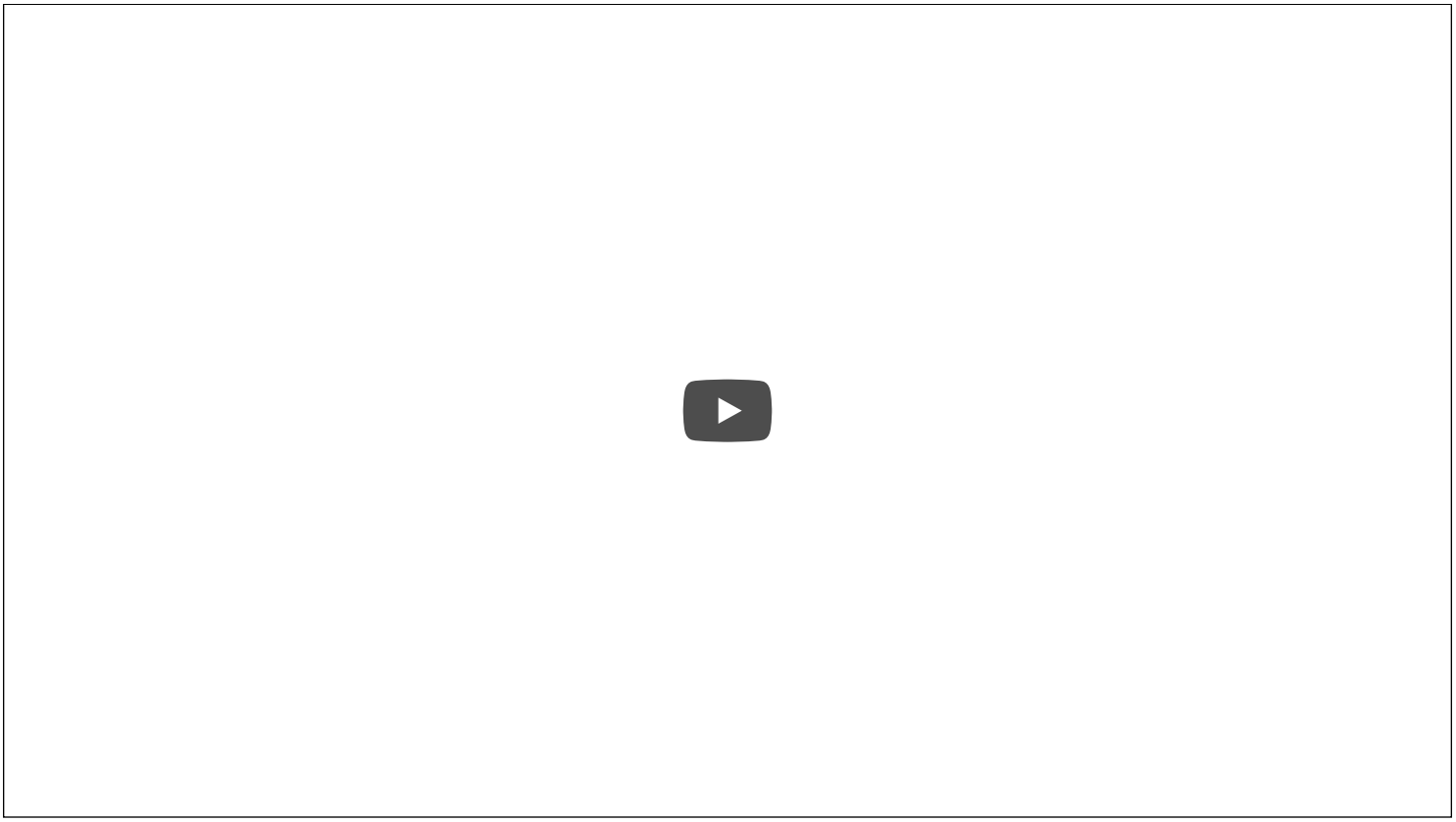
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In the fall of 1918, the deadliest pandemic in recorded history was killing 10,000 Americans a week. Two groups of doctors were treating the exact same disease. One group had a death rate of 3 in every 100. The other had a death rate of 6 in 10,000.

The group with the vastly superior survival rate was not using the new pharmaceutical wonder drug. They were using a weed from the swamp. Within 20 years of that pandemic, the United States government made sure no licensed physician would ever be trained to use it again. But here is what no one asks.

never heard of it? The answer involves a man who was not a doctor, a foundation with a financial interest in the outcome, and a single report that rewrote American medicine in a decade. You will understand exactly how it happened before this vault closes. This is the story of America's most aggressively erased fever medicine and the men who buried it. Welcome to Nature's Lost Vault.

In a wetland meadow along the eastern seabboard sometime in the 1600s. A group of Irakquoy healers are harvesting a tall perennial plant from the edge of a stream. Its paired leaves clasp the stem so tightly they appear to grow straight through it as if fused to the stalk. White flower clusters crown each stalk in late summer, drawing clouds of bees and butterflies. The Irakquay, the Cherokee, the Mohagen, the Monominee, the Delaware.

More than a dozen nations, different names for the same plant. One shared purpose, the fever that felt like your bones were breaking. They called that fever break fever. We call it deni. And the plant that stopped it, that broke the fever and brought a man back from the edge was upumatum.

Bone set. European settlers learned it from indigenous healers within a generation. By the early 1800s, a brutal strain of influenza swept the east

pain that felt like the bones themselves were fracturing. A physician named CJ Hemple documented in his journal that this plant so singularly relieved the disease that it was familiarly called bone set among the sick. The name stuck. By the Civil War, soldiers packed it into their field kits alongside their ammunition. Farms kept bundles of dried bone hanging from the rafters the way families now keep aspirin in the `* was as routine as firewood, as trusted as salt. It belonged to anyone who could reach a wetland meadow. This is exactly why it had to go.

In the mid 1800s, a new school of medicine was growing in America. They called themselves electics, a name from the Greek meaning to choose from. Their philosophy was simple. Treat the whole person. Use what works. Do no harm. They drew from Native American plant knowledge, from European herbal traditions, and from African healers in the south. They built licensed medical schools across the country, and they trained thousands of physicians. At the height of their influence in the 1880s, one in five American doctors was an eclectic. Their most celebrated pharmacist was a man named John Yuri Lloyd. He ran a botanical medicines company in Cincinnati called Lloyd Brothers. He invented extraction techniques so precise that the

borrowed them. He was awarded the Remington Medal, the highest honor in American pharmacy, and the medicines he sold most, the ones eclectic physicians prescribed above all others, were plant-based. Bone set was among his staples.

But the machinery to destroy them, had already been set in motion. In 1908, the American Medical Association asked the Carnegi Foundation to survey every

'he United States and Canada. The Carnegie Foundation hired Abraham Flexner, a man who had never practiced medicine, who held no medical degree and who had spent his career as an educator of boys. Flexner visited 155 medical schools. He did not test their outcomes. He did not compare their patient survival rates. He evaluated their laboratories, their equipment, and their alignment with a German university model built around pharmaceutical science. In 1910, he published his verdict.

Homeopathic schools, quacks, naturopathic schools, quacks, **eclectic schools, quacks.**

All of them dismissed as charlatanism. All of them recommended for closure.

Flexner stated openly that he aimed to antagonize these medical traditions, not challenge, antagonize.

The Eclectics had treated patients across six decades of epidemics. They had documented their outcomes in

evidence was examined. None of it was refuted. It was simply declared irrelevant by a man with no medical training, backed by the AMA and Carnegie Foundation money, and written into law through state licensing boards one by one.

Then came the test neither side had asked for. In the spring of 1918, a new strain of influenza emerged from military training camps. By fall, the ·d and it was catastrophic.

Healthy young men and women were dying within 48 hours of the first symptoms. Hospitals overflowed. Morgs ran out of space. Cities banned public gatherings. Families buried their dead in backyards because the cemeteries could not keep pace. The surgeon general reached for the new wonder drug. On October 5th, 1918, the Journal of the American Medical Association published its recommendation.

Aspirin at doses of 1,000 mg every 3 hours.

That is the equivalent of nearly 25 standard aspirin tablets in a single day. The US Navy followed and the Army followed. Bayer had lost its American aspirin patent in 1917 and was flooding the market with advertising. Now the government was their sales force. Sales doubled. Eclectic physicians did not use it. They used bone set puricy root galsmium and the full botanical material

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75 years.

One eclectic physician in Virginia

documented treating 200 consecutive

influenza patients with botanical

protocols.

Not one died.

In March 1919, John Yuri Lloyd's company

surveyed 1,000 eclectic physicians about

their outcomes during the pandemic. What

those physicians reported was

remarkable. Eclectic treatment produced

1,000 patients.

Conventional treatment reported a rate

of three in every 100. The Eclectics,

using weeds from the swamp, lost five

times fewer patients.

In 2009, physician Dr. Karen Starkco

published a paper in clinical infectious

diseases, examining something that had

gone unquestioned for 90 years. She

argued that the aspirin doses

recommended by JAMA in October 1918 were

toxic. At those levels, the drug flooded

the lungs with fluid and caused

pulmonary edema. The wet hemorrhagic

lungs described in early autopsy

reports, and the drowning deaths that

made the 1918 flu unlike anything before

it were consistent with salicyellate

poisoning. Aspirin advertisements ran in

August 1918.

Official recommendations appeared in

September and in early October 1918.

The death spike followed in October

1918.

Stark's paper is a documented

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it raises has never been satisfactorily answered. The Eclectics herbs did not drown anyone. By 1939, the last eclectic medical school in Cincinnati had closed its doors. The libraries from every eclectic school in the country had been shipped there as those schools fell one by one. When herbalist Michael Moore visited that basement in 1990, he found the accumulated clinical knowledge of a century sitting in the dark, unread and

her report did not just close schools. It erased a lineage of medicine from legitimate practice permanently.

Now, here is what the science eventually confirmed when someone finally looked. Boneset's first modern validation came not from America, but from Germany. In 1981, researchers there discovered that bone sets polysaccharides stimulate immune response at four times the level of echynia.

Echgonia, the herb Americans spend $300 million a year on, bone set outperforms it at the cellular level. That same year, a clinical trial compared bone set preparations directly to aspirin for the common cold with equivalent symptom relief. A swamp plant growing wild for free, equal to the drug that had been recommended at toxic doses during the deadliest pandemic in modern history.

That finding alone should have changed everything. It did not. In 2004, researchers isolated bone sets active

significant anti-inflammatory activity

at the cellular level, scientifically

validating what the Irakquoy had

observed for centuries. Then came the

finding that closes the circle entirely.

In peer-reviewed work published in

recent years, hydroalcoholic extracts of

bone set showed direct inhibition of

influenza,

a virus by blocking viral attachment to

host cells before infection can begin,

mptoms after the fact,

stopping the virus from entering in the

first place. This is the mechanism the

eclectic physicians were observing in

1918 without the language to describe

it. It took a century to name what they

already knew.

You cannot patent a swamp plant. That is

the problem. Harvey Wikisfelter, the

great eclectic physician, wrote in his

materia Medica, "It is an admirable

remedy to break up a common cold,

especially when accompanied by

deep-seated aching pain.

In every epidemic of influenza in which

it has been used, it has provided great

advantage.

Felt wrote those words in the 1920s.

The library that holds them sits in

Cincinnati.

Most of the physicians who could have

acted on them in the decades that

followed were never trained to read it.

One honest note before the close.

Boneset contains compounds called

authorities recommend against prolonged daily use. There are no documented cases of liver damage from bone set specifically, but long-term use of concentrated extracts is not advised. The traditional preparation is short-term, a tea from dried leaves and flower tops at the first sign of fever or flu taken for the duration of the illness and not beyond. That is how the Irakquoy used it. That is how the ross six decades of American epidemics. Here is what you can do right now. Boneset grows wild across eastern North America. It is easily cultivated as a native perennial. It prefers moist soil and partial sun, stream edges, rain gardens, wet meadows. It grows 3 to 5 ft tall and comes back every year without replanting. Dried leaf and flour tops are available from reputable herbal suppliers. To make the traditional preparation, steep one to two teaspoons of dried herb in 8 oz of boiling water for 15 minutes. Drink it warm three times daily at the very first sign of flu. It is bitter, significantly bitter. The Irakquoy and the eclectic physicians both recorded that bitterness as part of its power. Your tongue knows it is medicine. The Eclectics did not lose because their medicine failed. They lost because their medicine could not be owned. Bone set grew in swamps. It could not be patented. It could not be manufactured

being built entirely around

pharmaceutical profit, a plant that

worked for free was not a resource. It

was a threat.

Abraham Flexner's report removed it from

Stops Flu Entering Cells. This Plant Beat Aspirin in 1918 Before Carnegie & AMA Erased It.

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In 1918, the deadliest pandemic in recorded history was killing thousands of Americans a week. Two groups of doctors treated the same disease. One group used the new pharmaceutical wonder drug being promoted by the Surgeon General and the Journal of the American Medical Association. The other used a plant that grew wild in nds across eastern North America. The group using the swamp plant lost 5 times fewer patients.

Within 20 years, the United States government had ensured no licensed physician would ever be trained to use that plant again. Not because it failed. Because it could not be owned.

This vault opens inside a century of suppressed clinical evidence. It follows a man named Abraham Flexner, a non-physician hired by the Carnegie Foundation and backed by the AMA, whose 1910 report closed more than half of all American medical schools and erased an entire lineage of botanical medicine from legitimate practice. It follows the Eclectic physicians who used boneset, pleurisy root, and the full materia medica of North American plant medicine across 6 decades of epidemics. And it follows the modern researchers who finally confirmed in a laboratory what those physicians documented by hand in clinical journals a century ago.

The plant is still out there. White flowers in August. Growing in wetlands from Nova Scotia to Florida. It has been waiting since 1939.

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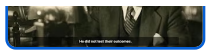
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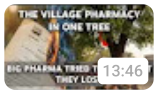
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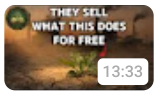
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