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## READ AUGUST NUMBER - RESULTS HERE ILLUSTRATED.

THREE MONTHS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE WITHOUT AN INSTRUCTOR.

## By Alfred C. Eichhorn.

The following artlele emphasizes in a most startling manner the benefiththat can be derlved from a fow
 trainlng was done before and after the dutles required in misilar results if they wonld only strive for about his Imp


HE term physical culture 1 use in a broad sense, and include all agents that have a tendency to improve the health or physique. While I have not been sickly, I was always weak and thin. Of a large family, none of us robust, I have often been referred to as the weak one of the Eichhorn family.
By chance the August issue of Physioal Culture came to my hands, and while I read it with interest, I did not test its simple truths until the latter part of September. After a week of study and practice I noted an improvement, and although twenty-five years of age, at which time all are supposed to have attained full growth, I determined to see what I could accomplish in three months without a personal teacher.
The accompanying photographs show a marked improvement; the angles are rounded off, and the hollows are filled out to a noticeable degree, and all the superficial muscles are greatly strengthened. That the internal organs are strengthened in like proportion 1 am convinced from my improved eirculation, respiration, digestion, assimilation and elimination. My face is also broader and fuller, though I made but little effort to develop the facial muscles.

I gave special attention to developing my chest and increasing expansion. In fact, I made special use of the lungs in almost all of my exercises, taking long, full breaths, sometimes slowly, inhaling through the nose and quickly and foreibly exhaling through the mouth.

I soon learned to judge the merits of an exercise by its results. I was careful to perform the movements slowly. The more haste, the less speedy the development. In selecting and devising my exercises I always bore in mind my condition and needs. I do not believe in

azirned C. Eicmions as Hy Now Appearh. Note his condition three months previous to this on opposite page.
heavy exercises, which require all the strength to make one, two or three movements. Light exercise, taking from twenty-five to seventy-five movements to tire a muscle, is better, for developing. I also gave some time to flexing or tensing exercises.


Puxsical Conition and Mmhrctements on Qcтовви 8, 1899.

Height, 5 ft .9 in.
Weight, with clothing, 130 pounds.
Neck, 135 / in.
Chest, 30 in .
Chest, contracted, $283 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.
Chest, expanded, 31 in .
Waist, contracted, 26 in .
Waist, normal, 30 in .
Upper arm, $87 / \mathrm{sin}$.
Biceps, $101 / 8 \mathrm{in}$.
Forearm, 9 in.
Thigh, $18 \% \mathrm{in}$.
Calf, $121 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.


Puxsical Condithon and Meabubemints Turge Monthe Later, January 7, 1900.

Height, $5 \mathrm{ft} .91 / 8 \mathrm{in}$.
Weight, with clothing, $1571 / 4$ pounds.
Neck, $151 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Chest, $341 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Chest, contracted, $301 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Chest, expanded, $391 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.
Waist, contracted, 28 in.
Waist, normal, 291/2.
Upper arm, $101 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Biceps, $121 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Forearm, 11 in .
Thigh, 22 in.
Calf, 14 in .


ANOTHER COMPARISON.
Condityox Ootoner 8.
Conpition Timee Montils Later.

By fexing 1 mean a number of full, casy and deliberate contractions in quick succession, more for flexibility and easy movement of muscles and joints than for development. By tensing I mean to harden the muscles with little or no movement, as, when the leg is straight, try to straighten it still more until you feel the front and side muscles harden. With the arm straight try to push some immovable object until the upper back arm hardens. We all know how pleasant it feels to stretch after sitting long in one position. I do not cease after a little stretching, but arch my back and strongly flex all the muscles of the body.

I begin by exercising, those muscles which I consider the weakest, then I use all other parts until slightly fatigued all over-not tired ont or exhausted in one or two muscles only.

In my daily constitutional I climb as many hills as possible. I find that walking up stairs, three stairs at a step, and walking down two at a step, is also good exercise for the legs. While exercising arms and shoulders with a pair of light dumbbells, I usually exercise my legs at the same time. By rising on the ball of my foot as near the toes as possible I use the calf muscles; by bending the knees and then forcibly straightening them, the

## PHYSICAL

four large muscles of the thigh are used; by rising on the heel the muscles on the front of the leg below the knee are used.

There is no limit to the age at which one can improve his physique. If physical culture is taken after the bony framework has matured, the ultimate development will, of course, not be so fine or large as when adopted earlier in life. For instance, a man of twenty-eight years cannot hope for that arched chest that would have been possible at eighteen. I believe one can exercise to better advantage at home than in a gymnasium class where the instruction is general, not individual. Here the weak boy at the end of the class is encouraged to "dip" as often as the strong boy at the head of the class. He is idle ninetenths of the time while the others are doing their turn; the air is not so pure as he might have at home, and his clothing is more restricted.

It is foolish to strive to reach certain measurements. All the measurements I have seen of a fully developed man differ in some respects, some differ in all respects. As we all have facial features.

## CULTURE

distinctively our own, so too, we have an individual muscular system.

I think a good rub down after exercise is beneficial.

Some doctors tell us that plenty of vinegar is good to use with our food, bat I prefer to get acid from fruit such as the orange, lemon, apple, tomato, etc. I think the less seasoning and condiments we use the better.

I think most persons sleep with their pillow too high. I put mine to one side on retiring and sleep better without it. This practice has improved my neck muscles and given me a beiter carriage.

I thing a good circulation is superior to heavy clothing for comfort in cold weather. I have entered a cold room, fully dressed, feeling cold, and on removing my clothing and exercising a few moments, or rabbed myself with a rough towel, I would feel warmer and more comfortable than when heavily clothed. While walking with a gloved hand in one pocket and the other hand bare, compressing and releasing a rubber ball, the hand and forearm exercised were warmer than the gloved hand.

## HEALTH AND DISEASE.

## By William J. Cromie, Physical Director.



INCE the beginning of the worid, heaith and disease have been striving for the mastery. Health is a life-loug struggle. We have to work hard for health, and then work hard to retain it. Disuse come like a thief in the night, ever ready to wither the fair work of health. As soon as we enter the world, disease tries to drive us out. The germs of disease are everywhere about us, in our food, water, and even in the air we breathe. They watch like vultures at the door of every indiscretion, inactivity, over-indulgence and neglect, ever seeking the destruction of life. Disease is ever ready to take possession of our bodies, the moment we have depressed the system below the health line.

We can not blame it on Providence, for He tries in every way imaginable to have us live healthy and blameless. He erects


WM. J. CROMIE, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.
danger signals all along the pathway of life. You can see danger in the word saloon, over the entrance to the den of prostitution, in the box labelled "cigarettes," in the unsteady gait and red nose of the drunkard. In fact in everything not pure and wholesome.

What are some of the causes of disease? The most prevalent causes are inactivity, alcohol, tobacco, drugs, hurry and worry, improper eating and drinking, improper dress, etc. We hear much about alconol and tobacco, but not enough about inactivity, improper dress and the use of drugs.
Take a walk on one of our busy thoroughfares, and watch the passing throngs. See the weak, sickly women with deformities of every kind. Can we hope for a strong, athletic, vigorous race, as their offspring? The habit of lacing among women, and I might say of the wearing of corsets at all, should be regarded as a crime. For whatever affects the mother must affect the succeeding generation.
And almost as pernicious as corset wearing is the sweeping of the streets and sidewalks with long tirins. All the filthy bacteria are swept up and wafted about their persons. How can our race be otherwise than weak, when women will not exercise, and society calls for the pres-
ent tight and encumbering dress.
Compare our round-shouldered, flatchested men and women with the Spartans or with the early Greeks and Romans. They attained great physical perfection, and only began to deteriorate when Na ture's laws were violated by drinking, and listening to the voice of the siren. So we as a nation, if we do not obey the laws of Nature, will deteriorate in bodily strength and vigor.

The American people are too prone to resort to drugs for every ailment. Drugs only effect a temporary cure. Remove the cause, take exercise, and the phivsictan will not be needed. Usually all the doctor can do is to give us sensible advice that will asist in the laws of health. Take regular exercise, breathe the pure air decply, and wrink good water frecly, and you will commence to live in the true sense of the word.

Many are so taken up with business that they have no time for anything else. Americans have adopted a terrible gait, and few have the time to live long. Still the are improving. Half a century ago there were no gymnasiums in the High Schools or the F. M. C. A. See the large number we now have. The time is coming when instead of having one physical director and thirty physicians in a city, the situation will be reversed.


# PHYSICAL CULTURE WITH A CHAIR. 

By Bernarr A. Macfadden.

Wm. A. Duncan, whose muscular Agure assists in Illustrating the exercises for this article, was a ndght-bult boy about two years ago. He can throw welghts around now that many profesalonals Would find it dificult to handle, atthough in age he ls still but a boy. Hls floe developandiatillustrate the power of phyeleal eulture to bulf benuty, and vigor of body, and we can only map to every young man and woman, "Go thou and do likewbe."


HE writer has stated in this publication on several occasions that the development of the muscles depended entirely on their regular use without strain or exhaustion. It is therefore of but little importance how the muscles are nsed. pro-


WM. A. Dencan.
vided this is kept in view, and every part of the complicated muscular organism is brought into action. Whether one exercises with flatirons, pitchforks, bucksaws, dumbbells, Indian clubs, or exercisers, it makes but little difference, provided every muscle is used.

Many a vigorous man has built the foundation for a superb physique with a woodman's axe, spade or pick, or with the vigorous work required of an ordinary farm hand.

Any competent student of anatomy can
casily evolve a system of physical culture that will accomplish the object of using


Firs: Posivion.
all parts of the body, and such a system, if intelligently artanged, would be just as productive of satisfactory results, if practiced regularly, as would one originated by an expert in physical culture.

The system of physical culture which bears the writer's name was the simplest method that he could devise for bringing thoroughly into action every muscle.

The exercises presented in this article will, if practiced regularly, bring out just as much muscle, and produce results just as satisfactory as many requiring complicated apparatuses. Of course, within the
small compass of this short article, sufficient movements cannot be given to exercise every muscle of the body; but if these movements are taken properly, every part of the upper body will be brought into thorough action, and these muscles are the most important after all as almost every one secures sufficient exercise for the legs in walking.

First secure a chair. Any chair will do, provided it is not too heavy, and you can retain a grip on it easily.

Do not forget the necossity for pure air and light clothing. Do not waste time by taking these exercises two or tliree times. Continue them daily for at least two or three weeks, or not at all.

Take the exercises in their regular order and continue each one until tired.


Exebctse No. 1.


Exemcise No. 2.

Be sure to walk from two to five niles per day.

Exercise No, 1.-From first position raise chair high over head with elbows straight. Back to first position. Continue. This exercise is of especial advantage in strengthening "small" of the back; if you bend far back it will also derelop the abdominal muscles. It is warranted to cure pains in the back. It is also fine for expanding the chest, and the last three or four movements should be made while a full, deep breath is retained.

Exercise No. 2.-From first position, raise chair with elbows rigid to left side as far as you can. Back to first position. Continue. Same exercise to right side. This exercise develops the muscles on the side of the shoulders and the front of the chest or bust. It is also beneficial for strengthening the lungs and expanding
the chest, and the last three or four movements should be made while a deep inspiration is retained.

Exercise No. 3.-From first position raise chair as per illustration back to first position. Continue. Be sure to grasp chair as illustrated, or the exercise will be found more difficult. This exercise is especially for developing the bicepslarge muscles on the front of upner armand it will surprise any one practicing it regularly by the speedy development of these muscles. It will be but a short time until you can say to your frionds, "Just feel my muscle."

Exercise No. 4.-From first position bring chair high over head, then behind


Exerctas No. 3.


Examcise No. 4.
back, as per illustration. Back to firsi position. Continue. This is of especial advantage in developing the muscles of the abdomen, forearin and back part of middle of upper arm. It is also fine for general chest and lung development.

Exercise No. 5.-Grasp chair as illustrated, and raise it upward and backward as far as possible, |ringing both shoulders back stroagly as chair goes up. Continue. If convenient two chairs can be used for this; if not, after tiring one arm, take same exercise with the other. This exercise is for developing the muscles on back part of the shoulders, and if shoulders are brought back vigorously as instructed, it will be of great aid in remedying round shoulders, and other defects at this part of the body.
Exercise No. 6.-Raise chair with elbows rigid, for first position, as illustrated. Back to first position. Continue. Step forward with one foot each
time chair is raised, alternating between right and left. This exercise is of especial advantage in developing the museles on front of the shoulders. For a young woman who suffers from "hollows" about the shoulders and collar-bones, this exercise is especially recommended, and, in fact, all these chair exereises will be of great advantage in remedying defect of this character.

Exercise No. 7.-Hold chair as per illustration. Now raise it straight up over head as high as you can rerch. Back to position illustrated. Continue. This exercise is especially recommended for increasing chest power and developing muscles of middle upper arm. The last three movements should be made while a deep, full breath is retained.


Exizhessk No. 5.


## QUESTION DEPARTMENT.



HOSE desiring special information about our Premium Instruction Course should refer to article in December issue.
Q. How can I break myself of the morphine habit? I take it in capsules, one dose per day of four No, 4 capsules. I would like to know how Nature's remedy can cure, and at the same time leave me with sufficient strength to do my work, which cannot be neglected.
A. In answering this question, the editor wishes to say that about the same method adopted in the cure of this complaint will also free any slave from the stimulant habit, regardless of whether it
be coffee, tea, tobacco, liquor or morphine. Stimulants of all kinds produce an abnormal physical condition. Being a poison to all parts of the functional system, the action of all organs in which they come in contact, are greatly quickened in their endeavor to affect speedy elimination. The influence of natural means-cxercise, proper diet, pure air, etc.-is towards the development of the highest degree of normal health, and all these various cures advertised for stimulant habits, accomplish their objects by lowering the general vigor or by deadening the nervous powers. There is but one positive cure for these troubles, that causes no positive injury, and that is natural means. Would advise
the adoption of methods as follows: Begin gradually, week by week, to lessen the quantity of the drug or stimulant used. But first take up physical culture. Exercise vigorously from half an hour to an hour per day, starting with about ten minutes daily, and gradually increasing. Walk from five to six miles daily after you become hardened, starting with about two miles. Acquire a habit of often inflating the chest to the fullest capacity when in the open air. Eat plain, wholesome, appetizing foods, and do not eat without an appetite. To be plain, the best method is to begin moderately and train just as thongh you were fitting yourself for a fight. For it is a "fight" -a fight between you and your weakness. Make yourself strong and your weakness will disappear. There is not a single case that camnot be cured by the means described.
Q. Can palpitation of the heart be cured by exercise?
A. Palpitation of the heart can, in many cases, be cured by exercise and other natural means for increasing the general physical vigor. Of course where there is heart trouble great care must be used at first. Exercise very moderately until more strength is gained. The writer recalls one case of heart trouble where the fear of physical exercise inculeated by an ignorant physician, caused a young man to become almost a physical wreck, though after a little over one year of systematic physical culture he developed such strength that he entered an amateur wrestling tournament, and defeated three good amatenr wrestlers. There is no need to say that his heart trouble had disappeared. Many imagine that whenever the heart is beating rapidly that they are suffering from palpitation. Any vigorous exercise will make the heart beat rapidly.
Q. Can chronic asthma be cured by physical cuiture?
A. A cure can unquestionably be offected by natural means. Take up a thorough system of exercise, walk several miles daily, and adopt every possible means to build up general health.
Q. Are Turkish or Russian baths beneficial?
A. In many cases they are of especial advantage, and will assist greatly in eliminating excessive accumulations of waste
or impurities. They should be used intelligently and not to excess, and a certain amount of exercise is necessary if the greatest benefits are to be secured.
Q. I would like to know how to strengthen the lungs, and keep them strong.
A. Acquire a habit whenever in the open air of often inflating the chest to its fullest capacity, always breathing through the nose. Never sleep or remain for any length of time in a badly ventilited room. Develop the muscles around the chest. The exercises with a chrir given in this issue are good, and exerciser No. $1,2,4$ and 5 , of the writer's system can be recommended.
Q. I am twenty years of age and very anxious to incroase my height. Can you assist me?
A. No definite information can be given you as to whether your height can be increased, though if you adopt those means that will develop the highest degree of normel health your chances for an increase in height will, of course, be much greater. Some attain their full height before this age.
Q. What do you think of acrobatic work as a means of physical culture?
A. This character of exercise is all right, and can be recommended, though in the beginning much care should be used to avoid strain or injury. In fact, even proficient acrobats are very often incapacitated on account of strains, and this is the principal objection to it.
Q. What remedy would you suggest for psoriasis? I have spent all the money I have for drugs and have obtained no relief.
A. Go into training for the purpose of developing the highest degree of normal health. Take long walks with many breathing exercises daily. Exercise morning and evening. Take sitz baths as cold as you can bear it, after morning exercise. Take cold sponge bath after evening exercise. Hot bath with soap and water every other evening after exercise instead of cold sponge. Use two soft-bristle brushes all over the body immediately after exercise, and before bath morning and evening. Eat but little meat-confine diet to vegetables, Graham bread and fruit.

## HOW AVOIDABLE WEAKNESS WRECKED LOVE AND LIFE.

## By Bernarr A. Macfadden.

One of our subserlbers who was deeply interested in "The Athlete's Conquest," the serial romance which was contaued through the first nine numbers of Paysical Culatise, has sent us a description of an experience in his own life, and the following tale is written from this. It teaches a moral of startling slgnificance, and probably indicates one of the main causes for so many young girls becoming physlcal wrecks before they have reached the age denoting complete maturlty.

seemed filled with gloom, and into my
heart had crept a darkness that no sunshine could ever dissipate. Day after day, week after week, month after month, and fast creeping into years, this deep-fiidden misery had gnawed at my very soul.

Sometimes I felt as though my heart was being consumed slowly, bit by bit, and


Actual Photograph of Helev as She Apprared When Walter Ftrat Saw Her,
as I realized that the end might be near, a smile, full of serenity and peace, would flit over my worn countenance.

I was handsome once. My smiles were bright and full of charm. My eyes had a brightness that won me friends and the favors of women. But now all is ended. I have tried so hard to forget-used every means in my power to drown the sorrow that seems to sink deeper and deeper as time rolls along. I have heard of men being swallowed in quicksands - how slowly, inch by inch, they are drawn down until the sand reaches the mouth, then the nose, and then a few struggles and all is over.

I feel sometimes like a man being thus dragged into death. Not that I fear death. No! No! I long for it. But this sensation of being weighted down, of being continually held in a vice-like grip of dull, never-ending misery-it is terrible torture. Sometimes when I see the bright smiles of happy children, with their clear eyes and comely faces-full of romping joy-there is a yearning, a wild, mad longing for the home, for the beautiful creature that was to be a part of that homeand I have to run away-away from my-self-away from the torturing, maddening thoughts. But they follow me, cling with a persistency that defies my efforts to throw them aside. I walk on and on, faster and faster, and when the pain of fatigue finally enters my weary limbs, the mental pain berins to subside. I destroy one pain by creating another.

The grandest ambition that ever entered the heart of a boy is that innate, holy desire to deserve and win the love of some true, wholesome woman. It thrills his very soul with nobleness. I can recall even now my boyhood dreams - how I would some day meet and love some beautiful woman. How she would be queen of my heart-the guardian of my home-the mother of my children, and the owner of my soul and my life. The heroine of my dreams was a reality. I could see her as plain as though she existed in flesh and blood. I worshiped her with a reverence of a fanatic.

I was nearing twenty when I first met her in life. She was just budding into womanhood-but so beautiful. When I
saw her a great fear éntered my heart. I could not murmur a sound.

I was visiting some distant relatives in a small town. They were having an entertainment in my honor. She was one of the guests, and her dark hair, bewitching black eyes and fair skin flashed before me like a vision.

There was no peace for me until I was introduced. The charm did not fade when I gazed into her lustrous eyes. She was my idol-simple, honest, wholesome and beautiful.

From that night I was a changed manI lived but for her. My every act, my every ambition was for her.

My adoration completely won her. In less than a year we were engaged to be married.

The joy that thrilled the inner recesses of my soul would compensate for a lifetime of misery. My steps were so light. I scemed to be walking on air-intoxicated with happiness.
"But you must ask father," she said, when she bade me good-bye that day, while her dark eyes gazed affectionately into mine.
"I will see him to-day," I replied, when holding her hand in a farewell caress.

I saw her father that day. He was a fine old Southern gentleman, polished and aristocratic in manner and appearance.
"Walter, I have no objection - if my daughter loves you," was his reply to my request, though his voice was tremulous.

We talked for a long time about my future plans. I was to take a position that was offered me by a large firm with whom for a short time I was formerly employed.

We were not to be married for at least two years.
"Helen needs some finishing touchesthe polish that is acquired by contact with the social world-she is only a child,"was her father's closing remarks.

I thought that he was right and acquiesced.

Two days later I started on the three-hundred-mile journey that would take me to my destination.

I can see her now-the dear, beautiful girl, with her eyes wet with tears, clinging to me as though her life depended on my love.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE

It pleased me. I went away feeling that my cup of happiness was full.

I was to work for her and I did work. If ever man's brain is made clear and his muscles strong, it is when his every effort is put forth for the woman he loves.

I amazed my employers, who were favorably disposed towards me because of my previous good record.

In a short time my salary was greatly increased and I was placed in a position
was complaining at times of being slightly ill. It worried me. I finally asked my employers for a vacation. They readily granted it, stating that I was looking a little worn, and that a vacation would no doubt benefit me.

I was absent exactly a year and one month when I wrote Helen that I would be with her for a week, and that I would like to bring her back with me.
I followed the letter next day.


Hbr Dlack Hair, Bewitchina Black Eyeb and Faik Skin Flabied Before Me Like a Vision
requiring considerable responsibility. I received a letter from Helen almost daily. They were full of love and trust and hope. They buoyed me with strength for the task each day. My one pleasure was the reading of those letters, and that was sufficient, for the work was pleasure because it was all for her.

I had been away nearly a year. Her letters became a little less frequent. She

She was not waiting for me at the station as I expected. It was a grievous disappointment. Her father and mother were there instead.

They greeted me pleasantly, but their manner was peculiar. It made a great fear enter my heart. I knew not what was coming.
"Helen has not been well lately. She was barely able to sit up to-day, and though she desired to come, I would not
allow her," was the explanation given me by Mrs. Montrose, her mother.

I felt relieved. We talked of my journey. They somehow avoided talking of Helen.

She was sitting on the veranda as I neared the house. She forgot her illness and almost ran towards me when she saw me coming.

I ran to meet her and clasped her in my arms with feverish intensity. She kissed me again and again and clung to me like a wild creature, crying and laughing-her moods changing with every second.

With my arm around her waist we returned to the house. Tears had welled into my eyes, but they were tears of joy.

She was the only daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Montrose and she and I stood on the veranda for a short time. They finally went into the house and left us alone.

I rose and moved away from Helen that I might study her. Her eyes looked questioningly into mine.

She was changed - how greatly changed. She had grown some in height. She was now nearly eighteen.

Her beautiful color had disappeared; her skin was white and bloodless. She seemed to have grown thin-her waist was so small.
"Dear, what is the matter?" I asked.
"I don't know, Walter, but I have been feeling bad for some time. The doctor doesn't seem to understand my trouble," she replied, in rather sad tones.
"You don't look like the beautifully strong girl I left a year ngo, but you are my daring just the same," taking her hand and seating myself beside her.
"Now tell me about yourself. How have you been employing your time during my ahsence?' I asked.
"Oh! I've been having such a good time -if you only had been here. Why, we have had balls and parties and dinners and teas, and it has been nothing but a whirl of social pleasures."
"And I suppose you have been the belle of all these affairs?" gazing questioningly at her.
"Well, yes; I was, until I became ill," she admitted, smilingly.
"Maybe late hours and social dissipation may have had something to do with your illness, dear."
"No; how could it?"
"I've heard of such results being produced by these causes," smiling.
"True; it's possible, but not probable in my case. I never thought of that."
She rose and moved about nervously.
"Why, Helen. what makes your waist so dreadfully small?" I suddenly asked. She had always been rather full at the waist, and I had told her many times that she resembled exactly the Venus de Milo in form.

She colored slightly at my question.
"Forgive me, denr-I did not mean to confuse you," I interposed.

She was silent a moment.
"You remember my telling you how I refused to wear a corset. Well, mother insisted after you left that I would never be a woman of polish and refinement unless I conformed to conventional rules, and I finally gave way to her wishes. It certainly improved my form-don't you think so?" turning around that I might view her to better advantage.
I failed to see the improvement, for her form could no more have been improved by squeezing it out of proportion than Venus could be improved by similar means.
My silence answered her query.
"You don't think so? Walter, you're mean!" she interposed.
"No, dear; when I left you were a beautiful little goddess with a flush of health on your cheeks and with life and power and beauty in every outline of your exquisite self. You are still my goddessmy love-my life-but you are not doing as you should. Something must be wrong. You are not strong." My voice was trembling, for I felt as though some hidden power was taking my love from me.
She came near and kissed me.
My vacation quickly passed. At times I was happy. When 1 was with Helen, when her bright, loving cyes were gazing at me, I forgot everything but the exquisite pleasure of her presence.
When I broached the subject of our coming marriage, she appeared unwilling to consider it an early possibility.

Her father and mother appeared to
think we should not marry for at least a year or two.

I went away disheartened. I knew Helen loved me, but there was something that was stealing the brightness, wholesomeness and beauty of my love. I felt it instinctively.

My work took up every available moment on my return. I tried to bury my

"It Certainly Improved Mx Form, Don't You Think So?"-Turning Around That I Might Vigw Her to Better Advastage.
fears in the tasks before me.
My employers commented on my wasted appearance.
"Why, Walter, your vacation hasn't done you much good," one said on an occasion.
'I don't believe it did," I answered.

I determined to give physical culture a trial. I was more particularly interested because of Helen. If I could only find a means of enabling her to recover her lost health and beauty I would be happy. If I could regain strength, why would not the same means bring the roses to her
cheeks, suppleness, grace and symmetry to her body.

The more I investigated and thought over the matter, the more enthusiastic I became-until finally I somehow reasoned myself into the belief that it was the very means for which I was searching.

I found out an aequaintance who was a member of a gymnasium. He painted in glowing colors the benefits he had acquired.

I was wild to begin. My friend finally took me to the gymnasium and I was initiated that evening. I was ashamed of my appearance, but that made no difference. It was all for Helen.

I wanted to be strong for her sake-I desired to learn how to acquire strength that I might impart the knowledge to her.

I went through all manner of exercises on different apparatuses, raising my body, jumping, running, pushing and pulling.

My cheeks flushed many times because of my awkwardness and inability to perform some of the most simple exercises.

The next morning I could hardly rise from my bed. I was sore in every muscle. I felt as though every part of my body had been bruised.

I was disgusted with the results of my first endeavors. If physical culture always produced effects of this character, why I would shun it hereafter.

I managed to dress and drag through my work that day. I saw my friend in the evening.
"How do you feel?" was his first inquiry.
"How do I feel? Why, I feel pain all over my body," I answered, rather angrily.

He laughed, the calloused wretchlaughed at my misfortune.
I started to walk away.
"Ah, don't be angry-I was merely joking," he said, coming after me.
"It's rather a rough joke," I replied, as I limped along.
"Why, the muscles are always sore if one works too hard the first time, as you certainly did."
"Well, why didn't you tell me?"
"Ah, I knew you would find it out," he answered, with a broad smile.

I finally forgave him, and in a few days continued my endeavors. In a month or
two I began to grow strong. I felt the renewed energy, the power thrill my body as it day by day increased.

I was receiving letters from Helen every two or three days.

There was something lacking. They had none of the old-time spirit and intensity.

She would be well, then sick. She would just revive enough to attend this party and that reception, etc., etc. Social pleasures were to her like an intoxicant to a drunkard. She must have them.

I was about to write and inform her of my wonderful recovery, when it suddenly occurred to me that if I read some physi-cal-culture literature I could write more learnedly and with more chance of impressing her.

I purchased eeveral books. I read of the necessity of exercise to health, of the evil effects of breathing confined air, of the banefui results that follow tightlacing, etc., ctc.

When the subject of corsets and tightlacing met my eyes, I gloated over the words like a beast of prey over his victim.

At last I had found the cause of my darling's loss of beauty, health and strength. Over and over again I read the passages referring to this terrible evil.

Every word was stereotyped in my brain. Somehow I had instinctively felt that this was the cause of her weakness long before I ever read a line in reference to it. To have my own impressions thus verified was double certainty.

I sat down that very minute and wrote her a long letter. I sent her several books, and then I was happy-more happy than I had been for months.

I felt that all my trouble was over. My darling would see the truth and adopt those means that would quickly bring back her lost health.

The next two days were dark and rainy, but there was no gloom for me. The sun of hope and love that shone from my heart radiated happiness.

I felt like a child with a heart full of life and joy.

The third day I expected an answer. No answer was received. My heart almost stopped beating when the postman went by our house without leaving even a postal card for me.

I was miserable! Had she not received my letter? Did she write and the letter miscarry? All manner of thoughts flitted through my brain.

I worked away like an automaton, hiding my misery as best I could.
The next day no letter. I began to fear she was too ill to write. I wrote again. The fifth day there came a reply. I read and re-read it.

It was short.
It dashed to the ground with cruel harshness all my fond hopes.

She had read my letter, she said. It was sweet of me to take so much trouble for her, but how could such simple means benefit the complicated disease from which she was suffering. As to tight corsets-why, she never lacedmerely wore them so they would fit snugly. However, she did not wish to decide the matter entirely herself, and she had shown the important parts of the letter, and some chapters of the books I sent, to her physician, and he had called it idiotic nonsense. She did not desire to hurt my feelings, but

I felt like smashing all the furniture.
I went over to the bureau. My Helen's photograph was there. It was taken as I first saw her. How queenly, how divine was her beauty!


1 Walked the Floor in Wifd, Mad Rage. I Filit Like Smabiming Alf, tha: Fehsitebe.
thicse were the doctor's exact words.
I ground my teeth in anger at that doctor: I would have liked nothing better than to have had him by the throat. He was killing my girl-my love-my life.

I walked the floor in wild, mad rage.

My anger was gone in a moment. I kissed her pictured lips again and again. Somehow I felt that she was dead. This bright, beautiful, wholesome girl. Where was she?

I had not seen her since I first left her
presence to make a home for her. The girl I saw when last I visited Helen was not the Helen of yore.

I am ashamed to own it-it was not manly-but I put that picture in my pocket, over my heart, and sobbed like a child. The great tears rolled down my cheeks from the terrible agony of the knowledge that my darling was lost just as though she were closed in her coffin forever.
Like a drowning man grasping at straws, I tried again and again to induce her to adopt means that would bring back the health and beauty she had destroyed by her own hands in refusing to obey the great mandates of Nature.
Her letters gradually became less frequent. I worked on in a lifeless way. I cared for nothing or nobody. I carried her picture always. I would steal a glance at it often during the day when no one was nigh.

Nearly a year clapsed. I had not heard from Helen for over a month.

I asked for a vacation. I had been a faithful employé. My request was willingly granted.

I had determined to go to Helen, and, if possible, bring her back as my wife.

What difference did her illness make! I loved her-nothing could ever alter that fact.
I did not write that I was coming. The station was almost deserted. The stationmaster knew me and I was cordially greeted. I dared not ask how Helen was.
I turned down a side street and started towards her home. The day was bright and sunny. The birds were chirping in the trees and life and happiness seemed actually to be in the air.

As I turned down the lane, lined with trees that hid her home from view, I walked slowly. I was fearful of the results of this visit.
The last tree had been passed.
I stopped suddenly. There was some sort of a vehicle being wheeled towards the house by a girl, apparently a nurse

It was an invalid's chair.
"My God! it can't be Helen," I muttered to myself.

The chair was being turned around. It was coming towards me. I was unable to
move-I seemed to be rooted to the spot.
With compressed lips and trembling limbs, I waited the approach of the chair with its occupant.
"Was it-Helen? No! No! It can't be," were the thoughts that quickly flitted through my brain.
I was recovering my self-possession.
The chair came nearer. I secured a view of the occupant's features.

No; it was not Helen.
I opened the gate and started up the path.

The nurse and her charge stared at me.
As I came near the chair I started, stopped and drew back.
It was Helen!
My God! How she iad changed!
I recovered my self-possession and went towards her.

There was no smile of recognition on her drawn features.
"Helen, don't you know me," I asked, holding out my band. I tried so hard to hide the tears in my eyes, but I know she saw them.

She started back, widely opening her eyes, the moment she heard my voice.
"Yes, Walter, I do," in faint tones, "though I did not until you spoke."

I talked with her as the nurse wheeled her back towards the house.

I feared to say much, as I knew not how serious her illness might be.

Later I saw Mr. and Mrs. Montrose. They told me she had been very ill for some time. The doctor had advised absolute quiet and rest, but she did not seem to improve.

I remained in the town two weeks.
Helen was slightly improved towards the end of my stay, and I told her the object of my visit.
"Walter, there's nothing about me to love. I'm sick all the time," in melancholy tones.
"Yes, dear, you may be sick, but the most divine pleasure of my life, would br to nurse you back to health," caressing the hand 1 held.
She shook her head.
"There's nothing left of me. All the spirit and zest of life seem to be gone."
She leaned back heavily in her chair, and I felt cold, death-like chills run through me as I realized how true were her
words. I pleaded with her, but no, she remained obdurate.
Her parents seemed of the same opinion. It was useless to talk of marriage until their daughter was well.
The next day I went down the path of that beautiful lawn with a heart like lead.
to hide the blinding tears that suddenly rushed to my eyes.

I walked swiftly-I ran.
I saw the train pulling in at the station. I ran faster-faster. I caught the last car as the train was leaving.

What cared I for baggage. I wanted to


Tubre Wae no Smis of Recognttion on Her Deswy featuras.

As I shut the gate and looked back, I saw the invalid's chair on the piazza. The occupant was looking in my direction. She was, no doubt, thinking of me, but I was beyond the vision of her weak eyes.
I lingered a moment only and gazed at her. I turned suddenly and hurried away
be away-away from the cemetery of my happiness, from the scenes of youth, and joy, and bliss.

As I write this last line the rain is beating on my window.
The lamp is flickering. It is going out -out into the death and darkness that has already enveloped me.

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

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


Tie New Yomk Heraldin ddea of Gong into Traising and tre Results.

# CONSUMPTION CURABLE. 

# POSITIVE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION) BY NATURE'S CURE. 

Aug. F. Reinhold, Ph.D., M.D.<br>(Concluded from last issue.)

Every condition of life, past and pres-ent-every instinct of original man, and every part of his body, points to the fact that, by nature, he is a fruit eater. But the majority of people to-day live largely upon meat, which, in itself injurious, is made still more deadly by cooking, and becomes one great, universal cause of disease. Spices, incapable of assisting in the building up of a normal system, induce eating to surfeit, and the variety of dishes served at one meal is another temptation to overeat. Lastly, cooking is a most important factor in this universal habit of eating to excess. Food contains hydrocarbons (starch or flour, fat and sugar) and albumens. Hydro-carbons furnish animal heat and muscular energy, whereas albumens are the building material of the muscles. While cooking alters the hydrocarbons but little, it coagulates the albumens, rendering them lees assimilable. As the human system requires for its sustenance a certain amount of albumen, we are obliged, in order to procure the quantity from conked food, to partake of the hydro-carbons in excess. Now, the liver is the safety valve for these substances; that is to say, the dut- of the liver is to promptly throw out from the body an excess of starchy food, grease or sweets. The liver, in common with all other organs, is supplied with a definite amount of vital power. By forcing incessantly upon this organ an excess of hydro-carbons it finally gives out, becomes torpid, and ceases to secrete bile; but bile is the natural lubricator of the bowels; deprived of this, costiveness results. Constipation, if prolonged, is followed by loss of appetite; this is succeeded by loss of weight; and here-as a direct result of perverse diet, are three symptoms of consumption at one blow-costiveness, loss of appetite and decrease in weight.
Now, let us follow the chain still fur-
ter. If the bowels are inoperative, the excrements are unduly retained; the gaseous and liquid portions of the faces are reabsorbed by the intestines and carried toward the skin and kidneys. These organs, with double duties forced upon them, become, in turn, exiausted, and the skin is no longer able to eliminate the gaseous wastes, nor the kidneys to excrete the liquid effete matter. This stage of the disease is very serious, and its progress most rapid, because the unnecessary amount of clothing worn has already stifled the action of the skin by depriving it of the free access of light and air. The normal functions of the kidneys have also been interfered with, because they have been deluged with unnatural and harmful beverages. The effete matter now charging the system seeks vent in various ways; in some cases, it is discharged as leucorrhea; again it forms ulcers; still again, eczema appears, or the eyes and ears begin to run. In a large number of cases the morbid matter gravitates toward the lungs, causing either asthma or expectorations. The matter thus offensively appearing should have been removed by the natural depurating organs, had they not been rendered torpid and useless by lack of exercise, perverse diet, and other unhygienic habits. The process of destruction in the lungs is accompanied by the presence of bacilli, whose activity is in direct proportion to the fever heat. If the fever could be controlled, the development of the micro-organisms, and also the disease, could be checked. Everything depends upon controlling the patient's temperature -not by quinine, phenacetine, or other injurions drugs-but by natural means. Here shows the omnipotence of the vegetable diet in full and radiant glory.

The hydro-carbons introduced into the system in excess, and retained because of torpid bovels, are half digested and only
partially assimilated; the rest form deposits in the system, which gradually alter the shape of the body; the old, for instance, are often stouter than the young, because of years of these accumulations.

These deposits of half-digested food are excellent food for the bacilli. In a system free from deposits, no bacilli can thrive, because they have no food. By their living process, the deposits are liquefied, and thrown out from the system, in expectoration. We see, therefore, that far from being inimical to life, the bacilli aid in purifying the system. But the bacilli produce effete matter of their own, which is poisonous to the human system; and the increased activity of the vital power necessary to remove this poison leads to higher temperature or-fever.

Whereas the chief aim of the drug school is to destroy the bacilli or microbes by poisonous medicines, leading in every case to fatal results, the object of the present writer is to aid Nature in removing the deposits from the system. If we achieve this, we deprive the microbes of their food, they will disappear, and with them the fever.
To attain this end, a purely vegetable diet is ordered. Milk, egys, and the old "stand bys,"-the stimulants of the medical school-as well as all nareotics-coffee, tea and tobacco-are strictly prohibited. This diet, also debarring spices, and while consisting of nuts, grains, fruits and vegetables of various kinds, is not heating, and soon lowers the temperature, reduces the high pulse, and relieves the fever. This saves the vital power, and is followed by a gain of weight and strength. The regetarian diet is an important aid in overcoming the most obstinate constipation; and with the bowels moving freely, all harmful imparities are discharged naturally.

Judicious water-cure applications can materially aid these processes. Exposure of the naked skin to the sunlight reenlivens the skin; cool sitz baths reduce the fever heat, and tend to regulate the bowels; by these means the impurities formerly gravitating toward the lungs, and changing them into unnatural organs of elimination (by expectoration), are drawn back to their natural channels of evacuation.

As the destructive processes in the lungs have reduced the breathing capacity, we must and can raise it by certain muscular exercises, combined with various modes of forced exhalations and inhalations. One month of such treatment will often double the lung capacity. As the food eaten is assimilated and made useful in building up the system only in proportion as it is vitalized by contact with pure air in the lungs, it is obvious that the increase of lung power will be followed by gain in sound muscular tissue and weight.

The artificial weight gained by the use of that pernicious article - cod liver oil-is entirely an increase in fat-the very deposits upon which the microbes feed. There is no record of any life being saved by its use.

Creasote, although largely used by physicians as a last resort, is still a debatable article. In fact, although for decades this drug has been lavishly prescribed, and for persons in most delicate health its power, whether for good or evil, is still gravely argued by the very men who are experimenting with it on thousands of human beings. Each new fad discovered by the regulars pushed creasote pro tem. into oblivion; but when the "latest discovery," first lauded to the skies, has extinguished the "lamp of life" in hundreds of helpless patients, then creasote is dragged forth again.
Its use in consumptive cases is proved unavailing, because thousands have died while having it prescribed for them.
In the rational ways, briefly outlined above, every abnormal symptom is successfully met; and tuberculosis can both be prevented and cured. The writer has seen many cases cured, although in advanced stages of the disease. Nature is not, as are the medical advisers, impotent before the disease-it fails because the system of the patient has been saturated, and the living tissues killed, by years of drug poisoning, at the routine physician's hands.

All who will exercise their intellectual faculties, and will give this grave question the attention it merits, must concede that in the natural forces of life, we possess positive and efficient means of bringing tuberculosis under our control and of ultimately permanently curing the disease.

## SELF-MASSAGE.

Geo. Ruskin Phœebus.



GREAT many people who appreciate the value of massage in aiding the circulation, and thereby strengthening the entire physical system, are unable to use it because of the expense involved in employing an operator. A first-class massage operator is entitled to and receives liberal pay for his services. The employment, therefore, of this healthproducing agent as a regular method of strengthening the circulation is confined to persons with considerable means. Those of limited incomes only feel themselves permitted to employ a massage operator occasionally, and not as often as they would like to submit themselves to the massage process.


They need not, however, refrain from enjoying the benefits of the massage process of exercise after reading this month's issue of Physical Culture. A method has been devised and is here presented through which, with a little time and care and practice, an individual can submit himself, or herself, to the massage process with almost as successful resulis as can be obtained through the work of a skilled operator.

The massage process consists of four methods of agitating the circulation. These are rubbing, slapping with the open hand, beating with the closed hand, and kneading. The most difficult to learn properly is the kneading process. The others are easy to understand, and but little direction is required in order that they may be made thoroughly efficacious.

Kneading is done by taking the flesh betwecu the thumb and forefinger and pressing it backward and forward. Care should be exercised that the flesh is not so tightly held or so roughly handled as to cause anything in the nature of a bruise, for such, should it be occasioned, will stagnate the circulation instead of rendering it active where it has been sluggish. Slapping is done with the open hand, the palm, rendered slightly concave, being used in the process. Hitting with the closed fist needs no further description. Rubbing is also done with the open hand, the palm being rendered slightly concave, the strokes being made upward and downward and not crosswise, the heaviest pressure being used with the upper strokes.

And now that you know the process, we will go into a little description of the methods through which they should be used. It is the early morning. You have just arisen, taken your bath, dried yourself well, and wish to enjoy a massage exercise. Begin with the bottom of the foot, first taking the left foot and next the right; give it a brisk rubbing, follow this by manipulating the toes and the upper part of the foot; use only the rubbing process in this exercise. Next take the leg

from the foot to the knee, using only the rubbing exercise, making the pressure in the rubbing from the ankle up to the knee, and the light strokes from the kneo down to the ankle. Do not niake any effort at kneading or slapping yet. After the two knees have been reached skip to the hands and arms. It has been found a wise rule by all experts in massage to thoroughly exercise the extremities before any exercise is given to the body proper. Rub the palms of the two hauds together briskly and then with cach rub the back of the other. Next continue the rubbing from the wrist to the clhow, being careful that the heavier or pressure strokes are made with the upward movement. After having completed the massaging of both arms to the elbows, go back to the knee and continue the exercising, using the rubbing
process from the knee to the thigh. Then back again to the arms, rubbing from the elbow to the shoulder. You have now completed the initial massage of all parts of the body except the neck, head, chest and trunk. Your next exercise will be with the face and head, and will constitute merely a brisk rubbing, using both hands and exercising both sides of the head at the same time. Follow next to the neck, rubbing the neek and shoulders, then the stomach, rubbing briskly crosswise with a somewhat circular movement, and not up and down as you did with the arms and legs. After the stomach, complete the exercise of the entire anatomy by rubbing the chest and back. In exercising these parts use both the up and down and crosswise movements. You lave now accomplished an excellent elementary massage of the entire system. It has taken you but a few minutes, and yet, as you yourself will testify when you iry it, it has made your Whole body tingle with pleasant and healthy senentions.

The rubibing processes alone should be used in beginning your massage exercises, and not for some days after you have started in the work should you resort to the kneading or hitting or slapping processes.

After you have been exercising with your own massage work for about a week you may begin the other processes. Care should be taken that the methods used are the same as those which have been described. Begin with the extremities and follow the plan heretofore laid out for the rubbing process. As the muscles harden and the skin becomes accustomed to this healthful method of exercising, the kneading and hitting and slapping may become more vigorous. With the beginner these exercises, however, should be very light and should be continued but for a short period of time with each treatment.

## 

Prof. Parker, of New York: "Hygiene is of far more value in the treatment of disease than drugs."
Dr. Marshall Hall, F. R. S.: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sickroom."
Prof. Davis: "The vital effects of medi-
cine are very little understood. It is a term used to cover ignorance."

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


From the Panting "Lobelei," my Kiay.


From the Paintive "Litthe Thier," hy Louls Prior.

# CAUSE AND CURE OF CATARRH. 

By Theodore Jacquemin, M. D.


#### Abstract

We were afraid that the article on Catarrh would not be ready for this fesue, but are able to present asmall part of it. The conclusion will give valuable information to those seeking a cure for this disease and no one interested should miss - It.-Eprront.




N the search of a cure for any disease, the first duty is to discover the cause.

Catarrh is one of the most stabborn diseases that medical practitioners are called upon to cure. When once it fastens upon a victim it clings with such persistency that no amount of treatment seems to lessen its hold. The principal reason for the failures in the treatment of this tronble lies in the neglect to fathom the conditions which produce it. Of course catarrh that comes and goes in a few days can be developed by almost any indiscretion which would produce a cold (see "Cause and Cure of Colds," January issue), but that should be treated as an ordinary cold. What we have to deal with in this article is chronic catarrh, and catarrh becomes chronic when the conditions producing it are allowed to exist continually, or else for some reason the depurating organs are umable to properly perform their work and the catarrhal discharge is a means used to assist them, for catern, whether chmnic or temporary, is unquestionably one of the methods used by the functional system to assist in eliminating from the blood excessive accumulations of waste matter or impurities. Therefore in order to discover the causes of catarrh we must first search for that which produces this excess of waste matter in the blood, or else for that which tends to lessen the effectiveness of the depurating organs; there you will find either directly or indirectly the cause of this disease. The skin, the kidneys and the lungs are the great depurating organs for the circulating system. The skin and the lungs are of the most importance to
us for the reason that they are more easily influenced by our action, or want of action. Catarrh is stricly a constitutional trouble-it is in the blood-it is not local, though if the nasal passages are not frequently cleansed with some antiseptic wash, very often it is greatly aggravated by local conditions, If proof is desired as to whether catarrh is a local or constitutional trouble miss one or two meals, or adopt any means that will tend to thin the blood, and notice how quickly your catarrh decreases in virulence.

Admittting, then, that catarrh is a constitutional or blood trouble, the causes of disease can be enumerated about as follows: First, improper diet, or a tendency to overeat, or eating without thorough mastication; second, lack of that exercise of the muscular system necessary to the perfect working of the organs of digestion, assimulation, circulation and elimination: third, breathing confined impure air, which interferes seriously with the lungs in purifying the blood; fourtb, neglect to properly cleanse and care for the skin; thus the pores are clogged and unable to readily void all the impurities that seek elimination; fifth, too much bed clothing, or ordinary wearing apparel, thus so effectually excluding the air from the surface of the body that it cannot evaporate the poisonous moisture that often exudes from the pores (every pore of the body needs oxygen as well as the lungs) ; sixth, the habit of mouth breathing, thus interfering with the free access of air to and fro in the nasal passages.
Any one or all of the above mentioned causes will produce catarrh in every case.
(Concluded in next issue.)

## EDITORIAL.



ILL the scientific idiots never die? The writer has great respect for sci-ence-true science. It has accomplished wonders, but some of the most monstrous and most destructive humbugs ever perpetrated upon a civilized people have been introduced with the authority of socalled science. It was from Paris that Dr. Brown-Sequard announced to the world his discovery of the wonderful elixir of life. He and his discovery are now in richly deserved oblivion. Several years have elapsed since Dr. Koch discovered a positive cure for consumption, and the only remnants of his remarkable discovery is the use of his name to exploit fake remedies by patent medicine firms.

Now we have the "Serum." It also comes from Paris. It is the product of the brain of a physician with an unpronounceable name, and is supposed to enable young persons to remain young and old persons to regain youth. Poor little insignificant man with his wonderful (?) discoveries! Did you ever see a mosquito trying to butt down a brick wall with his head? Well, that is about a smitable comparison of the efforts of those so-called scientific men in thicir search for means of controverting the plain laws of Na ture. No homan power or human discovery will ever be able to change in one iota those laws which govern birth, growth, degeneration, regeneration, decay and denth.
The Omnipotent Power controlling this universe has no doubt conveyed important knowledge to man, but means of annihilating the penalties for violating Na ture's laws will never be found. Men and women grow old or remain young as their bodies are influenced by the care and use which they receive. Each individual possesses at birth so much vitality. Barring accidents, he is allotted so many years of life, provided he breathes pure air, is properly nourished and makes temperate and regular use of every power possessed.

Not one out of a thousand, or even one out of a million in civilized countries grow to adult life and to old age under these perfect conditions. Every civilized human being shortens his life to some extent by failing to conform to those rules essential to the acquirement and retainment of the highest degree of normal health. Therefore, there is only one way of lengthening human life, and that is to obey the demands of Nature.

The average individual appears to imagine that the human body will stand more ill-use than steel. A machine composed of steel will sooir rust and ruin if not used, but many muscles in the complicated human organism can remain inactive for yeers, and almost every one thinks no harm can result. The retainment of youth requires that the actions indicating youth should be regularly indulged, and that means playing, and romping, and running, and jumping. If this cannot be, a sustitute must be used in physical culture. Inactivity means death, no matter where you find it. Activity means life, health and joy. Inactivity is a stagnant pool with the foul scum, and other disease-breeding influences; activity is a running stream that finds purity, strength and beauty in continuous movement.

There is no excuse for growing old. The writer expects to remain young as long as life lasts. In another part of this issue there appears a photograph of an athlete seventy-two years of age, the champion high kicker of his locality. Think of it and marvel, you men and women who are allowing the stiffness and weakness of senility to creep upon you because of your own refusal to make use of the powers that are "rusting," stagnating and actually breeding disease in your own body.

Berore the first issue of this publication but little attention was given physical culture by the daily press of this city. Occasionally they would insert short articles on the subject, but it was considered


REVISED YERSION OF "THE WRESTLERS."
of very little importance. The change in the last few months is remarknble. Now articles appear nearly every day, and all sorts of instruction courses are being conducted by the various dailies. This is exceedingly flattering. It proves the advantage of our good example. But this is only the beginning! Wateh this tremendous wave of interest that will in the next few years sweep this country from Maine to California-that will influence every man, woman and child to grow into better, stronger and nobler representatives of the human race.

Physical Cultere has inaugurated a new departure. Every journal of this character heretofore has been a failure. Failure was predicted again and again for this one, but it has grown with phenomenal strides. In October we printed 10,000 ; in November, 12,000 ; in December, 16,000 ; in January, 25,000 , and we print only what we sell. We want 100 ,000 paid circulation on our second anniversary, and we intend to deserve and secure it. We thank our patrons most sincerely for the support they have extended to us, and we promise that every issue of Physical Culture in the future will be better than the preceding one.
Though the newspapers have begom to follow our lead as to the advantage and necessity of exercise of all kinds, they have failed to take up the war against drugs. Poor slaves! They dare not-they have too many patent-riedicme fakirs who pay their papers thoussuds of dollars each year for the privilege of deceiving and robbing the public through their columns. An editor has a horror of the advertising department, and why should he not? It pays his salary and without salary, there can be no editor. But the time is coming when there will be a change. Editors can be bought some time, but not all the time, and deep down in the inner recesses of many a thinking, conscientious editorial mind there is simmering a belief in the terribly destructive effects of drugg-a belief that will grow stronger with time until its influence will be greater than even the manager of the advertising department. Then watch the effects on the drug curse. This host of poisons which is sapping the vigor, vitality and beauty
of American manhood and womanhood must be placed in their proper category. Cure? Why, drugs never cured anything or anybody unless you call death a curebeyond their power as a germicide or an antiseptic they are simply and entirely a continuation of the spells and charms and incantations of our ignorant forefathers. They must go, or else be used intelligently. Now they are supposed to cure everything. The writer has some times wondered why they did not secure some drug, the swallowing of which woitd remedy an empty pocket-book or a torm coat. There would be just as much serse in taking a spoonful of some rauscating concoction for the above named troublics as for many diseases that drugs are now supposed to eure.

Frof. Atw.ater's recent experiments, which proved conclusively to his mind that aleohol could be classed as a food, has ereated ruuch discussion. The theory is a new and startling defence in favor of its use. It has given the advocates of total abstinence a staggering blow from a source they never expected. The liquor men are lowling with glee over the verdict in their favor. But notwithstanding this new and novel theory, now settled as a fact in the brain of this learned professor, the writer is of the opinion that some time will elapse before parents will feed their children on this character of food, even if they do use it themselves.
Were the wild theories of adventurots scientists always immediately accepted and acted upon, the human race would have been annihilated long ago.
A well-known attorney in a recent trial of some prominence made the assertion that scientists or experts could be procured who would furnish evidence as to the truth of almost any theory along scientific lines, no matter how startling its nature. Therefore, do not worry. As the intelligence and love for physical power and beauty increase in the human mind, in the same proportion will the consumption of these stimulants or "foods" decrease. Regardless of the decision of Prof. Atwater, no intelligent human being ever found in alcohol a food that nourished any part of the body. It is a stimu-
lant and poison, pure and simple. And why should it not be a stimulant? All poisons are stimulants. When a poison is introduced into the human body, the action of every part of the functional system is accelerated and at times strained to eliminate it, and how permanent strength or nourishment is secured from such stimulation is beyond the comprehension of the writer.

One of the wildest dreams of scientists is to furnish man with food in capsulesthat is, a sufficient nourishment for a meal, so concentrated that it will take up no more space than a five-grain pill. This might probably be accomplished some day if it were not for the fact, admitted by all, that no inorganic substance can be assimilated by the body. A loaf of bread contains certain elements. A scientist can analyze this bread and mix at his laboratory in the exact proportion every element it contains, but his mixture would be valueless as a food. The food of man or beast must be taken from the vegetable or animal kingdom. The process of fermentation changes all animal and vegetable matters back to their original elements.

Fermented meat is unfit for food, and all will admit that spoiled vegetables are void of nourishment. If these statements
are unquestioned, then how can any reasoning human being convince himself that alcohol is a food when it is nothing more than one of the inorganic elements, secured from grain as it goes through the process of fermentation.

But leaving the scientists out of the question, what are the facts? No athlete ever made a success of athletics for any length of time, if alcoholic beverages were used. And the most ignorant among this class knows enough to avoid these liquids when they are training for a contest. Therefore in these facts alone we have ample evidence that the use of alcoholic beverages interferes with the attainment of the bighest degree of physical health. If this is true, then alcohol has no place in one's life, except in rare cases, where its use may be permissible as a medicine.
The writer has never found occasion in his life to use alcohol, and he never expects to find its use necessary, for he feels that its use, even in moderate quantities, not only shortens life, but lessens the acuteness of the nervous sensibilities, and decreases the general physical power, making one far more liable to disease than would be possible under more normal conditions.


Thomas Hovabworti, tin: 72-Yeat-Old Athleth of Lon Angeles, Col.
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DOES EVERY DISEASE HAVE A CAUSE?
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The causcs of acute diseases are generally known; microbes, germs, bacteria, polsons of various kinds taken into the blood; but what The chront diseases?
The causes of chronic diseases are deep down In the system, some obscure fault with the nutrition of the organs, local congestions, displacements, etc., etc.
How are these chronic diseases to be curcd? Will the use of drugs, elements that are foreign to the system, and in most cases poisonous in themselves, reach the cause of the disease? Even if we grant that the druy times removes the result, it does not cure because the cause remaining the result is bound to reappear.
Take the dyspeptic, for instance, and you find that he or she has taken numberless remedies and is a dyspeptic stili. All the remedies may have glven temporary rellef, none have cured toons many hundreds of tons of pepsin preparayet a moment's reflectlon will show year, and yet a moments reftection will show that these
preparations cannot cure. At the most they preparations cannot cure At the most they
simply do the work in the stomach that the stomach should do for the stomach that the the food.
You would not expect a chlid to learn to walk by being carrled all the time. It bemomes strong enough to walk by trying to wall fall to see, then, how putting the pepsin from a plg's stomach into the human stomach, and letting the former do the latter's work, strengthens the latter.
To bring about a cure
MORE RADICAL MEASURES
must be resorted to, something that will change the condition of the stomach glands, The very worst cases of ayspopsia, those that have lasted for years, can be cured by ex reise, attentlon to dfet, and the mployment of our simple physlologicai measures that can be used by any one at home.
Another perton resorts to drugs to cure conintestine. Whese drblis act as an Irritant to the intestines, and the trouble is temporarily reHeved. But every sufferer knows that these drugs do not cure: that, on the contrary, the disease is nigrriviaced by the remedy: for the intestines learn to depend on these stimulnnts, asust does on his dram, and they must be given in Increasing doses.
What is true of dyspepsia and constipation is true also of faundice, blliousness, headache, loss of appetite and all stomach and liver troubles.
Another clasg of diseases that cannot be cured by medicine is to women. The unfortunate woman peculiar diffeulty in the pelvic region, if she once com. mence "doctoring," in most cases haunts comphysiolan's office until her money or for pa tlence has given out, and as a rule or her pabut temporary rellef. The blisterings, bhe gets and problngs she has been subfected burnings, and probings she has been subjected to have urally when the cause of the discase, and nat-
will follow. The use of artiflelal supports, pes. sarles, etc. does not strengthen tha natural stupports of the womb, mofe thim in erutch stupports of the womb,
strengthens the lameler.
trengthens the lame los
How many thousands
fiow many thousands of amurican women are sumfering to-day from Delvic disorders and
womb troubles, who throun Womb troubles, who through modesty or luck of means, never seek the phystcian's ald. Yet It is no exaggeration to say mat mine-tenths of thom have the cure in their 9 wn homes and without expense.
Are the foregoing statements as to the uselessness of drugs in the cure of chronic diseases true or false?

We appeal to yourself. If you are a sufferer. Confess now, have you not been a medicine takerfor year, If not all your life, and can you honestly say chat you have recelved permanent goud from ait the "cures" you have tried?
We claim, then, chat to cure a disease of long standing one that has become settled and part of the constitution, tis it were, requires something more than the taking into the stomach of drugs that are forelgn to the system, many
of siom of them nofsonous in themselves.

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