

*A. T. Still.*



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## DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

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THEN AND NOW.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I was alone in all the work. I had no one to help, but many to hinder. But a change has come; I have a fully equipped school with those whom I have trained to lead the classes as teachers and operators; this has taken the burden off in that line. To have lost my trained anatomist at the beginning of my school would have been to lose all. There are others now that can and will take the place of him or any one who may sicken or choose to leave; we miss them but a few hours, for just as good stand in the ranks as led the last charge. Their drill has been to prepare them for all places, more so of late than in former years. If I should die or absent myself for a time my place would be filled. Each year we are stronger and better qualified. This school is no one man institution, that would fall if "Pap, Tom or Jim" should die or go off. You must remember that each year brings to the school just as good men and women as leave with their diplomas to battle with disease. Good operators and teachers have gone out each year. The question has often been asked me what I would do if he or she should leave; what would become of the school? I tell the enquirer this—I can fill the place, with just as good or better. I am often glad to have a chance to fill places made vacant. I have never been egged for my bad choosing. Some are not good instructors, though they may be good operators, and should be where nature fitted them best to go. Remember, I always have the best interest of my school at heart, and will try to keep the best instructors, those who are up to date.

In the clinic rooms of Osteopathy the order has always been that all systems of drugs with their teachings should be expunged, and that order must be respected and obeyed to the letter. I have spoken this by publication that the reader may know just how my school stands. On this line I have fought all previous battles and taken the flag in each engagement.

## WORK NOT TALK.

IT is not a question of how many patients an operator treats each day, but a question of how much sense he shows in the many difficult and "hopeless" cases that come to him. It is not how good a talker the doctor is, but what his work proves him to be. What good is talk when the patient has been nearly talked to death, and his back is still in the same shape that it was from one to three months ago, with just as much pain as ever. You must get your patient well; he wants work, not wind and smiles, he wants his hip put into the socket; he can and will do all the good talk if you set his hip into its place, stop his pain and send him home sound and well from head to foot. Then you will get truthful and thankful talk from him whom you have cured. He is the one to sing your praise; give him the job, he will do the talking.

I will say as a general rule a big gab is a poor operator. I would advise the world to take gab like the Indian said "much big gab much big fool, he scare game off with mouth, too much howl." I know you can do good work when you leave, and want all of you to roll up your sleeves; do good work to-day and better tomorrow, and let your patients talk for you. Never tell how smart you are; if you have brains the world will find it out by your good work only.

I am asked by my students how I worked up so much interest, and so large a business—if I advertised much, and so on; my answer to all has been, that I depended wholly upon my work. My motto has been to do good work and do it as quickly as possible and send the patient home well, and be ready to treat and cure the next bad or worse case and let them advertise for me. I have no use for "write ups" in papers because they all sound and smell fishy.

What I have said here is not an order for my students to follow, but to tell you that gab is not work, and that good work is what makes you famous and loved by the afflicted.

## MAN, A MACHINE—THE OSTEOPATH, A MACHINIST.

A. N. SEABER, Ex-State Senator.  
Kirksville, Mo.

TO THE scientist, man should be considered as a machine, the most perfect machine known to human knowledge, but still a machine. The body is, as a machine, perfect, having been built by the unerring hand of Omniscience, and that very perfection has led to its being considered a mystery.

This body turned out by the great Master Mechanic is perfect in all its parts. Every function is fully provided for. Every want properly supplied. Every waste mechanically anticipated by a reserve constantly on hand for an emergency. This splendid machine is adjusted to suit almost any condition. Changes of climate, of motion, of circumstances and of environment are provided for by the most perfect anatomic appliances that are acted upon by changing outside influences in such a way that every part readily adjusts itself to new conditions and thereby the whole mechanism is preserved. And yet, this wonderful machine, turned out so perfectly from the shop of its Maker, like the locomotive engine, would stand still upon its track were it not for the touch of the hand of the engineer upon the throttle which starts it upon its journey.

The mind of man is to his body what the engineer is to the engine. The body as a machine is perfect, yet it requires intelligence to direct its movements.

The mind supplies that intelligence. Does the machine need replenishing, the nerves telegraph that fact to the brain, the seat of the engineer, and what we know as hunger is felt and the intelligent engineer directs his foragers, the hands, to seize and convey to the furnace the necessary fuel, or in other words the nutriment is prepared, crushed and mixed and turned into the stomach where it is again prepared to supply every part of the body with the peculiar elements required.

Without the engineer to direct and control the kind and quantity of fuel supplied, the fire box might be burned out, or badly impaired and the machine destroyed or seriously injured. With the proper fuel or nutriment every part of the machine automatically provides for its own peculiar wants. From that nutriment the waste of bone, muscle, skin, hair, nails—everything is supplied and replaced. The body works wisely upon the materials supplied, but it requires the intelligence of the mind to direct that action upon the proper materials. A mill will run upon shingle nails and gravel, but it will ruin the mill, for the present at least. During sleep the machine rests.

The muscles, with few exceptions are quiescent, the machine is still,

with the exception of the constant throbbing of the heart and lungs which must continue to pump the supplies required by the machine which is rebuilding, during rest, tissues destroyed by its period of activity. The engineer is asleep in his cab, not to awaken until his rest is complete or something occurs to the machine, when he springs from his sleep ready to take charge and control his machine.

The mind, the engineer, ought to know his engine, the body, thoroughly, and yet, like the locomotive engineer, he may be ignorant of its most vital functions. He may be a pretty fair engineer and while knowing in a general way that some spring or valve or lever refuses to work, yet he may not have the requisite knowledge, strength or skill to repair or readjust it and he must then get his machine as best he can to the "round house" and call for help.

Here is where the Osteopath finds his opportunity. He is the machinist. He must know his machine thoroughly. By his eye, ear or hand he must search for and find what is wrong. It is necessary that all the delicate mechanism should be familiar to him so that the trouble may be located and removed.

The machinist cannot create engineers nor can the Osteopath create minds. The machinist by his knowledge of the engine can soon determine what is wrong. So the Osteopath by his mechanical knowledge must do the same thing for the human machine and thus adjust it once more to what it once was—a perfect mechanism. It has been said that a good surgeon "should have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart and a woman's hand;" and when it is remembered that the human machine is not only the strongest as regards its wonderful power to resist assault, it is in many of its parts more delicate than the works of a watch, so that in addition to the qualifications of the skilful surgeon the Osteopath needs the trained arm of a swordsman, and the delicate touch of a jeweler's hand. Then he can claim the ability to be always ready to properly repair his great machine.

## OSTEOPATHY.

BY J. A. QUINTAL, D. O.

UNIONVILLE, MO.

EACH day brings to us those who have either never heard of Osteopathy or if Osteopathy has been mentioned to them, no explanation given concerning the science. At any rate they are seeking further information relative to our work. We realize that with each explanation properly made we make for ourselves and our science friends. Why is this? simply because the reasonableness and common sense brought into practice by our methods appeals to them, and the processes gone through

in health and disease can be made so plain to them along the lines embraced in our treatment that they at once become interested and recognize our profession as scientific.

This paper being intended to serve those who have heard nothing or little of our work, I will endeavor to start near the beginning.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, now a man past seventy years of age, was born in Virginia. In his boyhood days his parents moved west. Up to the time of his maturity he had lived in the states of Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas. He can give very interesting reports of his frontier life, to which his students delight to listen. His father was a practicing allopathic physician, likewise three of his brothers and himself were educated in allopathy. During the Civil War he did duty as Army Surgeon and Major, serving through the entire campaign. Being from early childhood of an inventive and investigative turn of mind, he undertook to solve for himself along new and original lines the mysteries of health and disease; and being convinced that health was natural, and disease contrary to nature in every sense, he turned his main attention to the anatomy of the human body and reasoned concerning the various physiological processes gone through with in our existence, and that for diseased conditions there was a cause and a remedy. He learned more and more to view the human body in health as a perfect machine and studied it as an engineer would an engine. He reasoned that so long as all parts of the human mechanism are in working order health must prevail, but just so soon as any part of this great machine becomes out of order, disease would and did prevail just to the extent of such derangement. The bones of the body were considered as the foundation upon which the remaining structures were built or supported; that the bones were so formed that their proper relation must be borne to each other, that there must be uniformity in their structure and make-up.

It was some thirty years ago in Kansas that he first put his ideas into use. In those days, and for some years following, he experienced great difficulty in finding anyone willing to listen to his views. It was only little by little that he gathered together sufficient evidence of his experiments to prove conclusively to those of his community the facts and truths underlying his investigations. I will not attempt to go through the history of his trials, tribulations and combats up to the present time for a large volume could be written if justice were done the subject. Suffice it to say he had a long and hard battle, and victory is his just reward.

Being bitterly opposed to newspaper advertising he made a solemn vow that his work should be his only advertising medium. So it was that one after another was treated and it was left entirely to these people to circulate the report among their friends of what had been accomplished by Osteopathy. Some fifteen years ago he began making regular trips to various places where he practiced his new art and in time his business grew to

such proportions that he located in Kirksville, Missouri, permanently. It was not a great while after so doing that he had more than he could alone take care of, and two of his sons were called in and put to work as his assistants; later these three could not attend all the cases brought to them and his other two sons and a daughter were added to his staff.

The results that were obtained, some of them seeming almost miraculous, created much excitement in the town, then of about three thousand, now fully eight thousand people. Many applications were made to learn of the "Old Doctor" his new science, but he replied to each that he was not yet ready to open a school, though he would do so when he had all things ready. So numerous and urgent were these requests, and the number of patients increasing daily, that finally he submitted to opening a small class that he might more thoroughly train them as his assistants, not even then thinking of opening a school. As soon as he opened the first class others learned of it and likewise sought admission. Some months later he did open another class, this numbering several times as many as the first one. This necessitated the preparation of larger and more commodious quarters, having heretofore conducted his Infirmary and school work in a building of some eight rooms, formerly occupied as a dwelling. Consequently he at once began the erection of a \$22,000 brick building, which before completion was so crowded that at once he laid plans for building an addition thereto the next year. The following year he did build two additions, one to the front and another to the rear, each exceeding in size the original structure. This school was the first to obtain a charter, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri as the American School of Osteopathy with Dr. Andrew T. Still as president.

Over four hundred students have been graduated from this school, and there are at this time fully seven hundred students in attendance. Among those graduated and now in school are fully seventy-five graduates of medicine who were convinced of the inefficacy of drug medication. From among the graduates a number have opened other schools and likewise the graduates of these schools have again opened other schools, until now there are fully twenty Osteopathic colleges chartered and conducted in the United States. The total number of graduates from these various colleges will probably reach the one thousand mark. Like all other professions there are found some unscrupulous persons going about posing as Osteopaths who have never taken a course in any school. These however have not found it comfortable to remain long in any one locality.

In spite of all opposition from whatever source it has come, this science has grown. Why? simply by the results of its own work, and the relief given those treated through its agency. It has been stated, correctly too, that up to a couple of years ago the patients came from among those who had tried all other remedies and known modes of treatment before giving Osteopathy a trial. Fully sixty per cent of these cases were cured

of their maladies, while another fifteen per cent were greatly benefited. Is it then any wonder that such grand strides have been made? How would it have been had these same people been blessed with this form of treatment earlier in life? With acute cases even greater and more satisfactory results have been obtained than with longer standing and more chronic cases.

What then is the mode of treatment? This is answered by stating that an Osteopathic education comprises four terms of five months each, during which are taught all the branches taught in any medical college, save *Materia Medica* and in place of this subject our course includes Osteopathic Therapeutics. During the first three terms from four to seven hours daily work is required in recitations and attending lectures, while the afternoons of the last term are occupied in the clinic operating rooms. This is about the general outline of all the colleges now teaching this science.

We are taught from anatomy and physiology that each and every part of the body, no matter how insignificant it may seem, has its own peculiar and particular nutrition and nerve force and its own functional activity. Likewise we are taught of the intimate relationship between the various parts, and their dependence one upon another. The nerves (motor, sensory and sympathetic) originate from the brain and spinal cord. The spine is of more importance to the Osteopath than any other one part of the body. From Dr. Chas. Hazzard's work on "Principles of Osteopathy" I quote:

"To fulfill its function, the spinal column must be at once strong and flexible, and the wonderful device by which this object is accomplished is worked out by means of an intricate arrangement of bones, ligaments, cartilages, muscles, blood-vessels and nerves; each of these seems liable to particular disability. The cancellous bodies to caries and necrosis; the intervertebral discs to ulceration, suppuration and changes of form from pressure; the ligaments to strains and rheumatic affections, and the muscles to paralysis and spasms; the blood-vessels, in this situation, to compression and abridgment of function. Hence it is to the Osteopath the spine becomes the foundation in a different and very important sense, and he regards the condition of the spine rightly, as experience proves, to be the foundation of health and disease."

We do not argue that all diseases and afflictions can be attributed to injuries, nor to dislocations, as some seem to think, but to impaired or perverted function, due to obstruction from some cause of the forces and fluids to or from the part involved. It is then our business, in our diagnosis to locate this obstruction, and in our treatment to remove it. In that way we are merely assisting nature. Health returns just as rapidly as nature can, by our assistance, overcome such difficulty.

Our treatment is mechanical, for we use a series of scientific manipulations in the adjustment of the various parts. It is not massage, for we treat specifically the part affected. We do not work all over the body

in the hope that we will thus overcome the trouble, but set to work at once with a definite aim in view to overcome directly the abnormality found in the diagnosis. Osteopathy, like all other arts of healing, admits that massage has been very beneficial in many instances, but we go beyond it. A single Osteopathic treatment has often overcome troubles of many year's standing, simply because the obstruction was found and removed. Our treatment is not the working of miracles; it is purely a matter of common sense being applied in our manipulations; neither is it faith cure. The Osteopath does not care whether or not the patient has any faith in this mode of healing; all he cares for is that the patient comes regularly for his treatment. Cures have been effected where patients have afterward admitted that they had no "faith" when they began treatment, but now that their ailments have been overcome they admit the efficacy of Osteopathy, and like others fall into line sounding its praises.

The manifestations of our work are so plain that we are often led to wonder why it is that after so and so in such and such a community has derived such remarkable benefits from our treatment that his near neighbor suffering from an almost identical malady does not come and be treated also. True, this is a queer world. These living monuments in their presence ought to make a favorable impression upon them. If they would look about them and consider for one moment that they are daily losing ground in that their diseased condition is gaining on them and that if something is not done for them, and that very soon, it will be too late. With many of these it is not that they do not recognize the merits of our science, but it is procrastination. They need waking up. We admit that all must depart from earthly life. Who denies this inevitable state? What we wish to do is to make life as free from pain as human aid can do and prolong existence here to the greatest possible extent. That results have been obtained by our methods not equaled by any other form of treatment is the greatest encouragement that can be offered.

We do not give drugs. The body has within it all the properties, if properly acting or brought to act, to overcome all the ailments to which mankind is heir. The following is a partial list of diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy: Headache (all kinds) Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Enlarged Tonsils, Goitre, Asthma, Bronchitis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Gout, Spinal Curvature, Lumbago, Cold Extremities, Dislocations and Sprains, all kinds of Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bowel and Spleen Troubles, Chronic and all kinds of Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Flux, Constipation, Piles, Bladder and Urethral troubles, Uterine, Vaginal and Rectal Affections, Female Irregularities, such as Painful, Suppressed or Excessive Menstruation and Leucorrhoea, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Sciatica, Epilepsy, Stiffness of Joints, Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Milk Leg, General Debility.

To be healthy, certain sanitary and hygienic laws must necessarily be observed. Regularity of diet as well as regularity of employment has its undoubted influence. Sir John Forbes, M. D., Homeopath, has this to say: "In a large proportion of cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by nature, and not by them. In a lesser, but still not small proportion, the disease is cured by nature in spite of them, in other words, their interference retarding instead of assisting a cure. Consequently in a considerable proportion of diseases it would fare as well or better with the patient if all remedies were abandoned." To this we may add the oft repeated words from Oliver Wendell Holmes: "If all of the contents of the pharmacopoeia were cast into the sea it would be better for humanity, but woe be unto the fishes." Dr. Magendie of Paris, one of the most noted medical practitioners of today has said, speaking of drug medication, "Science of medicine, bosh! there is no science to it. It is all experiment." This last expressed idea is clearly brought out by reference to any medical work, in that as a specific drug for any of the varied symptoms of disease you are told to try this or that drug and if not satisfied with the results try so and so. What is that but experiment? These books are the efforts of the ablest men in their ranks. How often do we encounter those who have for long years been in the care of physicians, and yet are growing daily worse. I have already stated that from this class of people fully sixty per cent. of cures have been effected by the Osteopaths.

In conclusion let me say, a hint to the wise is sufficient. If you are in the hands of a doctor dispensing to you drugs and you are not improving, do as others have done—try Osteopathy.

### "ETHICS."

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Century Dictionary defines Ethics as follows:

1. Ethics taken in its proper signification includes two things. On the one hand it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character and on the other hand it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct.
2. A particular system of rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties as social ethics, medical ethics etc.

The question confronting us at the present time is what steps must we take towards formulating some code by which we as Osteopaths will feel bound. Certainly we cannot fail to observe the urgent necessity of adopting rules to govern our conduct toward each other in our daily life.

Unless a move is made in this direction some of us will find ourselves

forced by competition to give a treatment free and give a dozen roses in the bargain.

It is indeed humiliating to know of some of the methods in vogue where two or more reputable Osteopaths are located in the same community.

The spectacle is one calculated to make us weep and seriously wonder how long we may hold the respect and support of decent, discerning people if our methods savor of those of a peanut vender.

Let us walk into the consultation room of one of our medical brothers and ask him his charges. Then suppose we tell him we were treated by Dr. ——— next door for less money, will he dicker with you? No! Will he make little of his fellow M. D.? No! He probably will decline to treat you at all.

The fact is we would not for a moment look for any such foolish practice in any medical man's office. His code forbids it, but some of us Osteopaths seem willing to stoop very low in our office to secure a patient, and the patient thinks less of us as sure as fate.

In a certain town between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, treatments are given for half a dollar, and slander is the lot of any Osteopath who has the temerity to come to this town.

If this condition prevails now with one Osteopath for every quarter of a million people what in heaven's name must we expect five years from now?

Can we imagine our Dr. Still making a cheap commodity out of his ability to make the lame walk and the blind see? No! He would tell them to keep their money if it hurt them to part with it. This he would say were he needing money for his supper. Who will question this?

It must be that we have in our rounds unprofessional, mercenary disciples to whom a dollar is the size of a wagon wheel, ready to sacrifice Osteopathy for a few pieces of silver.

What a spectacle for our enemies; how they must enjoy seeing two or three Osteopaths in a town of fifty to one hundred thousand trying to cut each other to pieces, while in the same town are, say, seventy-five M. D.'s. each minding his own business, having no criticism to make of his brother M. D. nor even of the new comer, the Osteopath; this is a true picture, as many can testify.

Now where is the remedy? It lies with ourselves; if we do not speedily get together and adopt measures which will prevent our throwing dirt to get a patient and prevent foolish underbidding, we will soon be the laughing stock of creation. A cheap treatment in the writer's opinion is given by a cheap Osteopath.

If we cannot as doctors or lawyers make a living by our tact and ability without throwing mud we should change our vocation and so save able associates much humiliation and explanation.

## STIMULATION VERSUS INCREASE OF ENERGY.

SAMUEL DENHAM BARNES, B. S., M. E. T., D. O.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT HAS been well said—"that it is only with the growth of years that the science of Osteopathy will attain its highest development." A clear understanding by both the Osteopath and the public, of the relation of Osteopathic methods to those of other schools of medicines, and an understanding of the philosophy of Osteopathic results, can come only by evolution. It is with a view of both adding to the discussion and calling out further discussion along these lines, that I make bold to submit the following.

Remedial measures may be roughly classified as (1) Those which stimulate only. (2) Those which increase the actual amount of energy in the body, and (3) Those which both stimulate and increase energy of the body.

In the first class I would include the ordinary forms of drug medication that do not present to the tissues that which they need for nourishment and upbuilding. These drugs, in other words, do not feed the tissues, do not do them good—they simply stimulate them or their nerves.

Let us suppose a case of abnormal tissue and its degenerate nerve supply treated medicinally. Having it granted that stimulation of the nerves is what is needed, the believer in drugs enquires, "Why not then use the drug stimulation?" It is the answer to this question that strikes at the root of the drug evil and demonstrates clearly the superiority of Osteopathic treatment.

In answering this question, let us first analyze and see what stimulation is with regard to nerves. For instance, stimulation is the arousing of the nerve to new activity; in other words, it causes the nerve to consume energy in the transmission of the impulse, and the tissue to which the nerve goes consumes energy in responding to the stimulus.

Now we will consider the case of the gland or tissue that is defective in operation and lacking in energy, and the nerve running to it that has lost its tone. The requirement, says the M. D., is a stimulation of this tissue and this nerve to new activity. Done; the drug is given; the nerve responds, like a worn out and prodded horse, and exhibits *energy*. But whence comes this new energy in a place where before there was none? Does it come from the nerve itself? No, for by our supposition the nerve and tissue were lacking in energy. Does it come from the drug? Certainly not, for the drug is one that stimulates only—it does not nourish the body, is not built up into living tissue, and hence can bring the body no new energy. Whence then comes the new energy exhibited and con-

sumed in this portion of the body as a result of the stimulation? We are driven to the only other source from which it could come, namely, the other and healthier portions of the body—low in vitality though they may be from the illness of the patient. We thus take from ourselves to give to ourselves—robbing Peter to pay Paul, even though Peter is very hard up. I am even tempted to make the comparison of trying to increase our wealth by taking part of it out of one pocket and putting it in another.

Here then 'lies the evil of drug stimulation. Well could the great medical writer deplore their use in these words, "All cardiac stimulants are poison and *must necessarily detract from the vitality of the patient.*" Not only are we poisoned, but the general supply of energy that is thereby reduced, is by the stimulation still further depleted to supply the organ that is lacking in energy.

That was all very well in days of old when we had nothing better to offer; but is it any wonder that Osteopaths unite, for the sake of humanity, in vigorous protest against drug stimulation, especially when the end can be accomplished in a safer and wiser way? Let us see how.

We turn for relief then to the second of the above classes of remedial agents, those which do actually increase the energy in the body. These, we are bound to admit, consist simply in foods and liquids that are necessary to the body substance—substances which, when introduced into the body, are actually built up into the living protoplasm (bioplasm) of the body. It is only from such substances that the energy of the body can come. Body energy does not come from substances while they are in the stomach, nor when they get into the blood; but when, by the process of metabolism or upbuilding, they have been built up into the protoplasm in the cells of the tissues.

A drug does not thus "metabolize" and become protoplasm; if it does, to use a Hibernianism, it is no drug at all, but belongs to the realm of foods; and the administration of an article, in either medical or Osteopathic practice, is simply the practice of a highly intelligent form of dietetics. That is essential to every scheme of treatment.

This second form of remedial measures, the principle of dietetics, is however, often insufficient. Certain organs fail to properly perform their functions, or certain tissues fail of nutrition, and need the third class of remedial measures, those which both stimulate and increase the actual amount of energy. It is here that Osteopathy comes to the rescue.

We will consider that part of Osteopathic treatment that relates to stimulation of the nerves, as being directly relevant to our subject. After correcting all displacements, relaxing contracted muscles, etc., there is a portion of the Osteopath's work that relates to the nerves—it is their stimulation. And how different is Osteopathic stimulation from drug stimulation! Drug stimulation of a nerve draws its energy from the other parts of the body; in Osteopathic stimulation the energy arises from the pressure

exerted on the nerve ganglia by the strong hand of the operator. This pressure is "transmitted" in the ganglia, from muscular strength to nervous energy. The process may be illustrated in the mechanical world by the great principle in physics that *force* may be changed to *motion*, and the motion back again to force. An electric current supplies a motor, and its energy is there changed to motion; this matter may then be transferred to a dynamo, and there be reconverted into electric energy.

Even so it is in Osteopathic practice: The nerve stimulus to the muscles is the electric current to the electro-motor of our illustration; the muscular movement or pressure is the motion of the electro-motor; this muscular movement being transferred to the nerve ganglia of the patient, is there "transmitted" to nervous energy, corresponding to the transfer of motion from the electro-motor to the dynamo and its change there into a new electric current. And the fact that nerve stimuli are really electric in their nature lends additional color to this comparison.

Thus it is that in Osteopathic practice the portion of the body of the patient that is lacking in nerve energy, does not have to depend on other portions for its renewal. It is this one great fact that makes mechanical stimulation of nerves far preferable to the chemical. The latter reduces the total amount of energy in the body, the former does not. Most people are familiar with the reaction that sets in after the use of a stimulant, it being followed by the feeling of loss of power. With Osteopathic stimulation the exhilaration is not followed by depression, because the vitality of the patient is not reduced by the treatment; the energy of the stimulation is obtained from the muscular pressure of the operator.

Thus does the Osteopathic method of stimulation excel the chemical or drug method; but it is not only in its method of stimulation that the science excels. By finding and removing an obstruction or a structural cause for the trouble, the necessity for continued stimulation is often obviated. In so far as these structural derangements are observed by the Osteopath and not by other doctors, does the Osteopath tower above the others in efficiency.

## LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

THERE is a marked distinction between the methods of physicians and the practice of law. Usually but one physician is called in a case. He makes his diagnosis without consultation with anyone, and writes his prescriptions in medical hieroglyphics which are only understood by the druggist who fills them. If the patient recovers it is well; if he dies, it is said that everything has been done which medical skill could afford, but that death was inevitable. Whether the treatment was right or wrong is never known, except in rare cases. Not so with the lawyer. He begins a

suit for his client by filing the papers in court, where they are open to the inspection of the public. The person sued employs another lawyer. He files his answer, pleas or demurrer, which are also exposed to public inspection. When court meets, the questions of law are called up in open court, and are thoroughly discussed by the attorneys of all the parties concerned. The judge hears the arguments of counsel, and publicly announces his decision on all controverted points. A jury is called to try the issues of fact. The competency of the jurors is ascertained by interrogations propounded to them, which must be answered publicly and under oath. The witnesses are called, sworn, examined, and cross-examined, in the presence of the jury, the court and the lawyers. The court decides all questions which may arise on the completing of the testimony. When the evidence is submitted, the lawyer addresses the jury, or the court, or both. The jury retire and return with the verdict, which is received in open court. A motion for a new trial may be made and argued. All the members of the bar, who practice at that court, pay strict attention to all testimony and the arguments, in many important cases. The judge's rulings frequently become subjects of general discussion among all the members of the bar, some of whom indulge their high prerogative of "cussing the court," on the street corners and in their offices, especially if the case has gone against their clients.

An appeal is allowed in all cases, and in the appellate courts, up to the highest courts in the states and to the Supreme Court at Washington in federal cases, interested parties may go and submit printed briefs and oral arguments to their heart's content—such a course is calculated to elicit the whole truth—and to bring to light the law on all controverted or doubtful questions. But its greatest benefit is to liberalize the profession. Lawyers are therefore generally broad-minded, liberal in their views, and always eager for argument and anxious to get on the right side of every question.

On the other hand the peculiar methods adopted by the medical profession have a tendency to make physicians illiberal and opinionated. They are inclined to resist any inquiry into their diagnosis and treatment of a case as an interference with their private business; and they not unfrequently speak disparagingly of the methods of other physicians and especially of those who do not belong to their "school."

I would suggest as a reform in physician's methods, that they inform the patient of the nature of his disease, except where such information would be injurious; that the prescriptions be written in the English language; that physician's clubs be organized in cities, towns and villages, of which all persons who profess to cure diseases by any system or "school," should become members; that at such clubs public discussions be arranged and that all members of the club be required to submit papers setting forth their system of practice, the reasons for it, and the success or failure

in particular cases; and that a full discussion be then allowed in reference to the paper, in which all members of the club could participate. In this way every "school" would be called upon to give a reason for the faith of its followers, and in the end there would be "a survival of the fittest,"

No subject can be of more importance to a community than that of preventing and curing diseases. Let those who practice the healing art by any method whatever organize for the enlightenment of themselves and of the people generally, and they will thus become indeed genuine benefactors of their race.

If doctors of medicine would thoroughly investigate the principles and practice of Osteopathy they would soon reach the conclusion that "There are more things in heaven and earth," and in Osteopathy, "than are dreamt of in their philosophy."

Instead of denunciation, let there be investigation, discussion and argument such as lawyers give to every controverted question, and the result will be highly beneficial to humanity.

## OSTEOPATHY NOT THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

### The Supreme Court Hands Down an Important Decision Favorable To Our Science.

M. F. HULETT, D. O.,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE most important court decision yet rendered affecting Osteopathy has just been handed down by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the state vs Dr. W. J. Liffing, D. O., of Toledo. The case is the one that has been in the Ohio Courts for a year past. The indictment under which the arrest was made is, in its essentials, as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the State of Ohio do find and present that Wm. J. Liffing, of Lucas county, on the 20th day of September, 1898, did knowingly and wilfully and unlawfully practice medicine in the state of Ohio without having first complied with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the state of Ohio," passed Feb. 27, 1896, in this, that at the time and place aforesaid, he, the said Wm. J. Liffing, did for a fee, to-wit: the sum of \$2.50, prescribe, direct and recommend for the use of one Carey B. McClelland a certain agency, to-wit: a system of rubbing and kneading the body commonly known as Osteopathy, for the treatment, cure, and relief of a certain bodily infirmity or disease, the name and nature whereof is unknown to the Grand Jury. He, the said Wm. J. Liffing, at the time aforesaid, not having left for record with the Probate Judge of the county of Lucas, a certificate from the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination of the State of Ohio, entitling him to practice medicine or surgery within the state of Ohio." etc.

On the 11th of October Dr. Liffing, through his attorney, filed a



demurrer to the indictment on the grounds that the facts stated in said indictment do not constitute an offense punishable by the laws of the state. On the 6th of December, 1898, the Court (Judge Pugsley, of the Common Pleas Court) made the following order:

"This day this cause coming on for hearing on the demurrer of said defendant to the indictment, the Court, upon consideration thereof, sustains the same. It is therefore adjudged that the said Wm. J. Liffing be, and is, discharged."

To this the prosecution (State Medical Board of Examination and Registration) excepted, and appealed for final decision for interpretation of statute to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

That portion of the law which it was alleged had been violated is found in Sec. 4403f, Ohio Laws Col. 92, page 47, and reads as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. B. or M. D. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, any drug or medicine or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease."

The basis of the argument as presented in the brief of the attorney for the state board of examination is upon the broad definition of the term medicine as used in the law. Taking authorities from the medical sources they readily prove that the practice of medicine includes anything from a Turkish bath to the practice of drugging with arsenic and other poisons, or the major operations in surgery. This claim is strengthened by certain definitions—or parts of definitions—in standard dictionaries, as "a remedy for human ills," etc. Under such construction it will be conceded that the term "other agency" in the law does not necessarily have to cover Osteopathy—the main point argued and decided favorably by the famous Judge Kohler opinion in the Common Pleas Court at Akron, O., some three years ago—but that the term "medicine" used in the above quoted extract is sufficient to include Osteopathy without the adjunct "other agency." But the point for the Court to decide, was as to the intent of the legislature in formulating the bill.

The attorneys for the defense claim that the term "medicine" in the law is intended to refer only to drugs or other agencies of a similar nature, and that Osteopathy, being based upon entirely new and distinct theories, is entitled to separate consideration in law under a statute which the legislature may in the future provide if it desires to control the practice, and cannot be governed by any statute now in force.

In the decision, the Supreme Court overrules the exceptions of the attorneys for the state, thus sustaining Judge Pugsley of the Common Pleas Court, and the complete findings will be reported later—too late for this communication. But sufficient is the data at hand to warrant much rejoicing in the Osteopathic camp, not only of Ohio, but of the whole country.

This is the first decision in the Supreme Court upon an Osteopathic

subject, and being favorable, is received with much satisfaction by Osteopaths generally. It will be used as a basis for decision in all prosecutions instituted by medical boards under existing medical laws in other states, and effectually settles the question as to whether the Osteopath must take the same examinations as is required of those desiring to practice medicine before being allowed to treat Osteopathically.

The case has been hotly contested from the beginning, with counsel of recognized ability on both sides. The prosecution was in the hands of F. S. Monnett, attorney general for the state of Ohio; Chas. G. Sommer, prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, with R. E. Westfall, associate counsel; while the defense was represented by I. N. Huntzberger of Toledo, and the firm of Foraker, Outcalt, Granger. Prior, and Wilby & Wald of Cincinnati.

## DISCOVERIES IN OSTEOPATHY.

CHARLES E. STILL, D. O.

EVERY good thing has its counterfeits, and it is to be expected that Osteopathy cannot escape this common penalty of success; but there is one fact in this connection that is to be sorely regretted, and that is that occasionally an impostor has crept into the Osteopathic school, and remained just long enough to lend a shadow of respectability to his bunco tendencies. The number of this class who have gone out to dishonor both Osteopathy and themselves is comparatively small, and this is a source of consolation; but these pretenders, who have no higher aim in life than to acquire just enough of something good to enable them to work a profitable humbug, should be spotted by the friends of Osteopathy everywhere, not only for the financial protection of such friends, but as a vindication of the cause of truth.

Various devices are resorted to by these pretending Osteopaths to attract business, which, if genuine Osteopathy were practiced, would come without solicitation. One of the first ear marks of this class of pseudoism is a published assertion that the pretended has made some "new discovery in Osteopathy" by which he treats certain diseases, or that he "has so greatly improved Osteopathy" that he is "enabled to treat certain diseases more successfully" than can the founder of Osteopathy himself.

As Osteopathy is new to the general public, the term "discovery" has an attractive sound to the uninitiated, but to any one who knows a spoonful of Osteopathy proper, such assertions are ridiculous. Osteopathy proper is not a set of "methods," but a system of principles, as immutable as the law of nature upon which they are founded. The successful Osteopath rarely spends a day in his operating room without discovering some new *application* of these principles. This field of discovery will never be

exhausted, for the careful Osteopathic diagnostician rarely if ever finds two cases that are exactly alike. Methods of applying Osteopathic principles that would be successful in one case, fail in the next, although a hasty exploration might have failed to reveal any difference in the two cases. The student of Osteopathy is taught all that is known about the human body, its various parts and actions in health and disease; then he is instructed in the principles of Osteopathy. He is shown the methods of application used by the operators who happen to be engaged in the work of clinical demonstrations, not that he may learn to imitate those moves, but that the principles upon which the treatment is founded may become clearer to him from having witnessed their practical application. Then, with a knowledge of the human organism and the principles of Osteopathy at his fingers' ends, he is expected to make one or more "discoveries" in every case he diagnoses or treats. A case is brought to him for treatment. When he locates the cause of the trouble, he has made a "discovery," but this discovery may never be applicable to another case. Before he succeeds in correcting the disorder, he may have to make several discoveries. The Osteopathic treatment of any case requires the exercise of good, sound reason, guided by accurate anatomical and physiological knowledge, as well as a general acquaintance with diseased conditions. If, upon examination, no discovery is made, then no intelligent Osteopathic treatment can be applied.

At the very instant when an Osteopath applies treatment to a case in which he has not made a discovery, he lays aside his Osteopathy and becomes a massuer. That mechanical order is the first law of health is one of the fundamental principles of Osteopathy. To practice Osteopathy, the operator must first be able to discover the conditions of disorder and locate their cause, then be able to restore harmony by intelligent manipulation. No two operators use the same movements to attain their results, but discovering the trouble, they take what appears to them the easiest way to remove it. The man who thinks he has discovered a "new way" to treat any particular disease by manipulation, and applies his new way to every case of that disease, is in no sense an Osteopath, but a massuer. If an operator is going to practice massage he has no use whatever for Osteopathic principles, unless he desires to use the name "Osteopath" for the purpose of deception, and in this case simple justice to Osteopathy and the public demands that he be exposed. It is much easier to practice massage than to practice Osteopathy, for massage requires no thought, no exploration, involves no discovery. And perhaps this fact is the rock upon which a few pretenders, who have no higher aim than to obtain their patient's money, are willing to wreck what little Osteopathy they may have absorbed. When I read that one of these pretenders has "made a discovery" regarding the treatment of a certain disease or class of diseases I am inclined to think it may be true that, while practicing

massage, he has surprised himself by making one accidental Osteopathic diagnosis. In this one case he may have discovered the cause of the trouble, just as a competent Osteopath should discover in every case, and the good results from that chance treatment so elates him that he thinks he has discovered a treatment that he can apply to all cases of that class. But there is no easy road to Osteopathic diagnosis.

### FROM AMONG THE WITNESSES.

**I**N the classes now in attendance in the American School of Osteopathy, and among its graduates are to be found those who were medical practitioners before taking up the study of this new healing science. To these the question is often propounded,—“Why have you put aside your medical practice and taken up the study of Osteopathy?” This question is answered fully by the following who are graduates of medicine, but who have also taken the course in the American School.

Dr. T. J. Sheehan, graduate of Trinity College (Dublin), and member Board of Health of South Dakota, and now located in Great Falls, Mont., says:—

I took up the study of Osteopathy because I understood and still understand and consider it to be the genuine and only true science of healing, and that it will, in the near future, soar far above all other *so-called* systems of healing. In my own practice as an M. D., I have been in consultation with physicians of national reputation, and notwithstanding all their medical and surgical skill, the cases had on several occasions to be given up by us as hopeless, and many of these so-called abandoned cases were afterward treated and cured by graduates of the American School of Osteopathy. Among those quasi-hopeless cases may be mentioned insanity, asthma, rheumatism, dislocated hips and curvature of spine. And taking into consideration the rebellious nature of these complaints we can very easily understand how nicely Osteopathy can treat and cure thousands of other so-called incurable diseases. Osteopathic treatment is always followed by certain, sure and always highly satisfactory results and especially is this the case if the examination, diagnosis and treatment are carried out on strict Osteopathic (not medical) lines. Correct Osteopathic treatment as inculcated and taught by its noble father and founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, is followed by positive and gratifying results; all other methods of healing are, at least, doubtful.

The future of Osteopathy is exceedingly bright and certain, and will, in the near future, obtain recognition, not alone in every state throughout this continent, but also in every civilized clime. Success to Osteopathy and long live its noble father and founder! Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

Mark Shrum, B. A., M. D., D. O., of Washington, Indiana, expresses his reasons as follows:—

I first had my attention called to the wonderful cures wrought by the practitioners of Osteopathy several years ago, and will briefly state the circumstances. I had been

practicing medicine for several years, with the variable success which medical men meet with, owing to the inadequate weapons given to them in their training, to battle against disease. A medical friend of mine had a case which had been under his hands for treatment for a period covering at least three years, at the end of which time the case had made no advancement. It was diagnosed by him as a tilted pelvis, and the prognosis given pointed to the unfortunate patient as a cripple for life, and crutches to be used throughout. At this juncture the patient went to consult an Osteopath, and took treatment from him for three months; at the expiration of this time she came home completely cured, having discarded the crutches.

This case which has been under my personal observation, and which met with what seemed akin to a miraculous cure under Osteopathic treatment, was sufficient proof that the Osteopath could do at least *some* things which we medical men could not. From this time on, my interest in the new science grew apace, and after noting the cures and benefits derived in other instances from this method of treatment, I became desirous of taking up the study myself.

I thereupon went to the great fountain-head of Osteopathy in Kirksville, and took my course at the parent school, presided over by the illustrious founder, Dr. A. T. Still. Here I found overwhelming evidence that Osteopathy was all that was claimed for it. I saw the weak points in medical practice laid bare, and the tremendous strides which Osteopathy was making ahead of us in method, as well as result. The Osteopath makes a strong point of learning his "machine" (anatomy); in learning where the "Machine" needs adjusting (symptomatology and pathology.) The Osteopath is an expert diagnostician, as he depends upon a trained sense of touch, and a physical examination when making his diagnosis. He furthermore leads the old school practitioners in looking upon a symptom as a mere manifestation of some maladjustment, or bodily derangement, and uses this in tracing the cause, but does not treat symptoms, as medical men are taught to do.

The Osteopath treats *causes*. Lastly I may say that in the majority of my cases treated medically there was such a serious reaction following the administration of drugs that the good effect temporarily gained was more than over-balanced. In striking distinction we find the good results gained Osteopathically have been brought about by bringing into play the stored up forces of nature, found in the human body, and so these are permanent.

In my opinion there is a very great future for Osteopathy. The day is at hand when the more learned and intelligent classes of people submit to promiscuous drugging with increasing reluctance, and are growing more anxious to try other methods, which will not put them through a course of treatment which savors too highly of mere conjecture or experiment.

With a shudder, innumerable thousands have turned away from Allopathy to Homeopathy,—why? Simply because the Homeopath gives drugs in doses so small as to be infinitesimal. So it is to-day that all over the land crowds of sufferers are turning anxiously to the Science of Osteopathy which goes further, and uses no medicines at all. The day is not far distant when the physician of *any* school must know how to turn his knowledge of anatomy to practical account, and to know how to set in motion by the use of his hands, the latent forces stored up in the body, which alone are needed to drive out diseases.

Dr. L. S. Brown, M. D., D. O., of Denver, Colo., says:—

Osteopathy is a progression, an advance step *beyond* medical practice. It is a *natural* treatment; medical practice is *artificial*.

Osteopathy sets the whole body in *order*, as well as the *disordered* organ demand-

ing immediate attention, thereby fortifying other organs of the body against possible attacks of disease.

Osteopathy *builds* up vital force; drugs produce chemical changes among elements of the body, i. e., separates vital compounds and thus pulls down and decrease vital force.

In acute cases, under Osteopathic treatment, the patient gets up at once as soon as the disease is conquered without having to go through a long period of convalescence; he lacks the ordinary weakness left after medicine is taken; the depression, the "all-gone feeling" is absent.

So long as the human body is made as it is, and is functioned in all its parts and organs as now, and is subject to the external influences that now hem us in on all sides, so long will there be a *need* for Osteopathy to correct the alignment, malposition, malfunction and malnutrition of the several organs of the body, or in other words, its disorders. So far as my experience has gone since I began the practice of Osteopathy, I have not found it necessary yet, and so have not administered any medicine to my patients; but I did offer to give, not to prescribe, a cart load of medicine I have on hand to a young doctor if he would accept it. This is not a bluff; he can still have it if he will come after it.

### AN INGENIOUS COMPARISON.

DR. ARNOTT has compared the human body with the steam engine, and the resemblance is very striking.

THE STEAM ENGINE IN ACTION TAKES: THE ANIMAL BODY IN LIFE TAKES:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Fuel—viz., coal and wood, both being old or dry vegetable matter, and both combustible.   | 1. Food—viz., recent or fresh vegetable matter and flesh, both being of kindred composition and combustible.   |
| 2. Water.  | 2. Drink (essentially water.)  |
| 3. Air.  | 3. Breath (common air.)  |
| AND PRODUCES:  |  |
| 4. Steady boiling heat of 212° by quick combustion.  | 4. Steady animal heat of 98° by slow combustion.   |
| 5. Smoke from the chimney or air loaded with carbonic acid and vapor.  | 5. Foul breath from the windpipe, or air loaded with carbonic acid and vapor.  |
| 6. Ashes, part of the fuel which does not burn.  | 6. Animal refuse, part of the food which does not burn.  |
| 7. Motive force of simple alternative push and pull in the piston which, acting through levers, joints, bands, etc., does work of endless variety. | 7. Motive force of simple alternate contraction and expansion in the muscles, which, acting through the levers, joints, tendons, etc., of the limbs, does work of endless variety. |
| 8. A deficiency of fuel, water or air first disturbs and then stops the motion.  | 8. A deficiency of food, drink or breath first disturbs and then stops the motion and the life.  |
| 9. Local hurt from violence in a machine is repaired by the maker,   | 9. Local hurt or disease in a living body is repaired or cured by the action of internal vital power.  |

—Scientific American.

## WOMEN IN OSTEOPATHY.

MARY CONNER, D. O.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

BEING a woman, pleasantly and profitably engaged in the practice of Osteopathy, I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to give a word of encouragement to the many women who are thinking of selecting the practice of Osteopathy for their life-work.

Basing my assertion upon experience and observation I can truthfully say, there is unlimited room for the woman who enters Osteopathic work. Wherever I go I can always find many listeners to an explanation of our new and wonderful science.

I often find difficulty in trying to explain what I mean when I say "We are Osteopaths and we give no medicines." Very often the question of "Faith Cure" is uppermost in the minds of the people and this only adds to the difficulty. I often ask the listener to allow me the privilege of an examination so that I may explain as I go on, possibly making myself better understood by so doing.

I find women to be great investigators and nothing gives me more pleasure than to enlighten some suffering person upon the subject of their own bodily defects, which are causing them impairment of health.

So many, I am sorry to say, know more of almost any other subject than they do of their own bodily mechanism. To me there is nothing more fascinating than the study of the human body in its normal and abnormal conditions and the ways and means by which all may be made right.

There is a broad field for the competent woman Osteopath. With our small number of women graduates, we feel that we are only too few in the great Osteopathic field. There should be, and I think will be many more when people know the good work that may be accomplished by women in the practice of Osteopathy.

I find the relief I can bring to the poor, tortured suffering women so much appreciated, that I am truly glad I can in any way make their lives and homes a scene of happiness instead of one of distress and comfort.

I have never yet heard my sister Osteopaths say that they were tired of their work or that they would give up their profession for any other they had ever heard of.

The demand for women operators is great. So many of our patients are women and they wish to be treated by one of their own sex, for they realize that "A woman best understands woman's ills."

So to the women who are thinking of studying Osteopathy, let me repeat—there is room for thousands more.

## THE JUNIOR AS HOST.

WILLIAM WEST, (1900).

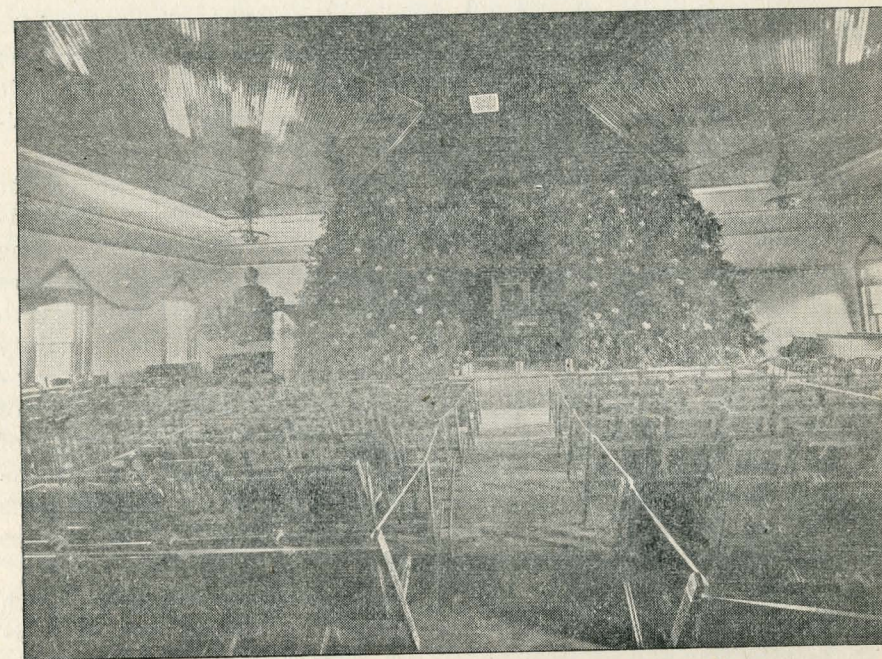
WHEN the Junior was host the era of substantial prosperity was inaugurated for the American School of Osteopathy.

Then came forth from the realm of conservatism the three elements which mould an aristocracy,—beauty, dignity and strength, and henceforth there will be given to the sons and daughters of the American School of Osteopathy that open sesame which will yield to none, which will lead all.

Now rests upon the revered head of this noble alma mater, the diadem of social recognition, as well as the laurel of scientific achievement, for upon the night of October 13, there was given a reception to the Freshman class by the Junior, which would have done credit to a metropolis.

It is with no small degree of pride that I write of this, the first function worthy the name ever given outside of the greater cities of the continent. It was not a simple social gathering of men and women of indiscriminate degree, but a reception, dinner and ball which needed no man's apology, which received every one's praise.

There is a charming custom here at the American School which revo-



THE NORTH HALL.

lutionizes University practice by amusing instead of abusing the freshman. Osteopathy, I suppose, has taught everyone the serious nature of rough play so well that hazing would mark its ruffianism and so instead of dancing the freshmen on a quilt, he is danced upon an oiled floor with the maid of his choice to reflect his glory.

And it was this custom, rather a feeble one heretofore, as viewed in the sunshine of to-day's success, that inspired the Juniors to render unto Caesar that which is Caesars' and to show to the wide world the dominant qualities of head and hand which will build the future of Osteopathy.

The class of 1900 was sufficiently large and sufficiently brainy to know its own strength and when the word was passed that the class of 1901 was the largest in the history of Osteopathy, there was a marshalling of forces among the Juniors which was the amazement of the entire city.

To that end, October 13, 1899, is the red letter day in the history of Kirksville.

The reception was a characteristic "affair." I have been awed into wondering silence by the magnificence of the charity balls of city life. I have studied the gorgeous effects at opera first nights and struggled through crowds of three quarters of a million people and yet I am proud to say that neither charity ball glories nor premier brilliance developed and passed into golden memories more smoothly than did this splendid achievement of the Junior class of the A. S. O.

The arrangements were perfect. No master mind of universal renown could have utilized the resources and manipulated the cords with greater harmony than did the Junior class with its resources and energies. No expense was spared, no pains were lost but in a splendid unity of sentiment, mind and matter met and accomplished its mutual design.

From the great doors below to the towering observatory above the great institution, all was ablaze with light and aflame with beauty. Decorations of ferns, palms, potted plants and class colors transformed the long corridors into avenues of wild-wood extravagance. The dining halls were bowers of beauty illumined in tints and shades of delicate harmony, with arrangements of silver and cut glass upon snowy linen and with dainty maidens and gallant youths to lend subtle charms all their own. Memorial hall was white with lights set in gorgeous foliage and the tapestry of the stream. The north hall was ribboned into avenues for the guests of honor, the freshmen, while the stage was superbly decorated with greenery, among which glowed the lights behind tinted curtains. In other parts of the immense building were delightful grottoes, Gypsy camps, lovers walks and retreats for those who were weary.

The crowd was splendid in size, superb in costume and radiant with enthusiasm. The personnel was truly metropolitan. Men of definite position in the scientific and professional circles, women of social prestige from the greater cities, brainy sons of brilliant fathers, handsome daughters



THE DINING HALL.

of famous mothers, men of intellectual reputation, men of achievement and men of splendid futures sat there in the hospitable glow of the warm lights side by side, with the progressive, energetic and dauntless women, who are of and for Osteopathy.

A delightful little program was the first event of the evening and was marked by a happy address by Dr. A. T. Still, some admirable music and a pleasing dramatic recital. The supper was in excellent taste and was daintily served. The ball room was cleared at 10 o'clock and the dancing continued until an early hour.

And back of it all was a woman, and neither the envy of little ones nor the belittlement of broad ones can drag from its pedestal the name of Mrs. Clara P. Beall. It was her mind that conceived it, it was her hand that set in motion the wheels of execution. Presidents have gone and presidents will go, but the brilliant, energetic woman who, as leader of the Junior class, assembled the workers and allotted the work, will be remembered for the class ambition she displayed, and for the class honors she won.

The committee work was in charge of the clever men of the class, Gamble, Hollingsworth, Sisson, Staff, Bennison, Strait, Forquer, Meyer and McClung; and of brainy young women, Mrs. Walker, Miss Hamilton, Miss Kelso, Miss Tappan, Miss McFall, Miss Taylor and Miss Ewing. And while to these credit is due still to each individual member of the class must praise be accorded for zeal, energy and wholesome unanimity.

It was a great event and the whole school is the better for it.

## The Journal of Osteopathy.

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OF THE

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### PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY.

This is the title of Dr. A. T. Still's new book which is just off the press. While others have written upon Osteopathic treatment, Dr. Still is the first and only one who has ever taken up the philosophy of the science, and no one is so able to do this as he, the founder of Osteopathy.—This book, while not voluminous, is complete within itself. It contains about two hundred and seventy pages, is printed on the very best paper and bound in the finest English cloth.

For price of the Philosophy and table of contents, see advertisement in this issue.

\* \* \*

The American Osteopath is the latest venture in the Osteopathic literary field and fills a long-felt want. It contains the Osteopathic State Laws, a complete Osteopathic Directory, a report of the late A. A. A. O. Convention, with the addresses which were delivered there given in full, and much reading matter of interest to every Osteopath. It is a quarterly publication and is devoted to the interests of the Osteopathic profession.

\* \* \*

The next meeting of the A. A. A. O. will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn. It was hoped that the committee appointed to select the place for the next meeting would choose Kirksville, Mo., the birthplace of Osteopathy, and while we are disappointed in not having it our way, we congratulate Chattanooga Osteopaths, and urge every member of the A. A. A. O. to attend and make the meeting a never to be forgotten one of interest and enthusiasm.

We note with a considerable degree of concern the tendency on the part of a great many Osteopaths in the field of individual practice to constantly stir up strife, or perhaps it is rather a failure on the part of those who happen to locate in the same town or city, to cultivate the feeling of brotherly interest and love that should certainly exist between all legitimate Osteopaths. No man has the right to pronounce himself greater than any other man—by the results of his labor will the people know him and judge him; and if by chance or native ability the brother or sister located in the same city as yourself should out rival you or prove more successful in their practice—you should certainly not feel envious or jealous of their success, but should rejoice with them in their prosperity. We are too few in number to have any dissension within our own family. There should be nothing but the best of good feeling among all members of our profession. Our brothers of the older schools of medicine have set us examples of contention and strife which our school and every member of the Osteopathic fraternity should ever strive to eliminate from our profession. We go out into the world to combat disease; we represent a new method of therapeutics and we should be so liberal in our views and in our actions toward the graduates of all schools of medicine that the world will quickly recognize our broad standard. No matter how much we have been snubbed, no matter how hard we have been hit—we must remember that we are young and that the world knows us not, and the sooner we treat it with that broad liberality, and free and easy consideration which ever dedotes true womanhood and manhood the sooner shall we have achieved the victory with which destiny has ever crowned honest efforts and eternal truth.

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*The Boston Osteopath* for October contains an excellent picture of Dr. A. G. Hildreth and the following kind editorial:

This month we take pleasure in presenting to our readers a picture of Arthur G. Hildreth, D. O., the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, the most popular Osteo-

path in the United States, a man admired and respected by every friend of Osteopathy.

Dr. Hildreth's pleasing personality first attracted the attention of the writer several years ago. I have watched the Doctor's work, and today I feel justified in saying that no man is better qualified for the position which he holds or is more entitled to it. I am an enthusiastic admirer of the strong character and professional skill of my friend Dr. Hildreth.

During the past few weeks, Dr. Hildreth has retired from active practice at St. Louis, and is now a permanent officer at the American School, Kirksville, Mo. The A. S. O. is to be congratulated on securing the services of Dr. Hildreth. The profession is pleased to see ability of this character directed to the work of establishing a true and broad Osteopathic standard.

*The Osteopath* published at Los Angeles, Calif., has the following in the August number:

The one man who comes nearest to receiving the love and respect of every D. O. in the country is Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, Mo. Therefore it is a pleasure to record that Dr. Hildreth is now President of the A. A. A. O. A man more fitted for the position could not be found. The gentleness and sincerity of his disposition, coupled with his marked ability as an Osteopath, fit him thoroughly for the problems now confronting the Association.

\* \* \*

### VICTORY FOR OSTEOPATHY.

COLUMBUS, O., October 24.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision which has the effect of legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in Ohio without the formality of securing a license from the State Medical Board.

The decision was rendered in a case carried up from Lucas County, the Supreme Court holding that the manipulations which form the mode of treatment in Osteopathy do not come under the law.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### OSTEOPATHY WINS OUT.

The supreme court was on the bench a short time this morning and handed down a number of important decisions.

Some ten days since there was argued before the supreme court the case of the state vs. William J. Liffing, which involves the question of the right of practitioners of Osteopathy to practice in Ohio without first procuring a certificate from the state board of medical registration and examination. The state was repre-

sented by the attorney general in person, and the defense by Judge Outcalt (Senator Foraker's partner), and Mr. Huntsberger. The disposition of the case by the court this morning is a victory for the Osteopaths.

Dr. Liffing, who is a practitioner at Toledo, was indicted by the grand jury of Lucas county for a violation of the medical act, the charge being that he did wilfully and unlawfully practice medicine in the state of Ohio without having first complied with the act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state, by prescribing, directing and recommending for the use of one McClelland, a certain agency, to-wit: "a system of rubbing and kneading the body commonly known as Osteopathy," etc. A demurrer to the indictment was sustained by the court of common pleas of Lucas, and the defendant discharged. The prosecuting attorney excepted, and brought the case to the supreme court.

The act provides that any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery who shall for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, any drug, medicine or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease, and the claim of the state was that Osteopathy is such "other agency." The supreme court ruled against the proposition holding that "the system of rubbing and kneading the body, commonly known as Osteopathy" is not an "agency" within the meaning of the medical act, and overruled the exception. The case is reported in full by Judge Shauck.—*Columbus Ohio Dispatch.*

\* \* \*

The following names were unintentionally omitted from the list of graduates printed in the last school catalogue:—W. Henry Eckert, Warren Duffie, W. H. Wilderson and Mrs. Jennie E. Peterson. These are all graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, and are skilful and successful practitioners. The omission of their names was purely unintentional and was not noticed until the catalogue was out.

## RESPONSE TO "SOME QUERIES."

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O.,

Chicago.

The article in the September Journal under the above caption came to my notice and has been carefully read.

The title is a misnomer as Dr. Hulett's queries rather consist of a gratuitous expounding of ponderous ideas and adverse opinions of our new law in Illinois.

My share in the enactment of this law was happily considerable, and it behooves me to answer briefly some of his criticisms. It certainly has taken more of the Doctor's valuable time to prepare his article than I can possibly give in answering.

I will say to our Ohio friend that the public in this state, and the Osteopaths, those of us who have passed the examination, are well satisfied with the new law. I wish to also reassure the Doctor, by saying that the awful "Noose" he refers to, is nothing but a bow knot easily untied in coming Legislative meetings, and his valuable advice so generously given will then avail us much.

The Doctor should have prefaced his article with the paragraph where he wishes "not to be misunderstood," etc., instead of leaving it almost to the finale.

He must not think us here in Illinois omnipotent, nor must he think the time has arrived when the powerful Medical Societies of Chicago, the coming city of the world, will allow the enactment of such class legislation for Osteopathy as exists in agricultural states west of us, and which allow any body to be a self appointed Osteopath as the records show, to the great detriment of the legitimate practitioner. Neither in Illinois nor in New York can such Legislative acts prevail. The law makes no mention of Allopathy or Homeopathy or any other "pathy." I do not desire more than freedom in my practice. Osteopathy will speedily assume its proper place.

Dr. Hulett discusses our law from a partisan standpoint. He seems to ignore all the features of any merit. He must beware or he will rank with those critics of the law who condemn it because of in-

ability to pass examination in only a few of the numerous branches taught in our "Alma Mater" according to the catalogue.

I am no enthusiast over the new law. I supported it, and assisted in its enactment because I could do no better; but from what I see of its workings, and from the tone of its critics, I am growing quite in love with it. One feature of immense import to us in Illinois, is the fact that the new law gives us a standing, while under the old law our only standing legally was in some jail. Quite a consolation to the writer is this.

A feature for our Ohio Doctor to ponder over is the fact that Illinois is the center for Allopathic and Homeopathic education, and so pray do not marvel that we are not better taken care of, but rather wonder at our progress thus far.

His ideal of a State Board composed equally of different schools, is a beautiful thought; but there is no such Board on earth, nor is there likely to be for some time to come. The Allopaths absolutely control the Governmental positions and Homeopathy has fought longer than we by many years, without breaking through these Allopathic walls. So much for beautiful ideals; no millennium is here.

I am at a loss to know where he gets the idea of an Osteopathic examination conducted by Osteopaths under our law. His "cocoanut" is clouded on this point. Our examination embraces Anatomy, Physiology, Physio-Chemistry, Histology and Hygiene, and the Osteopaths who have passed it say it is a very, very fair and impartial examination, Dr. Hulett's fears to the contrary notwithstanding, and these graduates will secure a license allowing them to call themselves not physicians or doctors, but Osteopaths, and who but delights in the appellation. I wish no title but that of Osteopath, and when my epitaph is written, whether on a board or on marble, make it not doctor but just Osteopath, and I will sleep well. If Dr. Hulett wants to call himself a "Doctor" in Illinois, he will have to take examination in *Materia Medica*. I do not. All I desire is to have an opportunity to practice Os-

## "MURDER FAD."

CHICAGO DOCTOR SO TERMS ABDOMINAL SURGERY.

Dr. James Monroe McDonald talked to a large audience at the People's Institute last night upon the use and abuse of the surgical knife. His subject was "Horrors of Modern Surgery." He said: "To lop off organs which are necessary in a normal organism is nothing but criminal and murderous empiricism. On the altars of surgical science thousands annually lay down their lives under the bloody hands of so called brilliant operators. Abdominal surgery is the most brutal, cruel, murderous fad that has ever cursed the world. In the last decade the surgeon's knife has slain more than war and holocausts."

\* \* \*

## Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The course of entertainments will be opened Thursday evening, Nov. 2nd by the Max Bendix Concert Company. Max Bendix was former concert-master of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the other artists are very highly recommended by the New York and Chicago Press. Other entertainments in the course will be lectures by Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, Hon. Robert Taylor, of Tennessee and Rev. Robert McIntyre of Chicago.

\* \* \*

At the meeting of Sunday, Oct. 15, Dr. Littlejohn spoke concerning the International Convention held in London during the last summer, and Mr. Woodhull of the Senior class gave a report of the Student conference at Lake Geneva, Wis.

\* \* \*

## Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. W. C. A. of the A. S. O., have reorganized and are doing very creditable work among the students. Their meetings are very interesting and entertaining. The ladies of the school are cordially invited to meet with them each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. In connection with this organization Dr. Littlejohn is conducting a Bible class, which meets on Friday at 4:00 p. m.

teopathy. and in six months I will enjoy being called an Osteopath a hundred fold more than my medical brother will the title physician or doctor, and my patients will appreciate the difference also. Our Ohio D. O. can come to Illinois and I will guarantee him freedom from molestation if he wishes to keep vaseline in his office. The law will not go that far seeking a victim.

He thinks our Illinois law a model to be shunned or improved upon. Granted; but let us look over in Iowa and see what condition exists. Have they an Osteopathic Board? Have they any recognition? Any mountebank, masseur, or anybody ranks with the Osteopath. How are things in Missouri? Practically no law against itinerant holders of diplomas costing from seventy-five cents to one hundred dollars each. In your great state of presidential timber you are able also to make Osteopaths as fast as you can write out their diplomas, and one's ability is often gauged by the rank botch work of some self constituted Osteopath who knows not the difference between the right orbital cavity and his left femur. I much prefer a law which respects my profession from a knowledge obtained by examination as to my ability to differentiate between constipation and a sprained ankle I have "nominated in the bond" about all I call to mind, but in closing will extend an invitation to Dr. Hulett to come closer and he will like the Illinois ways better

I have found Osteopathy a power here in Illinois for years, during which time I was liable to a one hundred dollar fine for each treatment given, and I certainly have no anxiety as to its future when the state welcomes me and recognizes my system. The axiom "look to your own back yard" applies in the controversy very fittingly.

\* \* \*

For thoughts Osteopathic and secrets most majestic The "Axis Club," is peculiar.

✻ THE SEPTEMBER CLASS, 1899, A. S. O. ✻

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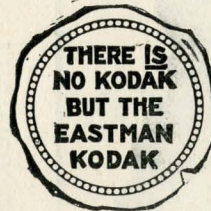
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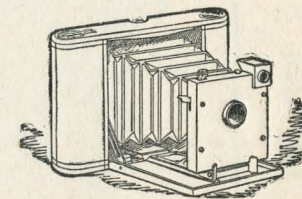
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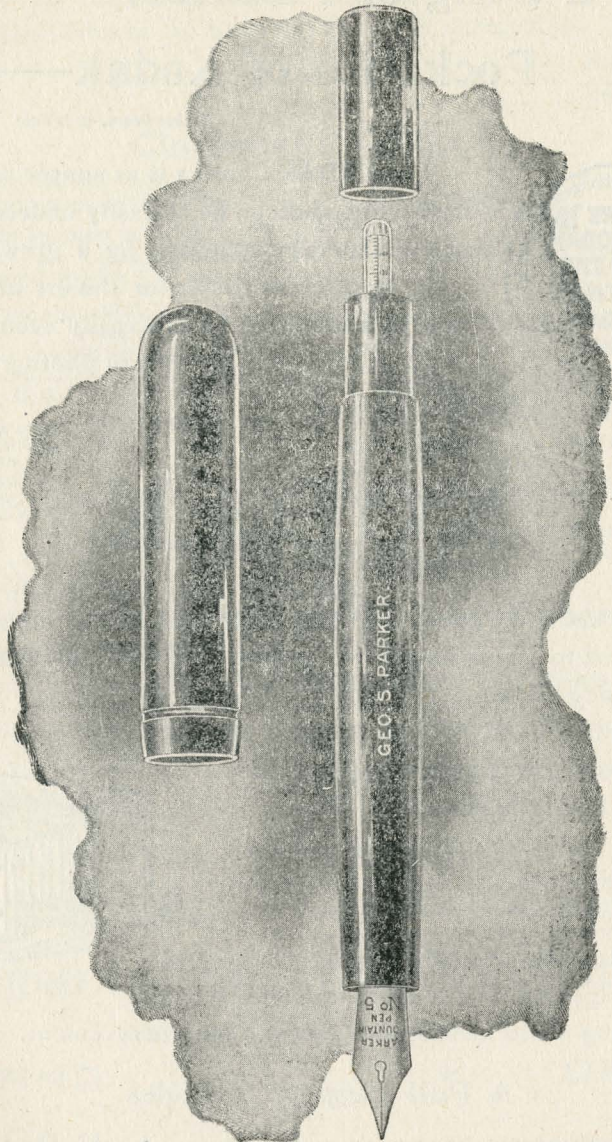
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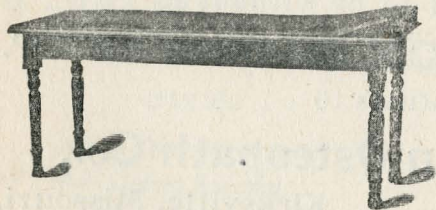
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