar case occurs. They care nothing what the medicine consists of, or how, or by whom, it has been prepared; they use *it*, and *it* alone (if they are wise), in their time of need. And they do not scruple also to have recourse to remedies found by the dozen on the shelves and in the drawers of our druggists, which under the name of "Patent Medicines" are as much "secret remedies" as are those of Count Mattei. We

used to think that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and meet with appreciation ; but only let a man employ a "patent medicine," which has probably the name of some eminent physician attached to it, and he may hold up his head unabashed before his fellows, and look down with contempt on another man who will dare to use a "secret remedy" prepared by an unqualified outsider.

Now I plead that these remedies of Count Mattei shall be judged and appraised not according to their *secrecy*, but their *success*; and I claim this day, and I feel that I am entitled to claim, that the cases on which this charge has been founded shall be fully investigated by this Royal College before they decide to inflict any penalty upon me.

It is possible I may be met with a "non possumus!" "Our predecessors, after the fullest consideration of all that could be urged for and against it, framed this Statute, and we have all *adopted* and *accepted* it as the basis of our fellowship, and we cannot depart from it. We cannot even, under any circumstances, raise the question, Is it right and rational? or wrong and unreasonable? We cannot turn aside to inquire whether these *are* cases of genuine cure, and whether the results obtained are really due to the use of Mattei's remedies, or whether similar results could be obtained again. We have simply to carry out the Law of our College, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, altereth not. Times may alter, treatment of disease may change, fresh discoveries may be made, but so long as they are not *of* us, and we do not know all about their composition and preparation, no matter what wondrous cures they may have wrought, we can neither 'touch, taste, nor handle them.'"

Now I maintain with all respect, yet strenuously, that this "byelaw" is wrong ; that it belongs to a bygone age of unenlightenment and exclusiveness ; that it is wrong in essence, wrong in spirit, and one of those statutes that is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In the first instance, it is contrary to the spirit of the age! Instead of framing and enforcing such a law as this, it would have been infinitely wiser and more becoming, if such learned bodies, in past and present times, accounting themselves to be the responsible "trustees" and "guardians" of the nation's health, had appointed or would appoint a permanent committee of the most shrewd scientific men amongst them to investigate every new form of treatment, alleged on good evidence to possess remarkable powers and yielding marvellous results, not in *solitary* cases of an extreme nature, but in a *succession* of such, so that the public, who are in no wise lacking in respect for the profession, might be protected against imposition, or have conferred on them at the hands of properly qualified medical men advantages which they cannot otherwise enjoy without having recourse for the most part to unqualified practitioners. And should fresh powers be needed for this, these and the requisite funds besides would soon be conferred by the legislators of the country. And all the more should this be done, when it is alleged far and wide, on unimpeachable testimony and uncontrovertible evidence, that a remedy has been found fitted to deal with, and if employed early, capable of curing one at least of the most formidable diseases which flesh is heir to, the ravages of which (despite all the means already known and employed) are extending in every land from day to day.

The cases referred to in the January number of the *Review of Reviews*, on which your citation has been founded, I offered some eight weeks ago to submit to the President and Council. I had previously endeavoured to bring them before the Medical Societies in London, and did submit them (after *they* declined) to a private meeting of medical men (of whom 500 had been invited, though but one in twenty came), and I now offer to submit them to this College, at their earliest convenience, for their fullest investigation.

These and similar cases, Gentlemen, I claim to be not merely my *extenuation* but my complete *justification* in using

these "remedies," though they be "secret"; for if there be one duty devolving on a practitioner of medicine or surgery more sacred than another, it is surely that he should employ *any* and *every* available means for prolonging the lives of his patients.

These cases have been brought very prominently before the world, not, however, in the first instance by me, nor with my knowledge or approbation, for while Lady Paget's account of a visit paid by her to Count Mattei, at Rochetta, appeared in the *National Review* for May, 1890 (and was therefore published a few days before), it was not till about the latter end of May that I knew of its existence. And it came about thus. The Editor of the *Review of Reviews* made copious extracts from, and comments upon this article in his issue for May, which did not appear till about the 18th of that month, in doing which he referred to me as using these remedies, and gave my name and address, but this latter incorrectly. I did not even see this review, till about the 22nd or 23rd of the month letters reached me (some of them having travelled through several George Streets before finding me), in which the writers began with, "In this month's *Review of Reviews* I am told that you are using Count Mattei's remedies," etc. At that time I had never met Mr. Stead, nor had any correspondence with him. There the matter might have dropped, but that Dr. Herbert Snow, of the Brompton Hospital, rushed into print in the following month, replying to Lady Paget, assailing Count Mattei, and attacking me, as if Lady Paget had written her article designedly to bring me into public notice. He had not considered that Lady Paget never once referred to me in her article, that the reference was made in a footnote in the *Review of Reviews*, where my name was mentioned, and, as I have said, an inaccurate address supplied. This led me to reply to his diatribe; and while I was in the act of concluding my paper, a letter reached me from a lady, well known in Dumbartonshire, informing me of the perfect cure of a patient whom I

had seen and prescribed for a year previous; and the cure was so extraordinary, and bore so conclusively on the subject about which I was writing, that on the spur of the moment I incorporated it with my article, guarding myself at the same time from the supposition that I presented it as a specimen of the *every day* results, but only as exhibiting the *potentialities* of the Mattei remedies. My article was received and published in the month of July. In the following month Dr. Snow replied. Among other things he ridiculed the idea of such a cure having occurred, characterizing it as "the most flagrant exception to the combined experience of the past 250,000 years during which (he presumed) man had inhabited the earth," or, in fewer and simpler words, "since the world began!" He challenged my veracity, called for the name and address of the patient, the names and addresses of the doctors she had consulted before operation, the names and addresses of the doctors who had performed the several operations, and the doctor who, eighteen months after the third recurrence, had examined her in order to give her a certificate of health, and had certified that she was in all respects in good health; and that, though she had suffered from and been operated upon for cancer, she was now free from it. Nay! further, he demanded that the woman should be submitted to the examination of a number of experts in cancer, who could speak authoritatively on the matter. In consequence of this I came down to Scotland last September, and made all necessary inquiries. At the request of the distinguished surgeon who operated on each of the three occasions, I brought her before him and one or two other medical men, then in the Infirmary, and I regret that he is not here to-day to give you the opinion that he then formed on the state of that patient. Indeed, Gentlemen, had I been able straight-way to have supplied the necessary information as to the administration of these remedies, and supplied the remedies themselves, they would long ago have been experimented with in the wards of your Infirmary. Whether they have been so

yet or not, and if so, with what results, I cannot tell ; but so confident am I of their self-asserting power in the presence of almost any form of disease, and so anxious am I that they should be fairly and fully investigated, that I am willing to abandon my private practice for three months, and spend that time, without fee or reward, in the wards of your Infirmary, illustrating their power, in connection with, and under the supervision of, your Infirmary's staff.

The second case was equally remarkable. A lady, about sixty years of age, residing at Huddersfield, from the pressure of her thimble developed an angry-looking swelling, which her own family physician treated for some time ineffectually. He then sent her up to one of our leading London surgeons, who is now occupying the President's chair in the English College of Surgeons. I describe him thus, that you may know him ; I have never named him yet. He scraped the diseased portion and successfully, as he supposed, removed it, and sent the patient home. In five weeks the disease reappeared, and this time matters looked serious—very serious—and now the surgeon proposed "*Secundum artem*" to remove the entire finger, regretted he had not done so before, and observing the lady and her husband to be hesitating greatly as to giving their consent, suggested that they should go and see a still more eminent surgeon, and see if he could suggest any other means by which the finger (and the life) might be saved. He at once advised "*operation*, and that without delay, as delay might be fatal !" The lady and her husband acquiesced, the operation was performed, the wounds healed, and again the lady journeyed home, hoping that the worst was over now. The surgeon subsequently wrote to her doctor, and informed him that he had submitted a section of the diseased joint to microscopic examination, and found it to be a *round-celled sarcoma* ! About the same period of time elapsed as before, and a fresh recurrence set in of a most aggravated character, and which developed rapidly from hour to hour. Again, with



her husband, she hurried up to town, and revisited the same surgeon. He did not (and no man who looked upon it could) conceal his sense of the extreme gravity of the case, and now advised, without loss of time, the removal of the arm above the elbow joint. He could not assure her, as she sought, that if she consented it would not recur again, and this, coupled with the fact that since her last return home she had read Lady Paget's article, and the comments thereon in the *Review of Reviews*, induced her to come straight to me, and ask me if I thought these remedies could save her? I said I believed they could, and that if they could not, I did not think any further operation could do more than postpone the fatal issue for a very short time. She consulted with friends; some of them strongly opposed the venture. The next day, however, she was placed under treatment. In two days the discoloration in her arm (extending now nearly to the shoulder) was gone. In a week the inflammation subsided, the hard and thickened tissues became soft, and in six weeks she returned to her home completely cured, and, so far as her arm is concerned, remains perfectly free of all trace of disease to this day. I may mention that three or four months after her return, she accidentally struck her breast against a projecting surface, with the not unusual result of setting up a lump there, which gave her great anxiety. She came up to town to see me again this time (the lump was now about the size of a tiny egg, and giving considerable pain). She remained four or five weeks under treatment, and again returned, free from anxiety.

As to the third case, I refrain from entering upon it, beyond certifying to the truth and accuracy of the statements in reference to it contained in the *Review of Reviews*, as from various reasons I cannot present the judge before you. I have heard from him recently, and he assures me that he is "perfectly well, and that many of his friends scarcely believe that he ever had cancer." Apart from these cases, two of which I can present to you at any time, I am anxious and able also to

bring other cases of recurrence after operation, in which, as in these cases (contained, so to speak, in the indictment), the Mattei remedies have yielded the same remarkable and gratifying results. And in the presence of these cases I will ask, how can you blame me, how can you punish me for using the remedies which have yielded such results, though their *composition* be *secret*?

Another objection I venture to take to the infliction of the penalty attaching to this byelaw is, that *it is invidious and ill-judged to single out an individual for immolation* on the altar of antiquated Statutes, on which, if equal justice were dealt out, a whole holocaust of practitioners should be offered up at once. I have no wish to be an accuser of my brethren; but is it not notorious that scores, indeed, I might safely say hundreds, of highly-respected and highly-qualified practitioners daily prescribe in their practice quite as many secret remedies as are to be found in the pharmacopeia of Count Mattei?<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> At this point I held up two bottles of "Patent Medicines," procured in the city that morning, each having a similar Government Stamp affixed, and I felt free to assert that in the three kingdoms there could not be found ten men prescribing the *one* (Mattei's Blue Electricity), whilst in Edinburgh alone *three-fourths* of her Physicians have been for many years, and are now, in the daily habit of prescribing the *other* (Dr. Bow's Liniment). I added further, "When this is *verbally* ordered (as it frequently is, being so familiar), the purchaser is warned, 'Now see that you get *the real original!*' for home-made imitations are sold everywhere at a lower cost, and without any Government Stamp; and the proprietor (who is not a medical man) affirms that his father's formula has never been divulged to the present day."

Then, with regard to *advertising* this remedy (which is almost a more heinous sin than *using* it), I mentioned that in a "Handy Book" of Medicine compiled by one of the most distinguished physicians Edinburgh ever boasted of (and which has still a wide circulation), he repeatedly recommended the use of this very medicine as the best agent that could be employed. That physician was the late Dr. Warburton Begbie.

I also urged, but in vain, that according to the letter of the byelaw I should not be condemned, for while it is levelled against "practising by the

Many of these have been prepared and introduced by medical men, and that may explain why their daily use is winked at. I do not condemn their use when they are found to render efficient help in healing the sick, but I claim an equal liberty and similar immunity when employing remedies which have proved so potent in dealing with diseases that have never yet been successfully resisted in their destructive career.

Another strong objection which I take to the existence of this byelaw, and its enforcement in my own or any similar case, is this, that *it is in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of Statutes ordained by the High Courts of Parliament for the regulation of medical ethics.* I do not need to remind you that these Acts, whilst clearly defining the grounds on which the name of a practitioner may be removed from the Medical Register, distinctly declare that "the name of no Practitioner shall be removed on the ground of any particular theory of Surgery or Medicine he may adopt." Such is the liberty accorded to the humblest practitioner by the law of the land, that so long as he is guilty of no misdemeanour, commits no felonious act, he is free to roam over all the wide domain of nature and medical science, and select whatever he can find that will help him to heal his afflicted fellow-creatures. But it would seem that the moment a man is admitted into an inner circle, and a presumably higher fellowship, he is to bid farewell to this liberty ; or if he be bold enough to keep his mind open to new modes and means of treatment, to test them, and having found them to yield results such as he had never witnessed before, to adopt and incorporate them with his future practice, he may be expelled from that inner circle, cast out from that higher fellowship, and relegated to that humble region whence he came ; where, however, he can regain his liberty and breathe a freer atmosphere once more. I ask, is this *reasonable* or the

use of secret remedies," I only "*used* these in my practice" (*largely*, no doubt, but not *exclusively*), and so occupied the same relation to the byelaw as not a few of those around me.

reverse? a *loss* or a *gain*? a condition of things on which any body of men of high standing and intelligence, jealous for their reputation and honour, would willingly care to challenge the verdict of the world? I trow not! And being so, I feel that this learned College should investigate these and similar cases, not for my sake, but their own and the world's, not at my instance, but from their own impulse, and that in no half-hearted, semi-hostile spirit, but with a sincere desire to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, regardless of all consequences to which such an investigation may lead them, but rather rejoicing at the prospect of the discoveries which they may rest assured they will make. Would that one tithe of the eagerness and ardour which animated the breasts of the excited three thousand who flocked to Berlin last winter from all corners of the earth to gaze upon the administration of a remedy, then *secret* as to its composition, and *still secret* as to its mode of *preparation*, and to try to get possession of a phial, however small, of the heaven-revealed elixir of life, influenced the profession now in this matter. And yet that was scarce a nine days' wonder! The great discovery has dropped stillborn, and is rarely mentioned now, save as some scientific will-o'-the-wisp, whereas the remedies of Mattei are day by day curing consumption, cataract, cancer, lupus, leprosy, and acquiring greater fame in every quarter of the world.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have almost completed my defence. One thing I wish you clearly to understand with regard to my pleadings before you this day. It is not for myself I plead—God knoweth it! It matters little to me by what designation I am described or known, for the little bit of life that is left to me, provided I am known as an honest and honourable man, who loves his fellow-men, and longs to do them good: but I plead for the liberty of the profession at large in dealing with matters like these. I plead for the reputation and honour of the profession which should lead the van in every

search for *new means* and *methods* of counteracting and conquering painful and loathsome diseases, instead of lagging behind and continually putting a clog upon the wheel of progress. I plead for the suffering hosts of humanity, and especially of womankind this wide world over, who are worthy to have every remedy tested that holds out any good hope of alleviating their sufferings, mitigating their pains, and lengthening their lives. And I appeal to the hearts of all my colleagues here this day to show by their decision that they will no longer suffer themselves to be bound by a fetter forged in a past and partially enlightened age, but sweeping aside an unreasonable and widely disregarded Statute, resolve at once to institute the inquiry I would still urge upon you. This will be welcomed by a suffering world without. Something in this direction is now being done in a small hospital in London. Here you can do it on a larger scale; and whatever may be your deliberate and final deliverance *after* such an investigation, I will predict that it will be hailed with satisfaction, whether it be to add a fresh and powerful weapon to the armoury of defence against the ravages of a widely increasing and deadly disease, or to expose the hollowness, and hold up to the scorn and reprobation of mankind, what must otherwise be regarded as the grossest imposture the world has ever known.

Having concluded my defence, and submitted one of the cases referred to in the *Review of Reviews* to the inspection of the College (on which, however, not a single comment was made), the Vice-President having expressed his deep personal regret, and his deep sense of responsibility, moved that, having heard my defence, admitting fully the charge preferred against me, the College resolve to recall my Fellowship, adding very graciously that if I had been only a *Licentiate* instead of a *Fellow*, they would have taken no action whatever: whereupon, another distinguished Fellow, having seconded the resolution, the President asked if there was any amendment to

be proposed, or if any of the Fellows desired to make any remark. One Fellow (evidently a believer in the golden rule) slightly agitated the serene surface of the waters by asking the President "if the College intended to proceed against those Fellows who had recently been openly experimenting with Dr. Koch's secret preparation for the treatment of Tuberculosis?" when the President replied with much dignity and caution, "We are not in the habit of initiating prosecutions, but if the gentleman who has spoken will bring a charge of violating the laws of the College against these Fellows, the College will no doubt take whatever action its wisdom may dictate." This slight but significant whiff of the air of liberty having speedily expired, the vote was taken, and by the required majority of three-quarters of the Fellows present, the resolution was passed, and I retired from the august chamber in one respect a humbler man, but in an important respect a happier man, because freed from the disagreeable consciousness of being a daily law-breaker, and rejoicing in the conviction that henceforth, however anomalous it might be, I should have the full License of this same distinguished College to use whatever remedies I can find valuable in dealing with a disease so sadly on the increase, and so little amenable to the treatment ordinarily pursued.

Having communicated the result of the College of Surgeons to the judge whose case is recorded in the *Review of Reviews*, I have received and am at liberty to publish the following letter :—

DEAR DOCTOR,—

Though greatly disappointed, I cannot say I am surprised at the result. I always feared that it would be so. I think I can understand the reasons which influenced them. They considered that if they complied with your request, and entered on an inquiry, they would be establishing a precedent which would entail on them a burden which they were unwilling to undertake ; and that it was therefore better to adhere simply to the terms of the byelaw. This, of course, was a very selfish and narrow view to take, but

it appears to be the spirit in which most close corporations act. Perhaps the more liberal of its members reconciled their decision to their consciences by the reflection that, as it did not touch your License, it would not materially injure your practice. In this I have no doubt that they will prove to be entirely correct. So long as you can show such results from the Mattei Remedies (as in my own case), you can confidently reckon on the fullest support of the public; but this forms no excuse for depriving you of your Fellowship.

Fully sympathizing with you under your trial,

Believe me, my dear Doctor,

Yours faithfully,

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Thus encouraged, and confident that in the future, as in the past, these remedies will yield comfort and healing to hundreds of thousands of sufferers throughout the world, I shall address myself more earnestly than ever to the duties of my calling, and do all in my power to raise up a succession of workers in this wide field, and to establish a Hospital in which the benefits of the treatment may be extended to the poor.

SAMUEL KENNEDY,

Licentiate,

Royal Col. of Surgeons

and Physicians,

Edinburgh.

## THE MATTEI TREATMENT OF CANCER.

HITHERTO I have been dealing with pathological and ethical discussions, and I now proceed to present in as plain and popular a manner as I possibly can the treatment of this terrible disease by means of the Mattei remedies, whose virtues we have been extolling in the previous pages.

I have no wish, be it clearly understood, that those suffering from this sad malady should begin their own treatment without professional advice; for the very best advice that can be had is most desirable in the outset, and also during the course of the various changes that accompany the progress of this disease. It is important, first of all, that the disease should be diagnosed early and accurately; and no man nor woman having serious disturbance of health, with suspicious external or internal symptoms, should delay an hour consulting their own physician; for if this disease is to be successfully encountered and overcome, it must be in the very earliest stage of its appearance. I cannot lay too great stress on this point, for while a few rare advanced cases may yield to these remedies unlooked-for and unusual results, the disease must be nipped in the bud, else delay may have fatal results. Then it is important that the temperament in each case be determined, whether it be *lymphatic* or *sanguine*, and medicines selected accordingly. Medicines must also be prepared and taken in the precise dilution suitable to each individual case. Once an intelligent start is made, the patient may carry forward the treatment to a successful issue, with an occasional supervision of a medical man.

With this preliminary word of advice, I now proceed to



consider the early stage of this disease, and its most common seat ; viz., the female breast. Frequently we find a lump or tumour existing, of a perfectly harmless nature—a mere glandular enlargement, the result of a blow, and without any of the characteristics of malignancy. It is round, smooth, free from angular points, floating and freely movable in the surrounding tissues. There is no retraction of the nipple, no adhesion to the pectoral muscles, neither is there any enlarged gland in the axilla. It might, in short, be diagnosed as a simple glandular tumour, yet the removal of this by the knife, which is frequently done (after an ineffectual effort to remove it by belladonna or iodine), may be—often is—followed by a recurrence, after a longer or shorter interval, of a very serious nature. Having such a simple case as this to deal with, it may be sufficient in the outset to treat it as an inflamed condition of the lymphatics, and so commence the treatment with Anti-Linfatico, giving it to the patient for a week in the third, and afterwards in the second dilution. (The preparation of dilutions and lotions and ointments, etc., will be fully detailed later on.) At the same time a granule of Linfatico (we commonly drop the “Antis” after they have once been introduced) may be given dry every morning, and three granules dry or dissolved in a tablespoonful of warm water at each of three meals. After a few days baths of Linfatico may be taken for ten or twelve minutes, at a temperature of 99°; or sitz baths where full-sized baths are not available, every second or third day, the patient in the sitz bath freely sponging the breast all the time. After a week an ointment of Linfatico may be very gently applied to the entire surface of the breast three times a day, and covered over with lint and a piece of flannel above, or cotton wool—*oil silk* should never be used unless in case of an abscess forming. Then also, and then *only*, may warm fomentations and poultices be employed, as, if the tumour be a new growth, either benign or malignant, hot applications that will not reduce

it to an abscess which can be opened and emptied, only serve to develop more rapid growth and deeper malignity. (The patient also should be very careful that there is not the slightest pressure on this tender part from corset or garment of any kind. On this point I implore my female friends to accept this earnest caution, never to wear a garment for a single hour that requires to be pulled together in order to be fastened, or which is the least tight under and around the arm. I am not in the habit of using strong language, but I am oftentimes tempted to do so when I find case after case of disease of the breast—in old as well as young women—clearly traceable to the pernicious habit of tight-lacing; and this, too, is not infrequently continued *after* the disease has developed, and by reason of which its progress is rendered more rapidly destructive.)

These measures may be supplemented by the use (under medical supervision) of the galvanic battery—a very mild current at first for a few minutes, and gradually increased in strength and duration. The electrodes may be planted at first a few inches distant from the tumour, and gradually approximated until at length the positive pole is placed on the tumour itself. By this treatment I have seen many a tumour, doomed to extirpation by the knife, disappear altogether in the course of three or four months. Should this treatment not appear to be successful after a few weeks, or should there at any time inflammatory symptoms arise, heat, redness, shooting or pricking pain, immediately change the treatment for that which should be employed from the outset if the case seemed to be one of a more serious aspect, as when the tumour is accompanied by retraction of the nipple, attachment to the muscles beneath, and infection of the neighbouring glands, with possibly discoloration of the skin and shooting pains. In this condition Canceroso 1 should take the place of Linfatico in the internal administration, and Canceroso 5 should be employed in ointments, baths, and at meals.

In this case, also, applied galvanism is both inadmissible and injurious; and should pain become a prominent symptom, then the Green Electricity—which both Mr. Stokes and Dr. Snow regard as nothing but water—should be brought into play and applied in two forms, either in the form of a lotion (15 to 20 granules, as tolerated, of Canceroso 5 in an 8-ounce bottle of water, to which a teaspoonful of Green Electricity has been added; for this lotion may disperse inflammatory symptoms better than the ointment on lint); or, if the lotion be not advisable nor sufficient, the Green Electricity may be wiped over the surface of the tumour on a square inch of lint, moistened at the mouth of the bottle (for this precious *water* is costly), and the lint finally placed on the most painful part, after which the usual dressing of lotion or ointment may be laid above.

As a tonic, the patient at this time may take 5 granules of Scrofoloso, dry or dissolved, at each of three meals, save when the heart is weak and the liver sluggish, when Scrofoloso Giapponi may be substituted. A granule of the medicine selected (Linfatico or Canceroso 1 in these cases) may be taken dry every hour when it is inconvenient to sip the medicine.

#### SECOND STAGE OF CANCER.

When this stage is reached, there can be no longer a question as to the malignancy of a tumour. I am now about to discuss the second stage as it presents itself to a Matteist; and it is a matter for the greatest thankfulness that very frequently this stage is long postponed by the steady use of the preceding treatment, where it has failed to effect the removal of the tumour. This stage is oftentimes prolonged far beyond the period those survive who have submitted themselves to the arbitrament of the “knife.” At the present time, patients who were assured, upon high authority, that there was no hope for them if they refused operation, and that, after eighteen or at most twenty-four months their life would end, have lived since then three and four years in perfect health, and are only entering upon what

may be regarded as the second stage of their sad disease. This is characterized by more or less of superficial ulceration, which has long threatened, but at length sets in so slightly at first as to be scarcely visible, but progresses steadily, for the most part, despite all endeavours to arrest and heal it; till at length, through its absorption into the system, and its insidious sapping of the very strongest constitution, it gradually wastes the vigour, and terminates the existence.

We recognise only these two stages in this disease—its *initial* or *unbroken* stage, and its stage of development into ulceration, which either yields to treatment or, alas! for the most part, ends in death. How, then, are we to deal with this stage? There are three points to be attended to: first, the *cleansing*; second, the *dressing*; and third, the *applications*. With respect to the first, the *cleansing*, the whole comfort of the patient, and of the patient's surroundings, depends on the attention that is paid to this. From first to last, all the disagreeables of this malady can be combated by, and are under the control of the nurse; and as far as possible, there should be no change of nurse during the whole progress of the case. Unfamiliar at first to the necessary processes, and it may be altogether unskilled in them, a brief experience, backed by a sympathetic interest in the patient, will beget a tact and an agility that have often surprised us. This is displayed in the care with which all preparations are previously made. As necessary appliances, a nurse should have a good ball syringe, capable of holding six or eight ounces of water, a kidney-shaped basin, which fits nicely to the patient's side, made either of block tin or of papier-mache, a pair of dressing forceps, so as at no time to remove or touch any of the dressings with her fingers. These can be immediately or soon after consigned to the fire. In the outset of the case, very little spraying is needed, and it is never necessary to dry the wound. When ulceration becomes so extensive as to emit a disagreeable odour on exposure, a little Condyl's Fluid or Sanitas should be added to the tepid water that is used. This

done, the nurse should next spray the part with a preparation of Anti-Canceroso 5, having 10 granules dissolved in every pint (one pint should suffice in early stages and less extensive ulcerations; more will need to be employed in other cases). This should be done slowly and carefully, so as to irrigate the parts thoroughly. After this, the surrounding parts may be dried with a soft towel, and the nurse may proceed to apply her dressings. The best material for this purpose is lint, of thin texture, and the smooth side should be applied to the skin. At first, and perhaps for a long time, where the surface is not great and the ulceration slow, a single piece of lint that will embrace the whole breast should be cut to shape, and, when moistened with the lotion, applied. When, however, the surface of ulceration is more extensive, and cavities are formed, the lint should be cut up in strips of various lengths, as experience will teach, about an inch and quarter or an inch and half broad, and these, when wetted with the lotion, should be made to follow the course of the ulceration, being assisted herein by the use of the dressing forceps. The strips of lint should overlap each other by at least a quarter of an inch. In removing the dressings, this secures the easy detachment of at least one side of the lint. When all is covered, another fold of lint in one piece or more, as experience dictates, may be laid over the applied strips, moistened of course with the same lotion. Then over this a dry piece, which can afterwards be used in the second layer, and above this again a piece of flannel or a portion of cotton wool. Once for all, let me warn all nurses against the use of india rubber or oil silk, as there is no desire to convert the dressings into a poultice. Great care must be taken in removing the dressings. The first row of lint will be easily removed, the second may require to be moistened with the spray and tepid water, and then the strips must be very thoroughly moistened and carefully removed, so as to prevent all hæmorrhage from taking place. In doing this, the nurse should have two bottles (8 ounces each) always at hand, the one contain-

ing 15 granules of Anti-Canceroso 5 in solution, and labelled *Ordinary Lotion*, the other containing 15 granules of Angioitico Nuovo (or 2) in solution, and labelled *Hæmorrhage Lotion*. Some nurses tie a little red string round the neck of this latter bottle, and so can put their hand upon it at once. Each bottle should have a good long cork, and a small furrow cut in one side of it, so that when turned up, the fluid may flow out in a free succession of drops. Thus prepared, then, for any emergency (and of course it is only where there is a hæmorrhagic tendency there is any anxiety), catching up the upper corner of the strip of lint with the dressing forceps in the left hand, and raising the dressing, and then pouring some of the drops behind it from the hæmorrhage bottle where there is a likelihood of bleeding—and slowly separating it, it will soon drop off. Should any bleeding point persist in bleeding, or should a small vessel give way, and a spurt take place, let the nurse take up a small strip of lint, which should be always in reach, and folding it in a small square, and thoroughly wetting it with the hæmorrhage lotion, lay it on the spot, and with the finger press it gently, and the bleeding will soon cease. This must not be removed then, but covered above with another strip or two, wetted with the hæmorrhage lotion, and then the remainder of the dressing proceed as before. If this be attended to and carefully done, no one need be alarmed at almost any amount of hæmorrhage. If hæmorrhage prevails and is copious, it may be well to add a teaspoonful of Blue Electricity to each bottle of the lotion, and it may be necessary to apply a pledget of lint soaked in the Blue Electricity itself. This rarely ever fails.<sup>1</sup> Of course it may and will be necessary to send for the surgeon if these measures fail.

I have thus described consecutively, as clearly as I possibly can, the most important part of the nurse's duties during the

<sup>1</sup> Should it fail, procure from any chemist a few ounces of the "Tincture of Perchloride of Iron," and soak plugs of cotton wool, or pledgets of lint with this, and insert or apply as before.

progress of a case of cancer in the second stage. Of course, in every stage it is possible, whilst using the Mattei remedies, that a favourable change shall occur, that suppuration may lessen and at length cease, the indications of which will be apparent to the most unskilled eye ; but should it persist till the very last, the nurse must be unremitting in her attention and care. Twice a day at least, morning and evening, should this dressing be done ; but once or twice in the day, the first layer of lint may be converted into the second, and a fresh first layer applied. This will re-moisten the lowest layer, and contribute greatly to the comfort of the patient.

I have thus spoken of the important place which the *Blue* Electricity occupies in its relation to *hemorrhage*. I have already indicated the equally important relation of Green Electricity to pain, so that I need not descant upon this again. I may, however, write a few lines on two or three other matters on which advice is oftentimes asked. One of the accompanying troubles of this disease is *constipation*. For this various remedies are employed, which give but temporary relief, and are oftentimes succeeded by a worse condition, such as Liquorice Powder, Cascara Sagrada, Liver Pills, etc., etc. I prefer the use of the enema, and failing this, either the glycerine suppository, which can be procured at any chemist's, or better still, for it is nutritious as well as moving in its action, the gluten suppository, prepared in America, and sold by Mr. Clarke, 1, Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh—a preparation so simple in its constituents and so concentrated in its form, as to be of extreme value in the not uncommon form of obstinate constipation of children born with the heritage of a sluggish liver. This hint by the way.

Another accompaniment of this disease is *sleeplessness*, due either to mental worry or bodily pain. As to the former, everything should be done by the patient and her friends to prevent excitement at the close of the day. Sympathy, born of love, should surround the person of the sufferer, and every necessary

preparation be made in good time for the ordeal of dressing through which she has to pass. A regular time should be fixed for this operation, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with it. Visitors should as much as possible be received in the early part of the day, children take their leave betimes, and, in the later hours, the patient should be seen only by those engaged in ministering to her. Whilst this process is proceeding, the patient may sip a wineglassful of warm water, in which two or three granules of Febrifugo, or Scrofoloso, or Vermifugo (she will soon find out which answers best) have been dissolved. The first is especially valuable if there is any elevation of temperature, or complaint of flushings; the second if indigestion be present; the third if the nervous system be disturbed. Homœopaths will also find *coffea* or *ignatia* valuable helps when indicated. Should all these fail, what then? Is there nothing for it but morphia? Yes! There is a preparation which I have used for years, and found it of exceeding value in cases that have been suitable for it; and though itself an alkaloid of the white hop, yet it is free from many of the deleterious effects of morphia. Ofttimes patients are found who cannot tolerate even this preparation, named *Hopeine*; but where it is tolerated it is accounted worth its weight in gold. We now pass to the consideration of

#### INTERNAL CANCER.

Cancer of the Stomach and Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Pancreas and Omentum may be grouped together, as they rarely find their way to the surface, usually take the same course, and virtually need the same treatment. Of course the symptoms vary according to the functions of the several organs involved, but the line of treatment to be pursued is virtually the same. The great antidotes to the terrible virus that has taken possession of the circulatory and lymphatic systems must be brought into play, and made to exert their utmost powers by every means available. The internal remedies required are



principally Angioitico 3 and Canceroso 1 in second dilutions. The former should be taken by frequent sips during the first half of the day, and the latter during the second.

In some cases, especially in cancer of the stomach, these remedies must be administered in a still weaker form, in third or even fourth dilutions, so that there shall be no aggravation of the symptoms. Those who are ignorant of the power of infinitesimals can scarcely comprehend the administration of remedies in so weak a form as this, but frequently they are followed by the most gratifying results. It is a good general rule in cases of cancer of the stomach, or any other organ in which pain is a prominent feature, to begin with the third dilution, giving a teaspoonful every half-hour.

In some cases the patient cannot take the liquid medicines cold, when an equal portion of warm water may be added; and in other cases, where the liquid forms cannot be tolerated at all, the granules must be administered dry, one of which may be placed on the tongue alternately every hour, or second hour.

In the event of febrile symptoms manifesting themselves, and especially towards bedtime, and in the cases of cancer of the liver, Febrifugo 1 in third dilution may be taken for two or three hours, a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes. This often relieves the pain, and soothes the patient to rest. Should the pain be excessive, besides its external application on a small square of lint over the spot, two drops of Green Electricity may be put into Half a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful taken every ten or fifteen minutes.

Should there be a vomiting of blood, or of a dark substance like coffee grounds, instead of Green Electricity employ the Blue in a similar manner.

As to food, common sense dictates that a patient suffering from cancer of the stomach should be fed on the most simple and nutritious forms of food possible. Milk may be freely used provided it be fresh and tolerated by the patient. Beef tea

(home made) variously prepared from veal, mutton, gravy beef, and chicken, by turns or in combination : "Brand's Beef Essence," "Valentine's Meat Juice," and oysters, constitute an abundant selection for the *regime* of the patient. As the disease advances, and the difficulty of taking sufficient nourishment in the ordinary way becomes apparent, all supplies of food may have to be stopped, or confined to an occasional teaspoonful of milk, and Nutrient Enemata administered once in four hours, consisting of the yolks of eggs, concentrated beef essence, and a teaspoonful or dessertspoonful of brandy. The patient's physician, however, will give all needful instructions on this point.

As to *external* applications, nothing can be more injurious than fomentations of hot water, turpentine stupes, and such-like, employed too frequently with the good intent of antidoting pain, which they may do to a certain extent for the time, but it is at the cost of a more speedy development of the disease, the increased heat promoting the growth of the tumour, so that after a short course of such treatment it is found that the tumour has enlarged in every direction. For this reason I do not approve any covering of medicated compresses with india-rubber cloth or oil silk, which virtually convert the compress into a form of poultice.

Three or four plies of lint, wetted with fifteen to twenty granules of Cancroso 5 in half a pint (or eight ounce bottle) of water, to which, if pain be present, a teaspoonful of Green Electricity may be added, covering the whole surface of the tumour, constitutes the most important external application that can be made, and this should be changed at least four times during the course of the day. Should the pain become very acute, a piece of lint two inches square may be wetted with Green Electricity at the mouth of the bottle, and the surface wiped therewith, and then the lint, re-wetted, may be placed over the centre of pain, and covered over by the Canc. 5 compress, with very great relief to the patient (Mr. Stokes' analysis notwith-

standing). Ointment made with Canc. 5 may also be employed as an external application, if the continual use of the lotion be disagreeable, or any pustular eruption produced. This should be spread on lint, and laid on—not rubbed in, for the less these tumours are disturbed the better. I scarcely need to add in connection with a diseased condition of such important internal organs that a recourse to operation, and the excision of portions, or the whole of these organs, is the most insane procedure which modern surgery not infrequently adopts.

#### CANCER OF THE LIP AND TONGUE.

This is very frequently the result of smoking cigarettes or a clay pipe, the irritation arising from a jagged or unsound tooth, or a badly fitting artificial plate, and the treatment must proceed on the same lines as already indicated in the previous pages; the only difference being that in the case of cancer affecting the inner mouth, the only way by which the Canc. 5 can be employed is in the form of a gargle, with which the mouth may be rinsed several times a day. A little warm water may be added, if more agreeable. The earlier the disease is recognised and assailed the better, and the more hopeful the cure. Operations so universally advised in such cases simply drive the disease into the glands of the neck, and increase the future suffering of the patient.

#### CANCER OF THE UTERUS AND RECTUM.

These common forms of this sad disease, by reason of their situation and the confusion of their symptoms at the first with other maladies, are frequently not recognised until they are considerably advanced, and then the information is conveyed so abruptly that nervous patients receive a shock, from the effects of which they do not soon recover. Here, again, not uncommonly very serious operations are recommended and urged, which, if submitted to, may possibly prove fatal in themselves, and in any case seal the doom, shorten the life, and

aggravate the future sufferings of the patient. I cannot be more explicit here as to these operations, but would enter my most solemn protest against them all. In these sad cases the internal treatment is still conducted by the same remedies, whilst the external treatment in both conditions consists of the application of Canc. 5 Ointment to the abdomen, and of Sitz Baths medicated with Canc. 5, one of which should be taken every night before going to bed, for ten to twelve minutes. In the former case, daily irrigation night and morning with tepid water, to which a very little Condly or Sanitas has been added, followed by a douche of Canc. 5, at 75 to 80 degrees, and concluded by the application of a tampon medicated with Canc. 5 Oil, constitutes the entire local treatment. Here, again, either Green or Blue Electricity may be added to the tampon, according as pain or hæmorrhage prevail. In the preparation and application of this tampon the patient's doctor must be consulted.

A most valuable *anodyne* in the latter disease is a suppository composed of cocaine, conium, and hyoscyamine, which yields great immunity from pain, and long spells of refreshing rest, rarely leaving behind any of the common results following upon the use of morphia. They can be procured from Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 5, Raven Row, E.C. I hope myself, ere long, to prepare a similar means of relieving the excruciating pains that oftentimes accompany the former disease, composed exclusively of Mattei remedies. Meanwhile, tampons moistened with Green Electricity, and small injections of Green Electricity—twenty drops in a couple of drams of water—may be used with the greatest benefit.

There are many other forms of cancer, whose treatment we might here describe, but the limits we have assigned to ourselves forbid our entering upon them. Many vital questions have been discussed already, not only as to the *cause* or causes, and the *increase*, which is confessedly alarming, but

likewise the *curability* of cancer. There yet remains one surpassing them all in importance, namely the question—

#### CAN CANCER BE PREVENTED?

This naturally suggests the wider question—Can diseases that are transmitted from one generation to another be robbed of their destructive character, modified, aborted, and in the lapse of time cease altogether to exert a prejudicial influence on posterity? I think this question may be honestly answered in the affirmative. It is well known that the late Sir Astley Cooper had a strong hereditary tendency to consumption on both sides of his ancestral line. But so great was the watchfulness exercised over him during his early years, and so great the care taken by himself in later years, that he survived to a green old age, and died of a different disease altogether. Much, then, may be accomplished thus, and seeing that *prevention* is accounted better than *cure*, those entering upon the responsible relationship of marriage should see well to it that amid the many important considerations that weigh with them, the question of hereditary predisposition should not be wholly overlooked. Having said this much of diseases in general that can be transmitted from one generation to another, I proceed to speak of the one formidable malady which constitutes the burden of this whole book, and which at the present time, by its steady increase, is causing great anxiety and dread throughout a large section of the community. I will not repeat what I have written already when treating of the various causes of cancer, but proceed at once to place the preventive treatment of this sad disease before my readers, and in doing so will employ the Count's own words :—

“ Cancer has made alarming progress for some years past. The learned physicians, who have been struck by the frequency of these cases, have discovered one principal cause—*inheritance*. And one of the first counsels given to mothers is not to suckle their children, when there have been in the family, ancestors or collateral relatives who were scrofulous, phthisical, or cancerous.

"Unfortunately, in most families, little importance is attached to hereditary dispositions. Many persons do not even know of what illness their parents or grandparents died, and if they do know, they hide it from their physician, to whom, this knowledge would serve as a starting-point from which to determine the diagnosis and the treatment.

"When we know that in all times the only means employed against Cancer has been the instrument of the operator who cuts, suppresses, tears away, but is powerless to destroy the evil which is reproduced incessantly, should we not thank the Almighty God, who, in His mercy, has put within our reach the means of treating the evil even in its deepest roots?

"It is hardly necessary to say that for those who have reason to fear the breaking out of the humoral vice, which they have unfortunately inherited, or who have relatives attacked by cancer, a simple and healthy mode of life is the most desirable thing in the world. The children who belong to these families should from their earliest age be made to follow a simple diet. They should never be forced to eat meat, the taste for it will come naturally when the constitution of the child requires it. Milk, bread, farinaceous soups, vegetables and fruit should form the basis of their food; then, residence in the country or by the seaside, exercise, will be beneficial means of health in conjunction with the preventive cure.

"The preventive cure that we propose is simple; even persons who are much occupied can easily follow it. It consists in taking twice a day 2 globules of Antiscrofoloso Giappone for children, and 5 globules for adults, and during five weeks in the spring and five weeks in the autumn to drink every day, by small mouthfuls, a glass of water in which one globule of Canceroso N. 1 has been dissolved. Half a glass a day of this dilution is sufficient for children. This cure can be undertaken at all ages. But the best age for men is forty, and for women thirty-five, and also at the beginning of the *critical age*, during which they should prevent uterine congestions by Angioitico N. 1, at the first or second dilution, alternating it with Canceroso.

"The cure must be persevered in for three or four years, so that the organism may be completely freed from the morbid principles which, without it, would develop later on under the form of *cancers, schirrus, tumours, polypus*, etc. Indeed, the Scrof. Giap. (with occasional use of Canc. 1) may be continued with general advantage till the end of life."

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

## DIETARY SUITABLE FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

### FOODS, ETC., PROHIBITED.

All foods or drinks containing acids, vinegar, lemons, or spices. All salted, pickled and canned meats. Veal also, and fresh pork.

### FOODS, ETC., ALLOWED,

And from which selection can be made, according to the taste and appetite of the patient and the time of day :—

Oatmeal porridge, boiled sago or tapioca, toast, brown bread, malt bread, biscuits, eggs (poached or lightly boiled), vegetable and meat soups of all kinds, oysters, fish soup, white fish, fried or boiled (salmon, mackerel, eels, rarely), mutton (roast or boiled), lamb, chops, sweetbreads, game and poultry of all kinds (ducks rarely), milk puddings, stewed apples, prunes, figs, custards, jellies, ripe oranges, bananas, grapes, apples, pears, peaches (good preserved fruits are admissible), mealy potatoes, cauliflower, celery (braised), broccoli, brussels sprouts, spinach, artichokes, carrots, peas, French beans. For drinks—Cocoa, tea (weak coffee, if at all), beer, wine (in extreme cases, Scotch whiskey, brandy), mineral waters, sweet milk, butter milk, egg flip, toast water, hot water, gruel.

Patients accustomed to tobacco, alcohol, etc., should refrain from these, in most instances, to a large extent, or altogether.

# EPITOME OF TREATMENT OF GENERAL DISEASES.

## THE REMEDIES.

Anti-Angioitico 1, Nuovo, and 3	...	Abbreviated A1, A2, A3.
„ Canceroso 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	...	„ C1, C2, C3, etc.
„ Febrifugo 1, Nuovo	... ..	„ F1, F2.
„ Pettorale 1, 2, 3, 4	... ..	„ P1, P2, P3, P4.
„ Scrofoloso 1, Nuovo, 3, 5, 6	...	„ S1, S2, S3, S5, S6.
„ Scrofoloso Giappone	... ..	„ S.G.
„ Venereo 1 and 2	... ..	„ V1, V2.
„ Vermifugo 1 and Nuovo	...	„ Ver.1, Ver.2.

Don Fin, Lord, Marina, Anti-Mal-di-Mare.

## LIQUID ELECTRICITIES.

Rossa (Red), Gallia (Yellow), Bianca (White), Azzura (Blue), Verde (Green).

According to the theory of Count Mattei, all the diseases which flesh is heir to arise from the vitiation of the *lymph* and *blood*, especially the former. To restore these to a healthy state, all that is necessary is to supply remedies which can reach and remove this vitiation, whether it be hereditary or acquired. The Count claims to have discovered these remedies. According to him the

## ANTI-ANGIOITICS

cure all diseases arising from a vitiated state of the *blood*. This condition is indicated by palpitations of the heart, throbbing of



the arteries, rush of blood to the head, bleeding of the nose, hæmorrhages of various kinds, and are therefore to be employed in such cases as apoplexy, diseases of the heart, hæmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, bloody flux, varicose veins, disordered menstruation, and all forms of fever accompanied by a high temperature and a bounding pulse (alternated with Febrifugo).

#### THE ANTI-SCROFOLOSOS

are another group of the greatest importance, covering by far the widest range of medicinal action, and curing all those disorders which originate in a vitiation of the *lymph*. The Count divides the whole diseased community into two great sections—the Lymphatic or Scrofulous, and the Angioitic or Sanguineous. The one thing which a patient has to settle is to which of these classes he or she belongs. Is the patient sanguine or lymphatic? If subject to vertigo, palpitations, piles, varicose veins, hæmorrhages of any kind, congestion of the face and head, the patient is unquestionably sanguine, and the Angioitics in various dilutions are the remedies. If, on the other hand, none of these characteristics are present, but anæmia, indigestion, liability to colds, want of appetite, then the patient is unquestionably lymphatic, and Scrofoloso in one form or another is the medicine. The Count further recognises the combination of both these conditions in certain patients of a mixed temperament, and then advises that, according as the one or the other predominates, so the Scrofoloso or Angioitic remedies should be proportionally combined to secure successful treatment. Vitiation of the lymph which the Scrofolosos deal with is manifested by glandular swellings, scrofulous runnings, disordered digestion, all varieties of skin disease, constipation, dropsies, disorders of the urinary and generative systems, ulcers, fistulas, diseases of the eyes, ears, and nose, and all disorders accompanied by a pale face and bloodless lips and gums. The Scrofolosos 1 and

5 have probably the widest range of action of all the Count's remedies, being required in almost nine cases out of ten.

#### THE CANCEROSOS

come next in importance, as they have a specific relation to diseases which have taken such a firm lodgment in the lymph that the Scrofolosos fail to expel them. Hence in all ulcerations and tumours and inflammations, and diseases of the lungs, liver, stomach, and generative system, and which are ordinarily amenable to the Scrofolosos, but have assumed such a chronic character and become, so to speak, incurable by simple measures, the Cancerosos come into play, and exert a most beneficial and oftentimes marvellous action. Here, again, Canceroso 1 and Canceroso 5 are the chief remedies in this group, the former being commonly employed internally, the latter externally, in lotions, ointments, baths, inhalations, injections. Canceroso 10 is alleged to combine the action of all the rest, and Canceroso T.B. to be specially valuable in the retention of urine.

#### THE PETTORALES

are probably the next important in their range of action, dealing as they do with affections which are too prevalent amongst us, arising from our climacteric changes, and our insular position, such as laryngitis, pneumonia, phthisis, in fact, every form of throat and chest disease, commonly combined according to the indications for their use with the Angioitics and Cancerosos. Pettorale 1 in 2nd dilution deals with acute affections of throat and lungs (and may be applied as ointment externally at the same time), and cures bronchitis with a thick, greenish expectoration. Pettorale 2 is specially indicated where cavities exist in the lungs (coupled with Canceroso internally and externally) or hæmorrhages exist (with Angioitico 3 in 3rd dilution). Pettorale 3 is the best for children, and suited to all chronic

catarrhal conditions ; whilst Pettorale 4 is very valuable in all forms of cough with a viscid whitish liquid expectoration.

#### THE FEBRIFUGOS,

as the name denotes, are suitable to all feverish conditions, particularly those of an intermittent type, and combined with other medicines indicated, are given in almost every case accompanied by a high temperature and a rapid pulse. Febrifugo 1 is commonly given internally. The more acute the disease, the weaker should be the dilution (3), and the more frequent its administration. It is also of extreme value in all disorders of the liver and spleen, acute or chronic. Febrifugo Nuovo or F2 is occasionally administered when F1 fails, but for the most part is applied externally by means of Compresses and Ointments. Its action is frequently attended by what hydropaths call a crisis, *i.e.*, a copious eruption over the surface of the liver or spleen, which sometimes alarms the patient. All that is necessary is to intermit its use, and apply a little Vaseline or cold cream for two or three days.

#### THE VERMIFUGOS,

as their name indicates, destroy all forms of worms which infest the unhealthy human body ; thread worms, round worms, tape worms, and probably hydatids also. The Ver. 1 is commonly used internally in second dilution, and its action is wonderfully supported by five or six drops of the Yellow Electricity taken night and morning simultaneously. The Ver. 2 twenty globules to a half-pint combined with ten drops of Yellow Electricity is used as an injection at the same time with great advantage, or prepared as an Ointment and rubbed night and morning round the umbilicus.

#### ANTIVENEREO,

as its name denotes, deals with diseases generated by a specific

and baneful poison in a way that would surprise many who now pin their faith to Mercury and Iodide of Potassium.

DOM-FIN is the specific for diphtheria. LORD, useful in hernia. \* MARINA, in affections of the eyes. MAL-DI-MARE, as its name denotes, is an antidote for sea-sickness. LINFATICO is an intermediate remedy between the Angioitics and Scrofolosos, and is valuable in many forms of disease which these two groups deal with. It is used both internally in dilution and at meals, and externally in baths, and ointments, and lotions, and is frequently able by itself to remove glandular enlargements which Scrofoloso has failed to accomplish, and do not as yet call for Canceroso.

#### THE ELECTRICITIES

are five in number, colourless and distinguished by the name and colour of the band surrounding the necks of the bottles. I do not for a moment imagine that there is any electricity as this is understood stored in these bottles, neither does the Count assert this; but there is an undoubted instantaneous action of which the patient is conscious when suffering from pain or hæmorrhage when these liquids are applied. 'Twas witnessing this repeatedly that made the Count exclaim—"This is electricity." Scientists have sneered at the designation, but sufferers have rejoiced in the relief which it yielded.

The following directions for their use I quote from the Count's own work.

"The *yellow* can only be applied by touching, and where the skin is sound.

"The *green* can only be employed in compresses, even to wounds. The others may be applied either by touching or in compresses.

"The electricities are never to be used in convulsive maladies, such as hysteria, epilepsy, etc.

"Red, blue or angioitic, and white electricity can be taken internally in drops up to 8.

"The electricities are applied by cupping, with the inverted vial, or by compresses.

"1. *Cupping*.—Turn over the bottle so that the mouth touches the skin without spilling the liquid, and leave it thus reversed for about half a minute. •

"Short and frequent applications are the best.

"2. *Compresses*.—Soak small pieces of lint or linen in the liquid, and apply to the required parts, renewing as each compress becomes dry.

"The electricities are generally applied to the seat of pain."

#### INTERNAL TREATMENT

Globules. *The 1st dilution* is made by dissolving one full-sized granule in a 4 ounce bottle of distilled water. This will keep till finished. If boiled water be used, it will not keep for many days, and must be renewed. If 1st dilution is ordered for the patient, then he may use ordinary water, and put the globule in 6 ounces, and take a tablespoonful every hour. The 1st dilution (store bottle) should be labelled with the name of the medicine and No. of dilution: thus,  $S_1$  or  $S_1$  (*i.e.* 1st dilution of Scrof. 1). The 2nd dilution is made by putting a dessertspoonful of the 1st into a half tumblerful of water (or 4 ounce bottle) and a dessertspoonful every half-hour is the dose in this case. The 3rd dilution is made from the 2nd, as the 2nd from the 1st. The dose is a teaspoonful every 15 minutes.

When *two* remedies are ordered alternately (of which this is the sign  $\times$ ) the required dilution is prepared, and half a glass (or half of a 6 ounce bottle) is taken in the morning, 8–2 o'clock, and half a glass (or bottle) of 2nd in the afternoon, 2.30 till bedtime, so that the two glasses (or bottles) serve for two days.

When *three* remedies are alternated, a glass (or bottle) of each is prepared, and a *third* of the quantity taken in succes-

sion during a third part of the day. In some cases they may be taken during alternate hours.

The dose must be diminished according to the violence or gravity of the disease, and more frequently administered. A chronic case calls for 2nd or 3rd dilution, while acute or sudden cases may require 1st dilution, or from 10 to 20 globules. And in cases of fainting, hysteria, epilepsy, cholera, drunkenness, the treatment is subsequently continued by a dilution of the remedy which has been given dry.

For patients able to attend to their business, or who go out from home, a sufficient quantity of the proposed medicine can be carried about in a bottle. Medicines can be taken up to and after meals, and when passing from one remedy to another an interval of 30 minutes may be allowed. If improvement do not follow, or aggravation of symptoms set in, either (I.) the dilution is not right and must be weakened, or (II.) the remedy is unsuitable, or (III.) the organ is so vitiated that no existing remedy can control the disease. Treatment should never be interrupted till a complete cure is obtained, else dangerous relapse may ensue. Even after recovery the dose must be gradually decreased, and an occasional dose taken for months, it may be for the remainder of life.

Globules are also taken dry on the tongue, generally one every hour, or in extreme cases 8, 10, or even 20 at a time, likewise at meals, dissolved.

#### EXTERNAL TREATMENT.

Globules are used externally in different ways.

1. Ointments or oil, by dissolving (according to the nature of the case, and the susceptibility of the patient) 10, 15, or 20 globules in a half teaspoonful of the corresponding electricity, to which an ounce of olive oil or vaseline or prepared lard is intimately added. Scrofoloso requires red electricity; can-ceroso, green; angio. 2, blue; febrifugo 2, or, pettorale 1, white.

Scraf. 5 ointment or oil is of value in the falling off of the hair, in most cutaneous affections, rheumatic pains, weakness from exhausting disease.

Canc. 5 for suppurating abscesses, cancerous ulcerations, polypus of the ear and nose, and for all pains in the joints and bones.

Ang. 2 or Nuovo for all diseases of the vascular system, cardiac affections, piles, varicose veins.

Feb. 2 or Nuovo in all affections of the liver and spleen and diseases connected therewith.

Linfatico is very valuable in glandular swellings, and in some forms of gout.

Pettorale in bronchial affections and lung mischief.

The salve can be spread thin on a piece of linen (in cases of sores or wounds or tumours in a tender state), or can be rubbed briskly into the parts (as where massage might be employed). The anointed parts are to be washed with soap and water before a fresh application is made.

2. Baths. 75 to 150 granules for a full-sized bath, previously dissolved in a glass of hot water and added to the bath when ready to take it. The temperature should be about 98°, and from 10 to 20 or even 30 minutes.

Sitz Bath—30 to 50 granules similarly prepared and taken. In some cases a bottle of electricity may be added to a full bath, and a teaspoonful to a sitz, but it is not essential, and it is for the most part too costly.

3. Compresses. 20 globules in about half a pint of water. 2 or 3 plies of lint or linen of suitable size wetted with this, and covered with dry lint or flannel; in some cases, but rarely, with oil silk. They should be re-wetted when warm or dry, at least 6 or 8 times in 24 hours.

4. Lotions and gargles, injections, inhalations, sprays, from 15 to 20 grains of the remedy in a half pint of water, hot, warm, or cold, as needed. *Inhalations* may be taken by means of an ordinary spray; if this cannot be had the

granules may be dissolved first, and then added to a small jug of boiling water, and covered closely with a towel, and the patient from time to time can inhale the steam. Lotions can have a tablespoonful of spirits of wine or brandy added, and be applied by a small sponge or soft brush, or by a piece of flannel, or applied directly with the hand.

5. Suppositories, capsules. These are variously prepared and employed. Compounds of Canc. 5 and Green Electricity are valuable in cases of cancerous disease of the uterus and rectum, of Angio. 2 and Blue Electricity in cases of hæmorrhages, piles, or obstinate constipation. They are to be lubricated with oil when used, and used according to the directions given by the prescriber. Several useful forms of these are in existence, as the cocaine, Clark's gluten, and ordinary glycerine; others are in course of preparation.

6. Tampons. These are most valuable in cases of hæmorrhage and pain, by means of which the cancerosos and angios combined with green and blue electricities can be brought into immediate contact with the seat of disease or pain, and ointments also applied. But their use must be explained by local doctor, and applied by skilled nurse. Medical men—many of whom are awaiting these imperfect instructions—will understand at once how to proceed, so as to obtain the excellent results which they are fitted to yield.

#### GENERAL DISEASES.

In the following summary of treatment, note the following abbreviations:—

A: Angioitico 1. A<sup>2</sup>: Angioitico Nuovo. A<sup>3</sup>: Angioitico 3; and so on through all the remedies. R. Y. W. G. B.: for the several electricities. D.: Dry. M.: Morning. N.: Night. S<sub>1</sub> means Scrof. 1 in 1st dilution. S<sub>5</sub>: Scrof. 5 in 2nd dilution. S<sub>2...3</sub> × A<sup>3</sup>...<sub>3</sub> means Scrof. 1 during first half of day, 3rd dilution at first for 8 or 10 days, and afterwards in 2nd, alternated or followed by Ang<sup>2</sup> second half of day. 3rd dilution for



8 or 10 days, afterwards in 2nd. Ely. to points, means electricity to points, or application of electricity to nape of neck, pit of stomach, and above umbilicus. Compr. : Compresses. Lot. : Lotions. Dil. : Dilution. Gar. : Gargles. Inj. : Injection. Inh. : Inhalation. Fric. : Friction. R  $\times$  Y means alternate applications of Red and Yellow Electricities, Red 1st, when dry, Yellow. Int. : Internally. 5 S G (meals) means 5 globules of Scrofoloso Giappone at each of three meals, dry or dissolved. Oint. : Ointment. L.B. : Large Bath. S.B. : Sitz Bath. K.B. : Knee Bath. F.B. : Foot Bath. Sp. : Sprays. Cl. : Clysters. Sup. : Suppositories. Tamp. : Tampons. Cap. : Capsules. Dis. : Dissolved in a little warm water, or the beverage taken at meals. Appn. : Application. T. : Tea. c. means along with. Lint. : Liniment.

**Abdomen, Inflam. of Bowels.**— $A^3 \times C_2$ , 5 to 10 gr.  $S^1$  dry. After abatement.  $S \times C$ , with S or S.G., dry at meals. R. El. to points 18..5..7, warm foment. freqnly. changed, and a flannel bandg. worn afterwds. *Milk diet* for a time.

**Colic.**— $A^1_2 \times S_2$  frequently. 1  $S^1$  dry ev. hour. Bath  $C^5$  Lotion,  $C^5$  Oil. W. El. to symph. and solar pl.

**Consumption of the Bowels.**— $S_2 \times C^5_2$ , 5  $F^1 \times S^1$  taken dry at alt. meals. Friction with  $C^5$  oil, and alter. applicns. of R. and W. El. to points, 5. 6. 7; meat soups and pounded beefsteak (raw) in small sandwiches.

**Mesenteric Disease**, tuberculosis of mes. glands in ill-nourished children.— $C_2$  and  $C^5$  unctions over abdomen. 2 glob.  $S \times C^5$  dry, alternate, 4 hours; warm wraps; nourishing food; an occasl. des. sp. of wine.

**Abscess.**—Slowly forming, unaccompd. by fev. sympts. and throbbings. *Lymph. pats.* require  $S_2 \times C_2$ .  $S^1$  at meals. Baths  $S^5 \times C^5$ , and appn. of  $C^5$  to abscess, and of R. and Y. El. to neighbg. nerves. *Sang. or Ang. pats.*  $A^1_2 \times S^1_2$ , or  $C^1_2$ . Baths  $A^3 \times C^5$ . Meals  $A^3$ , lots.  $C^5$ , appns. of B. El.

**Acne.**—Small pustules on nose and cheeks, wh. sup. and discharge, leaving marks behind. If of scrof. origin,  $A \times S$  or  $S^5$ , sometimes  $A \times C$  in 3rd to 2nd dils. Baths, lots., ointmts.,  $A^2 \times S^5 \times C^5$ . Wipe with B. before appg. lots., etc. 3  $S^5 \times C^5$  at meals. If syphilitic, alt.  $A^1$  with V, or  $C^5$ . Baths of  $V^2 \times C^5$ .

**Alopecia.**—Falling off of hair.  $A^1_2 \times S^1_{20}$ , and taken dry. Use a wash compd. of  $S^5$  30 grans., dis. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  bot. R. El., added to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of brandy, and as much rose water or boiled water. If specific,  $V_1 \times S_1 \times A_1$ , and use previous wash, substg.  $V^2_{20}$  for  $S^5_{20}$ .

**Anæmia, Chlorosis.**— $A^1_{2...1} \times S_2 \dots 1$ , 1  $S^1$  D ev. 3rd h., and 3 S or  $A^3$ . Dis. at meals; if obstinate, or accomp'd. with Leucorrhœa,  $C_2 \times A^3_2$ . If heart affected, apply B. El. Ointment of  $F^2$  on liver or spleen. Baths,  $A^2 \times C^5 \times L$ .  $A^2$  on heart.

**Aneurism, Cardiac.**— $A^2_{3...2}$ . Wipe heart with B. El. 2 or 3 times a day, and wear compr.  $A^2$  (15 gr. to 8 ounce, and t. sp. B. El.). Change often. 2 or 3 drops B. El. in  $\frac{1}{2}$  t. sp. water hourly, or oftener. Avoid excitet.; low diet.

**Angina.**—Inflamed tonsils, throat, larynx.  $A^3 \times S^1$  and P if bronchials are affected, and at times  $C^5 \times S^5$  if resistance. Lots. of  $A^2$  over throat, gargles of R. or B., and appln. of these on head and occiput. If suppurtn. threatens, gargles of G. El., 8 or 10 drops to tumbler.

**Angina Pectoris.**—Applic. at once of R. or B. El. to both sides of spine and solar pl., accordg. to tempt. of patnt.  $A_{3...2}$  inty. (in *Lymphatics*,  $S_{3...2}$ ) or alterd., and a compr. of A. N to heart, and if neces. compr. of B. to sides of spine at top and to heart. 2 or 3 drops B. also on sugar, or in  $\frac{1}{2}$  t. sp. of water hourly may greatly help. Lint. of  $A^2$  on heart.

**Anus, Prolapsus of.**— $C_2$  and to perineum R. El.

**Fistula.**— $S^1_{20}$ , R. El. to adj. nerves. Resisting, alt. with  $C^5$  Baths of  $C^5 \times L$ .

**Hæmorrhoids.**—In *Lymphatics*,  $A^2_2 \times S_2$ ; *Bleeding*,  $A^2_2 \dots_1$ ; Weaker (3rd), if flow continues or increases; sitz baths,  $A^2_{90}$  at  $94^\circ$ ; 4 or 5 alternate applications with sponge of hot and cold water (the hot medicd. with  $A^2_{12}$  to qt.), for a minute each applicn., and then insertn. of  $A^2$  ointmt. While under treatment, take inj.s. of tepid water and olive oil, and 10 or 12 drops of B. EL.

**Ulcerations.**— $C_2$  and  $C^5$  Lots.

**Antidotes.**—Against aggravations of the remedies, use very weak doses of the same, or a little of any acid mixture, and apply R. EL. to the points. Against G. or Y. use B. or R., and *vice versâ*.

**Aphonia.**—Loss of voice.  $A^1_2 \times S_2$ , accdg. to tempt. int. with B. or R. EL. in gargles. Applied also to symp. and hypoglossal nerves.

**Aphthæ.**— $S_2$ , or  $S^b_2$ , or  $C^1_2$ . Gargles of same. Meals,  $S^5 \times C^5$ .

**Apoplexy.**—Upon 1st seizure, patnt. shd. be placed in a well-ventilated room, head raised, all garmts. loosened, and an ice bag laid on forehead. The chest and extremts. shd. be rubbed alterly. with R. and Y. EL., and inj.s. admind. contg. 30 grans. of S, 12 grans. of A N, 10 drops of R. EL. and a des. sp. spirits of wine and a tab. sp. of water. Appn. B. EL. to heart, give 3 or 4 drops in a  $\frac{1}{2}$  t. sp. of water  $\times 5$  to 10 grans. of  $S^1$  (or  $A^3$ ) dry.  $A^3_3$  a few drops evy. 10 minutes on rallyg.; cont. the  $A^3_3 \dots_1$  during follg. days and weeks, and give 5 S and 5  $A^3$  at meals alterly.

**Appetite, Loss of.**— $S_1$ , S at meals, R. EL. to points.

**Armpits.**—Unhealthy perspiration,  $S_2$ . Lots. of S.

**Arms.**—Atrophy of, with rheumatism, or of legs.—Persistent use of S and R. EL.; compr. of W. or G. Nerve pain or muscular—R. EL.; Numbness—C.; Anchylosis of elbow or wrist— $S^3 \times R \times G$ , or  $S \times C^2$ .

**Ascites, Dropsy of Abdomen.**—If simple effusion of serous fluid into peritoneum,  $S^1 \times C^2$ ; if orig. in heart disease, alt. with  $A^3$ . If with liver,  $F \times C$ ; if proceeding from

mesenteric glands,  $C^3$ . The same rem. at meals. These rem. shd. be taken in 1st diln. (not often) and dry, so as to avoid frequent *sipping*. Generally  $S^1 \times C^3$ , and S dry every hour. If connectd. with heart,  $A^1 \dots \times 2 C$  and 5 S  $\times A^2$ , at meals with comprs. and lots. of  $A^2$  and appn. of B. El. If with liver,  $F^1 \times C_1$ , and S G or  $C^3$  dry.  $F^2$  ointmt. to hyp., and  $C^3$  ointmt. to abdomen. If from mesen. glands,  $S_1 \times C_1$  and  $S^3 \times C^3$  at meals. Lots. of  $F^2 \times C^5$ .

**Asthma.**—Most forms yield to S,  $A^1$ , or C. At times R. El. appd. to princ. points will cut it short. Nervous asthma yields to  $S_3 \dots$  or  $C_3 \dots$ , and R. El. to occ. and symp. When complicd. with ht. trouble,  $A_3 \dots$  is the princ. remedy, with compr. of B. El. over heart, or lot. of  $A^2$ . Complicd. with bronchitis, P must be added to  $C \times A$ , and R. or W. El. applied. On recovery,  $C \times P^1 \times A^3$  shd. be taken dry; 1 gl. every hour alty.

**Beard, Loss of.**— $S_2$ , or inty. and exty. V.

**Bee Sting.**— $S_2$  or  $C^1$ , compr. of R. El.

**Bites of Insects.**—If apparently poisonous, use  $C^1$ , ap.  $C^5$ , and afterwds. take  $S^1$ , and dry till all traces disappear.

**Bladder, Gravel.**— $S^1$  or A, and R. El. to the points, kidneys, pubes, and perineum. Take  $S^3$  sitz baths, and at meals.

**Catarrh of the.**— $C_2$ , or  $S_2$ , or  $S^2$ , and R. El. as above.

**Incontinence of Urine.**— $S_2$  or  $C_2$ . In children, Ver<sub>2</sub> if from worms.

**Inflammation.**— $S_2 \times F_2$ , and R. El.

**Paralysis.**— $S \dots$  R. El. as to parts above. At times A or C.

**Polypus of the.**— $C_2$  and  $C^5$  lotions and oil.

**Retent. of Urine.**— $S_2$  or  $A^2$ , 1 gran.  $C^5$  ev. hour. Baths, L, or  $C^5$ .

**Blood, Dis. of Circulation.**—If due to cerebral or pulmonary pressure, producing violent throbbings; bleeding of the nose, vomiting of blood, shd. be treated by  $A^1 \dots$ . Dis. due to pov. of blood, weak circuln., or congestn. of lungs—

pneumonia. Dis. of heart, varicose veins, anæmia, shd. be treated in genl. by  $A_2$  or  $S^1$ , or by these two alterd., for the S corrects the deep-seated vitn. of lymph, and is frequently as successful in dealing with these diseases as A is.

**Boils.**—See ABSCESS. \* Tendency is corrced. by the use of  $S \times A$  exty. and inty.

**Bones.**—Diseases of the bones are dealt with by S and  $S^2$ , if indic. of scrofula (inty. and exty.). If of long standing and carious, will need  $C^4$  inty. and  $C^5$  exty. When the malady begins to yield to intl. treatmt., R. and Y. El. may be alter. appd. to occip., symp. and spine.

**Brain.**—See HEAD.

**Breast, Inflammation of, Ulcerations of, Fissures**—are cured by  $C^4$  or  $C^3$  alterd. with  $F_2$  or  $A^3$ , and applicn. of  $C^5$ . Enlarged glands similarly.

**Cancer of.**—See TREATMENT OF CANCER, page 121.

**Breath, Fetid.**—For men, S int. and as gargle. For females, C ditto.

**Bronchitis.**— $P_3 \dots_2 \times A^3 \dots_2$ . P. ointmt. (20 to oz.) to chest, and  $C^5$  ointmt. to back.

**Capillary.**—Compr. B. El. chest and back.  $A^2 \times C^1 \times P^2$  and 2 grans. of  $P^1$  dry ev. 15 min. Warm foot-baths and R. El., 2 drops B. El. in a t. sp. of water ev. 3 or 4 hrs. or oftener.

**Chronic.**—Alt.  $S_2$  or  $S^5$ , if tendency to eczema, with  $A^3$ , and C, or take a granule dry, alternately, each hour. S G or  $A^3$  at meals.  $P^1$  ointmt. to chest,  $C^5$  to back. R. or B. El. to points accdg. to tempt.

**Simple, Acute.**— $P_2 \times A^3 \dots_2$  (and after the attack is over,  $S_2 \times P^4$ ). Warm foot-baths: a gallon with tab. sp. of R. El.  $P^1$  ointmt. to chest and back.

**Burns.**—S. and compr. of R. El.

**Calculus.**—See BLADDER.

**Cancer.**—See TREATMENT OF CANCER, page 121.

**Carbuncles.**—See ABSCESS. Needs  $C_2$  and  $C^5$  externally.

**Catalepsy.**—A state of apparent unconsciousness, yet patient quite alive to everything around. Speedily remd. by R. El. and use of  $C^1$ . (Olfaction of Musk will also rouse the patient.)

**Cataract.**— $S^1_2 \times A^3_2$ , after 2 weeks if tolerd. in 1st, 5  $C^1$  at meals. R  $\times$  Y or B to eyes and points, night and morn'g. Compr. of Marina<sub>20</sub> to 8 oz. bottle. Twice a week warm foot-bath, with 40 to 50 drops W. El. If any history of syph. add  $V_3$  inty., and also in lots.

**Chilblains.**—Cured princly. by  $S_2$  inty., and compr. of R. or W. El. If inflamed, may need  $A^3_2$  and compr. of  $A$  N, or a pomade may be used,  $A^3$  10 gran., B. El. 10 drops, vaseline an ounce. This must be appld. at night.

**Chill.**—When first felt, take 5 grans. of  $F^1$  dry and subs.  $F^1_1$  and afterwds.  $S^1_1$ . Compr. of W. El. to head.

**Chlorosis.**— $S^1_2 \times C^1_2$ , 1 glob.  $A^3$  each hour. 5 S at meals. W. El. to points, B. to heart. Ointmt.  $F^2$  to liver and spleen.

**Cholera.**—Precautionary and preventive. When prevalent, take 5 to 10 granules of  $S^1$  dry, every hour, as many at meals, dissolved in water or wine, and a daily tepid bath of  $S_{100}$ .

On 1st attack take 15 to 20 gran. of S G at once, wh. may blight it. Take freqly. small doses of S  $G_{1...2}$ . If pat. *lymph.* make alt. appn. of R. and Y. to nape of neck at a few minutes' interval. If *angioitic*, use B. in place of R. When recov'g. continue S G ; very small and freq. doses, and also appns. of the Els., and brief tepid baths of  $S^1$  or  $S^5$  ( $90^\circ$  to  $100^\circ$ ), or  $A^3$  and ointmt. of  $F^2$  on liver and spleen. 12 in  $\frac{1}{2}$  t. sp. of W. El. and ounce of olive oil.

**Choleraic Diarrhœa** of adults or children needs similar treatmt. in much smaller doses.

**Clayey Stools.**—S and R. El. to pit of stomach.  $F_2$  and  $F^2$  oint.

**Colds in the Head** are virtually unknown to those using  $S^1$ , and are cured princ. by  $S^1_1$  and applications of W. El. to root of nose.

**Colic.**—S, large doses, and to painful points, R. El. compr.

**Coma.**—S, and R. El., or in *angios*.  $A^2_3$  and  $A^2$  lot. to heart.

**Congestion of Blood Vessels.**—Angioitics,  $A^3_3 \dots_3$ , B. El.

**Constipation.**— $A^1_3$  or  $A^3_3$  internally for angioitics. \*  $F^1_3$  in combn. with these last suit *Bilious* temps. and *Angios* with *Scrofolosos*, suit *Lymphatic*. Frequently  $C^1_3$  yields admirable results in altern. with the suitable constitl. remedy. The employt. of  $A^2$  or  $C^5$  ointmt. well rubbed into the abd. (or a few drops of B. El.), as in massage, cure this malady. An enema of tepid water and 2 or 3 oz. of olive oil is a good auxily., and a diet of meat and fruits, with little or no farinaceous foods, will conquer this hydra-headed malady. In children S G, one glob., dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  glass warm water, taken early, acts like magic.

**Contractions, Nervous.**—Cured by R. El. or B.  $\times$  R.

**Convulsions.**—A few small doses of  $S_3$  in the day, sometimes of  $A^3_3$  with R. or B. El. to points, accordg. to tempt. Caused by worms. Ver<sup>1</sup> compr. and injects. of Ver<sup>2</sup>. B. El. to sol. plex.

**Corns, Bunions.**— $S_2$   $C_3$ . Exty.  $C^5$  oil or lotn.

**Coryza.**— $S_1$  t. sp. ev. 5 min. after a prev. dose of 5 to 10  $S^1$  dry. Frictions of  $C^5$  on nape of neck R.  $\times$  B. or V.

**Coxalgia.**—S. inty. and ap. of R. El. If *ang.* tendency add A. If serous *lymph.* condition, add C., and to R. add B. El. to head of femur, also in compr.

**Cramp in Stomach.**—5 or 10 S dry, and  $S_1$  and R. El.

**In the Hand.**—S or C with R. El.

**Croup.**—1st attack fever by  $F_1$  for adults,  $F_2$  for children, ev. 5 minutes; then 5 to 10 grans. S dry, and rep. Compr. to throat and occip. of R. El. Shortly add  $P^1_2$  in alt. with  $S^1_2$ . Ointmt. of  $A^2$  and lint.  $P^1$  to chest and heart.

**Curvature of Spine.**— $S^1_2 \times C^4_2$  (or  $A^1 \times C^5$ ). Baths  $S^5 \times C^5$ . Meals  $S^5$ . R.  $\times$  Y.

**Cuts.**—Bathe them with  $A^2$  lot., 20 to glass of water. May be tepid. Wash all dirt away. Then ap. compr. of B. El. and put layer over of  $A^2$  lot. Will soon heal.

**Cystitis.**—See BLADDER.

**Cysts.**—If ext.  $S_2$  or  $A^3 \times S^5$ .  $S^5$  in oil rubbed in. If int.  $C_2$  and ointmt.  $L^6$  on abdomen. Baths of  $C^5$ .

**Deafness.**—If *nervous*,  $S_3 \dots_2 \times C^5_1$ . Fricts. of  $C^5 \times S^5$  Oil all over and around ears. Compr. of W. El. to nape of neck and behind ears. Injs. of  $C^5$  into ear, after which a few drops of eq. parts of W. El. and glyc. If *congestive*,  $A^1_1$  or  $A^3_1$ . Fricts. of  $A^2$  oil on ear and heart. B. El. on compr. to nape of neck and behind ears.

**Debility.**— $S_1$  or S G dry and dissolved, and baths of S and appn. of R. El.

**Delirium Tremens.**—(10 to 15 S dry freq. until sober, or drunkenness wears off.)  $S_2$  shd. be given. Baths of L. and W. El. R  $\times$  Y to head and along spine.

**Diabetes.**— $A^3_2 \times C^5_2 \times F_2$  taken alt. hours with  $S^5$  at meals and  $S^5$  bath (daily), with appn. of R. or B. El. to the points. Pats. may eat meat, fish, eggs, cheese, bacon, butter, gluten bread, nutritious soup. May take a small quan. of Scotch wh. well diluted. Should avoid all pastry, potatoes, bread, milk, honey, or fruit, saccharine vegetables, beer, cider, sweetmeats, wines, syrups, etc.

**Diarrhœa.**—Mattei's early cures were wrought by  $S^1$ . Thus, "a child seized with Choleraic Enteritis was cured by 1 glob. in a tumbler of water, and one drop of this in a 2nd glass, a t. sp. of this at long intervts." Now, all forms of diarrhœa are more speedily cured by S G taken dry and in dilution, a few granules at meals and after every disturbance.

**Digestion.**—Slow, laboured.  $S^1$  dry 4 or 5 gr. before meals dry, as many dis. at meals, and if very bad, 10 to 20 dry, and appn. of R. El. to pit of stomach.  $S^1$  may also be taken occasly. Bath  $C^5$ . In angioitics,  $A_1 \times S_1$ .

**Dyspepsia.**—Due to liver disturbance and affectn. unreltd. by S, may benefit by S G or  $S^5 \times F$ , and frictns. of  $F^2$  on liver and spleen. R. El. still useful.

**Hiccough.**—Apply R. El. to pit of stomach, give  $S^1$  5 gr. dry,



and rep. the dose ev. 10 or 15 min. Should this fail, resort to  $C^1$  dry  $\times$  with  $A^2$ .

All dis. of stomach, liver, pancreas, and spleen, not malignant, can be dealt with by S, F, ( $F^2$  in ointmt. or compr.),  $A^3$ , and  $C^1$ , in small doses.

**Intestines, Dis. of.**—By  $A^2$  and  $C^1$  with fricts. of  $C^5$  to stomach and  $F^2$  to hypoch., and baths of L. and app. of R. El.

**Neuralgia of the Intestines** yields to  $C^1$  and  $S^1$  and F in varyg. dils., accordg. to intensity of attack, with R.  $\times$  Y. El. to points.

**Diphtheria.**—See CROUP

**Dropsy.**—See ASCITES.

**Dysentery.**—As for Diarrhœa, but  $A^1$  or  $^3$  must be added, and R. El. to points.

**Ears, Singing in.**— $S_2$  or  $A_2$  (with 15 globs. of S or A in ounce of oil applied on wool).

**Earache.**— $S_2$  or  $S^5_2$ . Behind ear R. and Y. apps. Sometimes alt.  $A^2_2$  with  $C^5_2$ . Same at meals.

**Inflammation of.**— $A_2 \times S_2$ , or  $C^1_2$ , and  $C^5$  oil

**Loud Noises in.**— $A_2$ . B. El.

**Noises in.**—Hæmorrhage,  $A_2$ .  $A^2$  compr to head. Lot. to heart, ap. of B. El. to oc. and symp.

**Otorrhœa.**—As inflam. with S or  $C^5$  dry, N. and M.

**Ecchymosis** of eye from bruise.— $A_2$  ( $A^2_{12}$  lot. and B. El. 1 t. sp. to 8 oz.)

**Eczema.**— $S_3 \dots_9$ , or in alt. with  $A^1_2$ .  $S^5$  at meals. Baths  $S^5 \times C^5$ . Lots. of  $S^5 \times C^5$ . R.  $\times$  Y. to points. Sometimes an ointmt. of  $S^5_{10}$  to oz. of vaseline is a grateful applicn. to affected parts.

**Elephantiasis.**—For this and many other forms of skin dis., Mattei prescs. S and R. El. to oc. and sympt., supported, when necessary, by C. A woman of 60, suffering in left leg, cured by simple compr. of S (20 globs. in a tumbler).

**Emphysema.**—As for CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

**Epidemics.**—The regular and daily use of  $S^1$  dry (one each

hour), or in dilution, and 5 or 6 at meals, will preserve most probably from their invasion.

**Epilepsy.**—2 remedies. S for *lymphs.* and A for *angs.* Dose com. 1 glob. in quart bottle. 3 or 4 tab. sp. a day, sometimes 3 or 4. In other cases Mattei gives minimum doses (the 3rd glass) very freq., and changes the rem. when malady is obstinate. Cures have been effected by  $L_3 \dots_2$  and 1 gl. D, night and morn.

**Eruptions and Suppurs.**—Thrown out and removed by  $S_2$ .

**Erysipelas.**— $S^1_2$  or  $S^5_2 \times A^1_2$  or  $A^2_2$ , with R. or B. El. to adjacent nerves.

**In Face.**—If *lymph.* adm.  $S_2$  and ap. R. El. points 17. J. 2. 3. Compr. of  $S^5_{90}$ .

**Phlegmonous**, or diffused.—Add  $A^3_2$ , or  $A^1_2$ , or œdematous  $A_2 \times S_2$ .

**Excrescences, Ordinary.**—A inty. and exty.

**Fleshy—Results of cautery.**—C. On tip of nose, like mushroom.—C. inty. and  $C^5$  exty.

**Gangrenous.**—C. inty. and  $C^5$  exty.

**Scrofulous.**—S. inty and exty.—Gums  $C \times A$ .

**Eyelids, Inflamm. of.**— $S^5_2 \times A^3_2$ , 5 glob.  $S^5 \times A^3$  twice a day. Compr. of  $S^5$  or  $A^2$  or W. El. Appn. of R. and Y.

**Eyes.—Incipit. Amaurosis.**— $S_3 \dots_2$  R. El., or if vascular,  $A^3_3 \dots_2$  and B.

**Asthenopia; Myopia.**—S and R. or W. El. Cataract needs adm. of  $C^1_{3 \dots 2}$ .

**Congestive.**—A inty. and exty. Compr. of  $A^2$ .

**Granular and Vascular.**— $S_3 \dots_2 \times A_3 \dots_2$  and exty.

**Ophthalmia.**—Same treatmt. Always use El. to the points. 17. 1. 2. 3.

**Syphilitic.**— $V_3$ , the  $S_2$  inty. and exty. Almost all affects. of eyes are dealt with by S and R. El.

**Spots in Cornea.**—SQUINTING.—STYES.—BOILS.—AVERSION TO LIGHT.—As in albinos. R. or B. El.

**Face, Neuralgia.**—W. or R. and compr. to temples if occl.; if

constid.,  $S_2 \dots_2$ ; if congestive,  $A_2 \dots_2 \times B$ . El. Lots,  $A^2$  to nape of neck and heart, and to the head.

Acne.—S or A in weak doses.

Hepatic Spots.— $F_2$ .

Herpetic Eruption.— $S_2$  at times with V. and as last.

Inflam. Pustules.— $S^5_2$  alt. A, with same dry at meals. Baths,  $S^5 \times C^5$ , R. and Y. to points.

Lupus.— $A^2$  or  $S_2 \dots_2 \times C_2 \dots_2$ ; if syph., with V. and baths and compr. of  $C^5 \times S^5$ . R.  $\times$  Y. to points.

Fainting.—A few grains of S dry. R. to pit of st., gt. symp. and solar plex.

Fall.—“From a 4th floor and bruised,” cured by  $S \times R. \times Y.$ , or  $A_2$  and compr. of W. or B.

Feet, Perspiration of.— $S_2$ , or  $C^1_2$  and  $S^5_2$ ; footbath  $S^5_{30} \times C^5_{30}$ .

Corns.— $S^5_2$ ,  $S^5 \times C^5$ , footbath and oints.

Sprains of.—R. El., at time.

Fetid Breath.—S in diln. and as gargle. For females, C do, at meals  $\times A^3$ .

Fevers.—In all inflam. forms  $F_1$  t. sp. doses every 5 or 10 min., or  $F_2$ , if fever strong, and freq. renewed compr. of  $F^2$  (3 or 4 glob. in a tumbler), increasing the strength as the dis. grows more intense, and just as we dim. the intl. dose. Simult. apply R. El. to points. Cure is compld. by  $S_2 \dots_1$  or  $A^3_2$ . Eruptns. are thrown out and disperd. by S alone. The debility ensuing cured by F or S G, and sometimes  $A^3$  in altern.

Intermittent.—One glob. F in a glass taken in 8 or 10 doses in the day. *Obstinate Forms*.—One glob. in a litre (qt. bottle). A t. sp. ev. 5 min.

Typhoid.— $F^1_3 \times C^1_3 \times A^2_3$ . T. sp. ev 5 min. Fricts. and compr. of  $F_2$ .

Fistula.— $S_2$  and R.  $\times$  Y. El. to anus. In case of resistance,  $C^1 \times S^5$ .

Cancerous.— $S_2 \times C_2$ . Lot.  $C^5$  c. G.

Lachrymal.— $S_2$ , or  $C_2$ , R. El. to points, and upper and lower

orbits; and gums,  $S_2 \times C_2$ , with gargles of L and  $C^3$ , or applics. of  $W \times R$ . El.

**Fractures.**— $S_2$  and compr. of W. El. will strengthen the bones in a remaky. short time.

**Fungus hæmatodes.**— $A^3$ , inty. and exty.  $A^2 \times$  with  $C^1$ .

**Gangrene.**— $C^1 \times A^3$ , and compr.  $C^5$  and W. El. to symph. and adj. nerves. Sometimes compr. of G. El., as in gangrene after ops., and  $C^5$  oint.

**Glands, Scrofulous.**— $S_2$ ; if obst.  $C_2$ , esp. if suppuratg. R. El. to adj. nerves. Baths  $L \times C^3$ .

**Fatty Engorgement of the whole Gl. System.**— $C_2 \times A^3$ .

**Mesenteric.**—As last, weak doses,  $C^5$  exty.

**Mumps.**— $C_2$ , W. El. in gargle and compr.

**Thyroid.—Goitre.**— $C_2$  and  $C^5$  oil and lot. and R. El. If obst., S inty. and exty., or  $A^3$  inty. and exty. Sometimes S inty. and A exty. Sometimes  $A^2$  alone on compr.

**Tumified.**— $C_2$  and compr. of W. El.

**Gout.**—Pec. rich man's dis. The prov. says, "With wine for a father, a good table for a mother, and Venus for a wet nurse, there is sure to be a gouty child." On being attd. cover painful joints with compr. of G. El. and cotton wool, and take  $S^2_1 \times A^3$ , or  $C^2_1$ . Baths  $C^5 \times A^3$ . Frugal diet and compl. repose. No purgatives, and cont. treatmt. long after recov.  $R \times Y$ . El. yield good results.  $F_2$  added if fever present. S Nuovo exty. and inty. has cured an obst. case in pat. of 70.

**Grippe.**—See INFLUENZA. Under diseases of chest, F. then P.

**Hæmorrhoids.**—See PILES.

**Hæmatmesis, or Vomg. of Blood.**—10 to 15 or 20 dr. B. El. in a tab. sp. of water. Then  $A^2_2$  t. sp. ev. 5 min. Gargle of B. Appn. of R. El. to soles of feet. To restore afterwds. baths of  $A^3$  and fric. of R. to spine.

**Head.**—When we wish to act upon the head by Els. we apply them to the temples, the two sides of the atlas, the nape of the neck, behind the ears, the pit of the stomach, and to the soles of the feet.

**Concussion.**—S or A, with R. or B. El.

**Dropsy and Tubercles of Brain.**—To dull the pain W. El., then C.

**Fatigue of Brain.**—S men, C women.

**Migraine:** 1st try compr. of W. El., then R. El. or B. El., If pain returns and seems nervous, give  $S_3 \dots 2$ , if congestive,  $A^3 \dots 2$ . If it proceeds from uterine dist.  $C_3 \dots 2$ . In all cases the Els. suited to pat. shd. be appd. to all parts already named. If *angioitic*, A, and compr. of W. El., or B.

**Periodic Hemicrania.**—Ret. at intervals.— $F_3 \dots 2$ .

The Elecs. are very important in all painful affcs. of the head. Dig. and boring, comprs. of W., then  $S_3 \dots 2$ . Compr. of W. above, and another below the temple, and another to occiput.

**Heart.**—Almost all diseases of heart are dealt with by  $A^1$  or  $A^3$  inty., and  $A^2$  and B. El. exty.

**Hernia.**—Even strangd. and irreducible.  $S_2 \dots 1 \times A^1$  and compr. of R. El. or W. over ring. Lord is a new remedy, very valuable inty. and exty. Baths  $S^5 \times C^5$ .

**Herpes.**—Weak doses of S. Of face— $S \times V$ . Comb. with vascular diseases—A, with compr. of  $A^2$ . With worms  $Ver_2 \times S$ .

**Hoarseness.**— $P_2$  and dry.

**Hunger, unsatisfied.**— $S_2$  and dry.

**Hydrops, Dropsy.**—In gen. (save in the case of the lungs), shd. be combated with the remedy applic. to the organ affected, and in minimum doses. *Ovarian* by C, assisted by F. In *Hydropericarditis* by A., modifg. the treat. accdg. to constitn. of the pat. and the original cause of the disease. Dropsy due to any vasc. obstr. req. minimum doses of A, 1 globule to a litre, t. sp. ev. 20 min. If sense of suffocation, proceeding from liver, F. From br. tubes, P.

**Hysteria.**—Very weak doses of S or C, or C N; in *angr.* A, 1 glob. in a litre, and a t. sp. of that, or less, in a 2nd

tumbler, and a few t. sp. in the day. Mattei prefers C or C<sup>2</sup> in extra small doses.

**Influenza.**—Mattei's own prescription. *Preventive*—5 S dry N. and M., 5 S G at meals. Gargle 20 S in a tumbler of water. *On seizure*—10 to 20 S O × F, dissolved in 2 glasses of water, one tea sp. time about ev. 15 min. If temper. very high small sips of F ev. 5 min. and 3 S G dry ev. hour, and 5 at meals. Compr. of W. El. for pains in head and back. Pomade of F<sup>2</sup> to liver, and baths of F<sup>2</sup>.

**Insomnia.**—S dry (5) or S<sub>2</sub>. R. to gt. symp.

**Knees, White Swelling.**—S<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>2</sub> and obst. cases C<sup>2</sup> with R. and Y. El., and compr. of same when swelling begins to soften and diminish. In acute pain ap. compr. of G. El.; when swollen with fistulas, and where lymph. element dominates, C rather than S.

**Rheumatism of.**—S or S<sup>5</sup> and R. El.

**Legs, Soft Swellings;** painless, yielding to pressure.—Showg. vasc. obstr. A<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> and B. El. In *lymph.* S × R.

**Lepra.**—S<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub> × C<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub> or A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>, and to points R. or Bl., and sometimes S<sup>2</sup> alone. Of foot, toes seriously implicated, S inty. and exty. × C.

**Leucorrhœa.**—C, with C<sup>o</sup> inj.

**Liver.**—(Compr. of F<sup>2</sup> or N, 15 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, or F<sup>2</sup> ointment.)

**Lockjaw.**—10 S dry and in 2nd dil. R. × Y. El. to cheek bones, and compr. of W. El. to cheeks.

**Loss of Blood**—per rectum, for 10 years, cured by S<sub>2</sub> and compr. to liver of F<sup>2</sup>. Angios, A<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>.

**Lumbago.**—S<sub>2</sub> Oint. R. El. over kidneys and sacrum well rubbed in.

**Lungs, Cough, nervous.**—S. Phthisical—C. Congestive—A. Simple or Chronic—P. Arising from Worms—Ver.; with hectic symptoms—C. Chronic engorgement of lungs—P. Catarrh—P. Bronch.—P. Hoarseness—S × P. Tubercles—C; with C<sup>5</sup> oint. ext. in all these instances. Dils <sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>.

**Cough.**—Result of chill, cured by F and W. El. to pit of

stomach, on compr. Many coughs may be cured by an alternation of  $C^1$ , A, and  $P^2$ , dry, or by other combinations in 2nd dilution.

**Dropsy of.**—S with A, if from a morbid condn. of the blood vessels; P, if from bronchitis; and C, if from the lungs. If in doubt, alt. S or A (accdg. to tempt.) with C and P. In all cases ap. R. El. to nape of neck and solar plexus.

**Empyema.**—S.

**Emphysema,** as BRONCHITIS.

**Grippe.**—Feb<sub>1</sub> then P<sub>2</sub>, and to complete cure, S. See INFLUENZA.

**Hepaticization.**—C<sub>2</sub> and C<sup>5</sup>, oint. and inhalation.

**Phthisis.**—Consumption, 1st stage, P<sub>2</sub> grh. expect. and inflam. of the lungs P<sub>2</sub> × C<sub>2</sub>; and if bloody expectoration, add A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>. Stop the latter when blood ceases. The Mattei treatment has yielded remark. results.

**Pleurisy.**—As for Pneumonia, with F<sup>1</sup> dry, 5 or 6 gl. ev. 3 hours.

**Pneumonia.**—F at first, to deal with fever; then S, and R. or B., very weak.  $P^1_2 \times C^1_2 \times A^3_2$  a dessertspoonful in altern. ev. 5 min. Frictions of P<sup>1</sup> to chest, C<sup>5</sup> to back, and F<sup>2</sup> to hypoch.

**Lupus.**—C<sub>2</sub> × S<sub>2</sub>, and if needed A<sub>2</sub>. Frequently V<sub>2</sub>. Alter. use of same remedies on compr. R. El. to *lymph.*, B. to *ang.* If ulceration be active, C<sub>2</sub> and C<sup>5</sup> on compr. Finish with S<sup>5</sup> exty. and inty., and G. El.

**Mania,** All forms of.—S<sub>3</sub> and R. El. to points for man. C<sub>3</sub> and R. El. for woman.

**Marasmus.**—S<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>2</sub>, or alter., also granules dry. Y. and R. to sol. pl. and gt. symph. Frictions of mutton suet melted with C<sup>5</sup> to body, and finely minced mutton suet dissolved in warm milk every 2 or 3 hours.

**Measles.**—See FEVERS.

**Megrim, or Migraine, or Tic Douloureux.**—Small compr. freq. rep. of the various Elecs., W., R., B., also of A<sup>2</sup> on head

- and heart. If intermittent,  $F_2$  and  $F^3$  oint. to hypoch. If uterine,  $C_2$ . A granule of  $C^5$  ev. hour, and W. El. to points.
- Melancholia.**—Men,  $S_3$ . Women,  $C_3$  and R. El.
- Menses.**—The Angio. (spec.  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  in 1st dil. and in baths) induce. In 2nd dil. moderate and tend to stop them. When *Excessive*, controlled by the 3rd dil. *Absence* of, or *Delayed*, or *Irregularity* of,  $S \times C \times A$ . *Painful*,  $A^1_2$  and R. El. to sacrum. *Chlorosis*,  $S_3$ , 5  $A^3$ , dry at meals, and B. El.
- Colic with.**—2 or 3 grans. of C, dry, ev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.
- Sudden Suppression.**—5  $A^3$  dry, on awaking, and  $A^3_1$  and  $C_1$  with B. El. to sacr. and symph.
- Milk Fever.**— $F_2$  and  $S_2$ .
- Milk, Suppressed.**— $C_2$  and compr. R. El.
- Mouth, Bad Taste.**— $S_2$  or  $A^3_2$ , with gargles of  $C^5$  or R. or W. Els. R. to pit of stomach.
- Lockjaw.**—R. El.
- Polypus of.**— $C_2$ , and as a gargle  $C^5$ .
- Ulceration of.**—Same remedies.
- Mumps.**— $C_2$ .  $C^5$  oil exty.
- Myelitis.**— $S_2$  and R. El. to spine and points.
- Nausea**—including that of Pregnancy.— $S_3 \dots_2$  or S dry.
- Nerves.**— $S_3 \dots_2$  or  $A^3$ , and R. El.
- Neuralgia.**—Compr. of W. El. or R. *Congestive*, B. El., S or A inty. *Accomp. with Rheumatism*—S. *Of Teeth*—S.
- Nose, Ozæna.**— $S_2 \dots_1$  or R. El. Almost all other affections. S and R. El.
- Bleeding of.**— $A_3 \dots_2$ . Compr. or inj. of  $A^2$  or B. El.
- Polypus.**—S inty. and exty. and R. El. to occ. and root of nose; or C inty. and exty. with W. El. on comp.
- Obesity.**—S or C and R. El., and special dietary.
- Pain.**—All pain (says the Count) should be attacked at its outset by El., to which it readily yields when it is accidl., *i.e.* not prog. from a constittl. or inhd. cause. When the pain refuses to yield to Els., compr. of  $A^2$  should be applied, and followed shortly by Els., wh. will then act more effecty;



If after ceasing it returns again, you must seek for the constit. cause, and have recourse to intl. treatmt. Aggrav. of acute pain during the night (espec. in bones) indicates the presence of syph. virus, and calls for V. in 3rd or 4th diln. Pain in right side, ext. to spine, and rt. shoulder points to trouble in the liver. Pain on left side, accom. by vertigo and palpits. in the heart, appro. rem. should be selected. Pains in bones, as if bruised or broken—S inty. and exty. and R. El. Venereal pains—V and G. El. In Teeth—R. El. or W., and 1 glob. S dry. Acute in knees, as in White Swelling—R. or G. El. compr. Gouty pains in fingers—compr. of G. El. Rheumatic in foot—R. El. compr. and S<sub>2</sub>. Almost all pains yield to the combined action of S inty. and R. El. exty. If these fail, it will be necessary to use C or V.

**Palpitation.**—A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>. Compr. of A<sup>2</sup> or B. El.

**Paralysis, Threatened.**—8 or 10 S dry. S is the main remedy for all forms, unless congestive; then A should be used, and these may be supported by W. and B. El. R. El. must be used with great caution, and if R. has been used, and seems to have done harm, a few grans. of S dry will annul the bad effect. In obstinate cases use C. Following Sanguineous Apoplexy, A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub> and B. El. In paralysis of the limbs R × Y yields good results.

**Piles.**—See HÆMORRHOIDS.

**Poisoning.**—After effects of, removed by S 8 or 10 dry, and upd. and after, in diln.

**Polypus.**—All forms cured by S exty. and inty., or C.

**Prostate Gland, Diseases of.**—S and R. El; in bad cases C.

**Prostration.**—2 or 3 S dry, and compr. of R. El. to occiput, or B. to heart.

**Quinsy.**—A<sub>3</sub> × C<sub>2</sub> inty. and as gargle, and compr. of R. El. to nape of neck.

**Rectum, Prolapse of.**—C<sub>2</sub> and R. El. to loins and perineum.

**Rheumatism.**—Almost all forms dealt with by S<sub>2</sub> and R. El. to

adjacent nerves and symph. *Articular*, Compr. of G. to joints, and C<sup>5</sup>. Freq. you must altern. the sev. Els. R., G., W., *Intercostal*, with suppression.—Woman (40) cured by A<sub>2</sub> and B. El. to oc. and along both sides of spine. In *Knees and Feet*—R × Y. •

**Rickets.**—S or A<sub>1</sub> and R. El.

**Salivation.**—Constant Spitting.—S. In children, Ver.

**Sciatica** may be cured straight away by a vigorous rubbing in of R. El. This may need to be folld. by Y. If Els. fail, apply compr. of A<sup>2</sup>, and adm. S or A, accor. to tempt. Sciatica of months' standing can be cured by S and R., or R. × Y. El. in a few days, sometimes hours. •

**Scrofula.**—In all manifestations, S or S Nuovo. If S or S N are not suffic., add C.

**Scurf in Head.**—S (pos. C) or A. R. El. to occ.

**Sea Sickness.**—Anti-mal or S G, 8 or 10, dry at meals, 3 or 4 days previous to embarkg., more frequently the day of sailing. Shd. nausea set in, take frequently in 2nd dil. A bad sailor shd. lie down at once, before ship sails. Apply a cold compress to stomach, and bind it firmly on, and renew it when dry, and have the Anti-mal dry or dissolved within reach.

**Skin.**—Almost all dis. of, yield to S<sub>3...2</sub> or S<sup>5</sup>. C<sub>3...2</sub> or V, with compr. of R. to occiput.

**Sores.**—To heal ordy. sores, S ; if painful, compr. of W., G. ; or bleeding, B. El. If extensive and deep, S × C.

**Spasms.**—S. From worms, Ver.

**Speech, Affections of.**—S and Y. El.

**Spermatorrhœa.**—S<sub>3...1</sub> (failing C<sub>3...1</sub>) and R. El.

**Spine, Disease of.**—S with R. or W. El.

**Spitting Blood.**—A<sup>2</sup><sub>3...2</sub>. A<sup>2</sup> compr. to heart, then S.

**Spleen, Disease of.**—F<sub>3...1</sub>. F<sup>2</sup> oint. ap. night and morning.

**Stammering.**—Try 1st R. El. to small hypoglossal nerves. If this fail, give S<sub>4</sub>.

**Stings of Bees, Wasps, and Poisonous Flies.**—C inty. and exty.

**Stomach, Dis. of.**—Almost all dealt with by  $S_3 \dots_1$ , with R. El. to the symph. and epigastrium. Accom. by vomiting of a dark grumous char.,  $C_3 \dots_2$ .

**St. Vitus Dance.**— $S_3$  and R. El.

**Styes.**—S.

**Suffocation.**—S. and R. El.

**Suicide, Tendency to.**—S, men. C, women.

**Sunstroke.**—R. El. compr. to nape of neck.

**Sweat and Fetor of Feet and Armpits.**—S.

**Swellings.**— $S \times F$ , or  $A \times C$ , with ap. to adj. ner. of R. El. or compr. of R. El.

**Swooning.**—A few globs. S dry on tongue.

**Syphilis.**—The grand remedy is V., and Mattei says the more violent the malady, the more must the remedy be attenuated. If assocd. with a scrof. diathesis, then S must be assoc. with V., and V. should be employed discreetly in lots., oints., baths, and at distant intervals dry. Med. advice should be obtained in every instance, if possible, as V. is a very powerful med., and needs careful administration. Its results in this sad dis. are simply marvellous.

**Teeth, Children cutting Teeth.**—S, or ac. to tempt.,  $A^1$  dry twice a day, and  $C^5$  oint. to jaws.

**Abscess and Caries.**— $C_2$  20  $C^5$  to glass of water for gargle. Gargles of W. and B. El.

**Gumboil.**— $S^1_2 \times C^4_2$  alternate doses. Gargles of  $C^4$  or  $C^5$ , 50 to glass.

**Toothache.**—S and appns. of R. El. to gum, of W. El. to temples and behind ears.

**Tetanus.**—Y. El. to occiput, also to symp., and  $S^1_2$ . Baths  $C^3$  and L.

**Throat, Simple infl.**— $A_2 \times S_3$ , and 2 or 3 gr.  $F^1$  dry ev. hour.  $F^2$  oint. on hypoch.,  $A^2$  oint. on heart, and compr. on throat,  $R \times Y$ . to hypoglos. and B. to occiput. If complic. with cough, add  $P^1$ , S, or  $A^2$ , with B. also as gargle.

**Tic Douloureux.**—S and R. El. above ear.

- Tongue, Inflam. of.**—S or A. Inty., and as gargle. .
- Tonsillitis.**—As inflam.
- Torticollis.**—S<sub>2</sub> and R.E. to nape of neck. If fever add F.
- Traumatic.**—S<sub>1</sub> and R. El.
- Tumours, Fibroid Uterine.**—Cured by "Lord." Also by C<sub>2</sub> and R. El. in compr. ; and F<sup>2</sup> oint. to hypoc.
- Cold Tumours.**—C. inty. and exty.
- Condylomata.**—FLESHY VEGETS.—CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCES.—WARTS, etc.—C<sub>2</sub> inty., and exty. C<sup>5</sup>. If syph., V.
- Cystic Tumours.**—S. compr. W. El.
- Hydrocele.**—C<sub>2</sub> and C<sup>5</sup> exty.
- Scrof. Tumours.**—S and R. El. Suppg., add C.
- Varicocele.**—A<sup>3</sup><sub>2</sub> and A<sup>2</sup> and B. compr.
- Varicose Tumours.**—A<sup>3</sup><sub>2</sub> and A<sup>2</sup> compr.
- Ulcers.**—Ordinary, S, S<sup>5</sup>, or C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>5</sup>, and G. El. Callous, Cancerous, Fistular, Fungoid—C inty. and C<sup>5</sup> exty.
- Scrofulous.**—S, and if resists, C. Syph.—V.
- Urethra Stricture.**—Congen. or acqd., S, with compr. of W. El.
- Urine, Retention of.**—*Lymph.* pats. S<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>, and 1 gr. C<sup>5</sup> ev. hour. R. El. to sacrum, sympath. and perin. *Sang.* pats. A<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub> and gr. of C<sup>5</sup> ev. hour. Sitz baths of I. and S<sup>6</sup>.
- Albumen in.**—C<sup>1</sup> × S<sup>9</sup>. Baths C<sup>5</sup> × S<sup>1</sup>. R. × Y. to points and along spinal cord. 5 S<sup>5</sup> at meals.
- Bloody.**—A<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub> with applicn. of B.
- Difficulty in Passing.**—S<sup>1</sup> or A<sup>3</sup> and B. to sac., symp., per. 2 S<sup>6</sup> every 4 hours.
- Incontinence of.**—S<sub>2</sub> or S<sup>6</sup><sub>2</sub> or C<sub>2</sub>. R or W. to sac. and symp. S<sup>6</sup> dry, every 4 hours.
- Sugar in.**—C<sub>3</sub> or S<sub>2</sub>, and R. El. to sac. and symp.
- Uterus.**—Any pain in, freq. reld. by S<sup>1</sup><sub>1</sub>, t. sp. ev. 5 or 10 minutes.
- Congestion of.**—C<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>...<sub>1</sub>, with inj. sev. times a day with 10 grans. C<sup>5</sup> to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.
- Displacement.**—Ditto.

**Induration, Granulation, Ulceration.**—As in Congestion.

**Inflam. of.**—S. int. and injections of C. simul.

**Leucorrhœa.**—As for Congestion.

**(Ovaries, Pain in and Dis. of—**gen. yield to S inty. and exty. with R. El. or C<sub>2</sub>)

**Polypus of Ut.**—S<sub>2</sub>, or C<sub>2</sub> with A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>, if hæmorrhage.

**Prolapse of.**—S and C, and to sacr., R. El.

In short, judiciously and persistently employed, all uterine maladies are under the control of A and C and S.

**Vaccination, Evil Effects of.**—S<sub>2</sub> inty. and exty.

**Varicose Veins and Ulcers.**—A<sub>2</sub>, with compr. of A<sup>2</sup> and B. El.

**Veins, Infl. of.**—A<sup>2</sup>, with compr. as above. *Sang.* pats. need S.

**White Swelling.**—A<sup>3</sup> and W. El. compresses.

**Vertigo.**—A<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>, with A<sup>2</sup> compr. or B. to heart. Proc. from spleen, F<sub>2</sub> and F<sup>2</sup> oint. to hyp.

**Voice, Loss of.**—S. and R. El. Persisting, C×A. A<sup>2</sup> gargle with B.

**Vomiting.**—10 gran. of S<sup>1</sup> dry, and afterds. in 2nd diln. Also in that of pregnancy.

**Of Blood.**—S<sub>3</sub>×A<sup>3</sup>.

**Persistent.**—If dep. on liver, F and F<sup>2</sup> oint. to hypoc. R.×Y. to occi., pit of stom. and symp., with 5 to 10 grans. of F<sup>1</sup> dry, on awaking.

**Warts.**—C<sub>2</sub> and C<sup>5</sup> exty.

**Wasps, Sting of.**—S<sub>2</sub>, and R. El. to symp.

**Weakness, General.**—S dry and in dil., and R. El. to sympath.

**Of Hand or Arm.**—R. El. to brachial nerve.

**Of Sight.**—Compr. of R. El. to occip., A<sup>1</sup>×S<sup>1</sup> with meals. Also baths C<sup>5</sup> and S, or A<sup>2</sup> and R.×Y. to oc., symp. and all around the eyes.

**Wen and Enlargement of Thyroid Glands.**—C<sub>2</sub>×either with S<sub>2</sub> or A<sup>2</sup>—a granule of C<sup>5</sup> dry ev. 2 hrs. Compr. of W. El. and of C<sup>5</sup> R.×Y. to neighbg. nerves, and at base of gland.

**Whites.**—C<sub>3</sub>...<sub>2</sub>, C<sup>5</sup> at meals, and 1 gr. C<sup>5</sup> ev. hour. Injs. of C<sup>5</sup> 10 grans. to ½ pint, and ½ t. sp. G. El. evy. N. and M. Shd.

cure delay, suspect worms, and take Ver. 8 or 10 dry, night and morning.

**Whitlow.**—May be abated by compr. of R. or W. El., or C<sup>5</sup>.

This failing, A or S<sub>2</sub> with C<sup>5</sup>. Compr. of A<sup>2</sup> or S<sup>5</sup>, or W.

El.<sup>2</sup> Baths of C<sup>5</sup> × S<sup>5</sup>. Same at meals.

**Whooping Cough.**—A<sup>2</sup> or S<sub>2</sub> × P<sub>2</sub>, and occasly. C<sub>2</sub>

**Womb.**—*See* UTERUS.

**Worms.**—All kinds cured by Ver. This may be taken in 1st or 2nd dil., and some dry globs. taken at meals, and night and morn. Baths, oints., inject. of Ver<sup>2</sup>; to the last Y. El. may be added, and even 5 to 10 drops admd. in a t. sp. of water early in the morning.

For Tænia, an allop. phys. admin. successfy. a decoction of Senna in the evg., and a good dose of Ver. next day. All the accomp. symptoms, such as colicky pains, enlargement of stomach, contind. salivn. and nausea, irregy. of app., disagr. breath, pale face, dilated eyes, picking at the nose, grinding of teeth in restless sleep, turbid urine, at times convulsions, St. Vitus, etc., all yield to the wonderful influence of this grand Vermifuge. The remedy shd. be persevd. with, for in the end it will not fail.

**Wounds.**—1st thoroughly but gently cleanse, then mitigate pain by compresses of W. or G. El. If there be bleeding or extravasation of blood, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> compr.; also of B. El. If suppurg. and sloughing, C<sub>2</sub> and C<sup>5</sup>.

**Gunshot,** cured by S<sub>2</sub> and compr. of R. El. Healing of all hastened by S<sub>2</sub> and S at meals, and S<sup>5</sup> externally.















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