

his lungs were at all diseased, the matter of which tubercles were eventually formed, began to arise in his blood. This change occurred in the blood because of imperfect nutrition. Correct this, and that day the deposit of tubercular matter in the lungs will cease, and a favorable change will take place in that which has already been deposited.

2nd objection.—Such treatment must be dangerous to persons who have a tendency to hemorrhage.

It might have that effect if not applied either by or under the direction of a competent physician. In treating consumptive patients, whether they have had hemorrhage or not, all attempts to expand the chest are deferred until the pulmonary congestion has been dissipated, and the blood circulation equalized. Then these operations may be resorted to, not only with safety, but with very great benefit. When treated by properly applied movements, bleeding from the lungs is never induced, while if it does exist, it is promptly arrested. ■

3rd objection.—The Movement Cure must be harsh and exhausting, therefore it is unsuited to the treatment of delicate persons.

This idea can only be entertained by those who are entirely unacquainted with the practice. Before beginning treatment, the patient is carefully examined, not only by the approved methods of diagnosis, practiced by educated medical men, but when applying these operations the physician subjects his patients to actual handling, his sense of touch becomes educated, so that he is enabled by this means to form a more accurate estimate of the invalids' vital stamina, than is possible by the ordinary methods of diagnosis alone. This done, a prescription is written of the particular movements believed to be adapted to the case. These are applied with a degree of gentleness, tact and dexterity, only acquired by long and careful training. Therefore, no greater error can be committed than to suppose that this mode of treatment is harsh, seeing it is susceptible of almost