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No. 10.
October, 1881.

Dox't sleep in a draught.
Dox'r go to bed with cold feet.
Dow'r stand over hot-air registers.
Don'r eat what you do not need just to save it.
Downs try to get cool too quickly after exercising.
Dow'r sleep with insecure false teeth in your month.
Dos'r start the day's work without a good breakfast.
Dos'r sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.
Dos'r stuff a cold lest you be next obliged to starve a fever,
Dover try to get along without flannel underclothing in winter.
Dow'r use your voice for loud speaking or singing when hoarse.
Dos'r try to get along with less than eight or nine zones' sleep.

Downs sleep in the same undergarment you wear during the day.
Downs toast your feet by the fire lat try sunlight or friction instead.
Dos'r neglect to hare at least one movement of the bowels each day.
Dos'r try to keep up on coffee and alcoholics when you ought to go to bed.

Dower drink ice-water by the glass; take it in sips, a swallow at a time.

Dow'r eat snow to quench thirst : it brings on indiummotion of the throat.

Dos'r strain your eyes by reading or working with insufficient or a flickering light.

- Dos'r be too modest to ask the way to the watr-r-closet when you have a call that way:

Dost use the eyes for reading or fine work in the twilight of evening or early morn.
Dos'r try to lengthen your days by anting short your nights' rest ; it is poor economy.
Dost wear close, heavy, far or rubber caps or hats if your hair is thin or falls out easily-
Dow'r eat anything between meals excepting fruits, or $\Omega$ glass of hot milk if you feel faint.
s:Dox'r take some other person's medicine because yon :re troubled somerrhat as they were.
Dos'r blow out a gaslight as you would a lamp : many ives are lost every year by this mistake.

Th popcorn for nausea.
Thy cranberries for malaria.
Try a sunbath for rheumatism.
Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.
Try clam broth for a weak stomach.
Thy cranberry poultice for erysipelas.
Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat.
$\operatorname{Tny} a$ wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.
Thy swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.
Trim eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.
Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swelling:.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and batterni stains.
Trip to cultivate an equable temper, and don't bower trouble ahead.

Trip the croup tippet when a child is likely to be troubled that way.
Tai a hot dry flannel -er the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.
Tar taking your codliver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.
Their hard cider-a wine glassful three times a dayfor ague and rheumatism.
Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping -cough.
Tu taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.
Tax a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.
Tin snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head."
Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.
Try walking with your hands behind you if yon find yourself becoming bent forward.

Tar a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.
Tres planting sunflowers in your garden if compiled to live in a malarial neighborhood.

Try a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in diarrhocal troubles: give freely:

Tai a newspaper over the chest, beneath your coat, as is chest protector in extremely cold weather.

Dow'r act upon the supposition that exhausting physienl exerciso is strengthening; it is debilitating.'
Dos'r permit yourself to think too much on one subject; the brain is rested by a change of thought.

Dos'r poke things into your ears to remove dried secretions; warm water syringing is a safer and a better was.

Dow'r take a dose of medicine without first looking at the label aad making sure you are not getting a poison or an overdose.

Don't punish a child by bosing or pulling its ears: there is a better place for the application of the palm when necessary.

Dow'r think you can with impunity adopt the follies of other folks; your constitution may not be equally well able to bear abuse.

## Wonders of the "Electrical" Cure.

[The following appeared originally in the Boston Cimnomecallh over the signature of J. F. K., and seems to have been written as a take-off of an English woman (Mrs. E. H. B.) who was acting as a modern medium while she put forth most extravagant claims of her discoveries in "Art Magic" and her miraculous "electrıcal" cures.-L. R. S.]

Mr. Abram Large, of old Marblehead,
One day in his daily paper read
Cf an "electrical cure," made in Lymn,
That caused the fat man at once to grin.
Ile read and re.read, and thunght a while,
Then folded the paper with a smile !
What pleased the fat man so very well,
Was the tale the paper had to tell
Of the "wonderful magnetic" cure ;
That be could get relief, he felt sure !
Mr. Abram Large was very stout,
And weighing three hundred pounds about,
Ire had long wished to know some good plan,
To render himself a smaller man !
And it now became his firm belief,
That from fat he could obtain relicf :
If a magnet will make swellingt go
Sure it will serve the whole body so !

- I want a reduction in size," he said,

And off he started from Marblehead !
Arriving in Iynn. he did not know
Into what part of the city to go :
So passing alons thro' Market strect,
A telegraph sign he chanced to meet.
"Ah! That is the place," he said with glee,
"Where they will do this nice job for me."
So, in he went, and stated his case,
And then, the operator, with along face,
Quietly scated him in a chair,
And around him coiled a copper wire!
Thus was the battery then applied, And soon from Abrum's hack, arms, side, ile felt the magnetic currents play, And the fatity matter giving was !
$\therefore$ bram now felt his pulses thrill with joy, To think that now as when a mere boy, i:e would hence appear with igure thin,
$\therefore$ nd once more the emile of beauty win,
" The pink of high fashion, and the mould,"
Juct as though, he had never grown old!

- Bnt from bis dream Abran quickly walics

As something a great confusion makes;
And he listens with a fense of dread
To a lond call from old Mrarblchead,
A sort of a telegraphic shout:
"Mullo, there, Lynn! What are yon about?
I tell you, friend, you had better cease,
Fou have filled our office full of grease !"

# 64 (1) 

[For Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.]
Holy Marriage. III.
by a chmistlan amnister.
Jesus Chmist said, Blessel are the pure in heart, for theJ shall see Giod. Can a man be pure in heart in the act of begetting $a$ child? Until he can be he can never be pure in heartat all; for the heart cannot be pure while the loins are unclean. The heart, or the source of life in the individual that already is, can lo clean only as the loins and womb, or the source of life of the individun] that is to be, are clean also. The two are woven into one nature and destiny.
The greatest good in this world is to bo parents. A longed ferand loved child is more culture, education and development to those who bear and rear it, than all the schools and magnificence of the world. Blessed above all others on earth are they who set their hearts on child. ren more by far than on anything else earthly ; and who seek to know and obey God's law of life concerning the source of life. It is they who walk with God, for they dwell in God.
God's law of life in the sopurce of life is love, is the law of death is lust. For love to extinguish lust, this is the supreme victory.
How to live in love, so that the lover's true love will never die; but the sweatheart time will last through life, this is the great secret.

Only as "a man loves as a maiden loves," can love extinguish lust, the sweetheart time last through life, and man become pure in heart.

A maiden loves through her heart, not through iner loins, and when man is so changed that men love in their heart thus also, then only will men be fully converted.

A man can love as a maiden loves right on to old age, only as he sets his wife at the head of the family, thinks of her as the mother of his children, reveres her above all else in her motherhood, and altogether subjects his de. sire to her nobler feeling.

Only a love-marriage is God's marringe. All others are of the world, the flesh and the devil. Therefore only a love-marriage is holy marriage. . All others are sacrilege.

In all holy marringe woman is at the head of the family.
In a true love-marringe, with woman at the head of the family, prentage will be the supreme thought. To reach in the highest degreo toward perfection in parentrge will be the ruling motive, controlling all else in the ordering of the family affairs.

The children of a true love-marriage will be love-children, and so will be fullest of life; for love-life is the lifefullest life. To them the greatest span of life is assured.

A true love-marriage is a sacramental marriage, and the children of such a marriage will be sacramental children -sacred, consecrated, hellowed to God and to Jesus. And the hallowed will in due time become holy.

The marriage of Hannah and Elkanah was s sacramental marriage, and Samuel was a sacramental child. With love, longing and prayer, such as there were then, how many Samuels might there not be born!

Man and harlotry have been hitherto the sapreme facts concerning the source of life. Only as woman. and motherhood come to be the supreme facts can Jesus finally and fully succeed, and life altogether triumph lnopr death in mankind.

The human individual is flesh and spirit. Woman is the sex representative of the spirit, as man is of the flesh. Only as the woman is set over the man in the family can the spirit fully triumph over the fiesh in the individual. The triumph of the woman over the man, and of the spirit over the flesh, are the trimuph of the heart over the loins, of sweetness over fire, and they all go along together. As the heart triumphs over the loins in a man will he stay a lover all through life. This is the one sole way to purify the heart.
And now, if those who altogether differ from me in theological views, will nllow me, reithout controtersy, a little space on neutral ground, seeing that there is no other, to address those who are of like views with me, in such language as is current coin among us, I will say thus much further:
By sin man lost paradise. For the sin by which paradise was lost the curse was laid upon the woman: Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee; that is, that the woman should be the slave of the man. Jesus Christ came to destroy $\sin$ and restore man to paradise; that is, he came to restore man to the paradisic state, and establish men in the paradisic institutions and relations in society. In establishing the paradisic society Jesus must restore woman to ler original relation to man as it was in paradise. As sin is the very opposite of righteousness, so the relation of woman to man under the curse, which came because of sin, must be the very opposite of what it was at the first and before sin. We know what the relation of the woman to the man is under $\sin$. In all the world and through all time she has been his subject. Then in paradise she was not his subject, but was free from him,-she was sovereign over herself. And hence in the organic relation of the family she was head and ruled; and such is manifestly the xelation of the sexes in the lower order of animals. Thesefore as the personal work of Jesus will culminate when he has conquered $\sin$ in the individual, so his societary work will culminate when he has given to woman the power to bear rule over man in the family relation; and in doing this he will restore mankind to paradise on this earth, and bring down the New Jernsalem out of heaven; and in doing this he will gire to life the complete victory,-wili purge the seeds of death out from. the blood of the human race, and so lift manlind, while in this natural flesh, up into the realm of the deathless born. Then will the everliving God have broaght into existence a mace of creature children like anto himself, ever living, ever sinless, miniatures and shrines of Jesus, who, having lived out to the full their term of life here, shall ascend alive, as Jesus did, from this into the superior state,-and so "shall be with the Lord."

## [For Dr. Foote's Heamti Monthly.]

Letter from the Editor of the Alpha.

Whasmagron,_D. C., Sept. 15, 1881.

To the Editons of Dr. Foote's Henlith Monthlx-Dear Priculs: I have desired to write you since reading your July number of Healte Monthax: But our antional calamity, illness in my family and the intense heat, which has well nigh saspeinded the world's work, has prevented me up to this moment.
I wish to thank you for your report of the Institute of Heredity meeting in Boston and your criticism upon my paper from your standpoint. But will you for a moment look at the question from our standpoint and renly to a few interrogations?

1. Did you ever treat a case of sexual or mental disease cnused by pure continence? or know of a person losing his herlth from this cause alone $P$
2. Do you not find devitalized cases the recult of nervous shocks, disappointments, imaginatior. stimulatad by novel reading, wrong instruction or no ingtraction at all, the want of useful, energizing, attractive employment, stimulants-alcoholic and narcotic-demoralizing dresir, and most of all, self-abuse?
3. How many cases have you known, men and women of all ages, that were broken down in body and mind, caused by sexual ercesses in the married?
4. How many incurable cases have you met with that you have known to have come from the use of checks to population? They are perversions of semal uses, and do they not cause derangement of the nervous system, congestions, sterility, impotency, prolapsus, tumors, and all the horrors that come from the paryersion and desecration of the most sacred endowments of our person? It has been my experience that these unfurtunate persons that have used these injurious devices have noon, one or both, come under medical treatment. I have two such cases under my care now, with shattered nerves, mental depression, almost despair, uterine induration and hypertrophy from repeated congestions, caused by using injections after coition; and a third whose husband's nerves and digestive organs are wrecked, the result of habitual incomplete coition. All along my thirty years labor in my profession do these cases present themselves.
I am fully persuaded that an these ingenious devices of men are cleats and frouds and fall under the donble condernnation that follows the iniringement of moral and physical law.
I believe in the wise use of the sexual organs, for the obvious purpose for which they were created, viz., pro-crention-the propagation and improvement of our species.
Children are blessings and blessings only when desired, loved and prepared for as they should be. There roill never le too many births under such ciremastances, and fifty per cent. less premature deaths, and fifty per cent. less ?nffering, mental depression or frenzy; and just so much more physical, moral and intellectral strength to perform the work of human regenemtion. Every year-see more and more clearly the observance of the law of continence for the married and single is the door of salvation from disease and death, domestic infidelity and crime. It is the only cure for the social evil, the only means of effectually stamping out syphilis, scrofula, insanity and the innomerable causes of wretchedness that affict mankind.
You think this impracticable-not to be attained. It is very possible and easy comparatively with right thinking and hygienic living and dressing and the cultivation of a noble ambition for self-control and self-respect, with heart-love reaching out to bless those that by inheritance and untoward circumstances still grope in darkness,
These are subjects sach philanthropists as you should consider. You tenol physiological lay as a means of salvation, and this is part of your work.
Let me entreat you to give the sabject $a$ dispassionate and carefilinvestigation. Light will break apon your soui and you sill be constrained to use your grent influence for the spread of the echole trath, and thns becoming God's worker you will cease to prepare measures or give service that will encourage th. Iesecration of God's temple for sensunl parposes.

Very truly yours for parity and the best welfare of humanity. Caroline 3B. Wreswow.

## Pre-Natal Conditions.

135 RTMA BELLE.
Now that people are begimning to awak on to the vital importance of this subject, that thes are leaning that the childrea are but the outward, living embodiuent and expressic, of the immost thoughts, feelings and desires of their purents, no word that will in nuy way induce investigation into the hidden haws that govern the subtle relation that exists between parents and offipring, between cause and effect, can come amiss.

We see parents strong and well, intellectual, of good morals, whose children might, with good reason, be expected to be molels of physical leauty, and above the average in mental and moral development, frail and delicate in health and constitution, and frequently quite deficient in other respects, and we wonder at this state of things. The well-known law that "like legets like" seems to have failed in this case. Then, agnin, we see people whose health and bodily conditions are such as sould warrant us to expect little that would be favorable, parents of healthy children, who seem to have inkerited only the best of what their progenitors had to bestow. We also see children whose parents have taken special pains to bring about just such conditions as they supposed needful, sometimes decidedly inferior to others, perhaps, in the same family, where no such precautions were exercised.

These apparent contradictions are apt to confound us somewhat and make us feel that we are ignomat of what wo thought we inew.
True it is that all conditions of the mother during gest.ation make an iapression on the child according to their daration and intensity on the mind of the mother. Ezne, also, that the mental and physical states of the anther previous to the conception of the child are quite npt to b: reproduced in its organization. Again, great amxiety on the part of parent: to bring about a certain result in the child will be quite likely to frustrate itself, and produce an exaggerated type, deficient, mayhap, in ritality, or deformed in some way. Tindue anxietr, from any cause, has a tendency to develop the brain at the expense of the body, and should be always aroided by prospective parenis.
There is one condition, however, before which all others: bend, which will, of itself, do more toward bringing about perfection in all respests in offspring than all others combined. This may be all comprehended in a dalf dozen words; but is, at the same time, more diftizult to attain. It is $\mathfrak{a}$ happy, contented spirit. I do not mean tho happiness of ignorance and stupidity. that has no amimations for anything beyond the sensuous plane of existence; but the happiness that comes of intelligent self-culture. The disposition (which most of us must cuitivate if wo would possess it) that makes the best of everything, and seeks to draw all the sweetness and richness out of life that is can be inducel to yield, overy day: all the year through : and which does the best possible to calke all around happy, as all reasonable efort in that

All who can b: thus happy, in everyday life, and who are read., lovingly and willingly, to accept the responsibitities and privileges of parentage, may be surer of handsome, healthy, well organized children, free from warping, deformine jeculiarities of mental nad plassical natare, pyed though their own health may not be perfect, or tieir bodily conditions or surroundings be such as would, under other cirsumstances, warrant their becoming pa-

advantages, cannot command the mental tranquillity which is so far-reaching in its influence and effects.
I do not mean that any laws that bear on so important a relation are iby any means to be disregarded, but that a peaceful, happy firit is a condition generally overiookefl, and should always be cultivated whatever else may be left out.
South Newberty, Ohio, September, 1881.

## Nature versus Art.

bi dr. J. h. hanaford.
Whice but few are opposed to all medicine, it is utiquestionably true that the less enlightened undervalue nature's remedial agents and overestimate mere drugs. It is a significant and glorious truth, that some of the more valuable remedial agents, are free to all, the poor and rich alike. And while it is true that but little or no sickness would exist in the world aside from violations of God's laws and the neglect of the conditions of health, with the most potent of nature's agents, it is as true that hea!th may bo measurably regained by right living in all respects. It is impossible for us to overestimate the value of air, sunlight, diet and cleanliness as therapeutic agents. We may infer this of air from the fact that Goll hes been so lavisn in the supply of it ; surrounding our eaith with an ocean of it to therdepth of from 45 miles to $200-b y$ recent estimates; and that from its diffusibility it is seli-purifying and regulating; while the whole vegetable world, the waters, snows, ice, the sunlight and heats, alike, combine in the grand work of purification, that man and beast may have a pure element to breathe. We $1 . a n y$ safely secure an unlimited quantity.
And then the sunlight, what a grand purifier! Adinit it to tho damp, dark cellars, and the filth, tho vermin, and the disease-germs, are scattered; cut away one half of those shade trees and the diphtherias, the croups, the malignant fevers, are wonderfully diminished. The mould recedes. gloom, irascibility and dyspepsin measu:ably disappear. The sun may fade the carpet, but that is not a calamity at all comparable with the fading of the blom of health from the cheek of the young. It may admit flies, for ther know too much to live in a gloomy place: but it alsn admits good nature, good health and many blessings

God graciously gave us an abunajance of these naturai medicines-water, air, light and cheerfulness, and it seems foolish not to avail onrselves of them to $a$ reasonable extent. While these can never be easily monopelized, never te kejpt from the poor, it is best for eacis man, woman and child to coret an abundance, or to appropriate an ample amount, remembering that the supply is inexharastible and that we can never infringe upon the rights of others in our use of them.
"Pban fome Taiu." in old gentleman, 87 jears of age, diving ationmad Tapids, Mich., concludes a letter with the following paragraph :
I am reading with great intenst your "Plain Homo Talk," amd wish the whole world had it.

Here is another good testimonial to the value of the work and its teaching from a gentleman living in Alleghany, Pa.:
Enclosed yn: rrillfind P. O. order for $\$ 5$ for which plense send five volumes of "Plain Home Talk." I want these books to disti:bute anong my friends, as I believe that ignorance of sexual physiology a:d the philosophy of marriage has caused the race of man :zore $=$ is i:y than the evil of intemperance.

## 

## Guiteau a Monstrosity.

In the course of $a$ letter not intended for publication, from the Jhristian minister who furnishes the articles under the iead of "Holy Marringe," he says:
I salvin the Worla of Weduceday, July 0th, a statement from somo of Guitean's near kin, sister I think, that his mother had brain fever a little while before he was born. If that was the fact it explajns at once. Your attitude concerning him and the man who tried to kill you is eminently honoruble to your mind and heart, and is the areurate stand to take. I should say clearly that Guiteau should be -hat up where he conld not shoot anje more Presidents, but that lie is not $n$ criminal so much as a monstrosity. The greatest lesson of all to be learned from him is to turn the whole leart, mind, and strength of the American people upon reeing to it that every future cilh is arell born,-a human thoroughbred.

Stariee, Fla., July, 1881.
Dr. E. B. Foote, Dear Sir : I find the date on wrapper of Health Montimi calls for renewal. I beg to acquaint you that having buriness to Europe, I must decline at present taking one of the most naeful periodicals which I consider well worth the subseription-inlependent of the premimm, and which I may have an opportunity of recommending in my travels, cte.
I will ofer for sale in the fall my orange grove of 200 trees now commencing to bear, making rery good healthy growth, a few lemans and citrons, together with 200 .puach, plum, quince, aud grape teces, most of them bearing, upon 46 acres of good pine land, part of it in the cornoration of Starke, which I have cropped successfully without fertilizing, in a most healthy locality, having resided here over four years, never had better health on this earthly globe, having taneled round it twice, and spent dive years in Australia, New Zealand and other southern conntries, together with traveling on the continent of Europe some years, etc.

Should any of your frier ds desire to live in the "Summ South," in the beautiful land of fruts and flowers, I will offer them a nice saburban property cheap on cash terme, which will reali\%e an accept. able income in about two years without much.trouble. I am, dear sir, yours, most respectfully,
I. G. Pornton.

## A Phonetic Letter from Mr. Hamiltun.

Dr. E. B. Foote: In kontinuing my fonetik historiki helth - ketchez I will ea, that after cnming tu Wisconsin from the stat ov New York, thoz ataks ov hilyurnes refpekting hwich I rcte in my former komunikashun, chanjd thar fom sumhwot. Insted ov having pain in my hed, or heduk, I simpli bekam dizi-had the sam nausha in my stumsk, an the dizines wond kontinn to inkres untia thuro vomiting woz proci ust hwen I wond be wel agen. So for the pasi nearli forti yerz I hav bin anlikted but veri lith with hedak from such a kauz. In the fanl of 1840 I had the "aguand fever," part ov the tym for thre munths, and hwyl a paroksizm woz pasing of, 1 had a teribl pain lu my hed, but it woz veri differint in ita karakter and severity from sik hedak, so sever, indeed, that at tyme it semd as if my hed woud olmost split open.
I now kum tu the histori and descripshun ov a veri pekulyur kondishun ov bodi and mynd, during a porshun ormy lyf, and in kwyt a markt derre ov intensiti during the later yerz ov my residens in ihis kuntri. It beginz by a dark, gloomi, and deprest stat ov mynd, and at first my thots run bak over ol my past lyf olmo : involuntarili and evri thing that I bavever dan seemz to be a mistak or rong, and my bowels bekam inaktiv and reman in a kostiv kondishun for -um tym. I luze ol dezyr or dispozishun tu mak eni cffort. mentl or fyzikl, konsekwentli hryl this kondishon lasts, I ryt nothing, not even leterz tumy frendz, unles driven ta it bysum kynd ov necesiti, uwyl at uther tymz inyli enjoy duing so, 1 kan notsetmyself about eni kynd ov biznes or work, onli az I am driven tu it by necessiti, and then I engaj in it in an enryrli mekanikl manner, withont having eni interest fin the employment. Amblshun and enerji hav forsaken me, and the smolest fyzikl efurts appear tu be such grat tasks, that it seemz az if I koud not du them; and my hwol ssstem iz in a stat of relaksnshun, so that $I$ just wont to sit down and du nothing, or wonder about without eni aim or purpus in a veri unhapi stat or myad:. $:$ Evri thing in the wurld around me seemz tu be rong, and I Wont tu hav it knm tu an end, so that evri thing ma be stopt, and Lwot a relef it is tu me hwen the da hlozez, and the darlines ov nyt kemz on, eo that I ian go tu my bed, and for a few hourz be lost in the forgetfulness of sleep, and hwen I awak, az I jencrali du a lone tym befor dalst, how I dred the return ov da, and how much I wish that the nyt weud never end, onli uckoz I must get up and da sum. thing hwen it duz, hwolat other tymz I am a veri crli tyzer. Iolso I: Y ro cezys for sosind laterkors, sred crea tu ge hwar I wond be
seen or notiat, and tho I hav bin a relijus man ol my lyf, sins 11 yerz ov aj, yet at such tyrnz. I hav no relish for devoshunal and relljus eksersyzez, and du not wont tu pra, read the Bybl or go tu relijus meetingz, during the kontinuans of this pukulyar stat. And then how meni tymz. I wishl had never bin born, or that I had dyd in infansi, or that I koud be struk out ov egzietens,-totall anybylatedand how strongil and frekwentli I am tempted, espeghall at the beginning ov this kondishun, tu put myself out ov this lyf with my own handz az hundredz hav dun, that wur in a kondishun no whrs than I waz, and probabll veri similar tu it. But a grat sensitivnes tu pain and a dred ov the konsekweneez hereafter, woz hwot kept me from duing it. The longest that I hav suferel in this kondishmn liaz bin 18 mupths, during liwich not an hour ov sunshyn in my mynd, l:av I bin permited tu enjoy, and thez stats hav okurd at intervalz ov 2 or 3 yerz, and during thar koutinuans lyp iz won grat blank, ful ov larknes and wo. The last tym, however, it did not last but about 6 munths, and that wos 7 yers ago this summer, and I begin tu hav sum hopes that I ma never be atlikted so agen.
J. T. Mamilutur.

## (A Phonetic Letter to Dn. Fgote's Healith Monthly.) Nashonal Keform.

Let wimen ware the brichez. The ekstream opozishn ov maio and female dres kauzez tu much ekssiment ov the pashinz and promesez tu bring about a great evil in.the form ov an over krowded populashn. Then let the wiunen kut short thar logg hair and dreg nearli iKk the men for a few yearz and tharb. $f$ tone the men down, "Hwot! hwot! hwot! O horerz! wud yon advoknte sach clistreamz? preposterus !" O no, not at all; do not kari the thing the ekstreamz-hwen the men get so toned down that tha wil seriusli neglekt thar dutiz in prokreashn, then pat on the hed frizelz, long skirte, t.ibake, padz, buselz, and uther gewgawz and tone them up agen.
W. II. II. Gra-dM.

## Stirpiculture.

Berlan Heignts, O., August, 1881.
Editons and Readers of the Healte Monthly: I have been much interested in reading of the proceedings of the "Institute of Heredity;" as published in the Julf number. I am especially pleased with the letter of Dr. E. B. Foote. Its independence and frankness are commendable. It is my opinion that if the sexual relation for reproduction only is to be the standard rule of the Institnte, that it will bo of small benefit to scciety at large. I regard it as a dangerous criterion by which to judge or work. From it will inevitably syring, caste, and prejudice, with all that follows. We have too much of this already. I know of what I speak. I have seen its working in private circles and marked its damaging effects, As may be supposedido unt accept the doctrine "for reproduction only." The reasons to me are very clear and simple as opposed to such doctrine. I am strongly in favor of all proper preventive means. I am well satisfied that there is much damage, physical and moral, constantly occurring to individuals and society, both in and out of marriage, for want of such knowledge or means. I regard it as $n$ mark of discredit to our statutes that such proper and harmless nteans are legally opposed. I wonder how long before society and the law will learn the plain fact that " oft the fear of ill to m betrays." I am fu's aware of the eexual vice and debauchery that is everywhere rampant in our land. I deplore the nisery which it bringe, but the way out of itis is not by opposing proper preventive mears. Tre thankigg men and women shonld cultivate individual andependence and frankness, then rest assured the truth will come.

Anal Perkins.
Gnant Citr, Iowa, Angust ?, $18: 1$.
I am more interested in the July and August numbers of the Healim Monthly than I was in the June number. I shall watch the doinge of the Institute of Heredity with great interest. I shall look for the continnance of "Holy Mrarriage" with some innpatience. It is too soon to guess at the conclusion to which the writer will arrive, but he atarts out with some premises that accord with my own views. I hope Rita Belle will punuc the train of thought she has opencd up alittle' farther. We need "line upon line and precept upon precent. Vague hints at the reforms to be inetituted are not enough, we need specif: c.rections. It is a hopeful sign that men and women are berinkief, to discuss these things publicly.

*     * 

A mapy writing us from the Lone Star State of Teras, felicitates herself upon the possession of Plain Home Talk. She says she rises at six o'clock, gets breakfast, cleans up the house, and then devotes an hour or two to her Bible, Plain Home Talk, and other good books. Sho adds, "I have perused it (Plain Home Talli) daily عince my husband handed it to me about two weels ago and I think it a perfect gem."

## 

## The Bauneg Beg Monitor.


#### Abstract

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C. B. Whitehean, Bloomfield, N. J.

## J. W. HENRY CANOLL, Consulting Editor, 120 East 105th Street, New York.

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## i The Seventh Volume.

Thane rolls azumd so rapidly we wish to remind our readers that in a comparatively short time we shall begin volume seven of The Hearta Monthiy. We want to start volnme seven with as large a subscription list as possible. Our old and tried friends and interested readers everywhere (and we are thankful we have many of them) know what an effort there has been to discourage us aur, if possible, to suppress our paper. We will be thankful to those who will put their shonlder to the wheel and help us in moving the car of progress forward in spite of such obstruction. By calling attention to our paper and the vital subjects which it presents, its subseription list ought to more than double by the first of Jnnunry. Will it do so? This very much depenits on the good word our friends may say for us and the efforts they may make for extending the circulation of Tre Monthly. If we were to increase the sabscription price to $\$ 1$ and give no premiums whatever we could dombtless make The Health Monthax pecuniarily profitnble to us. Pat it so happens thet we issue I're Health Monthay for the parpose of propagating popular physiological knowledge, nad we feel mnch the same enthusiusm in this work that the religious societies do in theirs when they print and throw broadeast their little tracts, or the same that the Liberal League feelsin extending the circulation of its "League Man." Hence we are disposed to continue the sabscription price of 50 cents per annum, and at the same time to furnish premiums which, in themselves, are worth all that is charged for the subscription. Under these circumstrances we think our friends can make common cause with us and feel that they are working for the common good rather than for our aggrandizementin giv-
ing The Henlith Monmiry an extensive oirculation. All that wo may say in our columns may not suitall ourreaders. But there is much said by our correspondents and contributors that anagonizes our real sentiments. Let each one have his say so long as it is his honest expression, and let us all be tolerant all around while presenting our individunl views. It is only in this way that we can reach the hard pan of truth. Meanwhile bear constantly in mind that an Amexican newspaper is practically in exile because it treats of sex topics and opposes the American Inquisition, and that only one hundred years ago efforts were made to suppress the works of the grent botanist, Linnous, because they trented of the sex of plants and their methods of propagation. Let us see to it that one hundred years hence the prejudice against the former shall be as effectually overcome as has been the prejudice agninst the latter:

We trust that our readers will bear with us until we get somewhat used to the business of having our paper printed so far away from us as Canada. It was near the end of the month before our subscribers received The Monthzy for September. It was all in type and in electrotype plate before the last week in Angust ; but the delays in getting things started right produced a prolonged and unexpected delay in the printing and mailing of the papers. We hope to do better this month, but cannol at the present writing tell how far some unforeseen obstaclo may prevent us from making our timely appearance. Our editorinl mork on the October number will have all been finishe 1 by the 15 th of September preceding.

Henetofore our readers have not been bored with what might bo called long articles. We think the long articles this month are of sufficient interest to prevent any one from feeling bored. Nevertheless, it is our desire to keep up our custom of giving brief and crispy articles on the live topics of the day. We shall adhere to this plan as closely as possible, and seldom make any deviation from it.

Those interested in the Institute of Heredity will be pleased to learn that the celebrated naturalist, Charles Darwin, in a letter to the Social Science Association, which held its meeting in Saratogn Springs in September, suggested that it would be well if statistics could be gathered in regard to the mental and bodily development of infunts, noticing how far they are influenced by the education of their parents, and various other points. In our September number we quoted from the scientific American its regrets that babies have not a market value like logs. The editor said that a death rate among pigs less than one-third that of babies excited the attention of state governments and led to costly investigations by order of the U. S. Government.

The Tribune employed a reporter to go among the various insane asylums to see if there had been any in. crease in insauity growing out of the excitement prodaced by the attempt to assassinate the President. The report seemed nnamimous all aroand that there had been no perceptible incranse in insane cases. It was thought, however, that such a circumstance would hardly be liable to affect such patients as would find their way into the hospitals. The highly sensitive, more intelligent and well-to-do people would be those who would be the
more severely shocked by such a circumstance. Such people of course would be taken care of by their friends s.nd kept at home instead of being placed at public institutions. It might prove an interesting investigation to inquire how many invalids were injored ju health by the sihock caused by the shooting. Physicians might be able to give some interesting facts. We seriously believe that we lost one patient through that cause. He had but recently become our patient, was in an exceedingly low state of vitality, but we had every expectation of improving his strength and regioring him to health. Our treatment started out with good indications when the shocking news was flashed over the wires that the President had been shot. Our patient being a great admirer of the President, he was deeply affected by the news,-so much that he speedily declined and died in a ferw days.

## Dr. Foote's Reply to the Alphites.

Wr give place this month to a letter from Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, of Washington, a good, enthusiastic, and honest worker in sexual reform. In our September issue we published au excellent letter from Mrs. C. B. Whitelead, taking pretty much the same position as that presented by Dr. Winslow. We have indeed several contributors who exhibit a decided leaning to the Alphite doctrine. And why do we call it the Alphite doctrine? Because Mrs. Dr. Winslow publishes a paperin Washington called the Alpha, in which this doctrine is strongly presented. And what is the Alphite doctrine" It is that there should be no sexunl comme:ce excepting for the purpose of reproduction, a sort of Shaker notion which does not threaten us with utter extinction.

We, on the other hand, fully believe in animal magnetism, that every living orgnnization generates this force; that there is a sort of individuality in this magnetism ; that the interchange of the magnetic forces between persons who are congenial is physically improving and mentally inspiring; that congenial persons of the same sex may benefit each other by social contact, by hand-shaking and agreeable conversation; that the effects of magnetic interchange are more markedly exhibited between two congenial persons of the opposite sex; that this interchange may advantageously take place in ordinary social intercourse, but that the most perfect interchange is induced by that relation so strongly demanded by the natural instincts; that the organs or condactors which nature has provided for this interchange are the most perfect of any for the performance of this function; that when the human family shall come to perfectly nuderstand the wonderful mechanism of these organs and their true uses they will be regarded in a different light from what they now are ; that in the infancy of the human family they have been subjected to grave perversions resulting in all kinds of discases, and seriously interfering with the production of well-balanced and viable offspring. We carinot stop in this argument to give the reasons for believing as we do, nor is it necessary that we should, for in our "Plain Home Talk" embracing "Medical Common Sense," we think we have presented good and sufficient grounds for our belief. -' If not, we could easily write another volume with any number of new facts which have come under our observation, sustaining our views and which would prazzle any one to account for if we are incorrect in our way of explaining them.

In the present attitude of the haman mind, warped by sexual perversica, projudiced by a conventional morality which would if possible turn the very tide of natnie, it is difficult to discuss this subject as freely and understandingly as its merits deserve. Even the Alphites taking their extreme moral, ascetic ground, areliable to incur the prosecntions of the vice societies, while those taking our positions practically stand at the very pasison door when presenting what are considered vital truths upon this subject.
With so much by why of introduction we will proceed directly to answer the questions which Mrs. Dr. Winslow has asked. To the first question we emphatically answer YES ; hundreds of such cases. Still stranger, many of these cases have been among men!-Does not our observing interrogator know that it is a physical law that organs lose their powers by inaction?-Does she not know that the muscles become atrophied and weakened by nonuse? Is she not aware that all our senses are only preserved by temperate exercise and that they may be destroyed as well by neglect and no exercise as by abuse and over-activity? Does not our intelligeat interrogator also know from her observations in medical practice that when the sexual organs are broken down or weakened by continence as well as by abuse, that the mind becomes affected-that the memory is impaired, that the power of mental concentration is lost, that the vigor of the whole nervoun organization is in fact impaired? We always find it so in our practice. TWe might instance many cases illustrative of the trath of our answer to the first question. It is very difficult, however, to enter into such details in a newspaper article, because it would render it too lengthy, and still more becanse such dictrils would be deemed exceedingly inappropriate in a periodical issued for general circulation. We will spenk of one: We were once called upon by a young minister about thirty-five years of age; a handsome man in his physical proportions and an intellectual looking man in his commanding physiognomy. From protracted continence he had utterly broken down in his sexual system ; was impotent. With this impotency came inability to fix his mind upon any subject. He was feeling it incumbent upon him to leave the ministry in consequence of his condition; he called himself a mental wreck. We mould like in this connection to quote all that he said in support of his own view of the case that his usefulness had been sacrificed to what he considered to be a sense of duty. No amount of argament could have convinced him thet he would have thus broken down had he lived a natural life sexually. Circumstances had prevented marriage, and strong moral convictions forbade any illicit methods of relief. We may add in this connection that we are not infrequently consulted by conscientious widowers who have in from one to ten years of widowerhood lost all the natural powers and with them mental balance while all other physical parts seemed to be in perfect health and development. Some of them have indeed been fine specimens of the race with a physique strikingly perfect when measured by our present standards.
In answer to the second question we would say that we meet with many such cases, undoubtedly more than of those arising from continence. We are willing to $;$ further and to concede that in consequence of the ignorance of the human family in relation to the sexual organs $\Omega=\lambda$ of the injuries which have accrued to these organs
from want of proper instruction there are very few normal subjects. Nearly every man and woman has morbid conditions in this respect which linve axisen either from self-injury or from hereditary canses. We are all of us suffering from the sins of our ancestry. 'Then, somenlphite will say, perhaps, Doctor, after all we are right, and that the cases you claim to have met with in which, cuntinence has proved an injury, the real injury has rather resulted from the acquired or inherited morbid condilions than from the continence which has been superimposed on those conditions. This would have much force except ior the absolute self-evident law. we have glrendy referred to, that every orgnn must receive a reasonable amount of exercise to preserve its integrity.
"If," says Prof. E. S. Morse in his lectures on evolution, "conditions bring it about that certain organs or parts of the body become unused, they.finally derinulle and die arocy." This fact is known to physiologists as well as to scientists genexally, who find only the rudiments of organs in animals which have ceased to exercise them.
To the third question we would answer, any number of them ; it would be difficult to tell how many. Every physician meets with plenty of wrechs of this description. But it is equally true that marriage with all its mistakes and excesses has saved and prolonged life. Statistics have often been presented to show that married people live longer than celibates;-but there is a counter argument which we will not stop to consider now. The figures alone justify the advocates of matrimony in claiming more health and greater longevity for the married. We think that the statistics admit of anoticr explanation. We wish to be candid and therefore stop in our argument to say this. Such statistics, however, cannot count ayainst the natural commerce of the sexes. We caunot spare room for the figures but they are quite striking

To Question Four we answer that we have met with no incurable cases of uhat desuription; absolutely none. We have met those who had injured themselves from using objectionable devices and from following improper rules; but we feel sure that discussion on this subject if openly permitted in our medical societies and otherwise, would result in eliminating all the injurious methods. If the profession were to be encouraged, rather than threatened with fines and loss of personal liberty, for devising means to regulate human increase, discoveries would be made far superior to anything that has yet been presented although there are means which are comparatively free from objection if the physician were at liberty to prescribe them. In consequence of having written freely upon this subject nearly twenty-five years ago, we have had exceptional opportunities of observing the effects of the best methods known under the amme of "prudential checks," and we have certainly never met with one single instance where any one was known to have been injurad by their use. We have been in consultation with thousands of people upon the subject; have prescribed them in thousands of cases. But when the Vice Society and its agent come in with $\$ 5,000$ fine and five years' imprisonment for prescribing such humane devices we are quito willing to take a back-seat until the American poople are awakened to the outrage perpetrated upon their liberties by a handful of pseudomomlists.

It is our honest opinion that in the past one hundred ycars more women have been injured by excessive childbearing than by injurious methods of prevention, omit-
ing of course from this category the victims of forticide, for preventionists have no sympathy with ahortionists. Comstockism with its blear-eyed vi. ion and canting morality makes no distinction, but wa feel confident that Dr. Winslow and all other really intelligent people do. Scientists nitrays do.
Much is written by the Alphites of the reckless waste of such vitalmaterial as that entering into the reproductive germ matter of the human family. But all through nature we find tho same wastefulness, if it be proper to call it thus, in fructifying matter. It is cortainly bountiful and is thrown broadcast by the florain the spring of the year ; it fills the air during the blossoming period of the fruit trees; it is strown by the acre along the stagnant ponds which furnish the lower orders of aquatic life with homes; it covers the beds of the ocean; it teems by the millions in the secretions which are emitted by one orgasm of man or brute. Not one fructifying cell in a million, whether of vegeiable or animal life, meets with conditions suited to its slevelopment, and consequently to its individua! growth. It is true that in the higher orders of animal life it cannot be thrown off from the parent body with impunity except by the methods nature prescribes. Those natural methods are compensative. But those natural methods can only utilize a small percentage of them. With intelligent persons all may be sacrificed as well as so large a part, without injury to health. In any single instance the one-hundredth cell may be rendered unfruitful with no more harm than.is experienced in the sacrifice of the ninety and nine.
There is little after the fourth question in Mrs. Winslow's article to criticise ; but one word about " the desecration of God's temple for sensual purposes." Has it never occurred to the mind of our ascetic friend that all our enjoyments are sensual? There is not a pleasuro that agitate; a nerve that is not sensual. Mankind has a hapit of speaking of the sexurl relation as the only one which is sensual in its character; but the pleasure which wo enjoy when listening to the strains of enchanting masic is sensual; the pieasnre which absorbs our souls when we are viewing a gorgeous sunset is sensual ; the delight which takes possession of our intellects when listening to an eloquent sermon or a stirving address is sensual; the emotions which fill the'sonl of a religious devotee when on his knees he communes with $\Omega$ superiov: intelligence are sensual ; all the enjoyments, all these ecstatic feelings, have their rise in the sensorium. This is the court of last resort; this is the seat of our enjoyments, whether moral, intellectual or purely physical. We have reaching out of our sensorium numberless nervous filaments seeking for pleasurable excitation, just as the plants have root-fibres radiating in all directions"for that which promotes the,growth of the plant. It is the agreeable agitation of these which gives us what every human soul hungers for-happiness. Any one, be it preacher, musician, painter, sculptor, dramatist, tailor, dressmaker, cook, man or woman, who can healthfully excite these filaments, is a benefactor. It often happens we hit upon injurious means of exciting them, and as we learn from experience or otherwise that in the long ron they will blast rather than administer to our happiness, it is to be hoped the humar family will drop them. Mrs. Whitehead confounds nutural instincts with acquired habits, and spenks of bad practices in eating and dinking as if they could be classified with our perfectly natural functions and healthful desires. She seem to be-,
lieve that the natural physiologieal processes may be as easily controlled as aut acquired tasto for tobacco. She allades to how dreadfully a smoker feels for a long time after he gires up his injurious habit, and thinks a natura! desire created by certain physiological processes might be as heroically subdued liy the will as a perverted appotite. What she proposes and what Dr. Winslow urges is continence, except when offipring is wantel. This means for many absolute continence, for there are thousands who cannot have children if they try; millions of others who ought not to have them becnuse they cannot endow them with viable constitutions, or becnuse they cannot obtain the means to properly clothe and educate thens. Thea when we come to the farored fow who may have offspring, the health of the wife and mother would render it imperative that conception should not take place oftener than once in three or five years!
Socina science has yet to mect and grapple with the problen: of what is to be done for our young peoplo With the growth of civilization the chasm is continually wilening between the period of concupiscence and that which admits of marriage. Bishop Armitage of Wisconsin is quoted as haring advised young ministers not to get married; "their pay," he urges, "is too small for the support of a family." "Wait," says the Bishop, "for conumbial felicities until you aro properly established." And this is really good advice if the Alphite doctrine is trae, or if the chureh is to uphold comstock in his warfare against plysiologists who are seeking for means of limiting the family to the abil:ty of the hasband and father to support the same. But a different voico will come from the halls of science and from the churchmen of broad and proctical views. Physiologists will by and liy take hold of the question which our friends of the Alyan school are pressing upou their attention, and from our observations in practice for more than a quarter of a century, and a eorrespondence upon this subject with thousands of intelligent minds in both hemispheres. we have no doubt what the final verdict will be. Mcanwhile at this moment ami every day thousands of our children are ripening to puberty bindfolded with ignomuce and impelled bir am imple which is as strange as it is irrepressible. Artiticial hars of all description surround them. Custom is making it necessory for a young man to suatch $\Omega$ home from the watchful and experienced old squatters, who have monopolized them, before he can be permitted to have a conjugal compmion. More than that, he must have an established business or profession atording an income sufficient to enable him to keep up appearances. All these with growing expersive tastes oa the patt of every member of the family is making what is called a home a charmed spot which few cam aspire to possess. Hence there are fifty old mails where there used to be onc, and one of the main sourecs of xevenue of the doctors arises from the care of disenses resulting from vices which such a state of society fosters. Tonng men possoned with disorders or wrecked by solitary viees; young women nervius and hysterical with owarian and uterine disestses which result from suppressell desires or unnatum? methods of relieving them? Fer who at twenty-five or thirts are eanded to remeld the gorgenus, altar of marriagerad pay the oficinting minister a generons fer to start them on the roal of life, as the Creator originally started them. with commands wheh have bern coloing in their besoms for ten or fifteen
years unheeded, are in a fit condition to enter matrimony or at least to becomo parents! And, to think of it that this is tome!
"One thing we have come to understond better in modern times," says an anonymons writer on "The Brain amel Nerves" in " Good Health" (Alex. Moore, Boston, Mass.' " aud that is, why too stern a control of the expression of emotion preys upon health; why concealment acts especially the part of the worm in the buct. All emotions s:xe attended with changes in the convolutions in the braia, and inese changes generato $n$ force which must operate in some way. The natural actions by which the passions express themselves are the channels provided by nature for this foree, which thans contributes to the grace and dignity and joy of life ; or at least provides signals of danger. But there is risk alike in the too free indulgence of these matural expressions, and in their absolut. repression; the former tends to give passion too great a mastery over us, the latter forces the power which would thus innocently expend itself into hurtful channels. Thrown back absolutely upon the internal organs, the foree winch emotion generates demnges the operation of the other nervous centres, and may be the starting-point of long disease."

Dr. Winslow must have cases of impotent young marriod women as well as we. We constantly have many of them. And the impoteney has in many instances resalted from non-use of organs which were fitted by nature with every possible requirement at the age of fifteen or earlier, and then hidden by their possessor like the talents spoken of in the scriptures !

We confess that the problem presented is a difficnlt one : bat when the ingennity of man is earnestly turned upon it as it is directed to other questions which are considered more respectable to handle, the problem withall its seeming difficalties will be solved. Mrs. Dr. Winslow; Xirs. C. 13. Whitehead amd nur contributor who writes abont "Holy Marriage," are helping to solve it. What they write will movoke diseussion. The need of this article, is cansed to the people of the Nphat school who have anked the questions we have felt bund to answer. In the present temper of the public mind we hesitated to exter upon the discussion. But a stern sense of duty impels us. Our readers have hoth sides of the question presented-not all that can be said by any means-lout some of the prominent points which way be urged ly each. Lert them judge between us.

The preaidence of hay fever at certain spasons of the $y$ car is due to the pollen of plants which floats in tho nir. During the period of fresh growing vegetation the atmosphere is greatly charged with the fructifying material of piants, and the pollen of some of these plants is more irritating than that of others to.those who are susceptible to hay fever. It is thonght that the reason there was less hay fever the past sommer, was that the drought had so affected the plants bearing such pollen as to prevent it from being so effiective as usual. Our readens doubtless remember that we hold that a certain vitiated state of the blonol is necessary to reader the system sesseptible to the irritating effects of such pollen. Get the hool in a perfectly healthy state anit the macous membranes will be enrrespondingly henlthy and will resist the irritating effects of the obnoxious polien. Pepule of good normal blood are not susceptible.

## Consanguineous Marriages.

We kave received the following circular, which explains itself, and we need only say of it that those who read it are invited to send the facts concerning cases that they know about to Dr. Safford :
"Great donbt and prejudice exist in the minde of people in regard to the results of consunguineons marriages upon their offspring. In order to ascertain positively in regard to this important sabject, a large number of statistics are required. If yon know of such a murfiage will you send me as many facts about it as you can in answer to the following questions :

1. Is the marriage bet reen the given parties that of ifst or second cousins?
2. Has marriage of first or second cousins occurred previously between father and mother, or grandfather and grandmother :
3. Was there great disparity in the age of husband and wife thus united?
4. Give name and place of birth of husband and wife.

Were husband and wife of like complexion and temperament
5. Are one or more childiren born of this union of first or Eecoud cousins, diseased or imperfectly developell in body, defective or di:eased in mind and morals, or are there any marked jdiosyncrasies i:a e temperament or taste? If so, state in what way.
6. State if these abnormal conditions have existed in father or mother or in preceding geverations on the patenal or muternal side.
7. State if any discase or accidient occirred to the mother previous to the childs hirth, to account for its abnormal condition.
s. If no defects mental or physical are known to exist in the ofrspring of a consanguincous marriage please give information to that effect.
The most accurate information is desired. All names will be withheld should the results of this investigation be pablished."

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sos Colnmbus Ave., Boston. Mass.
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Dr. Foote's Hand-Book of Hifalth Hints and Readr Recrebes; Mrurray Hill Publishing Company, New York City. (Advertisement in next columu)
Many who have read the Healtir Monthly since it was begun in 1876, have doubtless from timeto time seen articles in it of actical value and permanent interest that they would desire to preserve, and some have rept "files," but these in course of time hecome bully and difficult to refer to. So it was decided to reprint in mam. phlet form a number of carefully selected articles that had appeared in the Health Montile and to add such other material as would be necessary to make it a hands book of reference, a sort of guide-book for those who desire to live hygienically, besides giving suggestions for the relief of a good many common ailments that can be as well attended to at home, if one knows how, as by calling upon a physician. In the September Heafith BIonthly we announced that the book mas in press. Now weare able to say thatwe hareseen boundcopies nnd that they are reads to deliver. As we have orders for over one hundred on the day the book is received from the binder, it is probable that the first edition of one thousand will only last long enough to enable us to get ready a much larger edition next time.

## [Fromi "House and Home."]

Plarn Houmy Tale and Medical Common Sensy. By Dr. Edward B. Foote. Murray Fill Publishing Company, 129 East 29 th Strect, New Fork.
This work, which consists of orer 900 pages and 2 (Mi) iliustrations, is nne of the most deeply inturesting books ever issued frmm the press. It is just what its name indicates.
Dr. Foote's name as a highly successful physician is so wellknown that we need not refer to the author, exeept to say, that he seems to be directls on rapport with the public and to be able to teach them simply and effec-:
tually the laws which govern the human system. The price of the book (1.50) is so low that we do not hesitate to say that it would prove the rery best investment a young man or woman could make.
Nay, there are chapters that are alone worth hundreis of dollars. The Doctor commences with germ life and traces it right away through the vicissitudes of routh, manhood, old age, and death. Dr. Foote goes to the root of the matter and belieres that prevention is better than cure. Ho treats on the most delicate subjects in $\Omega$ why which cannot offend even the most fastidious. The "Ilistory of Marriage" is a bold, interesting chapter, whilst the laws which should govern the marital relations are treated in a novel, entertaining, and useful way. Whilst we do not agree with all the conclusions of the Doctor, we hope all our readers will obtain the work and read it, as the title suggests, privntely but with con. sideration.

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## Defense Fund.

Tures far we haye received no remittance for the Defense Fund since we went to press with the Healini Montiliz for September. This quite likely is due to the fact that our Scptember number did not get into the hauds of our subscribers until the last of the month. Our change to Canada delayed us nearly four weeks. We are generally in the hands of our readers aweek before the 1st.
Dr. Sara B. Chase makes the following acknowledgment of addhHonal contributions for the Physiologist fund :
From Susan Beicherter, 75 cents; Henry 3 . Parkhurst, $\$ 10 \cdot$ IF. :rum, 50 cents ; Dr. A. A. Davis, \$1.

## Snooping Around.

Antuony Comstock is evidently hard ap for business. Recently he has been snooping about the establishment of Mr. Wilson, in Brooklyn, who manafactures an appliance called the Wilsonia for the treatment of the sick. Anthony cansed a circular to be sent out to various parties whose names were used in the Wilsonia advertisement, to see if he could not make a case against Wilson; says in his circular letter that several complaints of a very starthng character have been made to him; that Wilson was formerly a poor cabinetmaker, etc., etc. This is certainly petty business for the agent of the Vice Society to be engeged in. It only proves what so many of his other exploits heve demonstrated that the Postal Department has no business to be engaged in police business. It is something which belongs to the state and municipality, Our readers know very well the estimate we place upon many of the magnetic appliances. They, donbtless, in many cases do good, and in many other cases fail. They are simply over-rated. It may be that some parties en gaged in such kind of business are selling things of no value whatever. If so they ought to be reached by the state courts and by those officers of the monicipality and state whose business it is to look after such offenses. In the case of Mr. Wilson it will simply prove a good advertisement for him. He has received many complimentary letters which were sent to Comswek, or rather copies of the same. These he publishes extensivels. A man in Comstock's position, as the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and a Post Offce detective, naght to have the judgment to discriminate between an enthusfast and a fraud.

## One Eundred Dollars Reward for the Whereabouts of Comstock !

Turs was the heading of a flaming advertisement which appeared in all the New York daily papers near the close of the first half of September. Mr. Milson, of Brooklyn, wanted to find him becanse he had some indictments agrainst him for defanation of chamacter. The gentleman was not to be found when wanted and XIr . Wilson whom we met during the pursnil, said, "Comstock had skipped." By a more recent item in the papers we observe that the culprit was found and placed ander bonds of $\mathbf{S 0 0 0}$ for his appearance to answer Mr. Wilson's complaint. Query: If Comstock should be convicted, will he be by-and-by an ex-convict? That is what be calls everybody he succeeds in tarring with his stick; "it is a poor rale that won't work both ways." Perhaps another ex-convict is to be added to the catalogae, but all the better ones will want to bo counted ont when Comstock is connted in. Excuse us at least.

## Dr. Bate's Case.

Tris, case or Dr. John Bate, of Chicago, is set down for a re-hear. ing on the 3 d of October before Judge Drummond. Unless the Comstockian prosecutions are to so confonnd everything that there will be no clear line of distinction between criminal aud honest behavior, it is to be hoped that the sentence of imprisonment will be so modified as to make the punishment no greater thsn a small fine. Even a fino is an outrage unden all the circumstances, as we understand them. It would secmin the first place that Dr. Fate was not goilty of the offense charged against him ; that the alleged viola: tion of the Comstock lsivi was perpetrated by sn employce in disobedience of his express instractions. But, cyen if Dr. Bste himecli had unquestionsbly done what is charged, no physician onght to be sent to prison for sach an offenso. To discoarage preventionists is, in cffect, to encourage abortionists. We have becin called upon by sercral verj rejpectaivio gentlemen who know Dr. Bate, nad we have seen various letters from those who have known him from boyhood. And to send such a man as he is reprated to be to prison is enough to make convict life respectable. All we trant is cnough of such convicts to make justico a mockery and to render a term in state prison respeciable and honorable.

## A.Persecuted Dress Reformer.

OUR intelligent contributor, Mrs. Mary E. Tillotson, of Vineland, N. J., now and then leaves her pleasant home to glvo some lectures and talks on dress reform. Then, as she docs sumething fin the matter more than talking, she wenrs a modest garment of the skirted pattern extending just below the linees, nud a pair of pants, usually of tho samo material. As chronicied in our paper last fall, she visited Saratoge Springs and other places, and was well recelved, not only by those who have given attention to hygiene in dress, but also by Pashionable people. Mrs. Tillotson looks as much like a philosopher as ever Ben Franklin or Homee Greeley did. IIer dignity, her age and her intelligent bearing usually command that re-pect which saves her from any rude treatment. But, during the month of Augast, Mirs. Tillotson put up at the Philadelphia Iiotel in Jersey City. On going out a little before suuset she was nccosted by ad policeman who asked her if she was a woman. She replied, "Lool: at me calmly and you will need no answer." "You had best go and see the marshal," lse said. Mre. Tillotson replied, "I have no business witir him; if he wishes to see me he can go to my hotel." His radene $=s$ attracted the attention of some children who would not have parsued her had he not done so. There was no uproar or confusion excepting what he caused himself. By and by he caught her by the sleeve and insisted that she should go with him. As sh: declined to take any part in such au outrage she folded her fec: under her skirts, while he and another man lugged her to the ststionhouse, where the complaint was entered of "disorderly con:duct." Ifer purse, watch and other personal effects were forcibly removed from her pockets, and she was then turned into a cell five by ten with one hard chair, a rude cot bedstead with the canvass on it rent lengthwise, a foul slop-pail, etc. The bolt of the solid door was turned and she was left alone in this miserable cell. At last some kind-faced men raised the sash that opened to the large room. and listening to her complaint said they would see if they could ol:tain the services of the judge. At $80^{\circ}$ clock in the evening Judge Peleobet came, heard her statement and immediately released her. IIe declared that there was no canse for her arrest ; returued to ler her valnables with manly words, and kindly invited her to call at his office. On being released Mrs. Tillotson asked for a decent man who was not covered with officinl badges to show her the way to he: hotel, and the marshal tendered his services.
In a private letter MIrs. Tillotson writes us that she fully intended to call apon the Judge, but that the papers were so fllled with mis. representations of the affair, all the time she could spare before retarning home was consumed in refnting them. Mirs. Tillotson writes that had she been able to meet the judge again she would have call. ed his attention to the filthy condition of the cells in the stationhonse, and to the shame of keeping such boys in office as those who so indiscreetly arrested and imprisoned her.
When such anjeminent medical writer as Dr. Richardson of Englaud is openly adrocating the necessity of woman adopting dress suited to her avocation, it is rather late in the day to be arresting an intelligent lindy of Mrs. Tillotson's respectable address for wearing a short skirt. If there are ladies who are open to the charge of disorderly condnct they are those who would trip people up in the streets with their long trails. When we step on the latter by inadvertance we can never bring ourselves to the conventional politeness of begging pardon, for it strikes as that apologies should come from the other side. The friends of 3 Irs. Tillotion will congratulate her that she had the courage to decline to participate in the arrest by walking obediently to the stationhouse. It is certainly very humili:-ting to be scized and carricd by two strong men, but far better than that she should humbly submit to being led to the stationhoese an obedient victin to their radeness.

## Mirs. Tillotson Speaks for Herself.

Dear Dr. Foore: After passing a week's distance from the or deal of force, under the sham plea of a badge in tis local sway, the city street, and ressoning cooliy on the demeanor of the assailant, I emphasize the act a sheer mallgnits, with more than one head in the plot. Had his object been my removal from the waik, we wonld not have interfered as I was going to ms hotel. IIIs manaer showed fired parposc.
To make difficult the adrocacy of dress reform-to intimidate weak minds that they may remain too stupid to hold resolves for ecle-liberation was motive and aim. These strect lords Jose sennples in violating law, having long risked it with impunity, and it is orerlate for people to show ther know it has been riolated all the years that women in a dress of uso have been ordered to sta:ions. there to answer nseless questions, then be commanded to manels back to their work, only bo carefal to make no labor for the police.
If law had any businces with their costume, or if they had errex at all, why were they not convicted? Niot oven a charge conid hold against them.
I propose that this farce ends-that courts and judges learn that some one is responsible formindemeanors of subordinates. Savage-
ry is rife when officers in trust are reckless enough to be induced by kinave or bigot，or by their own epite，to molest peaceable people． And when fellow－onticers uphold or screen them，it is time the peo－ ple looked to city rule by day and night as well as to asylums． onicers would have got their lesson ere this if women had refneed obedience to sham commands．Clever reformers have been non－ resistant to the detriment of progress．The rald is only now com－ menced on me，and $I$ am glad that I as soon commenced disobeying wrong demands．My help must only be given where justice calls． lonconstitutional statutes rob my carnings in the mame of tax like bandits firing at my home：but yiclding rights where law has ont－ grown the shavery，would be harder still．It is marvelous that the masx of intelligent women to this．Let all remember henceforth that even conse：vative judges declare that there is no Jay discrimi． masing on our style of costume，and that no charge lins held against an arrested dress reformer．It is ontrage，it in Comstockism，and will be questioned．Women shonld enter liberal leagues and carn－ citly co－operate with uen for mutual defence against encronchments in many lines：for in some way will tyrannic compulsion be wreak－ d．while women murture depravity by subjection and disease－while menfail tosec the basis of our bondage in abnormal lives，and waste reform work on withering twigh，with iguored cancers at the vital root．
I am not pheading that I be defended in a dress of use，only in the light that womenmast be so defended ere their co－action in mum． bers guarantecs success for the present struggle agniust oppression． Garrison＇s cause trimmphed when it was the people＊．Bennett＇s conscience gave the leeson to the press of the period when liberals sustained him throush prosecution．Woman＇s is the cause to day， underlying the financial，governmental，and religions；and her for－ ward action must be sustained，her culture become wholesome，her womanhood be rencued，ere the gencral demoralization of this na－ tion can be allayed．A revival of physical fitness ；its consequent patriotism and nobility of purpose would spring rapidly to view，if a movement for heredity that really means business，could be infused in：o the soul and body of the liberal leagues，and this，instead of alienating other reforms，wond centralize and fraternize．Canses must be reached．Truly，

Maili E．Thlotson．

## Items of Liberal News．

Tue New Xork Stac Frecthinkers Association met in conven－ tion at Homellsville on the 31st of August．．．．The National Libe－ ral League Congress convented in Hushey＇s Hall，Chicaso，on the 3uth of Ser tember and the 1st and $2 d$ of October．．．．The Interna－ tional（：ongress of Frecthinkers assembled in London on the ith of September．Mr．II．MI．Jemett and Mir．E．13．Foote，of New Jork， were present as delergites．

During the past summer we have been called upon by Drs．Barkany and De Paupe，of Brussels，Bel－ grom，both of whom were present at the International Congress as delegates in the last mamed city last year．Both of these gentlemen are camest workers in the canse of free thonght．．．In $\mathfrak{n}$ private letter from Mr．Dennett we are informed that Mr．Mradiaugh is re－ covering from the injury he received from the hands of the legal mol which prevented him from takinghis houestly aequired seat in Parliament．He still has to carry his arm in a sling．Mr．B．thinks he will be admitued at the next scesion in Febrnary．．．．The Nia－ tional Defense Association which adjounsed its mectings over the summer，will resume its weekly labors at science Hall this month．

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