



EYES OF THE U.S. are on Mary Lou Barnes, 19, of Columbus, Ohio, who was out of bed four days after she was stricken with what her doctor said was poliomyelitis. She is seen in three poses. Doctors used drug called glyoxylyde, & said her recovery was "miraculously swift." But drug used in treatment is black-listed by American Medical association

## CO-ED'S SWIFT RECOVERY MYSTERY EVEN TO DOCTOR

By HAROLD GREEN  
Star Staff Correspondent

Columbus, O., Aug. 22—Golden-haired Mary Lou Barnes, a 19-year-old Ohio State university student here, has become the bewildered recipient of a nation's scrutiny. Four days after she was stricken by what her doctor said was poliomyelitis, she was out of bed; 10 days later she was back at her classes.

The physician, who used a drug called glyoxylyde in his treatment and who said the girl's recovery was "miraculously swift" after he made one injection, has left on vacation, a worried and confused man. The drug, he discovered later, is blacklisted by the American Medical association and was developed by a doctor who has fought the association in court and out for many years.

The manufacturers of the drug, the Christian Medical Research League of Detroit, have declared emphatically they have never made any claims for glyoxylyde. They have not advertised it, and that the league is a non-profit organization composed of ministers and laymen, numbering many doctors.

### Have Authentic Cases

The doctor said he had the drug on hand because the Detroit organization told him it had on file "a few authenticated cases where glyoxylyde had been used successfully." He contacted the league originally because he had lost two herds of cattle on his suburban farm from Bang's disease—the same disease which is called undulant fever in humans—and had heard the drug was successful in fighting it. It saved a third herd.

Glyoxylyde is described as an oxidation catalyst—an agent which increases the oxidation process of the body, one of the prime processes of life. It was developed by Dr. William F. Koch, who has not been connected with its manufacture for more than a year.

These are the principals on whom the curtain went up a few days ago, when a newspaper here made front page news of Miss Barnes' recovery. Its story was carried for the first edition only. A wave of protest from the medical profession—to the effect that the drug does not have the approval of the A.M.A., that it was not a cure for polio, and would therefore raise the hopes of victims of the dread disease and their relatives without justification—induced the editors to kill the story in later editions.

### Carried on Wire Services

But it was too late to stop its spread across the country via the press wire services. Miss Barnes and the doctor, despite non-disclosure of his name, have been flooded with inquiries from a polio-conscious nation which has not yet forgotten the controversy which waged over Sister Elizabeth Kenny's method for alleviating the effects of the crippling paralysis which always accompanies polio in some degree.

For Mary Lou Barnes, as she goes back to her classes without any discernible ill effect, glyoxylyde is simply a name for something she believes saved her from being a cripple and, perhaps, saved her life. She was dismayed to learn the drug is unknown to the medical profession's rank and file and is frowned upon by its leaders.

She answers: "It worked for me." Mrs. Laura Barnes, her mother, a business woman who owns her own fashion shop, agrees. She said: "It was a miracle."

For her doctor, a successful 45-year-old general practitioner, who has been the family physician for many years, the use of glyoxylyde may mean banishment to medical Siberia. Although his identity is generally known among his associates, the thing he fears most is publication of his name. He wants to avoid any suggestion he is advocating the drug as a "cure-all" for polio.

### Delayed Reporting

He admitted he delayed reporting he had a patient with a communicable disease to the city health authorities until it was necessary to wait over the week-end until the following Monday. He did so, he said, in order to try glyoxylyde, and has since squared himself with the board of health.

He described his attitude toward the apparent success of the drug as similar to that of a man turning on a light switch for the first time. "If the light goes on, all I can say is simply that I turned the switch and the light went on," he said. "If I can turn the switch dozens of times and every time the light goes on, then I am safe in saying that when one turns the switch the light may be expected to go on."

To be a long way from believing glyoxylyde is a cure for polio, he emphasized. But he does believe it should be given further trial. For this reason, when news of Miss Barnes' recovery leaked out, he asked newspapers to withhold the story for 24 hours while he endeavored to get permission from City Isolation hospital authorities to try the drug on more polio cases. Permission was denied, he said. It was then he learned the drug simply did not have the stated approval of the A.M.A. but was actually blacklisted.

### Wife Sick With Anxiety

"I don't want to be a martyr," he said. "My wife, who is a nurse and familiar with the way the powers-that-be operate, is almost sick with anxiety. She thinks I stand a good chance of having my reputation ruined and our means of livelihood destroyed."

At the same time, he added, he was so impressed by the results of the drug in this one case that he would not hesitate to try it again should one of his own children be stricken by polio. He has one son and two daughters.

"I saw something happen which I believe to be cause and effect," he explained. "Mary Lou Barnes and her mother are good friends of mine. I have watched her grow up and have seen her through all the childhood ailments."

"To my knowledge, the symptoms she had could have indicated nothing else but polio. It began with a headache and a sore throat and coryza. Her right leg gave way under her. She described it as a 'queer feeling' in her leg and said there was a tingling in her right hand."

### Leg Was Paralyzed

"I saw her first in the morning; by evening the leg was completely paralyzed; she couldn't move a toe. There was considerable pain. She still had a weakness in the wrist, but it was not developing. I then administered two c.c.'s of glyoxylyde intra-muscularly. Later that evening, the paralysis of the leg was complete."

"But in the morning I found I could move the leg myself, although she had no voluntary control. Some of the stiffness had gone. She complained of a severe headache."

"In the afternoon she had a chill with a flare-up of fever. This was the result of the headache building up. The manufacturers of the drug told me both the headache and the chill could be expected."

"A short time later, I telephoned Mrs. Barnes. She said Mary Lou's leg was beginning to move and sensation was returning. I got over as soon as I could and found it to be true. She began to improve very

THE ARTICLE appearing to the left was read by millions of people in various forms throughout the United States and Canada.

It was a ray of light showing through the tight screen of medical monopoly. The young lady was no sooner cured of polio when her physician and the press were intimidated by the "powers that be." It is reported that the editor of the Toronto Daily Star was forced to print editorials condemning the Koch Treatment after the story hereon reproduced had appeared for all to read.

The entire story behind this "black-listed" antitoxin may be read in a book which is fast becoming one of the most important published this year. It is entitled:

#### THE BIRTH OF A SCIENCE

This book was written by three individuals: Dr. Albert L. Wahl, Dr. Fessie L. Rehwinkel, and Dr. Lawrence Reilly.

The book is fully illustrated and holds the interest from beginning to end. It is a document embodying more than 120,000 words, yet the price of this book is remarkably low: