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Thus, for example, the lungs may be weakened by over-exertion and successive colds, or may naturally be defective from heredity, furnishing a sympathetic soil for the lodgment of these disease bearing germs absorbed from the contents of the bowels and carried constantly through this already infected organ. In this way the tendency to accumulation of the diseased condition grows with its growth and strengthens with its strength; whereas, if the blood were free from such impurities, no such accumulation could occur. These impurities, when absorbed into the circulation, thus finding the lungs, for instance, a congenial dumping ground, so to speak, rush past other organs found to be in less sympathy, and unload their poisonous influence where the diseased soil is already in cultivation.

Medicines may partially and temporarily neutralize these seeds of irritation, and thus, by diversion of the enemy towards other parts may for a time put off the evil day; but drugs of whatever kind or character can not touch the cause and continual instigation of the trouble, but rather must leave the organ in a more sensitive condition than before.

With all the medicine that may be taken into the human system, so long as this absorption of the disease-bearing germs continues from the intestines, the blood will supply the lungs with this congenial food for consumption more rapidly than any system of drug-medication can divert or counteract it.

Plainly and rationally then, as it must strike every thinking person, if some simple, effectual, and perfectly harmless means could be discovered by which to prevent or put a stop to this excessive absorption into the circulation of disease-bearing germs, so that their lodgment would be prevented by the natural eliminating and excretive process of the physical organism, nature would