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Dr. HENRI SPAHLINGER.

A great deal has been written about Mr. Henri Spahlinger, Jnr., and his work in the British papers quite recently.

Mr. H. Spahlinger, Jnr., is a born genius. Even his entry into this world was marked with special circumstances. His temperament is most peculiar. He abhors cruelty in any shape or form and would do his utmost to assist anybody who is kind to dumb animals. He is Swiss by birth, speaks excellent English, and his fondness of the British in general is largely through the fact that the British Nation as a rule are kind to dumb animals. His charming wife was a British subject and is an ideal mate for such a genius. At the first he was very fortunate with his Parents. His Mother is devoted to him and works entirely in his interests, and the interests of his remedies, morning, noon and night. His Father has wasted a fortune on assisting his son with his remedies, but the only statement he makes about the fact at the present time is that "he does not care a piffle if he never gets a red cent back again, but considers that he has done his duty to mankind in assisting his son to produce the only known remedy for Tuberculosis." Of such is the consistency of the Spahlinger family. The son studied medicine and law. In medicine he was unable to proceed to the final stages, owing to his abhorrence of witnessing and assisting in operations; he could not under any circumstances stand the sights of the theatre. His father then insisted that he should take up law, and in obedience to his father's wishes he one day brought home his final certificate with honours for law, presented it to his father and informed him that he had fulfilled his father's wish and that he was now going back to his beloved microbes, and that he has done.

His Work.—His interest in Tuberculosis was first engendered by a visit to hospital to say goodbye to a personal friend of his that was dying of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It so preyed on his mind that he determined, if possible, to conquer such a scourge. For years he worked at his laboratory as a bacteriologist. The forms of cure already brought forward did not appeal to him. He considered a fresh method of attack, and his considerations, although being quite original, have proved in their efficacy the value of such deep thought. During his studies he produced about 22 different antitoxins to different kinds of Tuberculosis. In addition to this he produced four different kinds of vaccine. The difficulties encountered by administering the right kind of serum to the right kind of Tuberculosis could only be determined by eminent doctors well versed in that disease. His greatest triumph is the complete serum, which conquers the whole of the different species of Tuberculosis, but that serum takes four years to produce. The production entails an immense amount of minute and specialised work by bacteriologists, specially trained for that purpose. These men work amongst the deadly germs of Tuberculosis: they have no fear of infection, they have been immunised by the Spahlinger treatment, and I have personally seen them working with those germs, which were strong enough to kill thousands of people, yet they dealt with them as a general would with his armies of soldiers, without any protection from inhalation or contagion and being fully engrossed in their work. The biggest part of the sera and vaccines is produced from animals. These animals could not be better treated if they were absolute pets. I have personally seen some of them inoculated, and they appear to enjoy it rather than otherwise. The cows that he has are the finest beasts that I have ever seen, and the milk that they produce is absolutely immunised against consumption of any description. His farm is at Carouge, Geneva, and close to the French frontier. His employees are devoted to him, and his livestock appear to instinctively know the minute he arrives at the farm.

His Objective.—Medical evidence of the Spahlinger remedies, which cannot be disputed, gives the result of 80 per cent. positive cures. Such a result has never been obtained by any other supposed cure of consumption. Up to the present these cures are permanent, that is to say, his early cures of 1913 and 1914 are still positively cured and have not the slightest trace of any Tuberculosis in their system. I have personally seen and conversed with numbers of people who have been cured by his treatment, and they are carrying on their ordinary vocations, and each and everyone have definitely stated that, if it had not been for the Spahlinger treatment, they would not have been alive at this day. The main object of this extraordinary man is not to make money from his extraordinary discovery, it is rather that the poor sufferers of Tuberculosis should be enabled to get his remedies and treatment free of charge, as he

personally states the rich can always go to the mountains, the poor cannot. He has been offered fabulous sums of money for the treatment of relatives of wealthy people, and has refused them. All cases that have been treated by his remedies have up to the present been done free of charge. He has wasted his father's fortune and other people's fortunes in the production of these remedies. All he asks for now is for financial assistance from people who can afford it to enable him to continue the work, so that he can produce the necessary remedies for the cure of Tuberculosis.

We in Great Britain have tried out best to obtain that assistance from the Ministry of Health, but owing to certain regulations and red tape we were prevented from doing so, because the remedies were at the present time not available. When these remedies are available, then the Approved Societies, which represent, roughly speaking, fifteen million insured persons in Great Britain, will be able to come forward and keep the laboratories of Mr. Henri Spahlinger going at full speed to produce the remedies for their Tuberculosis members. In the meantime, what is required is a mere £100,000 to enable him to carry on his work of production, so that this dread scourge of humanity can be completely wiped out of existence. There is not the slightest doubt that it can be wiped out if only the necessary assistance is coming forward at this critical stage. I understand that owing to the recent agitation in the *Daily Express* the English-South American Bank in Buenos Aires have opened a subscription fund to help him in his work. I received a personal letter this morning from Mr. Spahlinger, stating that the appeal so far was not productive of great results, and to any person who has the wherewithal it is now an easy matter for him to assist in a great humanitarian work.

F. W. EDWARDS.

[Mr. F. W. Edwards was one of the delegates of the National Health Insurance Committee who have been visiting and inspecting Dr. Spahlinger's establishment near Geneva.—S.O.]

A SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of *The Swiss Observer*.

Sir,—Some little time ago the idea was mooted, in the columns of your paper, that efforts should be made to start a Swiss Rifle Association in London, having regard to the fact that most of our compatriots look upon shooting as one of our national sports, and that they are, as a general rule, keenly interested in rifle practice.

Having had a favourable opportunity of discussing matters with a business friend very high up in the rifle and gun trade, who has been good enough to give me the benefit of his advice, as to how to proceed with best prospects of securing the necessary official sanction to a venture of this kind, for the benefit and enjoyment of our compatriots in this country, I would ask you—by giving due prominence to this interesting subject-matter in the columns of your paper—to invite all those of our fellow-countrymen, who are willing to join and support a "London Swiss Rifle Association," to register their respective names with *The Swiss Observer*, with a view to ascertaining what maximum number of adherents one might reasonably count upon, if it should prove possible to give practicable effect to such a proposal.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. E. DE BRUNNER,

President Swiss Mercantile Society.

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Dimanche, 16 Sept.—Jeûne fédéral—Dank.—Buss—und Bettag.

11h.—M. R. Hoffmann-de Visme.

(Service de Ste. Cène.) (Service de Ste. Cène.)

6.30.—Pfr. U. Wildbolz. (Abendmahlfeier.)

SERVICE FUNEBRE.

Lady GOSCOMBE JOHN, née Marthe Weiss, de Neuchâtel, née le 9 Juin 1863, décédée le 6 Sept. 1923, inhumée au cimetière de Hampstead le 10 Sept. 1923.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, Sept. 15th, at 5 p.m.—SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY: Outing, with Tea and Dance, at the Royal Abercorn Hotel, Stanmore.

Wednesday, Sept. 19th, at 8.30 p.m.—SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY: Extraordinary General Meeting, preceded by a Supper, at 1, Gerrard Place, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Wednesday, Sept. 19th, at 7.30 p.m.—NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ HELVÉTIQUE: Council Meeting at 74, Charlotte Street, W. (restricted to members).

Friday, Sept. 28th, at 8 p.m.—NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ HELVÉTIQUE: Lecture by Dr. Paul Lang, "La Littérature contemporaine de la Suisse Française et Italienne," at 28, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

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