

PERSECUTION OF NEW IDEAS.

Dr. C. L. Blood, Inventor of Oxygenized Air, for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

When Christ appeared, and inculcated precepts superior to those of the Jewish teachers, he was persecuted for blasphemy. What the Jews could not overthrow by the learning of their priests, they sought to subdue by physical power. The treacherous sword of injustice was unsheathed; Jesus was wrongfully accused, condemned and crucified. His enemies believed their system of worship permanent and immutable, and treated him as a blasphemous impostor.

Abelard, for maintaining the rights of free inquiry, was condemned in solemn council. Farel, Lefevre, Hutton, Luther, Zwingle, Calvin, and a host of others, for lifting up the standard of independence, rejecting the infallibility of papacy, and condemning the unmeaning ceremony and legalized licentiousness of the church, were hunted down by mercenaries of the Pope, and menaced by the horrors of the Vatican. It was wrong for the human mind to assert its independence, and attempt to break loose from the restraints which had held the church and the world in darkness and degradation for centuries. Socrates taught the Athenians the existence of a supreme being, the source of all good, and the only true object of adoration. For this, he incurred the vengeance of those who should have rendered him gratitude, and was condemned to drink the juice of the hemlock.

When Descartes taught the doctrine of innate ideas he was declared an Atheist. The University of Paris became alarmed for the being of a God, and the purity of philosophy, and with all laudable zeal ordered the pestiferous works of the infidel author to be burned. It was but a short time, however, till this same infallible University adopted the very doctrine it had combated so lustily, and when Locke and Coudillac attacked it, the cry of materialism and fatalism was turned against them. The teachings of Aristotle were held for many years to be as permanent as the rock of truth. Francis I, passed a decree against Peter Raurno, interdicting him under pain of corporeal punishment, from uttering any more slanderous invectives against Aristotle, and other ancient authors, received and approved. About a century after, the Parliament of Paris passed a decree prohibiting any person, under pain of death, from holding or teaching any maxim at variance with the ancient and approved authors, especially the infallible Aristotle. More than a century after this, the medical faculty in Paris became alarmed for the safety of genuine medical science, and the Royal Academy of Medicine condemned inoculation as "murderous, criminal and magical." Jenner was threatened with disgrace if he did not cease annoying the quietude and self-complacency of his friends with the silly visionary subject of vaccination. Harvey for discovering the circulation of the blood, and announcing the heretical fact, was treated with scorn by medical brethren, deprived of his practice and driven into exile. It is a fact, containing an instructive moral, that not one of his contemporaries at the age of forty years, when Harvey made known his discovery, ever conceded its correctness. They were stable-minded men and despised being led astray like boys by the glare of novelties. When Columbus made application to the Sovereigns of Europe for assistance in his project of western discovery, he met with cold neglect, and repeated repulse. The earth was as flat as a board, and how could he get to the East Indies by sailing west, and as to finding land, that was only the day dreams of a visionary madman. All the philosophy of the past was not to be capized to suit the fantasy of an adventurer. When the persevering Fulton proposed to make steam a mighty agent in the propulsion of vessels, his capacious minded countrymen laughed at him. Steam had never propelled vessels; therefore it never could. The conclusion was as natural as to look to the past for all wisdom, and Fulton was ridiculed and neglected, and at last died in poverty.

From the introduction of Oxygenized Air, until the present time, the Old School has been lavish and unscrupulous in bestowing upon its author and those engaged in its application, the vilest vituperations. Knaves, fools, quacks and every degrading epithet which jealousy, ignorance and blind fanatical superstition could invent, have been applied to them.

Notwithstanding this great opposition, those engaged in the Oxygenized Air practice have calmly pursued their labors, and thousands of victims to the old school practice, who were on the verge of the grave, have been saved. Thousands who were on the road to eternity from consumption and other supposed incurable diseases, are to-day sound in body, and are living monuments to the worth of Oxygenized Air.

Dr. Blood is one of the remarkable men of the age, of commanding presence, great intellectual attainments, a polished gentleman, and is one of the most successful physicians in the country, if not in the world.

It is more than an eighth of a century since Dr. Blood discovered a method for combining Oxygen and Nitrogen in such proportions as to make the Oxygen positively curative in its effects for diseases of the blood and lungs, and at the same time perfectly safe to inhale in any condition of health or disease.

When Dr. Blood began to advocate the merits of his invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, he was met at the threshold of his career by a storm of derision and bitterness which would have driven an ordinary man from his purpose. His offence was that he dared to doubt the plenary inspirations and traditions of dead and rotten medical authors, whose errors were to be held as sacred as the living truths of Deity. War was declared, and the decree of social ostracism and defamatory rebuke was to silence the audacious innovator.

There is scarce an exception to the rule that many who are so far in advance of the age in which they live, as to discover a new, or rather a before unknown principle, for nothing is absolutely new, are generally reviled.

Ambrose Pare introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood, after the amputation of a limb, viz: by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with remorseless rancor by the Faculty, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of a person upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries. The Jesuits of Peru introduced the Peruvian Bark (invaluable as a medicine), but being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestants at once rejected the drug as an invention of the devil.



Dr. C. L. BLOOD,  
Inventor of Oxygenized Air.

Dr. Gronevelt discovered the curative power of Cantharides in Dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians.

Physicians of the Old School have always been at war with progress, equal rights, and human liberty. The doctors have but recently secured the passage of a law by the legislature of New York, making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for a physician or citizen to prescribe a medicine without first securing a license from them to do so. Their next effort will probably be to secure a law to prohibit the people from taking a medicine without a written order from some member of the faculty.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the bigoted and ignorant portion of the medical profession against Dr. Blood in the introduction of his great discovery, its grand principle remained impregnable, behind which he felt himself secure and fortified against the assaults of a world of doctors, and he



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persevered on until now his Oxygenized Air is almost universally acknowledged the most important medical discovery of the age. Over two hundred regular physicians have adopted it as a practice, and nearly every city in America, and many in Europe, have an office and a physician devoted to its application.

Dr. Blood believes that if physicians of the old school would become less rigidly wedded to a dogmatic theory and system of treating diseases, suffering humanity would be greatly benefitted. He also believes that the rule of medical societies which does not allow its members to practice specialities, but compels them to treat all diseases, is productive of danger, suffering and death, as no physician is equally skillful in all dis-

eases. He believes that this compulsory "general practice" destroys tens of thousands of lives every year. He also believes that the rule of medical societies which prohibits its members from advertising or making known to suffering humanity where they can be relieved or cured, is unjust and only calculated to gratify or benefit a few old foggy doctors who never should have been born. Dr. Blood also believes that there is no science or safety in the old school practice. How far his views are sustained by medical men of character and note the following testimony will show. Notwithstanding medical men are very severe on quacks, it is impossible to look into medical literature without finding it replete with virtual confessions that medical men are immensely indebted to what they call quacks.

Radcliff said that "when he died he would leave behind him the whole mystery of physics on half a sheet of paper." Sir Ashley Cooper is reported to have acknowledged that his "mistakes would fill a church yard." Prof. Jackson, of Philadelphia said that he "would rather see a patient die than call in another doctor when such a step might appear to imply any distrust of his own abilities."

One of the foremost English physicians and medical writers, Dr. James Johnson, says: "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, druggist or drug, on the face of the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains."

Prof. Magendic addressed his students at the medical college at Paris as follows; "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug. I know it is studied as a science. Doctors are mere imperics when they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? There is no such thing as medical science. I grant you people are cured; but how? Nature does a great deal, imagination does a great deal, doctors do devilish little."

Dr. O. W. Holmes says, "Medicine is a grand colossal humbug." There was a certain pope who lost his physician, and to all who applied for the office, he put the question, "How many have you killed?" Each doctor in turn solemnly asseverated that he had "never killed anyone." An old doctor, with a big beard, came at last. "How many have you killed?" asked the pope. "Two thousand," said the old fellow, pulling his beard with both hands. The pope was pleased with the confession, and, believing he must be a man of experience at least took him as his physician.

Statistics claimed to be authentic show a mortality under homeopathy of about half—and in some diseases much less—than under allopathic treatment.

An allopathic physician in London sent to inspect the different cholera hospitals, concluded his report by avowing that, "if taken with the disease, he desired homeopathic treatment."

It is an alleged fact that Homeopathic Insurance Companies have about one-third the deaths on their homeopathic policies that they do among the policy holders treated by allopathy—the actual fact being that they charge on the former a considerable less premium for the risk. Researches into the respective results of homeopathic and allopathic private practice in New York City shows, for two years, thirty thousand three hundred and ninety-five deaths in the private practice of nine hundred and eighty-four allopathists and fifteen hundred and twenty in that of one hundred and fifty-six homeopaths, showing fifty-three per cent. in favor of homeopathy. Dr. Blood advocates the homeopathic treatment because if it does not always cure it does no harm.

Previous to Dr. Blood's discovery of Oxygenized Air, he was engaged in the regular practice of medicine, prescribing for his patients from formulas laid down in medical works, written by ignorant doctors who lived

before it was discovered that the blood circulated through the system, and which he was educated to believe would cure the various ills to which humanity are subject. But in many cases, in place of seeing his patients recover as he anticipated and expected, he saw them grow worse under the treatment called scientific, but which he found a curse and a delusion. Being a man of strong integrity, he abandoned the practice, feeling if he could not labor to promote the physical welfare of suffering mankind, he would not assist in entailing misery on the already myriads of victims to pernicious drugs.

Since Dr. Blood commenced the Oxygenized Air practice he has treated personally over one hundred and twenty thousand patients, and in a majority of cases has obtained the finest results, restoring persons to health who had been drugged almost to death by other physicians and by them pronounced incurable. Unlike other physicians, Dr. Blood does not advise persons in the last stage of consumption to seek the air of the South or a trip across the briny deep, leaving home and kindred at the very time they most need their care, to risk their frail constitutions by perilous and exhausting journeys to far-off lands in pursuit of health; but, alas! where they too often meet with the sad fate of dying among strangers and in a strange land. If the disease in the lungs has not advanced too far, all the patient requires to regain his lost force and vitality is the soothing and purifying influence of Oxygenized Air, which, when taken into the lungs, sends the life

blood gushing through the system and dyes their faded cheeks with the bloom of health.

What can be more natural, more simple and efficacious than the treatment of consumption by this method, by which the vital principle of life, Oxygen is conveyed directly into the lungs, and its life-giving properties brought to bear at once upon the seat of disease.

Dr. Blood, enabled by this great discovery to alleviate the sick and suffering, must have reflected on his own soul the benign smiles of those he has been the means of benefiting and a grateful people will hand down to posterity the blessed name of the one who gave to humanity the great boon of Oxygenized Air.