

IN THE LIMELIGHT

AUTHORITY ON ARMY'S HEALTH



When statistics are extreme enough one way or the other, they are capable of reassuring or disturbing the most unmathematical of persons. A striking illustration of that is found in the official figures showing the casualties of Canadian troops since the beginning of the war, which have recently been the subject of comment by Surgeon General Gorgas. The total of wounded, missing, and dead from all causes is 89,843, but the whole number of deaths from sickness in camp and trench has been only 49 officers and 1,191 men, or 1,240 all told. On the other hand, 15,329 officers and men have been killed in action, and 5,242 have died of wounds, making a total of 20,871 deaths due to gunfire. To that sum should be added 1,519 of "those presumed to be dead," making the deaths from all causes 23,630.

In other words, the deaths from sickness constitute less than 5.3 per cent of all the deaths and less than 1 1/2 per cent of all the casualties. Inasmuch as the sickness risk of an army begins with the first gathering together of men in their earliest training camps, it is a fair thing to consider one more percentage of these casualty totals—that is, the proportion which the total deaths from sickness bear to the total number of those enlisted in Canada. This total of enlistment for the Dominion is approximately 500,000 men. So one arrives at the most reassuring conclusion that only 1 out of every 411 soldiers has succumbed to sickness in the course of nearly three years of camp and trench life combined.

BANKER EXPLAINS WAR FINANCE

In the opinion of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, the government's initial war loan of \$2,000,000,000 and subsequent loans will in the main be floated through the expansion of bank credit. Mr. Vanderlip says he is confident the total issue will be subscribed when the people are once aroused to the dangers that would confront the nation if they should fail to do their duty by the government, to give their fullest financial support needed to carry on the war of democracy against Prussian militarism.



"No one with any experience with security markets or with any knowledge of the economics of investment has predicted that this loan would be oversubscribed within a week," replied Mr. Vanderlip. "There should be some education in discussing this subject as to what \$2,000,000,000 means. People are apt to think of these bonds as of other ordinary issues and to assume that it would be possible to subscribe for this issue or, indeed, to subscribe for it several times over out of a fund that is awaiting investment. This war must be financed, not out of the past savings, but out of future savings. Future savings for the moment are not available, and some other device must, therefore, be brought into play. That device is bank credit, and this loan and subsequent loans will in the main be floated through an expansion of bank credit."

SCIENTIST MAKES PATRIOTIC OFFER



President Richard Cockburn MacLaurin offered to the government the services of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the moment it was announced that President Wilson had terminated relations with Germany. This meant the services of the entire instructing staff and of all the laboratories, and they are offered with that highest efficiency of service which can be given only by an unbroken corps of trained men in laboratories of the highest standard with whose every detail they are thoroughly familiar. This is preparedness of the most important kind, for war is quite as much a struggle of skilled engineers as it is of soldiers.

President MacLaurin was born in Edinburgh, educated at Cambridge university, England; became a trustee and a dean of the University of New Zealand, and in New York, head of the department of mathematics and then of physics at Columbia. In November, 1908, he was called to Boston to be president of the M. I. T. He is a doctor of laws as well as doctor of science, and has studied the problems of education in Canada before going to New Zealand.

MAY PROVE RUSSIA'S "STRONG MAN"

A. F. Kerensky, minister of justice in Russia's revolutionary cabinet, and one of the socialist members of that body, has warned his countrymen that as affairs are going now it will be impossible to effect the salvation of Russia.

"For our faith in liberty we braved a great danger," he said in a speech to the congress of deputies from troops at the front, "but we drank of liberty until intoxicated, when we most needed sobriety and discipline."

"I have lost my darling, my faith that we are not mutilated slaves instead of conscientious citizens creating a new state. Sometimes I regret I did not die when I had faith that Russians could govern themselves without need of the knout."

If Kerensky proves to be the man for the times, Russia will not only be saved and its army rehabilitated, but the invasion of Austria will begin long before Austria is prepared to meet it, and the full drive of Russia and Italy will sweep the Austrians out of the reckoning. There is nothing impossible in this. All that is needed is that the iron hand of a true patriot who is liberal but will admit no license shall be set for freedom.

If the virile Kerensky can keep the nation together and the inspiration of the army shall be progressive until the American commission can cooperate, the might of the American dollars and the quickening of American idealism and co-operation for Russia will conclude the cementing process for the nation.



Are You Lazy?---Then Take Anti-Lazy Serum and Become Energetic



THE MOTHER OF THIS CHILD HAD GIVEN BIRTH PREVIOUSLY TO TWO OTHER CHILDREN, ONE OF WHICH WAS DEAD AT BIRTH, AND THE OTHER OF WHICH LIVED ONLY A FEW WEEKS. IN EACH CASE THE MOTHER'S CONDITION WAS SERIOUS. THE LAST BABY WAS BORN WITHOUT MUCH PAIN TO THE MOTHER, AND HER CONDITION BEFORE THE BIRTH WAS FREE FROM ALL OF THE SICKNESS USUALLY ATTENDING SUCH A CONDITION.

Chicago physician achieves some amazing results by treating patient with patient's own blood which has been made into a vaccine



PREPARING SERUM

The merits of this new treatment have been verified by many progressive physicians in various parts of the United States, some of whom have acquired a practical knowledge of the system by attending medical conventions in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and New York, where Doctor Rogers demonstrated and explained his method. Others have become competent in using the method by visiting Doctor Rogers and taking a personal course of instruction under him. Some idea as to how this method is being received by the profession may be inferred from the fact that within two minutes after completing his demonstration before the annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine at Kansas City, Doctor Rogers was unanimously elected president of that society.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of a cure yet obtained by means of autohemetic therapy was the case of a trained nurse, whose trouble was diagnosed as Hodgkin's disease, generally considered incurable. During the three and a half years preceding her visit to Doctor Rice, a physician whom Doctor Rogers had instructed in autohemetic therapy, the patient had had five operations, one for appendicitis, one in which the stomach was resected, and three for removal of glands. She had lost 25 pounds from her normal weight and could neither eat nor sleep sufficiently to keep up. After the first autohemetic treatment on October 1, 1916, her condition began to improve so rapidly as to astonish even Doctor Rogers himself. A second treatment was given a week later, and at the end of the third week she seemed so perfectly well that treatment was discontinued. After an interval, however, of six weeks, there were some indications of the return of the enlargement of the glands. Four other treatments a week apart were given, and since that time there has been no trouble of any sort. The patient regained all her weight, and is today the picture of health.

In speaking of autohemetic therapy, a prominent New York physician said: "We all have known the therapeutic value of blood after developing certain antitoxins. All our artificial serums are products of blood serum. Modern medical science would be unthinkable without this weapon to fight the manifold diseases to which human flesh is heir."

"With all this knowledge, does it not seem strange that only now in the year 1916 the curative value of our own blood for our own blood for our own ills has just been discovered, or, speaking more accurately, been brought to our attention? Many of us are no doubt like a certain great scientist who, when this new discovery, autohemetic therapy, was brought to his attention, said: 'This is absolutely scientific. For a long time I have known the facts upon which it is based, but I never thought of their practical application.'

"Doctor Rogers' discovery is not only a revelation, but a revolution, in the method of treating a large percentage of the ills of humanity. The applicability of this treatment seems to be co-extensive with the function of the blood, and is capable, therefore, of acting upon disease in any part of the body in which the blood circulates, no matter in what form the complaint manifests itself, nor what name we give to it."

interested in the study of cancer. He gave a great deal of his time watching some of England's famous physicians hard at work in the Imperial Cancer Research laboratory, the Middlesex Hospital Cancer laboratory, and the laboratory presided over by Sir A. E. Wright, who originated the idea of vaccination against typhoid. He visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and there saw monkeys inoculated with the products of infantile paralysis. Naturally he became greatly enthused over the possibilities of serum treatment, and he came home with the determination to make an attempt to discover a serum to cure cancer, diabetes, goiter and pernicious anemia, the most difficult chronic disease to fight. He has been successful in treating some remarkable cases of goiter without resorting to an operation. Many cures of diabetes have been reported, and encouraging results have been obtained in pernicious anemia.

Doctor Rogers' treatment of the blood seems to bring out remarkable energizing qualities. Just as the latent energy residing in water may be converted by application of heat into an expansive vapor, steam, having a force capable of driving great engines and draw long, heavy freight trains, and just as the latest energy residing in gasoline may be transformed by infinitesimal sparks into an expansive gas having a force capable of propelling automobiles, airplanes and submarines at a wonderful speed, so the latent energy in the blood seems by the injection of a few drops of the new serum directly into the veins, to be converted into "antibodies" which manifest their power and activity in a thousand ways, and in an amount out of all proportion to the tiny spark of substance that inaugurated their activity or set them on fire.

An interesting fact about this serum is that it cannot be made by the wholesale and sold as a patent medicine, because the patient's own blood must be used in making it. It is created on the basic principle that "like cures like," and the serum must be prepared individually for every patient.

In acute bacterial diseases it is now considered good practice the world over to secure when possible some of the germs causing the disease, and then inject them, after being killed by heat and suspended in a solution, into the patient whose sickness they caused. Doctor Rogers affirms that when he uses as a basis for his serum the blood of a patient suffering from a chronic complaint he undoubtedly collects some of these imperfect cells which are causing the disease.

AMERICAN ADVENTURER IS GREAT DISCOVERER

One of the great American adventurers died recently. He was Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and his death received the same scant notice that had been awarded so many of his achievements during his lifetime. Soldier, author, diplomatist and explorer, he lived his seventy-five years as thoroughly as any man of his time. He knew four continents and he solved a riddle that had puzzled mankind for many years—the source of the Nile river.

As a youth, Chaille-Long fought with distinction in the Civil war, says the Kansas City Times. He entered as a private and came out a lieutenant colonel. Then he figured in a chapter of our history that is little known to the present generation—our military mission to Egypt. Khedive Ismail wanted to reorganize his army and he wanted the work done by men who would be free from the petty interests and intrigues of the various European countries, all of which were interested in northern Africa. The khedive obtained the co-operation of General Sherman, and in 1869 ten American officers—half of them Federals and half former Confederate commanders—were sent to Egypt. Chaille-Long was one of the party, and he became the widest known for his work in Africa. Some of the others of the party were Generals Loring, Libby and Stone, and Majors Morgan and Kennon.

Found Lake Ibrahim. Chaille-Long came under the influence of the famous "Chinese" Gordon, then campaigning in the Sudan. He and Gordon designed the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir for the defense of Cairo, and Gordon induced the American to explore the upper Nile. In two shallow boats constructed of tough bark Chaille-Long and two companions continued along the river until they found Lake Ibrahim, now known as Lake Choga. They found the bosom of the lake radiant with the great lotus, whose leaves are strong enough to support the body of a child. The party discovered that the river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza is the Nile, thus settling a question that long had troubled geographers.

On this trip Chaille-Long and his two companions, both Egyptian officers, were attacked by a force of several hundred natives. The explorers carried sheet-iron traveling cases, and barricaded

in these they stood off the attacking force for hours, killing more than 80 natives.

Chaille-Long led several expeditions into Africa, conquering the Niam-Niam country and adding it to Egypt, and exploring a long stretch of the East coast of Africa that hitherto had been unknown to civilization.

Called Back to Egypt.

His health failing under the incessant hardships to which he had been subjected, Chaille-Long came back to this country in 1877 and studied law. He became an authority on international law, afterward teaching for a time in Paris. But at the time of the Sudanese uprising in 1881 he was besought by the American government to go back to Egypt and take charge of the consulate at Alexandria, from which all the other Americans had fled. He saved hundreds of lives during those troublous times, the consulate being made a refuge for all nationalities.

In 1887 Cleveland appointed Chaille-Long consul general and secretary of the legation in Ceren. The man's restless energy again manifested itself in exploration and he made an overland trip to Seogil, discovering on the way the source of the Han river. Egypt called him again in 1890 and he spent eight years there, writing and exploring. The honors that had been tardy in their coming began to be showered upon him then. Great Britain finally recognized his share in the uncovering of the secrets of the Nile and gave him equal rank with Speke and Baker. The American Geographical society gave him a gold medal, and he was made secretary for the Universal Postal congress at Washington and later secretary to the United States commission at the Paris exposition, 1900.

Chaille-Long wrote a number of books dealing with the lands he had explored. They are standard works upon the little-known regions of the world, but they brought him little revenue. Though half a dozen nations honored him with medals and titles, he died a comparatively poor man. His only reward of any consequence was the tribute paid him by "Chinese" Gordon, another of the great adventurers: "This man deserves to rank with the world's chief discoverers."

PHYSICIANS and surgeons from the four corners of the globe have experimented with cats, dogs and monkeys to find a serum for appendicitis, infantile paralysis, diphtheria and what not. But the latest serum is the "Lazy Serum," which has been demonstrated to have splendid and efficient action on both body and mind.

This is the discovery of Dr. L. D. Rogers, formerly surgeon at Cook County hospital, Chicago, 20 years senior professor of surgery in the National Emergency hospital, and first president of the American Cancer Research society.

Technically this new treatment is known as autohemetic therapy, which means treating your blood with your own blood. The process first became generally known last year, when Doctor Rogers read a paper before the Chicago Society of Medical Research. He reported to the society the results of his six years of observations treating patients with a serum made with their own blood as a base. The doctor treated all classes of patients whose troubles were apparently due to faulty blood and his results in general were declared to be remarkable. In the ten months that have elapsed since the autohemetic treatment was made public the serum has become recognized as a discovery as important as the achievement of Dr. Alexis Carrel, who was the first to transplant human organs.

Autohemetic therapy is especially remarkable because of its simplicity. Briefly, Doctor Rogers' treatment consists in taking five drops of blood, or some multiple of five, from a vein and putting it into 19 times as much sterilized, distilled water. After incubating it at fever heat for 24 hours, further dilutions are made according to the needs of the patient, which can be determined only by a physician skilled in its use. When ready for injecting, the serum is colorless, odorless and tasteless. Doctor Rogers is also authority for the statement that he has not been able to find any physiological chemist sufficiently skilled to determine its contents.

Twenty to thirty drops of the serum or solution thus prepared are injected into a vein or under the skin. It may also be given by mouth, but not with as certain results.

There seems to be no limit to the number of diseases and complaints for which this new treatment is beneficial. It is easier to enumerate those conditions for which it is not applicable. Troubles mechanical, organic, or of acute bacteriological origin, and those clearly recognized as incurable, are not expected to be benefited by it, although a few of these appear to yield.

The solution has been termed the "Anti-Lazy Serum" because it primarily has the energizing qualities that do away with nervous fatigue, while greatly increasing physical and mental endurance.

To illustrate: The fourth day after treatment a woman walked ten miles and was not as tired as she had been previously after walking only half a mile.

Another case in point was that of a man generally conceded to be the laziest person in his community. He drank about 20 "whiskies" a day, but after the administration of the serum he began to do regular hard manual labor. This was about the first real work he had done for six years. His rheumatic pains left him, he needed a cane no longer, his appetite returned, insomnia was replaced by sound, refreshing sleep, his weight increased five pounds and his general appearance changed from that of a "bum" to that of a clean, wholesome, bright and honest workman. Previously, too, he had suffered from loss of memory, but after taking the serum he could recall the names of many old acquaintances whom he could not remember before taking the treatment.

Most remarkable results have been obtained when the serum was administered to expectant mothers, and it is in this field that Doctor Rogers expects the greatest good to be accomplished through the autohemetic treatment. It is his belief that if the treatment comes into general use the birth of physical and mental defectives will be reduced 90 per cent, and infant mortality from congenital weakness, the greatest cause of death among children, will be wiped out.

Although Doctor Rogers and his associates have treated a large number of expectant mothers with the new serum there has yet to be reported a case in which relief was not obtained from those troublesome complaints so common during this period. Furthermore, in a series of cases of mothers who had previously borne children, the average duration of suffering with the birth of the serum baby was three hours, while with the former children without serum the average was 11 hours. Still more wonderful and more important is the fact that children whose mothers had treated a few months before their birth are stronger, and healthier, mentally and physically, than other children of the same family who did not have the benefit of this autohemetic therapy. There has not been reported a death among the "serum" babies, although some are now five years old.

It was while spending the winter of 1909-10 in Paris and London that Doctor Rogers became in-