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HAS LIFE FOUND

The Mysterious Gland That Has Led Science to a Startling Discovery



HERE is one great question now agitating the medical profession: Has the seat of life been found at last? Is the whole science of medicine to be revolutionized by the discovery of the functions of a body in the human organism about which as little has been known in the past as about the perplexing appendix, that has caused so much trouble?

An impossibility—a ludicrous impossibility—of course, many will assert promptly. Galen and Hippocrates have been too long dead, Metschnikoff and Koch too long alive, to make the idea anything less than laughable.

Yet, denuded of its scientific phraseology, it was precisely that which brought together, in Philadelphia, a short time ago, the two great national bodies, the American Therapeutic Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

They joined to hear, from the lips of Dr. Charles E. de M. Sajous, a discourse on "The Auto-Protective Resources of the Body: a New Foundation for Scientific Therapeutics."

For the first time, although heralded with the most earnest indorsements by the most authoritative medical journals of this country and of Europe, although advocated by some of the most distinguished medical authorities known to science, the epoch-making discoveries of Sajous have impinged upon the attention of the profession in a manner which compels recognition of their magnitude.

And this article is the first that brings before the world at large any knowledge of the wonderful promise, for health and life, which exists in this outcome of twenty years of the most patient investigation and the most arduous labor.

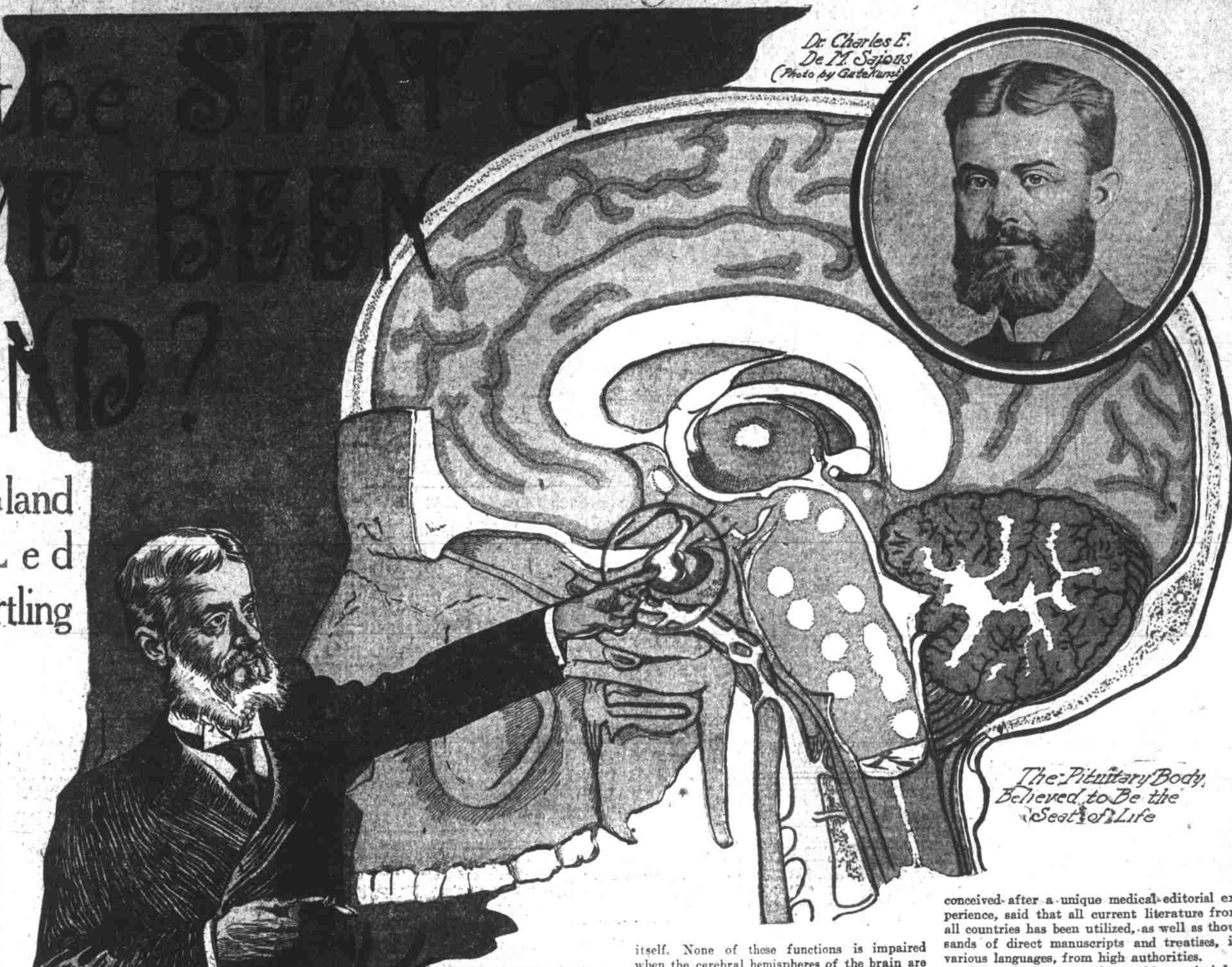
JUST here the head rests, upon the column of the spine, directly under the human brain, is located a small gland to which science succeeded in giving a name, and nothing more.

Science called it the pituitary body. Science supposed it secreted something or other; but what it secreted, how it secreted, and why it secreted, science did not know, and, until Sajous took up his stupendous labors, science did not care.

Science cares now. Sajous' work has demonstrated that it is the last, secret stronghold of the life of man; and the fluids which the pituitary body produces are those which govern the products of the adrenal system, whose functions Sajous had to demonstrate, likewise, in their true value.

For the adrenals, with other ductless glands, are really the things that dominate the human body and control the "noble organs"—the heart, the lungs, the liver—on which science has hitherto pinned its faith as the controlling organs of the body.

Located on the very top of the spinal column, immediately below the brain, protected



Dr. Charles E. de M. Sajous
(Photo by Gatehouse)

The Pituitary Body, Believed to Be the Seat of Life



Its Influence Extends Through the Nervous System

on all sides with the utmost care, lies the pituitary body. To its role in the economy of the human body a recently published text-book of physiology devotes seven lines. Indeed, beyond the fact that it was supposed to provide some form of a secretion—the purpose of which had never been found—nothing was known as to

the actual role of its forward lobe; while its posterior lobe had been relegated to the rank of a remnant from man's evolution.

Sajous demonstrates not only that this conception is false, but that the pituitary body, in its relations to the functions of the body at large, is even more important than the brain

itself. None of these functions is impaired when the cerebral hemispheres of the brain are removed; all cease, however, when the pituitary body is submitted to the same removal.

The brain, as the organ of mind, can utilize the spinal system, with which it is connected, to execute its mandates; but the spinal system is also supplied with its own brain, the pituitary body, which Sajous terms the somatic brain, the governing organ of all vegetative functions. He shows, moreover, that this somatic brain contains a delicate organ whose mission is to protect the body against disease.

Sajous studied this organ in the animal scale, and found it in all animals down to such low forms as mollusks, where it bears a suggestive name given to it by zoologists, the test-organ, or osphradium, and is known by them to have the function of testing the water for these lowly beings as they pass through it and take it in.

In the higher vertebrates, including man, this test-organ protects against disease.

Thus it is asserted that in the "somatic brain," in the pituitary body—in that new and tiny brain of the human being whose functions Sajous has at last discovered—lies the ultimate seat of human life, lies the citadel which is the very center of the agents that guard against the destruction of life.

Sajous found that the adrenals—two small capsules above the kidneys, first comprehended in their importance by Brown-Sequard—were provided with a center situated at the base of the brain. This, he subsequently ascertained, was a nucleus of cells in the posterior lobe of the pituitary body. That nucleus received nerve-fibers from the sensitive test-organ.

HOW THE BODY IS PROTECTED

The manner in which any poison or toxin can increase general oxyanation became apparent: it excites the test-organ, and this structure, in turn, through nerve-paths, increases the activity of the adrenals. Thus the blood is provided with an excess of adrenoxidase, one of the constituents of the body's protective substance, auto-antitoxin. But the metabolism, or chemical changes by all organs, being rendered unusually active by the excess of adrenoxidase in the circulating blood, the formation of leucocytes, or white cells in the blood, is stimulated, and the proportion of their product in the blood is correspondingly increased.

The secretions of the pancreas, an important gland near the stomach, being also stimulated by the excess of adrenoxidase, more trypsin is produced; and we thus have the three components of the body's protective fluid—auto-antitoxin, the oxygen-laden adrenoxidase and the phosphorus-laden products of the blood's white cells—to supply the increased heat-energy required to enable the trypsin to destroy bacteria, their toxins, or any other poisonous agent which the blood may contain.

A comprehension of the essence of Dr. Sajous' discoveries can, however, come best from the words of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, for five years his associate in the editorship of The Monthly Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. Dr. Taylor, remarking that Dr. Sajous' work was

conceived after a unique medical-editorial experience, said that all current literature from all countries has been utilized, as well as thousands of direct manuscripts and treatises, in various languages, from high authorities.

"The chief among the working principles which he has welded into a concrete whole and has made available," said Dr. Taylor, "is that, in understanding the natural history and phenomena of disease, we must bear in mind that the great organs hitherto regarded as dominant and known as the 'noble organs'—such as the heart, the lungs and the liver—are really subsidiary to the true dominant organs, that is, to the ductless glands, which are the adrenals, the thyroid and the pituitary bodies.

"These constitute a controlling system which exercises a regulative action upon the subsidiary organs, constituting the key to vital processes.

MANY MYSTERIES SOLVED

"In estimating not only the significance of phenomena, but the action of remedies, it is necessary to bear in mind that whatever apparent actions are evolved, the essential agencies are those which enhance or depress the adrenal system.

"A number of observers have made it plain that the secretion of the adrenals is the chief factor in regulating the caliber of the blood vessels, the ebb and flow of body fluids. Dr. Sajous has shown that the pivotal agent is this adrenal secretion, which sustains the chief role in the distribution of oxygen.

"It is to this analytic work that Sajous owed the discovery that the underlying cause of the existing confusion in medicine was due to the prevailing lack of knowledge concerning the functions of the ductless glands; it was his synthetic work which led him to the discovery of the true role of these organs in the body.

"As soon as these functions had been established by him, hundreds of problems, ninety-six of which he enumerates in the introduction to his second volume, found a ready solution, the experimental results of a multitude of investigators thus falling into line, as it were, of their own accord.

"Pulmonary and tissue respiration, absorption and nutrition, the circulation of the nervous system, the nature of organic function and the manner in which it is awakened, the composition of ferments, the production of sleep, are but a few of the many problems which physiologists had admittedly failed to solve.

"When once all these problems were solved, and the solutions proved correct by the precision with which they all harmonized, a superb mechanism revealed itself to Sajous; that of the human organism complete, the functions of the ductless glands, and the presence of their products in all organs having filled many deplorable gaps—those identical functions which physicians and histologists, notwithstanding their painstaking labors, had failed to explain.

"Sajous found that the adrenals supplied a secretion which passed to the lungs and took up therein the oxygen of the air. This solved the cardinal problem of human functions; that of pulmonary respiration. He discovered another important fact in this connection, that

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