INACCURACY OF THE GERM THEORY

(MICROZYMES)

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Loeuvre de Bechamp was born on October 18, 1816, at Bassing in France. When he had competed for his fellowship at the Stasbourg School of Pharmacy he came in contact with the French scientist Pasteur for the first time. The latter, who was already an established scientist of great reputation, for original work was one of the assistant examiners. It was only after Bechamp had finished his formal education as Doctor of Science that he began to suspect that some of the conclusions that Pasteur had drawn from his experiments had some flaws in them.

Pasteur advanced the theory that diseases are caused by germs or microbes that enter and attack the living tissues.

For instance: It is held that a man gets malaria from the bite of a mosquito. The insect becomes such a career of the fever germs only after it has bitten an already infected person.

The microbe theory of Pasteur fails to explain how the first man became infected. Nor do all people get the disease even when bitten by a disease-carrying mosquito.

Bechamp's theory does give an answer. It says, microbes or germs do not exist by themselves as separate and distinct entities or species, as they appeared to Pasteur, and certainly not as entities existing for the specific purpose of attacking plant or animal or human organisms.

What happens is that Mycrozymes—so called by Bechamp, and described as "living matter reduced to its simplest expression having life in itself, and without which life does not manifest itself anywhere"—become morbid through the degeneration of the cells.

Bechamp produced laboratory evidence that this degenera-

tive process, this turning of microzymes into what appear to be disease germs, does take place.

An experiment, which has been repeated successfully, in similar ways, by other experimenters, showed how a degenerative process can turn a healthy body into a diseased one without the aid of the "germs".

It demonstrated the possible natural evolution of normal microzymes into "microbes," in the body, under certain circumstances.

Perhaps the day is not far when scientists will pay just homage to the genius of Bechamp.

(Abridged from the article, "Born before his time" by K. Fleischmann, published in *Health and Life,* August, 1960).

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establish Homœopathy on its properly deserved footing. Of course, in this matter practitioners who deal mostly with acute diseases can render by far the greater service than the practitioners of chronic diseases. Let us all faithfully do our quota in establishing the Truth!
