# FRUIT AND BREAD. A SCIENTIFIC DIET

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

#### ISBN 9780649590070

Fruit and Bread. A Scientific Diet by Gustav Schlickeysen & M. L. Holbrook

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

## **GUSTAV SCHLICKEYSEN & M. L. HOLBROOK**

# FRUIT AND BREAD. A SCIENTIFIC DIET



# FRUIT AND BREAD.

# SCIENTIFIC DIET.

BY
GUSTAV SCHLICKEYSEN.

Translated from the German,

BA

M. L. HOLBROOK, M.D.,

EDUTOR OF THE "HERALD OF HEALTH," LUTHOR OF "PARTURITION WITEOUT PAIN," "EATING FOR STRENGTH," "LIVER COMPLAINT," ETC.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

ILLUSTRATED.

DANSVILLE, N. Y.:
AUSTIN, JACKSON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

641.75 5347

> Сорувант. И. І. ПОІ, ВЕОСК., 1877.

CHARLES P. SOMERBY,
PRINTER,
136 Eighth Street, N Y.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.	
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARGUMENT	ge
PART II.	
THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ARGUMENT 1	07
PART III.	
THE DIETETIC ARGUMENT 1	74
GERMAN AND ENGLISH WORKS QUOTED BY THE	
Author 2	00
APPENDIX.	
Dr. Jackson's Letter	11
Napier's Cure for Intemperance	11
Index	2
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Figure. Page	C.
1. Teeth of the Horse	•
2. Teeth of the Gorilla 20	)
8. Teeth of the Hare 21	L
4. Teeth of the Wolf 2:	3
5. Teeth of the Shrew-mouse 20	5
6. Teeth of the Swine 20	3
7. Teeth of Man (front view)	7
8. Teeth of Man (side view)	7

### iv

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

9.	Eye-teeth of old Gorilla (natural size)	28
10.	Eye-teeth of young Gorilla (natural size)	29
11.	Eye-teeth of Man (natural size)	29
12.	Eye-teeth of Tiger (natural size)	30
13.	Stomach of Hyena	84
14.	Stomach of Lion	34
15.	Stomach of Sheep	35
16.	Stomach of Man	
17.	Ideal Section of the Non-deciduate Placenta	
	of the Herbivora	50
18.	Ideal Section of the Zonary Deciduate Pla-	
	centa of the Carnivora	51
19.	Ideal Section of the Discoidal Deciduate	
	Placents of the Wessisors	29

#### TRANSLATORS PREFACE.

OF works on food and cookery there is no end, but in most cases their writers regard man as an omnivorous creature, deriving his sustenance from the animal, the vegetable, and even from the mineral kingdom. The author of the present work has departed from the dietetic belief and practice of centuries, and has undertaken to prove, upon the ground of physical organization and original habit, that man is by nature frugivorous, using this word in its broadest sense, so as to include fruits, grains and nuts, and that these are sufficient to maintain him in a perfect condition of physical and mental health.

The arguments by which he maintains his theories are drawn from the accepted conclusions of modern science, and are presented with such originality and force as to entitle them to respectful consideration, even where his conclusions may seem too radical for adoption in the present state of society. His strikingly original treatment of the question of cookery will serve a useful purpose if it excites reflection concerning the prosent elaborate, costly and unnatural methods, regarding which there is, unquestionably, cause for a very radical reform. The system of diet and methods of preparing food which he recommends have been verified in his own experience for many years, and have, besides, the high merit of extreme simplicity and naturalness.

To the American reader the work will have an especial interest, as presenting in the main the views of a certain class of German health reformers, concerning whom very little has hitherto been known in this country. It is a noteworthy fact that a parallel development of similar views has taken place in Germany, England and America having no direct connection, and yet reaching the same general conclusions, and it is hoped that the present translation may contribute in some degree to that international acquaintance and friendly exchange of thought which must essentially promote the common good.

A considerable number of English and American works of this character have been translated into German, but this is, so far as I am aware, the first translation of the kind from German into English. There are, however, a number of able German writers with whom it would be well for English and American hygienists to become hetter acquainted. The most prominent of these are Edward Baltzer, of Nordhausen, and Theodore Hahn, now of St. Gallen, in Switzerland. The cause of popular hygiene is also represented in Germany by a number of periodicals and by several influential societies.

This translation, while adhering faithfully to the spirit and meaning of the author, is not altogether literal, and at various points it has been somewhat elaborated by new material and by additional extracts from scientific authorities, especially from Darwin and Huxley.

In the Appendix will be found two valuable papers, one by Dr. James C. Jackson, who is so widely known in the hyglenic world, and one by Charles O. Groom Napier, F.G.S., which, it is hoped, may prove serviceable to the victims of intemperance.

I take pleasure in acknowledging here my indebtedness, in the translation of this work, to Mr. Edwin F. Bacon, who has been an instructor of the German language in my family during the past three years, and whose zeal and faithfulness in his profession are deserving of all praise.

NEW YORK, 1877.

M. L. H.

# FRUIT AND BREAD.

#### PART I.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

No task more closely concerns the life and health of man than that of providing for his nourishment. The conscionsness of this necessity lies deeply rooted, not only in man himself, but in every other living creature, and is the cause of that "struggle for existence" which prevails throughout the entire organic world. But experience has shown that it is by no means a matter of indifference how and wherewith this nourishment is effected, for upon the quality and quantity of our food depend in a marked degree our physical and moral condition. It is therefore highly important that we possess a scientific foundation on which to estab-