

DR. HOLLICK'S
COMPLETE WORKS

THE MATRONS' MANUAL OF MIDWIFERY AND CHILD BIRTH

MARRIAGE GUIDE

DISEASES OF MALE AND FEMALE GENITIVES AND UTERINE ORGANS

DISEASES OF WOMEN EXPLAINED
FAMILIARLY

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME
SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL FOR POPULAR USE



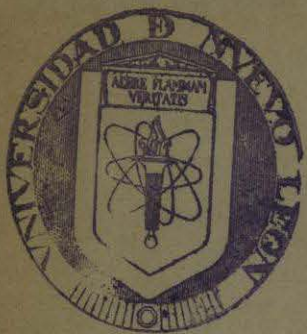
F. HOLLICK

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

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THE
 ORIGIN OF LIFE
 AND PROCESS OF
 REPRODUCTION
 IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS,
 WITH THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
 OF THE
 HUMAN GENERATIVE SYSTEM,
 MALE AND FEMALE,
 AND THE CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE SPECIAL DISEASES
 TO WHICH IT IS LIABLE.



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A Plain, Practical Treatise, for Popular Use.

BY

DR. F. HOLLICK,

THE AUTHOR AND LECTURER.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS AND COLORED PLATES.

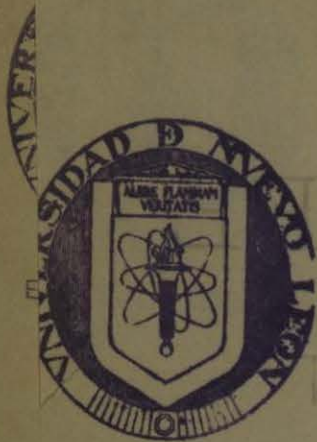
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TO THE PUBLIC.

In the course of our business as dealers in and disseminators of useful information, we have become aware, necessarily, of what kinds of books the people are in need, by their being asked for. Among others, especially in the last few years, there has been a constant and increasing demand for a practically useful, popular, and unobjectionable book on the Reproductive System and its derangements; suitable for private and family use. This demand comes from a most intelligent and worthy class; from a class fully capable of appreciating such a book, and of profiting by it.

For many years Dr. Hollick's works in several books, on the separate topics connected with this subject, have satisfied the demand; but at present there is urgent call for *One Work*, embracing the whole matter; and to this call we now respond.

We have requested Dr. Hollick to re-write all his works, and compile them into one volume, with new illustrations, and comprising all the newest information. This the Doctor has done in the present book, which we venture to assert will be found, in every respect, the very work that has so long been required.

No expense has been spared in getting it up, for we were determined it should be complete. The illustrations especially, both engravings and colored plates, are profuse, and done in the very best style.

In regard to the matter it is sufficient to refer to the well-known reputation and great experience of the Author. The public may rest

assured that he would not write, nor would we publish, a book which was not, in every way, deserving of their approbation and support.

Without undervaluing the merits and utility of many books of a similar character, by other physicians, we may be permitted to state that the present volume differs in many ways from any one hitherto published. It takes a wider range, and is more complete in every way, being, in fact, an *Encyclopedia* of practically useful information, upon matters which must ever be of the deepest interest and of the greatest importance to the whole human race.

In regard to illustrations, and the general manufacture of the book, our directions have simply been, *make it perfect, and spare no expense!*

THE PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE

AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

AT the commencement of my medical career circumstances led me into the study of the Generative System, its Anatomy, Physiology, and diseases; and this became, subsequently, a *specialty* with me, both as a matter of scientific pursuit and as a particular subject of medical practice. All my life since has been devoted to the same pursuit, and my practice has been almost exclusively connected with diseases of the Reproductive Organs, in men and women.

I have therefore had much opportunity for acquiring knowledge on such matters, and have endeavored, as far as I could, to turn that opportunity to good account. By means of careful observations, both in human beings and animals, and by dissections and regular experiments in every practicable way, it has always been an object with me to learn as much as possible of the great mystery of *Generation!* This knowledge I sought not only as a medical man, to enable me to mitigate human suffering, or to fulfill legitimate human hopes, but because it is intensely interesting in itself, and of immense importance to the human race in many ways.

The further my study and practice extended, the more I became convinced that this subject was one of the most important, medically and morally, that could possibly engage our attention, and yet at the same time the most neglected, and the least understood. The conclusion forced itself upon me that the prevailing ignorance in regard to sexual matters, and the consequent errors of thought and conduct thereupon, is the real cause of the most serious physical and moral evils that afflict society.

Having come to this conclusion, it became at once a duty with me to try and remove that ignorance, and then the question arose, how this could best be effected? I made it a point to consult all those whom I came in contact with, who took an interest in human welfare, as to the best steps to be taken. I spoke with Lawyers, Clergymen, experienced Judges, Teachers, and Medical Men of liberal views, and they one and all agreed, with me, that a certain amount of knowledge concerning the Anatomy and Physiology of the human body, in both sexes, was the first thing needed. A celebrated professor in one of our colleges made the remark, "What is the use of talking to a man about the proper care and use of that which he knows nothing about?" This is true enough, and all our moral teaching and appeals to

the fears of people, in regard to sexual wrong-doing, will have but little practical effect, in correcting sexual evils, so long as people are so shamefully ignorant in regard to their own sexual natures. Another one made the equally true remark, that "All human beings, from the necessities of nature, must be more or less occupied, in thought, about sexual matters. It is impossible to prevent this, nor is it necessary to do so; all that is needed is to guide their thoughts aright, and to give early enough, in a proper manner, that knowledge which is the surest safeguard against errors of conduct."

A little reflection will show the common-sense value of this remark. The most ignorant man is as full of thought about sexual matters as he who is well informed about them, perhaps more so. The difference simply is that the well-informed man has correct ideas—knows the truth—while the ignorant man has his mind filled with all kinds of errors and absurdities.

Unfortunately the view has been held, and is now, by many well-meaning people, that this state of ignorance is in some way favorable to morality, and necessary to the general well-being! These people think ignorance and innocence are the same thing, and that a man is more likely to walk straight if left in the dark than if you give him a light.

My experience however has convinced me that the less we know about anything which interests us deeply, the more active is the imagination about it, and that no explanation of a natural function, if properly given, will ever injure any one either morally or physically. On the contrary, such explanations, very frequently, are the only means by which we can correct the evils caused by insane fancy, urged on by blind passion. As a rule, ignorance on sexual matters results in either prurience or prudery, and is never either necessary or conducive to true innocence.

Knowing however the prevalence of mistaken views on these matters, and foreseeing also the opposition of many whose interests would be imperiled, as they think, by popular enlightenment on such subjects, I was well aware of the difficulties before me. And let me remind my readers that these difficulties were much greater, even a few years ago, than can well be conceived now. It was scarcely possible, then, without obloquy, to speak or write of the *stomach* or *bowels* even, in a popular manner! How then could the sexual system be popularly approached? To attempt it was to fly in the face of a very general popular prejudice, and to risk even legal penalties. Nevertheless, I determined to make the attempt, having the promises of numerous persons, eminent in many walks of life, to stand by me and support me in the undertaking. Contrary to what was then feared, the open countenance of these liberal and enlightened men was not required, but I shall ever hold their names in grateful remembrance. Many of them are since dead, but from those still living, as well as from others, I constantly receive congratulations and encouragement.

The great practical difficulty in the way of popular instruction in Anatomy and Physiology lay in obtaining suitable objects with which to make the requisite expla-

nations understood. Mere verbal explanations are of small use, and pictures only half explain. Something is required which will take the place of the dead body, as used by the student in the dissecting-room; actual dissection before a popular audience being, of course, out of the question. Fortunately, during a visit to France, I became acquainted with Dr. Auzou, and saw his wonderful models of the human body, made of *papier-maché*, full-sized, and formed and colored to life—so exact, in fact, that it might often be difficult to distinguish the model from the real body. Here, then, I found just what was needed; and I at once purchased a complete set suitable for my purposes, consisting of the human body, which could be taken to pieces, and shown part by part, externally and internally, all molded and colored true to nature; and also separate organs of the male and female generative system, with a complete series showing the development of the new being in the womb at every stage. Besides these, I had a large number of paintings and plates, full size, and two complete skeletons, male and female.

With these I undertook to give a complete course of Popular Lectures on human Anatomy and Physiology in New York—the first ones of the kind, and the first ever illustrated in this way. Many of my friends were doubtful as to how they would be received; but I felt quite sure, in my own mind, that if the subject were *properly presented*, it would be properly *received*, and I had no misgivings.

The result more than justified my anticipations. The Lectures were received with unbounded favor, congratulations and votes of thanks being given me repeatedly, and request after request made for repetition; so that I lectured in New York continuously for over six months to crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

Private Lectures were given, both to ladies and gentlemen, on those topics that could not well be spoken of before a promiscuous audience, and they were as well attended, and as much commended, as the others; perhaps even more so. During the whole series I never heard a word of disapprobation, nor saw nor heard the slightest indication of impropriety in any way whatever. In fact, as one gentleman remarked, so far as lewdness was concerned, the Lectures were more repressive and corrective than any sermons he had ever listened to. To show the estimation in which they were held, I will here quote a few of the voluntary, unsolicited notices of them from the New York Press, on their first delivery:

DR. HOLLICK AND PHYSIOLOGY.—The second of a series of Lectures, by this gentleman, on human physiology and all the important truths connected with our physical constitution, was attended by a full house, in National Hall, last evening. The time was well spent, and so appeared to think the audience. On the delivery of the first of these Lectures on Tuesday evening, the speaker, in a comprehensive and well-digested exordium, placed himself and the subject right with the public. His manner, language, and style did the first; his sound logic, his argument, his candor and research accomplished the second. Apart from the interesting and apposite details of the wonders of reproduction, the illustrations of the immutable wisdom of nature, which teem in the animal and vegetable worlds—which

"Glow in each stem, and blossoms in each tree;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent—"

apart from all this, Dr. Hollick's Lecture was excellent as a defense of truth, a vindication of the right of free and unshackled inquiry, and as a convincing refutation of that silly, but far too-prevalent opinion that there are truths of which it is better to remain in a state of ignorance. Had nothing else been imparted in the forcible and well-defined exordium of Dr. Hollick than this judicious demolition of that fallacious, silly, but injurious twaddle which would forbid research to pass in advance of the old landmarks prescribed by custom, ignorance, or a spurious morality—even that would well deserve the public patronage. Truths, well set forth, will make an impression, whether their investigation be fashionable or not. There is an affinity between the capacity to learn, and the truths to be learned, which always results, when a fitting opportunity is presented, in a free inquiry; and the gentleman who is bringing, in a judicious and elevated manner, a knowledge of those fundamental principles of our corporeal existence which are abused because unknown, will accomplish more good than half a dozen teachers of higher pretensions and lower ability. It was gratifying to observe the decorum, the sense of respect for both speaker and subject, that was observed throughout the evening, which evidently shows that those who go there are actuated by higher motives than mere curiosity; by desires more ennobling than a passing gratification: in a word, it was clear that those who composed Dr. H.'s hearers, were men who know and dare to think, and who will profit by these most useful discourses.—*New York Herald*.

The Ladies' Course was attended, among others, by Mrs. L. M. Child, the Authoress, who, in one of her letters to the *Boston Courier*, thus speaks of them:

“LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.—NO. 11.

“ * * * * There have been several courses of lectures on Anatomy this winter, adapted to popular comprehension. I rejoice at this: for it has long been a cherished wish with me that a general knowledge of the structure of our bodies, and the laws which govern it, should extend from the scientific few into the common education of the people. I know of nothing so well calculated to diminish vice and vulgarity as universal and rational information on these subjects. But the impure state of society has so perverted nature, and blinded common sense, that intelligent women, though eagerly studying the structure of the earth, the attractions of the planets, and the reproduction of plants, seem ashamed to know anything of the structure of the human body, and of those physiological facts most intimately connected with their deepest and purest emotions, and the holiest experience of their lives. I am often tempted to say, as Sir Charles Grandison did to the prude, ‘Wottest thou not how much *in-delicacy* there is in thy delicacy!’

“The only lectures I happened to attend were those of Dr. Hollick, which interested and edified me much. They were plain, familiar conversations, uttered and listened to with great modesty of language and propriety of demeanor. The manikin, or Artificial Anatomy, by which he illustrated his subject, is a most wonderful machine, invented by a French physician. It is made of *papier-maché*, and represents the human body with admirable perfection in the shape, coloring, and arrangement, even to the minutest fibers. By the removal of wires it can be dissected completely, so as to show the locality and functions of the various organs, the interior of the heart, lungs, &c.

“Until I examined this curious piece of mechanism, I had very faint and imperfect ideas of the miraculous machinery of the house we live in. I found it highly suggestive of many things to my mind. * * * *
L. M. C.”

I could fill many pages with similar notices, given by the various New York papers during my stay there, and the same approval met me in other places, as the following notices will show:

Dr. H.'s style of lecturing is exceedingly plain, lucid, and intelligible. He relies on no trick or art of oratory—no effort to surprise or startle—to obtain or keep up the interest of his lectures. But they are deeply interesting. They are listened to in silence and with enchained attention—an attention that would feel annoyed at any fictitious arts of the speaker. The reason of this is obvious. The entirely novel character of the lectures, the deep and pervading interest of the subjects discussed—subjects embracing all that is mysterious and of momentous importance in the matter

of man's reproduction and existence in this world—give to the lectures a solid and inestimable value as well as enchanting freshness and interest.

We believe Dr. Hollick is the only man in the country who has devoted years of study to this important but too-much neglected branch of human knowledge, or rather, of human ignorance, and who is now trying to extend the lights of wholesome understanding on the subjects embraced among the people.

In this matter we recognize in Dr. H. a public benefactor, and we owe it to the welfare of our fellows to commend him as such in this decided manner. We give utterance to no formal or *paid-for puff* in this matter. Our readers know us to be incapable of such a prostitution of our columns. The large numbers of ladies and gentlemen who have attended Dr. H.'s lectures know that we do but speak of this subject as it merits.—*St. Louis Intelligencer*.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The most scientific and useful lectures of the present day, which should claim the attention of every one, are now being delivered at Masonic Hall, by Dr. Hollick, on the subject of Paternal Physiology and Health. The writer of this heard his first course, delivered during the last week, and, having been educated to the medical profession, is, perhaps, capable of judging of their usefulness. There is no doubt that the general feeling of the medical faculty, and of an enlightened community, toward itinerant lecturers has been one of disapprobation and apprehension of quackery; but in the present instance there is certainly an exception.

Dr. Dunbar (formerly Professor at the Washington College), who attended Dr. H.'s last lecture, on Friday evening, was so well pleased with the manner and matter of the lecture that he came out openly at the close of the lecture, and stated, before the audience had dispersed, that he had come there at the request of a patient, prejudiced against the lecturer; but on hearing him, he thought it his duty to say that the lecture was perfectly fair, scientific, calculated to do a vast amount of good, and that every man, young or old, should hear and would be benefited thereby. His illustrations are complete and beautiful, and his explanations couched in such delicate language that the most fastidious can find no fault. Those of your numerous readers who may devote an hour to his remaining lectures will thank you for giving this publicity.—*Baltimore American—Communicated*.

DR. HOLLICK'S LECTURES.—These Lectures continue to attract much attention, and are commended by all who hear them. During the past week Dr. H. has given a private Lecture and exhibition of his models to many of our prominent senators and public men, all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified, and desirous that another class should be formed to accommodate their friends who had not attended.—*National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.*

DR. HOLLICK.—This distinguished lecturer had a crowded house at the Apollo last evening, and his delighted audience expressed their approbation at the close of his discourse by loud applause.

Dr. H. is indeed a most entertaining and instructive lecturer. We heard a medical gentleman say last evening, after listening to him, that he would not fail to hear the whole series, even if he should have to sell his coat to raise the means. The information imparted by Dr. H. must be truly invaluable to every one who possesses it.—*Louisville Journal*.

At a meeting of the class attendant upon Dr. Hollick's Select Lectures on the Physiology and Philosophy of the “Origin of Life” in Plants and Animals, held at the Lecture Room of the Museum, Wednesday evening, George G. West, Esq., was called to the chair, and Samuel W. Black appointed secretary.

Resolved, That we have listened with unfeigned pleasure and interest to the Course of Lectures delivered by Dr. Hollick; and now brought to a close, and that we deem it an act of justice to him and the community, to express our entire confidence in his character, ability, and the manner of illustrating his subject, which, to use the words of a daily journal, “is couched in such delicate as well as perspicuous language, that the most fastidious could find no fault, nor the idlest curiosity go away unimproved.”

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to tender to Dr. H. the thanks of the class for his courtesy to the members in affording them every facility for obtaining information upon the subject of his Lectures, and that he be requested to repeat the course at the earliest period consistent with his other engagements.

Published in all the Philadelphia daily papers, and signed by *one hundred and forty* of the most respectable and influential inhabitants.

(See similar resolutions, with *over two hundred names* attached, in the Philadelphia daily papers subsequently.)

From the Philadelphia Daily Papers.

At a meeting of the ladies composing Dr. Hollick's Class, held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Lecture Room of the Museum, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in one or more of the city papers:

Resolved, That we have listened with great pleasure and interest to Dr. Hollick's Lectures, and are happy to add our testimony to the many already recorded in behalf of, such Lectures; and regarding Dr. Hollick as a benefactor of his race, and especially of our sex, we cordially wish for him abundant success, and ample reward in the consciousness of doing good.

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to induce our female friends and acquaintances to avail themselves of the great and rare privilege of obtaining the valuable instruction imparted in these Lectures in so chaste and dignified a manner.

Signed on behalf of the meeting by
SARAH WEBB, Secretary.

SUSAN WOOD, President.

☞ With over fifty names attached thereto.

(See also similar resolutions, with *over three hundred names* attached, subsequently.)

These are but a very few out of an immense number of similar notices, North, East, South, and West; and I can truly say that I never asked nor paid for a single one of them. They were all freely and spontaneously given.

Besides these I had a vast number of letters from individuals, thanking me for the lectures, and was presented by my audience, on one occasion, with a handsome *writing-desk and gold pen*, and on another occasion with a commemorative GOLD MEDAL.

These reminiscences are introduced to show how the lectures were received by those who heard them. Many persons, in all the cities where I lectured, still remember them, and often write to me to know if I shall ever resume them. This, however, I cannot now do. The exigencies of my practice are such that I cannot leave New York.

It gives me great pleasure, however, to see that my example has been extensively followed. Popular lectures on Physiology, illustrated in various ways, are now common everywhere, and anatomical museums are established in most of our principal cities, open to the public at large. No one is offended at such things now; and a man would be laughed at to-day who should say that the people ought not to see and hear such things. But when I first began to lecture, this sentiment was quite common, and had to be met. One of the first anatomical museums established in New York City was complained of to the authorities, as an indecent exhibition, and an effort was made to have it suppressed. Public sentiment, however, was then somewhat enlightened, and the attempt failed. Among those who volunteered their evidence in favor of such establishments, and argued for their utility, nay, even *necessity*, was a celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, since dead.

The same gentleman also gave me great encouragement, and once remarked to

me: "Doctor, if you live to be old, you will see the most orthodox physicians and surgeons of the day following your example. They will give popular lectures, and write popular books on the very subjects you are lecturing upon. They will have to do it, or the people will turn their backs on them, and get such information elsewhere."

The result has shown how well he forecast the future. Professors in colleges *do* write such books, and eminent men connected with the profession give popular lectures, such as they dare not have thought of a few years ago.

To me it seems a waste of time to argue further the advantage of knowledge over ignorance, nor is it necessary; for the public mind now sees that advantage clearly enough.

It is equally unnecessary to contend for the *right* of the people to the possession of knowledge of any kind which they may desire. And yet I have formerly heard this right denied, and the assertion made that all knowledge such as given in my lectures should be confined exclusively to professional men; that the common people had no right to it; and that any one trying to impart it to them should be punished by law.

Such sentiments prevail, even at the present day, among a very few; but the great public voice is heard so unmistakably *demanding* knowledge as a *right* on every subject interesting to humanity, not *asking* it as a favor from any one, that no one dare openly say that demand shall be refused.

It used to be contended as one argument against popular instruction on anatomy and physiology, that the amount of it which could be given was too small to be of any use. This, however, is a great mistake. The smallest amount is useful, and better than none; but setting aside this, and the obvious fact that we must begin by little to arrive at more, it is not true that the instruction given is so very small. The means of illustration we possess now, and the extent to which such subjects have been simplified, enable us to give an amount of real practical information to a non-professional audience, such as even medical men could not get a generation back. Yes; some of the greatest medical men, even a few years ago, would have been glad of the advantages, in the way of instruction on the topics we are speaking of, that are now possessed by twenty-five-cent audiences of common people!

For myself, I rejoice at this, and trust the day will come, and soon too, when all restriction, and all mystery, and all fear in regard to knowledge of *any kind* shall be swept away into the limbo of the past!

It has always been a consolation to me that I have been able to do something, even if it be but little, towards enlightening the popular mind, especially on those much-neglected subjects which have more especially engaged my attention. While I live, my labors shall be continued in the same direction; and with greater experience, and more extended research, I trust my present and future efforts may be more effective than those I have made before.

My books originated from the lectures. Many people who could not attend the lectures wished for the information they gave, and many who did attend were desirous of having that information always by them, in an available form. I was therefore repeatedly requested, by my audiences and by others, to write out the Lectures, and publish them, which I eventually did.

The first book I wrote was a small treatise called "The Origin of Life in Plants and Animals." It obtained immediately an immense sale, and I soon had to revise and enlarge it. It was then published in the new form as "*The Marriage Guide*," which became still more popular, running to 200 editions!

The next work was one for men, called "*The Male Generative Organs, in Health and Disease*." This was sought for with avidity from the first, and has gone through numerous editions.

One for women followed next, called "*The Diseases of Woman familiarly explained*," which was equally popular.

For married women there was still another, called "*The Matron's Manual of Midwifery and Childbirth*," also for private and popular use. This has become a standard book, always in demand.

These books were all written for popular and private use, by non-professional people. They were intended to give just that kind of information, on the topics treated upon, which all intelligent people desire to possess, and which my experience has shown me is the most practically useful.

I said to myself, "Here are men and women constantly coming to consult me on these matters, either as suffering patients, or as earnest seekers after knowledge, and I have to satisfy them all individually. Now, why cannot I publish my consultive explanations in a plain, practical form, so that they may satisfy those who do not wish for a personal interview, or who cannot, for one reason or another, have one?" And this was my leading idea in the manner of writing these several books. I wished to consider my readers as so many patients, or seekers after knowledge, coming to consult me, and I spoke to them, in these works, just as I should have done in my office. In the books, in short, I merely consulted with, instructed, and advised a large number at once, speaking to them in the same way, and prescribing for them just as I should have done had they all come in separately, and paid me five dollars each as patients.

This, then, is how the books originated, and this sums up their character. I will venture to assert that nothing can be found in one of them that is not scientifically true, or in any way whatever offensive to either morality or good taste. Notwithstanding they are strictly scientific, however, they are so written that any one can understand them, and they are all made practically servicable for private use. In a word, they are PEOPLE'S BOOKS, such as *American citizens* desire, and even demand, from those that they consider popular teachers.

Of the success of these books it is necessary for me to say but little. They have

gone through *hundreds of editions* for many years, and are in demand to-day just as they were at first. They have been commended in all ways, publicly and privately, and I have yet to hear of the first well-founded objection to them. The commendatory letters and notices I have received about them would fill a large volume, and, as an agent wrote me from the West, "They have become, over a large part of the country, *household books*, so that not a house, cabin, nor miner's camp can be found without them for hundreds of miles. There are few men more extensively known than you are, or more appreciated."

The number of the books, although convenient for those who wished for information on one special matter only, was, nevertheless, not so well for those who wished the information contained in all of them, but who did not want to buy several separate works. And this led to the issuing of the present volume, which contains the matter of *all the separate works, and much more besides!* thus giving an opportunity for any one to possess in a single volume, and in a compact form, the whole series, with all the new information in addition, at much less cost.

It will be understood, therefore, that there is nothing in the single volumes that is not in this one, and that it contains also an amount of *new matter* fully equal to a *new volume*. The old matter has also been revised and corrected, and all brought down to the latest date. Any persons, therefore, purchasing this book may feel assured that they possess, in a plain, practically useful, and popular form, all the information on the special topics it treats upon that is now available.

Among the new matter will be found a full and plain account of the new discoveries, opinions, and investigations relating to *the origin of life, spontaneous generation, and evolution*. This matter I had intended to publish separately, as a new edition of my first book, "*The Origin of Life*" (long since out of print, and superseded by "*The Marriage Guide*"); but, upon second thought, it seemed best to make it a part of this new and complete issue, which thus comprises *all I have written* on these matters.

I need scarcely say that the original book on the Origin of Life was necessarily incomplete, because, at that date, most of the interesting and important facts now known on that subject were not discovered. In fact, since I first wrote that book, the whole science of Biology (life) has been remodeled, and the views of scientific men, on many topics concerning *man*, and *life* in general, are completely changed. This is especially the case with regard to the primal origin of life, and the evolution of living organisms from simple original forms.

It is now well established that man is, in no sense, apart from nature, but only a portion of it; and, to understand him properly, he must be studied in connection with other beings. I have, therefore, commenced this work with an explanation of man's true place in nature, showing how he is related to the animals below him, and how both he and they, probably, first began. This is followed by a further

explanation of the manner in which all individual life commences now, and how it is maintained.

This includes the relations between living beings and inorganic material, cell-life, and spontaneous generation. Afterward follows the various modes of reproduction in plants and animals, with full details in regard to human beings, including all the diseases incident to the generative organs in both sexes, with rules for their prevention and cure.

The whole book is so illustrated with cuts and plates that any one can readily understand every topic. It is, therefore, a reliable private instructor for those who wish to understand themselves, and a confidential hygienic and medical adviser, to which all can refer at need.

DR. F. HOLLICK,
P. O. Box 3606,
New York City.

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