

# **The Popular Osteopath**

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# The Popular Osteopath.

Official Organ of American Association for the Advancement  
of Osteopathy.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 6.

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## DISEASES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY BY OSTEOPATHY.

CHAS. HAZZARD, PH. B., D. O.

"What can Osteopathy cure?" This is one of the commonest inquiries made concerning the new science. Osteopathy has both friends and enemies: the latter are prone to declare that it can effect no real cures; the former are quite as likely, if they be enthusiasts, to claim for it well-nigh miraculous powers. Either one, by such a sweeping reply to the inquiry, shows himself an extremist; his opinion can have no weight with thinking persons. The injudicious friend of Osteopathy often does it harm. The most successful practitioner is he who recognizes its limitations.

The question is a difficult one to answer satisfactorily. Moreover, it is almost impossible to answer it correctly. The science being young, a mass of observations as great as that made under other systems, and recorded with the same accuracy and detail, has not yet grown up about Osteopathic practice. With certain forms of disease, partly chronic but largely acute, Osteo-

pathy has had either very few, or no, opportunities to show what it can do. Hence it is plain that the question is not settled; that it would not be practicable to detail a list of diseases for which Osteopathy could be presented as an infallible cure; that percentages of cures mentioned for any particular malady must be, at best, but approximative. It is unjust to the profession to put it under obligation to verify loose statements concerning its powers. We pray our friends be judicious in replying to such questions.

But there is balm in Gilead. Osteopathy succeeds. The public is inquiring, and answers must be given to these questions. Such answers must be strictly within the limits of truth; they must not deceive. Within these limits, replies may be given along either or both of two lines:

(1). They may say, not what Osteopathy can do, but what it has done, thus mentioning many specific cases in which cures have been

made. If a case of rheumatism is under inquiry, similar cases cured may be instanced.

(2). They may state in general terms what may be expected of treatment; e. g., Osteopathy is a natural method and has for its object the perfect adjustment of the human machine; hence, as perfect health depends upon perfect bodily order, it may cure any curable disease, providing that in the given cure the cause may be discovered and righted.

Recognizing the limitations of nature's power of repair, and the fallibility of the Osteopath either

in diagnosis or in treatment, it is true that Osteopathy is succeeding much above other systems of healing in the prevention and cure of disease.

From the fact that Osteopathy is being heralded by responsible persons, two other facts become patent: First, that other methods of healing are not satisfactory. Second, that the new system is gaining satisfactory results. Osteopathy has gained a foothold only by curing the sick. Many are the "left-overs," hopeless "incurables" restored to health by it.

(To be continued.)

Kirkville, Mo.

#### MEDICINE NOT AN EXACT SCIENCE.

I relate the following incident in order to show that the old-fashioned doctors have no right to claim that theirs is an exact science. The incident forms a chapter in the life of one of the ablest lawyers and most renowned jurists of Tennessee, who wound up his judicial career with a term of most distinguished service on the supreme court bench. His father was a wealthy banker and slave owner in one of the prettiest towns in Middle Tennessee. He gave his son a thorough classical education in one of the leading universities. He had him to study medicine in the office of one of the most prominent physicians of his town, and then sent him to a medical college in Philadelphia, from which after a two years course he graduated with honor.

The young man returned to his

native town and swung his shingle as an M. D. to the breeze. In a short time thereafter one of his father's servants fell sick of a fever, and the young doctor was called and put in charge of the case. He made a thorough diagnosis of the case, from which he was enabled rightly to apprehend the nature and character of the disease.

He consulted the standard works on *Materia Medica* to refresh his recollection as to what were the proper remedies to administer.

He gave his patient the remedies prescribed, and was careful to see that she took the remedies in the exact quantities and at the precise intervals laid down in the books. He watched to see the effect of the medicines, and discovered that they did not arrest the fever, or improve the condition of his patient; she was growing gradually worse.

The young physician insisted that the old family physician be called in consultation, to which his father consented. The old doctor came and after having gotten a history of the case and examined the patient, he decided that the young doctor's diagnosis of the case was right, and that his treatment was in direct accord with the standard authorities and that nothing could be done except to continue to give the same treatment.

The young doctor went on giving the prescribed remedies, his patient growing worse all the while, until finally she died.

Discouraged at the fatal result of this, his first case, he informed his father that he had quit the practice of medicine; that he could not be a votary to a science which had no greater claim to exactness and certainty, than the science of medicine had.

He could not be induced to change his mind, and so he quit being a doctor, and in due time entered the legal profession where he

succeeded in a marked degree.

Perhaps the young doctor applied too rigid a test; for it would be marvelous if a physician cured all his patients. But if the science is to be tested by its success, may not the Osteopaths, as well as the Allopaths, and Homeopaths, claim that their therapeutics is based on scientific principles.

They cure as great a per cent. of their cases as do the others, and have cured many whom the other doctors have failed to cure.

I do not know which of the three paths is right; I can personally testify that I have received great benefit from Osteopathic treatment. It may be that all of them have an equal claim to a scientific basis. I am in favor of not placing either school under the ban of the law. Give all of them an equal chance before the law, and let the people choose which they will take.

This much may be said in favor of the Osteopaths—their medicines have never killed anybody yet.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

#### THE SUCCESS OF OSTEOPATHY.

BY C. P. M'CONNELL, D. O., M. D.

A salient and significant fact about Osteopathy is that it is recognized and welcomed by the best minds whenever and wherever it is fairly presented to them. If it contained but a grain of truth it would long since have been placed upon a low level or discarded altogether. But it has stood the test of time in spite of the charlatanism of pretenders.

To the careful observer the therapeutics of Osteopathy makes a strong appeal. He notices that nearly all of the disciples of the science, who have entered the field to make the practice of Osteopathy their life work, have had personal experience of the benefits of Osteopathic treatment before taking such an important step. Could there be a more convincing proof of

the efficacy of Osteopathic treatment than to see hundreds of college-bred men and women, medical practitioners included, entering a field that alters this lifework in every way.

It is the uninformed in any and every other case that stand back and call the science of Osteopathy a humbug or some other equally brilliant and original name. Ask these people what they know about Osteopathy and they could not give you an intelligent answer as regards the science. They are the class of people that treat new discoveries at first with contempt; then when they note the progress of a new thought they deride it. Like the old saying, the tree that bears the best fruit has the most clubs and stones thrown at it; this but more rapidly aids in bringing notice of the derided subject before the public.

Osteopathy has now been practiced for over two decades. It has steadily progressed in public favor until now it is known to multiplied thousands as a reliable school of healing; surpassing other schools as to efficacy in a most remarkable manner. Moreover, Dr. Still and his followers have year by year added many facts to those already discovered, and still there is a wide field for research. This but goes to show the magnitude of the science. It is not a system that can be taught in a month or two, but requires many months of hard study on the part of an intelligent student to learn the bare fundamentals of the science and prepare for original work in the practice.

The science of Osteopathy covers

the therapeutical field and is superior to the older methods of cure; but the Osteopathic practitioner has not yet had an equal chance to demonstrate the value of his work as compared with other schools of medicine. He has been obliged to bring the reputation of Osteopathy to where it now is by work on those cases that the various schools of medicine have failed in, or called incurable. Could a more exacting demonstration be required of the Osteopath?

The success of Osteopathy is due to the Osteopathic diagnosis. That is knowing what is the matter with the patient. Upon the diagnosis, whether in Osteopathic or other medical work, does the cure of a case almost wholly depend. It is easily seen by any one that if a physician does not know what is the matter with the patient his treatment must be largely guess-work. Thus reasoning from this standpoint, which is self-evident, the cure of the many cases that Osteopathy has performed upon the innumerable so-called incurables has directly depended upon a knowledge as to what was the exact cause of the disease; in other words it has depended upon a correct and precise diagnosis.

The reader can clearly see that there must be something lacking in the medical education of the drug practitioner; that the Osteopath certainly has a knowledge, differing from that of practitioners of other schools—a knowledge that in numerous cases is absolutely essential to successful treatment.

The Osteopath must know the cause of the disease before he can

treat the patient intelligently. And in searching for the cause he is not satisfied with the history and the symptoms of the case; but he investigates the anatomical and physiological condition of the patient in

order to know whether the tissues of the body are in their proper places. And upon this trained ability to discover the cause of disease and remove it, when discovered, depends the success of Osteopathy.

## TWO YEARS OLD.

F. W. HANNAH, D. O.

The A. A. O. is about to celebrate the second anniversary of its birth. From a little band of interested workers who met in "Memorial Hall" only two short years ago to take steps toward some kind of an organization for Osteopaths, it has grown to an organization of several hundred members, scattered from lakes to gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

Two sets of officers have, thus far, been entrusted with the affairs of the association. Each officer, being either a student hard at work on the course of study, or an active practitioner, interested as much as anyone else in planting the science in his chosen field of labor, has found that only a very limited amount of time could be devoted to the association work (Secretary Harwood excepted); hence they have addressed themselves more particularly to the work of organization than to the practical mission of the association, that of furnishing substantial aid to its members in trouble, and sending its representatives to explain the science scientifically to legislators, for where this has been properly done, they have almost invariably registered their votes in favor of it. This work of organization carried on by

the trustees has been effective by way of securing a compact and complete organization, a commanding recognition, a pervasive influence and a professional esprit du corps among the students and practitioners, and the trustees have the thanks of the association for their efforts in this direction. But the time is at hand when something more is needed. Now that we are organized, let us equip ourselves by getting more money into our exchequer and address ourselves to some of the urgent calls for help that are coming up from different quarters in the field.

The one case undertaken by the association at Kansas City, Mo., if won, would have benefitted every genuine practitioner in the field, by eliminating short-term diplomas. The decision was adverse, but the trustees deserve credit for what they did. Though we were cast down, we should not be dismayed. We must not fail. We must stand by our guns.

The crying need at present is money and officers who have the time and disposition to see that it gets into the channels where it will do the most good. Two ways are open to the association by which to raise money, viz: (1) by increasing

the annual dues. (2) by assessment. The amendment now pending proposes to raise the annual dues from \$1.00 to \$5.00. The consensus of opinion is thought to be favorable to it, and some favor even a higher figure. Should this amendment prevail, and it certainly will, the association's finances will be much improved (provided the dues are paid) and special emergencies can be met by assessment, all of which can be accurately provided for by the constitution.

Court decisions are expensive things, and hotel bills assume mammoth proportions while one is

awaiting a hearing before a legislative committee. It should be beneath the dignity of our association, national in its scope, to allow this work to be done any longer by practitioners at their own expense.

Attend the annual meeting at Indianapolis July 5th and 6th, and help to put the association on a sound working basis, enjoy the literary and social features of the programme, present your thoughts in the discussion of the papers, for all of these things help to make up the sum of endeavor which we hope will bring the most satisfactory results.

Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

#### ENIGMA NO. 5.

### AN ANIMAL'S SACK OF HUMAN BRAINS.—IN THE PARLOR OF A PRINCESS.

BY W. A. BOLLES.

First, the Princess.

A lovely maid, Arachne (A-rak-ne), so runs the myth, was a proud-spirited princess of the province of Lydia in Asia Minor. She had been thoroughly instructed in embroidery and kindred arts by Minerva who sprang full-grown from the head of Jupiter, and who was the Athenian Goddess of Wisdom and Art.

Arachne became so vain of her skill that she tried to outdo her teacher by the most bewitching pictures of the "love transformations of the gods" woven in her loom, which so exasperated her superior, yet admiring instructor and competitor, that under the guise of an old woman, Minerva tried to

persuade Arachne to desist from her attempt at rivalry, but she would not yield. She told the old woman to go away and attend to her own business.

At this rebuff, Minerva threw off her disguise and revealed herself in all the terror of an offended divinity, greatly to the alarm of Arachne's companions but not to her. Pale but determined, she stood firm and undaunted and proceeded with her work until the indignant goddess struck her compact and beautiful canvas a violent blow with the shuttle and rent it in pieces.

Shakespeare speaks of lovers' "inseparate" plighted faith which "Admits no orifice for a point, as subtle

As Arachne's broken web, to enter."  
—Troil. and Cres., V 3.

Not considering this punishment as sufficient, the revengeful goddess smote her thrice upon the forehead with the shuttle, at which the haughty princess became dispirited and hung herself. Before death ensued, however, Minerva relented, and, sprinkling her with the numbing juice of aconite, transformed her into a ———, and

"Live, wretch, yet hang," she said,  
And so she hangs, "forever spinning the thread by which she is suspended."

It is supposed that this myth symbolized the competition between the artistic industries of Attica and Lydia.

Second, the Animal.

In many species it is very beautiful and possesses wonderful mechanical skill. It is useful, is a noiseless worker and vigilant watcher. It seems never to be asleep, but attends to business strictly night and day. It knows when to be still and when to be active and has a motive for both. It builds its home where it can make a living and is brave in its defense.

Its body consists of three united parts, and it generally has eight jointed legs and eight eyes. It breathes through little openings in the under side of its body which may be closed by valves or "movable horny tips."

Its cunning, ferocity, and voracity are remarkable. Its bite is accompanied by an injection into the wound of a poisonous fluid which is almost instantly fatal to its prey. It devours the blood but seldom attacks any person unless in self-defense.

Its most wonderful peculiarity is

its power to eject from a posterior apparatus containing a pasty, gummy substance, a multitude of thread-like filaments which unite almost at once to form a bright silken cord. This at starting is glued to a central object and extended around and across until a fine network and a lair or "parlor" are formed. Into the latter it hides and waits for its prey to become entangled, when out it leaps, as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, and with savage ferocity pierces its victim with its terrible fangs, sometimes springing back and returning, and covering it with lines stretched over it, as did the Lilliputians over Gulliver, until struggles cease and death ensues.

It is persevering, and, if its home is destroyed, it is very apt, like Arachne, to hang itself, but "live" to repair it or construct another, if it has sufficient material on hand for that purpose. Robert Bruce, Scotland's hero, learned a lesson from watching it, that inspired him with courage to gain the victory over the enemies of his country.

It is known the world over, and the Cherokee Indians say that it brought fire from the "Man of Fire" across the ocean. The Shoshone Indians are said to have learned the art of weaving from its web. Unlike the weaver-bird whose nest hangs over the water, the ——— builds almost anywhere, even "in kings' houses." Moore in "Loves of the Angels," says that Moslems regard it as sacred because they believe that Mahomet was once saved from his enemies by hiding in a cave across the mouth of which a ——— soon after stretched its gauzy

covering, making his pursuers think that no one could have recently entered.

Young, in "Night Thoughts," says:

"The cobwebbed cottage, with its ragged wall  
Of mouldering mud, is royalty to me."

Though often broken by the winds or torn by the struggles of prisoners, repairs are made with commendable alacrity. Moore says:

"The web 'mong the leaves  
The weaves  
Is like the charm Hope hangs o'er man;  
Though oft she sees  
'Tis broke by the breeze  
She spins the bright tissue again."

You remember the pretty and popular poem which begins

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said  
the fly;  
"It's the prettiest little parlor that ever  
you did spy."

One enterprising little species pays out a slender thread of gossamer into the atmosphere, as a boy would give the line to his kite, and the pull finally lifts the tiny aeronaut and away it sails until the trees or the wind break its line into floating pieces to tickle your face, while the balloonist falls to the earth to seek a new home. Dr. J. G. Holland, in "Baby Song," sweetly says:

"Who can tell what a baby thinks?  
Who can follow the gossamer links  
By which the mankin feels his way  
Out from the shore of the great unknown,  
Blind, and walling, and alone,  
Into the light of day?"

The garden where insects are abundant, is a favorite resort for one common species which spins its web on regular geometrical principles, and we will classify this one.

Since the enclosing cords of its web are bound around, its species,

from the Greek dia—around, and deo—to bind, is named diadema.

Since the radiating cords draw or drag towards the center, its Genus, from the Greek epi—to, towards, upon, and eruo—to draw or drag, is named Epeira (E-pi-ra).

Since it is a ———, its Order, from the Latin aranea—a ———, is named Araneida (Ar-a-ne-i-da).

Since it has the form of a ———, its class, from the Greek arachne—a ———, is named Arachni-da (Ar-ak-ni-da).

Since it is joint-footed, its branch, from the Greek arthron—joint, and pous—foot, is named Arthropoda (Ar-throp-o-da).

Since it breathes, its Kingdom, from the Latin animo—to breathe, is named Animal.

The order of this classification may easily be remembered by the mnemonic K. B. Cogs, as if it were a person's name.

Third, the Sack of Brains.

Three sacs or membranes surround the brain to protect it from the terrible falls to which children are liable and from blows which may occur in later life. The first or outer membrane is strong and durable and while the inner surface is smooth to prevent injury to the precious brain, which it enfolds as would a strong mother her babe, and hence is called dura mater, which means strong or hard mother.

The third or inner membrane is delicate and soft as a layer of eider down, and as your tender mother gently pillowed your head in infancy upon her loving bosom, so does this membrane hold in its soft and safe embrace the brain, and

hence is called pia mater, which means tender mother.

But more wonderful still, if that were possible, is the middle sac or membrane of such minute and meshy structure, so like the beautiful and subtle texture of a ———'s web, that is called the arachnoid membrane, containing in its fine meshes as a sponge, a quantity of water, and separated also from the other two membranes, soft and del-

icate as they are, by water, thus making the entire sac a perfect water bed for the repose of the brain undisturbed by the dangers that threaten from without. O, wonderful home of the soul!

Scientific name of the animal—*Epeira diadema*.

Common name—Geometrical or Garden ——— (What?)

Answer to Enigma No. 4, Iris.  
Denver, Colo., 1927 Steele St.

### OPIE READ'S OPINION.

FROM CARTER'S MAGAZINE.

"Man constantly finds something new about himself, and it is thus that the world moves. From the dawn of time he has been his own study, and is even yet a mine of mystery unto himself. We reverence the past, soft in a mellow light, and yet we know that the schoolboy of today is wiser than the sage of the long ago. Theory becomes science, and science resolves itself into a commonplace fact, and we wonder that we were so slow to accept so manifest a truth. We study ourselves, indeed, but sometimes we are loth to credit our own intelligence. It is our reverence for the old. A great orator when asked how he would go about toward the betterment of the world, replied that he would make good health catching instead of disease. Good health is catching. Good health is natural. Nature's aim is to be free from disease. What mockery is there in the saying that a man of thirty died a natural death. To die be-

fore extreme old age is most unnatural. There is something wrong with the running of a machine that wears out too soon. An observant machinist can repair the evil. Man is a machine, and recently there has come into notice, a school of machinists to regulate the machine man—Osteopathy. Most cheerfully do I subscribe to this science. I have felt the benefit of it, and I honestly believe it to be one of the most wonderful discoveries of any age. If my voice, though limited in range, may help the suffering, it is my duty to lift it. My associates know that I am a firm believer in Osteopathy, and they know that I here set down what I believe to be the truth. I have no fear of writing a "puff;" I have no edge to whet, no graft to gather. In my humble way I am as earnest as Joseph Medill was when he advocated, in his great newspaper, the benefits of the Keeley Cure. Every man, not wholly vicious, would like to aid the suf-

fering. The fear of advertising a public blessing is an evil.

"In my reading I have come across certain tenets of this great healing school, some of which I transcribe, believing from investigation that they are true.

"Medicine continues to point with pride to the ingenuity and bewildering complexity of its theories; Osteopathy asks the public to look at results.

"Osteopathy is a system of healing by manual operations without the aid of drugs or stimulants.

"Nine-tenths of the diseases which come to the Osteopath are treated first by stimulating the nerves of the excretory organs of the system for the purpose of cleaning up the dirty house within which the human soul dwells.

"The principles of the science can be comprehended only by those who are familiar with anatomy and physiology. Osteopathic practice cannot be explained in print or by word of mouth.

"The chief cause of disease is due to mechanical obstruction to natural functions. There is some displacement, enlargement, obstruction or abnormality of bone, muscle, ligament upon a nerve or blood vessel.

"With an accurate knowledge of anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe useful old age.

"Osteopaths believe that every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the

chemicals, material and forces needed to build and repair; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner. Osteopathy claims that no longer will suffering humanity be compelled to quaff noxious draughts and flinch under the cruel knife of the surgeon in efforts to seek relief from disease. Osteopathy is the new healing science of healing without drugs. Among its followers are the most prominent people of the world.

"I am quoting freely, and with but little care as to arrangement, but with a desire to set forth the 'platform' of the school. I have at hand hundreds of testimonials, from the most trustworthy of sources, but this science needs no testimony except an illustration of its own principles. All that truth needs is a light thrown upon it. But man is hedged about by traditions, by adherence to a constant experiment that has come down through the ages, the belief that to swallow drugs puts him on the road to health. The little mind is slow to accept a great but simple truth. The world loves to be tricked.

"'You have a great industry in your town,' said a stranger to a village philosopher, pointing to a tall chimney from which a constant smoke was pouring. 'Yes,' replied the philosopher, 'a great factory built upon the credulous hope of aches and pains—it is a patent medicine laboratory.'

"Recently I heard a farmer say that patent medicines for his family cost him more than his taxes. Taxes upon his land and taxes upon

his ignorance; and yet he is not much worse off than the man who is constantly swallowing drugs prescribed by regular physicians. Both are victims of a time worn error.

"A school of Osteopathy ought to be established at every health resort in the country. The government ought to see that one is established at Hot Springs. It is worth all the curative waters in the world. It is almost an instant freedom from weariness. It is the champagne of nature. It destroys the appetite for drink, not in cases of confirmed dipsomania, but in cases of nervous prostration.

"'You are a crank on that subject,' said a believer in the new science. 'Yes,' he replied, 'and I am doing my friends a good turn.'

"So thoroughly convinced am I of the scientific principles involved in this work that I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe no physician is thoroughly competent without a knowledge of this science. I have seen and talked with some who have investigated, and all these acknowledge its genuineness. The time will come, I feel, when they will fully appreciate its merits, and strive to increase their proficiency in the healing art by acquiring a knowledge

of a principle so necessary to them in their profession.

"It will never be a fad, for that would be like decking common sense with a ribbon; it will be the recourse of the wise. The man shut up in his office will find that he need no longer suffer from nervousness, the victim of overwork will learn that within a few moments he can be freed from weariness, and the farmer will cease to exchange eggs for patent medicines.

"Health is the inheritance of man, and should be jealously guarded. Without it the wealth of Midas is but as dross, while with it a man is rich, though he be a beggar. This being granted it goes without saying that the public should eagerly investigate any new discovery that may be made in the art of healing, and Osteopathy, if thus carefully investigated, will surely commend itself to the average person. While its methods are a radical departure from the principles which have heretofore been accepted as the basis of medical practice, if the matter is only looked at without prejudice, and the human body be regarded as but a complex machine, it will be seen at once that Osteopathy is perfectly reasonable and rational.

#### ON TO INDIANAPOLIS.

The Board of Trustees have decided that the next meeting of the National Association of Osteopaths should be held in Indianapolis, Ind., July 5th and 6th, 1899.

I am informed that the Associa-

ted Colleges of Osteopathy have also decided to hold their annual meeting at the same time and place. The location is central. The time is such that both teachers and students from all colleges may be

present, which should insure a large attendance—an attendance from all states and from all schools.

At this meeting there is much that should be done. The present officers of the Association have received scores of letters, with reference to matters over which they have no control. Several members have thought proper to criticize the organization and perhaps these criticisms were not without just grounds. If, therefore, there is something wrong, and I believe there is, it is in our constitution—it is in the very foundation of our organization. In 1786 the articles of confederation were found to be unequal to the demands, and as a result, a meeting followed at which was drafted our present national constitution. Then if our present Osteopathic constitution is not equal to the exigencies of such an

organization as ours—if it is weak, if it is uncertain and not calculated to endure, let us at the coming meeting draw up and adopt a constitution that is fully equal to the demands of the hour. Let us be generous. "All things in their place are best." The present constitution has at least served us for a time. It has served to show us what we really need, and what we should really do.

Then let us have a full meeting at Indianapolis July 5th and 6th, and frame a constitution that will be equal to any and every emergency. Let us frame a constitution that will be strong, that will be abiding, that will protect, defend and unify.

Let us make, if necessary, a sacrifice to be present—let us meet not to debate but to act.

S. C. MATTHEWS,  
President.

### KENTUCKY OSTEOPATHS ORGANIZE.

The Osteopaths of the state of Kentucky met at Franklin, on the 15th day of April for the purpose of founding an organization for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy in that state.

There was some discussion as to whether or not they would organize independently or as branch of the A. A. A. O., but it was finally decided to make it a subsidiary branch of the National Association.

The Association will be known as The Kentucky Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. A majority of the practitioners of the state attended the meeting and

those who could not come expressed a desire to become charter members.

The meeting was held in the lecture hall of the Southern School of Osteopathy and was satisfactory in every respect. A constitution similar to that of the A. A. A. O., was adopted, and the officers elected are as follows: Dr. W. Ammerman, president; Dr. S. H. Morgan, vice president; Dr. H. E. Nelson, secretary and treasurer, and Drs. Oldham, Morgan and Gaylord, board of trustees.

The organization will put forth every effort to establish Osteopathy

on a firm basis in Kentucky and hopes before long to add one more state to the list of those that give statutory recognition to the merits of Osteopathy.

Dr. A. T. Still, to whom we owe all for the success of the science, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association. A vote of thanks was also extended

to the officers of the Southern School of Osteopathy for their hospitality in entertaining the visiting members.

The Association adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet again in annual session at a date and place to be named by the board of trustees.

H. E. NELSON, D. O.  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Louisville, Ky.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF OSTEOPATHY

To be Held at the Propylaeum, July 5 and 6, 1899, Indianapolis, Ind.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### Invocation.

Wednesday morning—  
8:45-9—Address, Dr. S. C. Matthews, President.  
9:20-20—"The A. A. A. O.," Dr. F. W. Hannah.  
9:20-9:45—Discussion, led by Dr. A. G. Hildreth.  
9:45-10:05—"Degenerations of the Spinal Cord," Dr. H. F. Goetz (A. S. O.)  
10:05-10:30—Discussion, led by Dr. H. E. Patterson.  
10:30-10:50—"Standards of Excellence," Dr. L. M. Rheem (N. I. O.)  
10:50-11:15—Discussion, led by Mrs. D. S. Williams.  
11:15-11:35—"Courses of Study," Dr. Dain L. Tasker (P. S. O.)  
11:35-12—Discussion, led by Dr. J. R. Shackelford.

##### Noon.

Afternoon—  
1:45-2:05—"State Organizations," Dr. D. Ella McNicoll.  
2:05-2:30—Discussion, led by Dr. M. F. Hulett.  
2:30-2:50—"Osteopathy as a Profession," Dr. S. S. Still (S. S. C. O.)  
2:50-3:15—Discussion, led by Dr. Wm. J. Liffing.  
3:15-3:25—"The Future of Osteopathy," Dr. L. E. Cherry (M. I. O.)  
3:25-4—Discussion, led by Dr. Horton F. Underwood.  
4-4:20—"The Associated Colleges," Nettie H. Bolles (W. I. O.)

4:20-4:45—Discussion, led by Dr. J. S. Gaylord.

##### Intermission.

8:30—Annual address, "Osteopathy," A. T. Still, M. D., founder.  
Thursday Morning—  
8:45-12—Business meeting.

##### Noon.

1:45-4:45 P. M.—Unfinished business (if any). Reports from Osteopathic schools. Short articles on varied topics. Association talks (general). Exchanges of experience. Next annual meeting discussed. Adoption of resolutions.

##### Intermission.

Public Address.  
8:30—P. M.—"The Scientific and Professional Implications of Osteopathy," Mason W. Pressley, A. B., Ph. D., D. O.

#### BANQUET COMMITTEES.

##### PROGRAMME

Drs. Belle F. Hannah, H. E. Nelson, J. W. Banning.

##### Reception.

Drs. E. W. Goetz, D. Ella McNicoll, W. A. McConnell, C. E. Wells, H. J. Jones, B. F. Gentry, G. W. Tull, Wm. E. Swan, B. E. May, George Nienstedt, Camille Nelson Swan, Charles A. Peterson.

##### Business.

Drs. H. J. Jones, F. W. Hannah, W. A. McConnell.



## The Popular Osteopath.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
POPULAR OSTEOPATH PUB. CO.  
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

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M. C. HARDIN,  
104-105 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.

CHAR. HAZZARD, Kirksville, Mo.  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

### Announcement.

The office of publication of The Popular Osteopath has been moved from Kirksville, Missouri, and will henceforth be at Chattanooga, Tennessee. It is here that two members of the company (Drs. Evans and Owens) are located. Dr. Link, the editor, is only one hundred miles away at Knoxville, Tenn., while the president, Dr. Hardin, is at Atlanta, Ga., also within a convenient distance from the publication office. Dr. Hazzard will continue to be a frequent contributor to the magazine.

This arrangement will give the publishers a better opportunity of giving their personal attention to the business, and we can safely promise our patrons a more attractive and valuable journal in every way than it was possible to publish under the former arrangement where those interested were so widely separated. Those desiring copies of the May or June numbers can have them at the usual rates by addressing The Popular Osteopath, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The policy of The Popular Osteopath in calling attention to fakirs in each issue and showing how

they may be exposed renders it impossible for it to be used by persons of that species. Hence we are dependent upon legitimate practitioners, in whose interest The Popular Osteopath is published, and we confidently ask their co-operation and support.

We condemn unequivocally the methods of the fakir in whatever way manifested. We do not believe in the circus method of handbill advertising for professional men. Though we are always glad to print an item of news, our columns have heretofore and will continue to be closed to all mere personal "puffs." Such things we oppose on principle and are against our policy. The purpose of The Popular Osteopath is primarily to aid legitimate practitioners by acquainting the people with Osteopathy and its wonderful success in coping with disease. One good way of doing this is to publish the facts in regard to cases that have yielded to Osteopathic treatment. We will ask a limited number of Osteopaths each month, in different parts of the country to report in a plain and concise manner, freed from technical terms, their successes in difficult cases. We expect, beginning with the July number, to make this a permanent feature of the magazine.

The Osteopaths of Kentucky are the latest to form a state organization subsidiary to the A. A. A. O., for mutual protection and benefit. Thus far state branches have been organized in Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, Iowa and Tennessee. We hope to see this work go on until the Os-

teopaths in every state are thus banded together. It will not always be necessary to fight for the right to save lives and restore the sick to health, but the battle with disease will be ever present.

May the day speedily come when our organizations can abandon the consideration of legal and legislative conflicts and devote their energies and abilities to the study and discussion of the best methods of subduing disease. For this important work organizations will always be needful and helpful.

It takes money to publish this magazine and one cent a copy to mail it, yet we cheerfully send a copy of this issue to all Osteopaths, so far as their addresses are known, with the hope that many of them may be induced to attend the annual meeting of the A. A. A. O. at Indianapolis on July 5th and 6th. The good that this organization may accomplish is incalculable, but its power in this direction is dependent upon the interest and activity manifested by the individuals composing it. Let every person interested in the future of Osteopathy attend, as President Matthews has well said, "not to debate, but to act."

The Journal of Osteopathy published by and in the interest of The American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, has undergone a metamorphosis. The May number comes out with a new cover, new cut of Dr. Still, a new cut of the building and of members of the faculty, and also new views of portions of the interior of the building. A new and better definition of Os-

teopathy is also one of the features of this number. The reading space is largely devoted to a write up of the school. On the whole it is a splendid presentation of the facilities of this excellent institution.

As announced elsewhere the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy will hold their annual meeting at Indianapolis at the time of the meeting of the A. A. A. O.

This organization is now composed of the following schools: The American School, Kirksville, Mo.; Northern Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.; The S. S. Still College, Des Moines, Iowa; The Western Institute, Denver, Colo.; The Pacific School, Los Angeles, Cal., and the Milwaukee College, Milwaukee, Wis. This organization was, we believe, only provisional but we see no reason why it should not be made permanent, as great good may result from the union of good schools in providing a uniform curriculum and in keeping the standard of Osteopathy full high advanced. There are other good schools that should join in this movement.

If you are in doubt on a law point you consult a lawyer, if some theological matter is not clear you ask your minister. If you care to know anything about the action of a drug you refer the matter to an M. D. If you are interested in Osteopathy and want authentic information concerning it, by all means ask an Osteopath.

The following is a list of the Presidents and Secretaries of the state branches of the A. A. A. O.: Colorado—L. S. Brown, Denver,

President; Mrs. Elizabeth Harlan, Denver, Secretary. Ohio—G. W. Sommer, Cincinnati, President; M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Secretary. Iowa—S. S. Still, Des Moines, President; Miss Effie B. Koontz, Council Bluffs, Secretary. Indiana—H. J. Jones, Indianapolis, President; E. W. Goetz, Terre Haute, Secretary. Tennessee—J. R. Shackelford, Nashville, President; A. L. Evans, Chattanooga, Secretary. Kentucky—W. Ammerman, Madisonville, President; H. E. Nelson, Louisville, Secretary.

We trust that our friends will pardon any shortcomings that they may find in The Popular Osteopath this month. Those who have ever moved and begun housekeeping in new quarters will know something of what we have undergone since our last issue.

Before the July number of The Popular Osteopath is printed some of the various recognized schools of Osteopathy will graduate classes, the number of graduates will probably aggregate two hundred, perhaps exceed that figure. It is a fact that has often been noted that the profession of Osteopathy is attracting the brightest minds in the country, and it is with pleasure we welcome these enthusiastic, energetic adherents of our science into the field of active practice, which is, as yet, practically unlimited. We wish for each and all of them a full measure of success. May their fondest dreams be realized.

We heartily commend the effort which Dr. H. F. Goetz, of Quincy, is making toward the organiza-

tion of the Osteopaths of Illinois. And an organization is much needed in that state.

Now that the season of the year is at hand when dysentery and kindred complaints are most prevalent it would be doing the public a favor to call attention to the marked success Osteopathy has had in dealing with such cases.

In these disagreeable and dangerous cases Osteopathy usually gives almost instant relief.

Dr. A. L. Evans of this city, was married last Wednesday evening at Carthage, Mo., to Miss Daisy Reid of that city. The wedding was a quiet home event, attended by the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Dr. Evans and his bride arrived in this city yesterday morning, and will be at home to friends at 313 East Eighth street until fall.—Chattanooga Times, June 11.

Drs. S. C. Matthews and V. A. Hook who have been practicing in Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the past year have recently instituted a school in that city called the Atlantic School of Osteopathy. We understand that it has opened up with good attendance and has bright prospects. These gentlemen are well qualified for such an undertaking, and have the energy and push which insure success. The Pennsylvania Journal of Osteopathy, the organ of this institution and of the Matthews & Hook Infirmary, is the latest venture into the field of Osteopathic journalism. We wish it, as well as the school and infirmary, success.

### Quack Osteopaths.

"If Osteopathy does no good it can do harm" is a remark that is frequently heard. When applied to the professional Osteopath, one who meets the legal requirements in those states where Osteopathy is recognized by law, this is undoubtedly true. As a matter of course we assert that it is not only not harmful but positively good.

But there are those abroad in the land who fall short of the standard in the matter of professional education and training, and consequently much that claims to be Osteopathy may be something else.

We would impress upon the people that Osteopathy is a science, and that the practice of it is a profession. The time required to complete the prescribed course of study is two years, or four terms of five months each. Any one of the hundreds who have completed the course and passed the examinations at any of the recognized schools will bear willing testimony to the fact that the course consists of something more than merely "putting in time." Every hour of the time may be profitably employed in obtaining useful knowledge and acquiring the technique of the profession, indeed most of the time must be so employed in order to graduate.

This being true how any one could expect proficiency in a so-called Osteopath who puts in only a few weeks study or possibly who reads a book on the subject, or who having taken a few treatments starts out to heal the sick, is beyond our comprehension.

The most amusing occurrence along this line that has come to our knowledge lately was the case of a gentleman, who having read some Osteopathic magazines, concluded, wisely, that Osteopathy was a reasonable system of treating diseases, in fact that it was a good thing. It happened soon thereafter that a member of his household suffered with a disordered stomach, and this gentleman, unwisely, undertook to administer an Osteopathic treatment. The way he gouged and punched in the region of the stomach was anything but amusing to the suffering patient whose exclamations of pain were all, no doubt, that prevented serious consequences.

Osteopathy will do no harm, but clumsy imitations of the work of the professional Osteopath may do great injury. It is alarming to think of the consequences that may follow an attempt on the part of an over confident, ignorant, muscular pretender to treat a sick person. The dangers of such a proceeding are too apparent to need recounting. If there is a difference in results achieved by different legitimate Osteopaths—as there may be—depending upon natural ability, education, industry and judgment, how much greater will be the difference between the work of a genuine and counterfeit Osteopath.

But leaving out of the question the harm that may result, the incompetent pretender is a fraud, for the patient, on account of the reputation which Osteopathy has earned, is induced to part with money for which he gets no adequate return. If you pay for Os-

teopathic treatment you are entitled to the best efforts of a legitimate practitioner, and if you have any reason to doubt the genuineness of the Osteopath in your community address a letter of inquiry to the secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, Miss Irene Harwood, D. O. N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. She will give you authentic information as to whether or not the party inquired about is a graduate of a recognized school.

#### The New Law in Illinois.

The new medical practice act in Illinois has since its passage this spring been the subject of much earnest discussion, both by Osteopaths and old school physicians.

In spite of favorable and hopeful comments by individuals of both schools, neither regards the measure as highly satisfactory; though the dissatisfaction of each lies upon different grounds. Medical men have denounced the law because it permits Christian Scientists, and all manner of mental or spiritual healers to practice absolutely without restriction of any sort. Osteopaths have criticised the law because it compels them to submit to an examination by a board on which their school is not represented, and which has hitherto shown a virulent hostility to their practice.

The good points about the law are that it concedes, what was heretofore denied in Illinois, the right to practice the healing art, of those who do not use medicines or practice operative surgery"—the

Osteopaths; and that it further provides for a fair and wholly impartial examination for such persons.

Of course, if the Illinois Board of Examiners themselves obey the law in letter and in spirit, there should be no serious difficulty for genuine Osteopaths to pass their examinations and be licensed to practice the same as practitioners of medicine who do not hold diplomas from Illinois colleges of medicine.

It is manifestly unjust, however, to require an Osteopathist to be examined by a board of physicians on which his school of practice is not represented. Would an Allopath relish submitting to an examination by a board drawn wholly from other schools of medicine than his own? Wouldn't he deny the competency of such a board to pass upon his qualifications to practice?

But let us suspend judgment and proclaim a truce until the Illinois State Board and the Illinois Osteopaths come together at the first examinations under the new law, which we understand, will be at Springfield next month.

Certainly no good end is served by assuming that the Board purposes to use the new law as a club to whack the head of every Osteopath that comes in reach of it.

We wish to say, however, that no matter how tolerantly and wisely it may be administered, the new statute is not what it ought to be, and it should not be accepted as a finality, because it does not in plain terms guarantee to the Osteopath that measure of justice to which he is of right entitled.

#### The Spread of Osteopathy.

Rather gloomily the editor of the Medical Record, of New York, not long since, remarked upon "the deplorable spread of Osteopathy." He was, of course, speaking to physicians from a strictly professional point of view. Osteopathy is indeed spreading in many directions but to the great evergrowing class of thoughtful people, among whom it is spreading, the phenomenon is not at all deplorable. Quite the contrary.

Not many years ago, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, himself a physician of the old, or regular, school, was the solitary, the unbefriended, the only Osteopath in the world. Quite recently, even since the last federal census was taken, you might have counted the practicing Osteopaths on the fingers of one hand.

Today there are upwards of 500 legitimate Osteopaths making name and fame for themselves and Osteopathy in many states of the union. Whence came this yearly increasing army of practitioners?

They are graduates of colleges of Osteopathy, the oldest of which was established within the present decade. Furthermore these colleges of Osteopathy, of which six, though widely separated geographically, have organized as the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, are growing in number as well as strength and educational importance; and the count of their alumni will next year reach not far from 1,000.

Of the spread of Osteopathy among the people—of the many who have been, or are now under

Osteopathic treatment, and who are gladly helping on the spread of Osteopathy—no statistics can be given. They are a multitude whom no man can number, and they include many people of the highest intelligence and social position.

Another index of the spread of Osteopathy is the fact that seven states of the union, namely, Missouri, Vermont, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Tennessee have already adopted special laws recognizing Osteopathy and guaranteeing to the Osteopath the right peacefully to practice his profession.

So much for the fact that Osteopathy has spread and is still spreading. What is the cause of it? The best answer is that Osteopathic treatment has caused sick folks to get well. Osteopathy represents more than a mere passing sentimental reaction against drug-giving and drug taking. Numerous colleges, with halls and lecture rooms crowded with scores of students, are not founded; hundreds of earnest men and women do not readjust their lifework, turn their backs upon the past, and go forth as pioneers in a new cause; thousands of educated people do not blindly embrace a new idea; and hard-headed legislatures do not willingly enact special laws, in order simply to protest against a hitherto accepted doctrine. The occurrence of one or two of these striking phenomena might not mean much; but all taken together signify tremendously more than a protest or a reaction. It is true that Osteopathy is a reaction, and a protest. It would throw poisonous drugs to

the dogs—though that would be bad for the dogs—and it would stay the too eager surgeon's knife. But these, however valuable, are only negative virtues. They might command attention but they would not win increasingly more converts as the years go by. They would not account for the spread of Osteopathy.

We repeat that the best reason for the spread of Osteopathy is that this new science and art has enabled sick folks to get well.

W. A. Crawford D. O. graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, has removed from St. Paul to Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Irene Harwood, D. O., who has served two terms as secretary of the A. A. A. O. has been a faithful and industrious officer and deserves the gratitude of the entire membership.

Judge Lewis Shepherd who contributes an interesting article to this number of The Popular Osteopath, is one of the ablest attorneys at the Chattanooga bar, Dean of the law school and an able and valued friend of Osteopathy.

W. F. Link, D. O., editor of The Popular Osteopath, who has been practicing at Elgin, Ill., for the past four months, has removed to Knoxville, Tenn., and has opened an office in rooms 18 and 19 Minnis Block, Wall Street.

The case of Frank Chapman D. O., of Galesburg, Ill., charged with practicing "medicine" without license, which was appealed by the state to the circuit court, has been continued to the August term.

After this issue we will discontinue sending out sample copies, but will mail to all practitioners, so far as possible, ten or fifteen days before publication day, a table of contents, prices, etc., and ask that orders be placed so that we may know how many copies to print.

Those desiring copies of the June number can have them at the following prices:

Single copy .....	\$ 10
10 copies .....	80
20 copies .....	1 20
50 copies .....	2 50
100 copies .....	4 50
250 copies .....	10 00
500 copies .....	17 50

For \$2.00 additional we print on the covers of all ordered at one time the professional card of the party ordering.

If desired we will mail from our office to addresses furnished. Send cash with order.

Address:

The Popular Osteopath,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Chas. Hazzard, member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, and of the staff of operators in the A. T. Still Infirmary, of Kirksville, Mo., will sever his connection with these institutions July 1st, and will, about July 15th, locate for the practice of Osteopathy in Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Hazzard is one of the associate editors of this magazine.

#### Meeting of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

We are authorized by President N. A. Bolles, to announce that the meeting of the A. C. O. will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., at the time of the meeting of the A. A. A. O.—July 5th and 6th.

Mrs. H. G. Higinbotham, of Pine Bluff, Ark., a friend and former patient of one of the associate editors of The Popular Osteopath, went to Des Moines, Iowa, several months ago to continue Osteopathic treatment. She was so well pleased with results, and became so favorably impressed with the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy that she enrolled as a student. Thus does Osteopathy win its way among people of culture and refinement.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) Daily News we learn that C. W. Little D. O., of that city, has been arrested for violation of the law regulating the practice of medicine. A demurrer, raising constitutional points, has been filed by Dr. Little's attorney but at the time of going to press, so far as we are informed, has not been argued or determined. Dr. Little has been fighting this persecution with a persistence and courage worthy of his cause and deserves the encouragement and support of the Osteopathic profession.

The graduating class for 1899 of the Chattanooga High School selected Mr. Will C. Shepherd as Class Prophet. In the course of a very interesting essay he took occasion to prophesy concerning one of his classmates as follows:

"Miss ——— will become a graduate in the science of Osteopathy, and will become a skillful manipulator in that new science which is so rapidly gaining ground as a therapeutic agent, amongst the thoughtful and intelligent people of the country."

Osteopaths may be, and should be, of great service to one another in the way of securing patients. It often happens that a patient in one city who has received benefit from the treatment desires that their relatives or friends in another city should try the same treatment. It is an easy and graceful thing to give to your patient the address of some qualified and reputable practitioner at the home of your patient's friends. This courtesy, if practiced by all, would be mutually beneficial.

From the Des Moines Leader of June 9 we notice that the corner stone of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy was well laid on the evening of June 8. Professor Riggs acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced Dr. I. N. McCash, who invoked a blessing upon the faculty of the college and prayed for the success of the institution. Speeches were made by Hon. Sidney A. Foster and Judge Josiah Given. The corner stone was formally laid in place by Dr. S. S. Still, the popular president of the college. The exercises attracted a large and interested crowd. The beautiful grounds were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and electric lights, and altogether it presented an animated scene. We are much pleased to note the interest that the citizens of Des Moines have ever taken in this excellent institution, as well as this evidence of their prosperity. May the officers, trustees and faculty all "live long and prosper."

## MEDICAL BILL VETOED.

From the Denver Republican we excerpt the following from the veto message of Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, and regret that we have not the space to publish it in full.

House bill No. 231 has a somewhat general title. It is designed "to protect the public health and regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Colorado." To accomplish this purpose it establishes a medical council and state board of medical examiners; provides for the examination and licensing of practitioners with various penalties for the violation of its requirements. Its enacting clause is preceded by a preamble that the public safety is endangered by incompetent physicians and surgeons, and due regard to the public health and the preservation of human life demands that none but competent physicians and surgeons shall be allowed to practice their profession in the state.

To accomplish these laudable ends it is proposed by law to limit the practice of medicine and surgery to three schools, each to have equal representation upon the medical council and the state board of medical examiners. To the board and council all applications for license must be made, and through them all permits must come. They are also endowed with power to revoke licenses or certificates, and thereby admit and exclude physicians to and from the practice of their professions as the requirements of the law have or have not in the judgment of their members been complied with. If, in their opinion, an applicant "has been guilty of conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public," he shall not be admitted even to an examination. When examinations are made they are to be identical as to all subjects save materia medica and therapeutics. Questions concerning the latter "shall be in harmony with the teachings of the school or system of medicine to which the applicant belongs." It seems to be conceded from this circumstance that the public health may be protected by three differing systems of materia medica and therapeutics, although the advocates of each have heretofore de-

nied the virtues of all the others save their own.

\* \* \* \* \*

The title of the bill, as it relates to the public, is a misnomer. This is a common subterfuge; all measures designed to promote a specific interest or protect an existing evil are ostensibly labeled "for the benefit of the people." The fact that the people do not seek the protection, ask for the benefit, nor suspect the existence of the alleged danger, is wholly immaterial.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Its Possibilities Suggested.

The details of the proposed law are restrictive, repressive and unjust. No physician, however learned, reputable and zealous, can practice his profession without enlisting in one of the three recognized schools. No individual discovering some potent remedy, and desiring to profit by his discovery may prepare and vend it without passing the ordeal of board and council. Even then he cannot proclaim the glad tidings of his sovereign remedy through the press to those who need it without incurring the penalties of expulsion and imprisonment. No druggist in any emergency may administer relief to human kind without going to jail, unless he does it gratuitously, and even then he must be very sure the emergency exists. No individual living away from the centers of life and far distant from a licensed physician can afford to be sick or meet with an accident, for none save the anointed may safely be his good Samaritan. He may bleed to death for lack of immediate surgical attention or expire for the want of that medical care which the unlicensed might easily give. Nevertheless, the giving of it becomes an offense that the public may be protected. Mid-wives may ply their necessary vocations but they may not prescribe any save "family remedies" under pain of fine and imprisonment. It is difficult to conceive of a "medical bill" more drastic and far-reaching in its provisions than this.

It is a legitimate criticism of this bill that it is the offspring of a union be-

tween the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic schools of medicine, into whose custody the health of the public is to be unconditionally delivered. Each in its own circle is given impunity as against the other two, but the condition is that the fusion or triple alliance must stand as a unit against all others.

## A Union of Circumstances.

No one will believe that this union would have been made had it not been essential to the passage of the bill. If the allopath is to be believed, the homeopath is a charlatan and the eclectic a fraud. If the homeopath is to be credited, he has saved society from the narrow dogmatism of allopathic ignorance, and if the eclectic is heard he tells us that he has garnered to himself the wisdom of all schools and nothing but the husks remain. Neither deems it consistent with professional ethics to confer or consult with the other, and each believes his own to be the one branch of medical science worthy of the cause. Homeopathy fought its way to recognition against the bitter and implacable antagonism of the regular school, established itself in the face of bitter abuse, ridicule, persecution and invective. Its disciples suffered all the pains that hatred, contumely and authority could inflict upon it. A bill like this a half century ago would have sent them in shoals to the common jail and branded them with the outlawry of society. They now unite with their hereditary and still unreconciled adversaries to deny to others the claim they have so successfully vindicated for themselves, and to assist them in the effort to extinguish all forms of healing save their own. Such conduct may be just; it cannot be generous.

It may be that the public health is protected by such a union. It may be that each school has become convinced of the virtues of its present associates, and that among them is the alpha and the omega of medical and surgical lore. Society, however, does not forget, and it may, therefore, be pardoned if it sees in this fusion of the schools something beyond the philanthropic desire to protect the public health.

## Right to Choose One's Doctor.

The fundamental vice of the bill is that it denies absolutely to the in-

dividual the right to select his own physician. This is a right of conscience, and as that which enables the citizen to worship God as he may desire. It is indeed the same right manifesting itself in a parallel direction. It is part of the law of the land, and no civil power is strong enough to deprive the citizen of its exercise. He may indeed select a healer of doubtful reputation or conceded incompetence, but that is his affair just as much as is his choice of a minister or an attorney. His action may prove injurious, possibly fatal to himself or to some member of his family. It is better so than to delegate to any tribunal the power to say "thou shalt not employ this man" or "thou shalt not employ this one." That this bill produces such a result indirectly makes it the more objectionable. It is not the outspoken and aggressive assault upon individual liberty that men should fear, but the indirect or resultant blow that is masked and falls unexpectedly.

The bill, like all kindred forms of paternalism, assumes that the citizen cannot take care of himself. The state must lead him as a little child lest he fall into trouble unawares. He must be guided and chided, limited here and licensed there, for his own protection. Such a system, born of the union of church and state, crumbled into ashes in the crucible of experience. It cannot flourish though disguised in the garments of an alleged public necessity. The privilege of choosing one's own physician is a positive essential to the public health. Confidence of the patient in the healer does more to restore him than all the drugs that ever medicined man. Give the sick, physicians of the greatest ability; without that trust which links the one to the other, their acts are apt to fail them. Give the sick, physicians of mean capacity; if the bond of sympathy exists between them, its influence will find expression through the remedies suggested. Yet this bill assumes to thrust the coarse machinery of the criminal law into one of the most sacred relations of human life, to drag the chosen physician, if unlicensed, from the sick room to the prison cell and to substitute for him some one who, however exalted and honorable, may not command the confidence or secure the sympathy of his patient.

## A NEW ELEGY.

For the Popular Osteopath.

The rising sun throws searching rays  
upon

The vale and hillside and the lawn and  
mead;

The doubts and fantasies of night are  
gone,

Ev'n like the mists by buoyant zephyrs  
freed.

The sounds of waking toil pulse thro' the  
air,

The driver urges on his drowsy team,  
The hammer tells the artisan its care,  
The axe disturbs the sluggard's linger-  
ing dream.

While Nature thus from mimic death  
revives,

And rest to action yields reluctant  
sway,

What better time to muse upon the lives  
Of those who toiled, and planned, and  
passed away?

Sad is the story of the humblest dead,  
The union once again of clay and dust;  
However hope its mystic starlight shed,  
Or dissolution knew the aid of trust.

The weakest mind that e'er evolved a  
thought,

The faintest heart that ever love's  
work planned,

Affection's lesson to some mortal taught,  
And beckoned onward with a grave-  
cold hand.

'Tis not alone the mausoleum's pride,  
Nor yet the cenotaph's all vacant show,

That tells the annals of one who has  
died,

And ceased to add to human weal or  
woe.

Ah, me! Those modest marble slabs  
around,

That greet me in the breezy morning  
light,

Altho' the names they bear are not re-  
nowned,

They hint success and failure, wrong  
and right.

Here, where the struggling cypress ever  
lifts

A skyward top in evidence of hope,  
The dingy slab relates no wondrous  
gifts

Of him who failed at last with Death  
to cope.

I only read the name, the date of birth,  
Likewise the date at which he passed  
away;

Ah, me! the good die young—great was  
his worth—

He lacked of thirty but a single day!

Here, where the weeping willow pours  
its dole,

I glean but little of the touching lore;

She was a gentle and confiding soul,  
And died at twenty-one and some  
weeks more!

Here "Little Willie" sleeps, beneath a  
pine,

Who used to dream of mingling soon  
with men;

Alas! the ruthless archer marked him  
shine—

I learn he died within a month of ten!

As on I pass among the country graves,  
Of lettered and unlettered full five

score,  
Dull curiosity my thought enslaves,

And less sufficient seems the meager  
lore.

How many of the hundred here at rest  
Lived the allotted space of three-score-

ten?  
To answer this, I enter on a quest

Among the homes of former dames  
and men.

At last I rest, my weary task is done,  
Those graves of years gone by are

numbered o'er;

Above them all, I read of only one  
Who died past seventy—he was near

four score.

A graveyard is a place to moralize,  
Beyond the dull routine of books and

schools,  
And he whom tombs make not a mo-  
ment wise

Is lost to reason's court or honor's  
rules.

I learn from figures chiseled on the stone  
These hundred died not in a single

year;  
Smallpox about their homes was quite un-  
known,

And cholera has left no record here.

A stranger in the quiet neighborhood,  
The plain deduction either way is sad.

These people must have lived by far too  
good,

Or else their doctors' drugs were very  
bad!

—N. J. S.