

**THE MICROBE-PRODUCING-DISEASE  
THEORY INCONSISTENT WITH THE  
LAWS OF NATURE; HOW DISEASES ARE  
PRODUCED. A NEW PHYSIOLOGICAL  
LAW PROMULGATED**

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The microbe-producing-disease theory inconsistent with the laws of nature; How diseases are produced. A new physiological law promulgated by J. P. Schmitz

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**J. P. SCHMITZ**

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The  
**Microbe-Producing-Disease Theory**

Inconsistent

**With the Laws of Nature.**

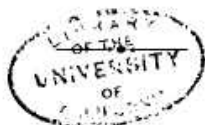
**How Diseases are Produced.**

**A New Physiological Law Promulgated**

*written by*  
**Prof. J. P. Schmitz, M. D.**

Author of "Human Physiology, Analysis and Digest, for Medical Students and Practitioners;" "Over 3000 Questions on Laws of the Human Body;"

"Key to all Questions of Human Physiology for State Medical Examiners, and Professors on Physiology in Medical Colleges;" and "Cause of Diphtheria and the difference between Diphtheria and Croup."



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**Microbe - Producing - Disease Theory**

— INCONSISTENT —

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*HOW DISEASES ARE PRODUCED.*

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**A NEW PHYSIOLOGICAL LAW PROMULGATED,**

— BY —

*Prof. J. P. Schmitz, M. D.*

— — —  
THE MICROBE-PRODUCING-DISEASE THEORY PROPERLY INVOLVES  
ELEVEN QUESTIONS:

1. What is a microbe?
2. Are microbes in the human body in health?
3. If microbes are in the human body, do they cause disease?
4. Do microbes consume material in the human body which the economy requires?
5. Do microbes attack healthy tissues, or change normal healthy matter in the human body into injurious matter?
6. Are microbes simply on account of their presence injurious to the human body?
7. Does abnormal or decomposed matter contain the poison injurious to the human body, without the microbes?
8. Do microbes act as foreign poisonous matter in the human body and thereby cause disease?
9. Can any disease be cured by simply killing the microbes?
10. Why do microbes exist?
11. How are diseases produced?

I. In order to avoid repetition and for the sake of shortness, the word Microbe shall include all that are at present considered as microbial vital beings, such as those that can only be seen under the microscope, for instance, Schizomycetes, Schizophyta, Microphytes, Micrococci, Bacilli, Spirilli, Bacteria, Leptothrix, Vibriones, Staphylococci, Clostridium, Beggiatoa, Spiromonas, Spirochaete, Cladothrix, and all those that have received no name as yet, as well as those that are too small to be seen under the most powerful microscope. If one of these names actually includes any other, or if one is a derivation from another, matters not; the question 1st is: **What is a microbe?** Of course, the bacteriologist may say: A microbe is a minute vital organism which can be seen only under the microscope. But, such a definition is, to say the least, not very precise and not a little evasive; for, one having a microscope of a power say 250 can claim that he sees microbes. Another who has a microscope of a power of 1000 can see other microbes. Another still with a power yet higher might claim to see more and other microbes. Where then is the limit to our observation and who can assign it? That there are creatures beyond the range or power of any of our optical contrivances to detect, is, I might say, certain; just as certain as that there are stars in the heavens beyond the range of our most powerful telescopes. Shall we then leave these creatures un-named, or shall we not classify them all under the one head "microbes?" The latter course would seem to be most rational and at the same time most general and comprehensive. We shall therefore follow it and consequently define microbes as: **The minutest forms of life, embracing both what is revealed to us by the microscope and what lies beyond the power of our most powerful optical instruments to detect.** Now, should this definition seem extravagant or strange, for after all are there not things which really exist and yet will either never be detected by the senses or cannot?

The *Ether* of the universe, on account of its extreme tenuity is undetectable by any process at present known to science. It does not enter into combination with other substances; therefore, its quantity, quality and action always remain constant. Assuming the atomic theory to be the correct one, ether forms the interstitial medium between the atoms and molecules of all gases, fluids, and solids; entering the inter-atomic and molecular spaces on the expansion of these bodies and receding on their contraction.—Here then we have a medium capable of entering the inter-atomic and



molecular spaces of matter at the center or bowels of the earth as easily as at the surface. More than this, what do we know about ether, and yet that it exists is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Now, in regard to the *Atom*. Who has seen it, who has handled it, yet, modern science declares its existence with the utmost certainty. Maxwell tells us that "a mass weight of one gramme of hydrogen atoms numbered about 216,000 million millions; their mean velocity about 6,100 feet per second; their collisions about 17,750 million per second; and the average path without collision, about 38 ten-millionths of an inch. To count the number of atoms in a pin's head, at the rate of ten million in a second, would require 250,000 years." Now whether what he asserts be true or not, matters little. I quote his words simply to show that much in modern science is admitted, the objectivity of which is by no means certain. Of course I do not pretend to say with that certainty with which one admits, for instance, the existence of the ether, that there are forms of life beyond the power of our most powerful microscopes to perceive; yet I do claim with at least as much certainty as Atomists admit atoms, that there are such forms of life.

I stated on page 23 of my Text-Book on Physiology, Analysis and Digest, for Students and Practitioners: "An *Organism* consists of a combination of organs, and has specific functions. In structure it is capable of performing actions and producing effects not only by itself and within itself, but also on matter external to and outside of itself. An *Organ* is a part of an organism, and its action is its function."

Accordingly, to be an organism, a thing has to have organs. A thing that has not two or more organs, can surely be no organism. Also, to be an organ, a thing must be a part of an organism. Everything derived from a thing that once had organs, we call organic, for instance, cloth (from wool of sheep), or a piece of wood (the wood was once a part of a living tree), etc. In the animal and vegetable organism, a cell is an organ, because it performs natural functions in, and is a part of the organism. Now the question arises: Is the vital living microbe an organism? We answer yes without any hesitation; for, it is impossible in the present order of things for any material form of life to exist, 1st, without assimilation of extraneous matter to its own being, and 2d, without the ejection of matter not necessary to its well being, in order to keep it within the corporal limits determined by its nature, both of which powers require organs.

**II. Are microbes in the human body in health?** In answering this question I have to refer again to my physiology, page 23: "Organic bodies differ from inorganic by the introduction, assimilation, combination, and reconstruction of new or fresh matter. Certain inorganic substances aggregate to themselves fresh material, enlarging in size and quantity, thus showing a quasi-assimilation; but they do so only by the addition of particles of matter to their exterior. The organic living structure grows by the addition of new matter not only to its surface, but throughout its entire mass; (now comes the point) and at the same time it continually changes, **decay and repair going hand in hand.**" Here we notice that the natural law of organisms is "decay and repair going hand in hand." Consequently, decay is natural in the organism, and where there is organic decay, there must be microbes, and this we shall better understand further on. For the present we must be content with the answer: **Microbes are in the most healthy organic body.**

**III. If microbes are in the human body, do they cause disease?** Of course, the microbe-maniac can see no other cause for disease than Microbes; just as the Vermiform-appendix-maniac can see no function for the appendix, and nothing else in an abdominal pain but appendicitis. The microbe-producing-disease theorists claim so much for the "effect" of the microbes, and yet no one has shown the "why" and the "reason" for the "cause." In each and every disease in which it is claimed that microbes are found and that the disease was caused by them, it can be proved, on physiological grounds, that the microbes did not produce it. Although this is not the place to fully treat the question, yet sufficient reasons will be adduced to show that microbes are not the "cause," and in fact wherever animal or vegetable matter exists dead or alive, there must be microbes. This is a law of nature as well as any other, and yet this law has never so far as I know been recognized or even surmised. I intend then to prove that such a law exists in nature.

Infectious diseases are more numerous than other diseases, and, if microbes cause the disease, by what or how do they injure the body? How or by what do they produce the anatomical changes? Why do some patients die and others not? Why are some persons immune against certain diseases and others not? At any rate, in what does the immunity consist? These questions have not been explained or answered, yet the bacteriologist claims that microbes produce diseases.

If microbes were the cause of disease, how is it that catarrh, measles, scarlatina, variola, typhoid fever, and many other diseases, each has its particular course and termination? Does this not show that the microbes have nothing to do with it?

In analyzing the microbe theory, we find that microbes have no function or power to produce any disease whatever in a healthy organism. Soon after the death of a tissue or a body, the microbes commence the separation and isolation of the anatomical and chemical elements, thereby fitting these elements again for living organisms. *That is their duty and function.* The microbe is not a disease producer. It takes hold of that matter only which is decayed or dead, and transforms that matter into its primitive elements, whereby, it becomes useful again for assimilation and growth of new animal and vegetable vital tissues, as will be seen in part 10.

**IV. Do microbes consume materials in the human body which the economy requires?** No one can show or prove that microbes use or live on healthy vital tissue, and neither can any one show or prove that the microbes produce the poison or decomposed matter that causes disease.

The laws of nature allow absolutely nothing useless in nature; the difficulty lies only in our comprehension of the facts concerning these laws. All sciences, if they be true, must be founded on the laws of nature, and any science not founded on them, is fallacious and must eventually fall. In what follows I intend to prove that a law exists whereby the organized animal and plant depends on microbes, and that microbes depend not on the vital tissues of animal or plant, but on decomposed or dead matter; in a word, I intend to show that microbes do not consume the materials in the human body which the economy requires.

Now, if we show that a natural law exists whereby the microbes must be present wherever organic decomposed matter exists, then it will become clear that the presence of microbes cannot mechanically or otherwise injure the body, because that would work against their law. Such contradiction exists nowhere in all the laws of nature.

**V. Do microbes attack healthy tissues, or change normal healthy matter in the human body into injurious matter?** Bacteriologists have discovered microbes in almost every disease known, and yet, the microbes found disappear as soon as the vital forces of life are re-established. This alone ought to be a sufficient proof to every man of common sense,