

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

The A. T. Still Infirmary Equipped
for the Most Difficult Cases.

To correct a misapprehension on the part of many, it should be understood that the A. T. STILL INFIRMARY is fully prepared to receive and handle the most difficult cases requiring the highest order of skilled surgery, and it is not necessary to send such cases to the great city hospitals in the east for even the most difficult and delicate operations.

A corps of the very best surgeons in the United States is connected with this institution, and it possesses every appliance, instrument and requisite necessary for treatment of such cases. Difficult cases will have the personal care of Professors Littlejohn and Smith with their able assistants.

Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, of the faculty, is a graduate in surgery from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and held for three years the position of Surgeon under the Government Board of England, besides other important and responsible positions in Europe and America.

Dr. Wm. Smith holds evidences of qualifications as follows: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgery, Edinburg; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Licentiate in Midwifery, Edinburg and Glasgow; etc.

Cases requiring careful and delicate Surgery, the removal of fibroid tumors, and in fact any operation of whatever nature will receive the best and most scientific treatment and care in this institution.

The management has taken steps to secure a powerful and perfect Roentgen or X Ray apparatus which will be used in connection with this department, in the examination of difficult cases.

Patients coming to the A. T. Still Infirmary may rely upon the fact that they will in no case be subjected to unnecessary surgical operations, as the knife is never used unless absolutely necessary.

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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS.

SOME die and we cannot help it. We would save all if we could, but many come too late; disease has got in its work, and the case is without hope. I would give worlds to be able to cure and send all home well.

One comes in the last stages of consumption, when the whole lung is a mass of ruin, and body dead in all its powers to sustain life. He or she expects to get cured and go to their homes blooming with the red face and powerful sinews of life, just as others have done before disease had done its deadly work.

Another class come with dropsy. They soon yield to treatment, recover and go home rejoicing in health, while another class die and are returned in their coffins. They are dropsical from other causes, which may be the effects of the last stages of cancer.

That the afflicted may know better what to hope for, I write this to inform them that diseases do not all carry the same amount of hope to the sufferer, when they book at my Infirmary for treatment. While about seventy-five per cent. of the cases of asthma are curable in from two to four months, others go longer, because of the low stage of the vitality of the system, to build up wasted lung tissue. There is hope for relief in all cases of asthma and a cure for a great majority.

Many cases supposed to be consumption are not consumption, but asthma in a disguised form. A majority of such cases are curable, and consumption taken before the point of repairing has been passed is curable, I think, in many cases.

Heart diseases are not all alike. The heart and blood vessels often have cancerous growths and derange the flow of blood to prostration, and so found on post mortem examination, others by pressure of ribs on heart or nerves, cause great annoyance, but are generally curable cases of palpitation and other diseases of heart.

Thus you must expect nothing when you come, but to learn just what we think your disease is, and you must patiently give us time for a deliberate decision as to your disease and its cause. We will tell you of the probability of cure and about the length of time required for such.

At this time we will draw your attention to a serious truth, which is

this: No two cases are just alike. Nature is infinite in variety. We may have had a thousand cases of brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, bowels and uterus, previous to your entry, with no two affecting the system in the same way. Yesterday furnishes but little that would be of benefit in deciding to-day what your case is, with its curability or death tendency.

Out of the hundreds of cases of asthma that we have treated there has been a general sameness but no two alike. A case of asthma with paralysis of one side is not like a case with cancer of the breast, neither is it like that of a one legged or one armed man, and the treatment must be different, because of other parts of the body being disabled.

A tortuous pain in the heel may produce convulsions from the heel being bruised, while another heel giving just as much or more pain may have as its cause dislocation of hip, lumbar, or dorsal vertebra, rib or some point of the neck. The same may be the result of miscarriage; it may be followed by spinal meningitis or brain disease itself. You must recollect that one sentence from you has asked a compound question. To be answered correctly we have to review a thousand causes and select the cause of your trouble. True Osteopathy does not feel satisfied to give you an answer in reference to your disease and its cause, in anything like conjectures.

A small wound of a sensory nerve, or a pressure, may produce a raving maniac, convulsions, St. Vitus dance, constipation, leucorrhoea, gall stone, bladder stones, eruptions of the skin, consumption and death, because of the center or locality, where this wound is received.

My advice to you previous to coming as a patient of mine would be to be patient mentally, yourself; be reasonable, because on the wisdom of the examination and decision depends our ability to give you a truthful answer.

A severe headache may last for many years. With almost an imperceptible dislocation of some articulation of the neck, which holds a very small nerve tight, which extends to the brain and governs some blood supply this may be the cause of that headache, or if not able of itself to be the cause may partially dislocate the lower or twelfth rib, or unduly tighten some muscle of the ilio lumbar system sufficient to derange the functions of the kidneys; with this addition we have a cause for headache.

Now if you know nothing of the effects caused by such combination it will be well for you to set aside your judgment in favor of knowledge which comes from an intimate acquaintance with the whole human system, which is anatomical in form, physiological in action.

Right here I wish to inform the patient that he must remember that he has not come to my Infirmary as a matter of choice, for many of you according to your own statement, have come here through the persuasion of your friends, and to humor your friends, with no hope whatever of being benefited. Many of you come in a frame of mind and mouth, that makes our first interview with you very unpleasant. Many open the interview with the assertion that they have no confidence in us or anything else, for

they have tried everything, and found no relief. At this time the counseling physician has to wade over morphine, whisky and every known drug, with all its crazy effects to get at the mind of the new patient, who has been more injured by the deleterious effects of drugs than the ravages of the disease. Thus you see that we have reason to desire that you end the interview at once. Nothing but humanity would cause us to consent to a continuation of the great annoyance that presents itself at the first interview. The matter of financial profit would bar you at once from treatment, or further interview, for facts and figures show that we spend each year several thousand dollars more for the afflicted than we receive from them. I draw from other sources that you may be benefited. It requires such a large force of costly operators to treat the charity patients, who outnumber greatly those who pay a small pittance, that the one fails to remunerate for the expense of the other. Inasmuch as we have consented to treat you kindly and if possible give you relief, we ask it on your side that you be good to yourself, and us also.



SCHOOLS BY COMPARISON.

THE American School of Osteopathy bears no comparison to other schools to date. It is the fountain head of Osteopathy. It is the first school to teach, practice and demonstrate the principles of Osteopathy as taught and practiced by its founder, A. T. Still. His knowledge of Osteopathy and its needs, qualify him to select suitable professors to teach all branches necessary to a thorough knowledge of the science. Next, but not least, the building is suited to the requirements of the school, with all instruments and appliances to impart knowledge to the student, with proper deposits to make all contracts good, from the entry to a completed course, as published in catalogue.

"The American School of Osteopathy is destined to become one of the greatest institutions in the world, because it marks the success of one of the world's greatest discoveries in this century. For more than twenty years has this grand old man, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, given every moment and thought of his time to the perfecting of this science. And the city of Kirksville, and this American School of Osteopathy, the only one of its kind in the world, should be known as the GRAND CENTER of Osteopathy."

These are the words spoken by A. L. Conger, in Memorial Hall, March 4th, 1897. And as such is this school known at home and abroad.



PAP.

I WANT all persons who may read the JOURNAL to know that I do not now, never have nor ever will allow my name to be used for the promotion of any school other than the American School of Osteopathy until they are at least four years old and their diplomates prove that their alma mater

in teaching in all branches is thorough and equal on examination to the American School of Osteopathy.

I will never be a member of any trust, political, religious, commercial or scientific. I want to excel in merit only, and kindly hope it will always win, and hope other schools that may or have opened will enter the race to "beat"—we know nothing equal to individual success.

A. T. STILL.



IT is claimed by at least two of the so-called schools of Osteopathy that each one is the only school in which students of anatomy get actual dissection. The American School of Osteopathy has no time to spare to other schools, as it has enough work to do in attending to the six hundred students that are studying within her walls, and cannot give them justice and attend to other matters. Anatomy is taught first in connection with the articulated and disarticulated skeleton, so as to give the student an understanding of Osteology as well as the position and relations of muscles, nerves, etc. It is then taught in demonstrations upon the cadaver, the demonstrator having the assistance of a competent prosector. Arrangements have been made whereby abundance of dissecting material is on hand and will be continually kept, and now students are actively at work in dissecting the cadaver individually, under the supervision of the Demonstrator of Anatomy. Nothing is lacking which can aid in giving the students the best anatomical work.



BY the time this JOURNAL is issued the A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium will be ready for occupancy. It is fitted in the most modern and approved method for the reception of patients. The X-ray apparatus has been secured so that all complicated cases may be scientifically diagnosed. Surgical fittings and instruments have been purchased and these are the best that can be secured. Already several successful surgical cases have been operated upon, and the patients are steadily recovering. Reports will be made through the JOURNAL of interesting cases so, as to indicate the work done, and the success attending the operations. Osteopaths already in the field are invited to send us cases for the surgical wards, as we have facilities for dealing with them successfully, and eminent skill both among the surgeons and the attending nurses.



WE recently published a notice to the effect that the A. T. Still School and Infirmary were establishing a sanitarium for surgical cases. The A. T. Still surgical sanitarium is now prepared to receive patients, and to give them first-class professional attention in every respect.

Within the last ten days several cases have been treated, notably an

excision of the mammary gland and a resection of the rib, The latter being to overcome the results of an injury sustained several years ago by which the rib was fractured and driven into the pleural cavity, keeping up a constant irritation of the lung. These cases have made a complete recovery, no indications of any abnormal condition having been present since the date of operation.



STATE BRANCH OF THE A. A. A. O.—A State branch for the advancement of Osteopathy has been organized in Colorado with the following officers:—President, Dr. L. S. Brown, D. O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Harlan, D. O. The organization was effected on the 27th of August, at Denver. Nearly all the Osteopaths in the state were present, or signified their approval by letter. This is the first branch organization formed.

BUSINESS HISTORY IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS.

BY A. T. STILL.

AFTER I had satisfied myself that the laws of Nature were trustworthy and was convinced that Osteopathy was a truth, I determined to reduce my system to a basis of business. No one assisted me in the discovery of Osteopathy. I went to no one for consultation outside my family, for there was no one to go to, no one to consult with. I was alone in the great wilderness of scientific truths without any precedent to guide me; for no man had ever traveled the path I had gone.

Having alone and unaided discovered the science of Osteopathy, I did all the labors necessary for its development. I did it myself because I could obtain no help from any book or person, and aside from one or two friends who have never made any pretensions to aiding me, received no sympathy, or word of cheer on my lonely journey to the land of truth. Many who now pretend to have done so much to aid me in the discovery of this science, were originally scoffers at Osteopathy, and never took it up as a profession, until it became popular.

But I am, and always have acted wholly independent of anyone. I wish it fully understood that I formulated my own business theories myself, and put them into practice, and conducted every detail, until they grew to such magnitude that it became necessary to have an assistant in the form of a secretary. When I employed one, I hired him to do certain work under my directions and not to plan or direct anything. I employed him to follow the course I pointed out and do what I told him, just as I would expect the janitor to do his work. He was employed for a specific work and paid the price agreed upon to do that work. He was not employed to organize my business for it was already in shape and running successfully. I formulated my plans myself, and directed my

secretary to carry them out, which I required to be done to the letter. When I wanted to make any advance step, I laid out my plans, communicated them to my secretary and told him they must be executed as I laid them down, and saw that he did the work.

If at any time my secretary imagined that he was the directing force that was successfully managing a large and complicated business, he was very much mistaken. There has never been a plan or arrangement in all my business which I did not formulate myself without the aid of either secretary or janitor. I have usually made it a rule to avoid business failures, or broken down political wrecks. Those incapable of successfully conducting a business of their own imagine they possess qualifications for managing the business of others. But having developed and brought up my own business to a successful basis, I have always thought I was capable of conducting and controlling it myself.

When I concluded to build a college for teaching, I asked no secretary, County Clerk or Astronomer, male or female, what size I should build my house, or how many rooms it should contain. I knew what I wanted and they did not, so it was useless, and a waste of time to seek or receive advice from them. It is the general's office to formulate his plans and issue his commands, and it is the duty of the subordinate officers and soldiers to execute those orders. So when I decided to build a college, the only object I had was to make such accommodations as were necessary to practice and teach the science. I then completed my plans and gave my directions, and had everything done in accordance with my own designs. When I saw, in my judgment, a requirement for a house of greater dimensions, I formulated my plans and specifications, and ordered them executed by my carpenters, all of which was done. I contracted for all lumber and other material, heating and water conveniences, and when the work was done, I paid the laborer according to contract.

Thus I built my building according to my own plans and specifications, just as I built up my business without the aid of someone else.

When my building was completed and I was ready to organize my college I employed such counsel and teachers, as I thought essential to give instructions in the various branches necessary to make a qualified Osteopathic operator. I was careful to employ as secretary, one that would execute my plans—not his plans nor their plans, but my plans, both in construction of buildings and all conveniences. When the school was finally organized, I called the professors together, in a body, and told them what I expected to have taught.

I did not ask their opinion what was best to be taught, because they were not Osteopaths to begin with. I began and enforced special instructions in anatomy, because of its importance in Osteopathy; Physiology of no less importance in health producing; Histology for its great importance as an auxiliary knowledge; and elementary chemistry for its comparative usefulness.

Thus the school opened according to my own plans, not my secretary's or any other person's, then I went before the classes with teachers qualified for the purpose of giving instruction, and to the rooms of the Clinics with operators whom I had specially trained for the purpose of teaching the art of harmonizing nature by equalizing the forces that govern the positive and negative flow of the fluids of life.

In my work I consulted with my family only, when I had business plans to consider. By and through the assistance of their judgment and experience, beginning with Charley, Harry, Herman, Blanche and the cool headedness of my wife, with legal counsel when necessary, I have made the business what it is. I recognize them as my counsellors and safe counsellors, because they and I are equally interested.

When I felt the time had come to issue a literary journal devoted to the science, I formulated my plans for that purpose and have made that addition. I have invited and received many valuable literary contributions from various persons on the principles of Osteopathy. Many of them have been good thoughts and some writers have done better with each added year, as the time passes and their information increases. I want to thank all assistants I have ever employed in my school or institution. They and I made business contracts. I wanted labor and they wanted the money. They did the work as directed and I paid as agreed.

More historical information in this line will follow in future issues.

It is my intention while I live to prosecute with untiring energy the unfoldment of the best methods of giving relief in sickness, by bringing the afflicted from the abnormal to the normal as nature intended. It is my intention to be at the head of the column in the future as in the past, and direct my vessels in all battles, though I lose every ship in the great effort to reach the open sea of reason.

HAY FEVER.

MRS. N. A. BOLLES, DENVER, COL.

CAN Osteopathy do anything for hay fever? is a question often asked now that the autumnal season has appeared with its dust and pollen from the various grasses and weeds. To the sufferers from this most troublesome and distressing neurosis we can submit the experience of many who have found relief.

According to the best medical diagnosticians, hay fever is a specific catarrh of the respiratory passages, caused by the irritation of the mucous membranes. The irritating substance is usually the pollen of certain plants. When the condition has become chronic, ordinary dust, whether accompanied by any specific pollen or not, proves sufficiently irritating.

At first the attacks are often mistaken for simply a cold in the head. The usual symptoms of itching and pricking of the nasal mucous membrane, frequent sneezing and watery discharge, are very similar; but later on the

itching and burning in the eyes, with abundant lachrymal secretion, and pain through the frontal sinuses and eyeballs, should point definitely to the real trouble. Further symptoms are redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. When the inflammation descends to the bronchial mucous membrane the result is a bronchitis which differs little from ordinary bronchitis, though attended by greater dyspnoea and severe asthmatic attacks.

In different localities, this combination of symptoms is known under different names, such as rose fever, or rose cold when the attacks occur during the rose season, and are presumably aggravated by pollen from the roses, autumnal catarrh, hay fever or hay asthma when the sufferer escapes the attacks until late in the season. Catarrhal fever may sometimes be mistaken for hay fever. There are, it is true, some co-existing symptoms, but the distinctive features of the latter are so marked that there is little chance for error.

The characteristic pathological conditions said to exist in hay fever are hypertrophy of the inferior and middle turbinated bones, and a peculiar hyperæsthesia of the mucous membrane covering the nasal passages. According to Hughes, "A predisposition, often hereditary, of the nervous system seems to be a strong etiological factor. Persons in whom the predisposition exists have attacks excited by the inhalation of the pollen of grasses, rye, corn, wheat, roses" and to that may be added sweet peas, golden rod or any flower which exhales a strong perfume.

Although many people find relief by coming from a lower altitude to the mountains of Colorado, yet the inhabitants of this locality do not by any means enjoy immunity from the disease. It is as often contracted here as in lower altitudes, and I have found one case which was contracted while living at an altitude of 7800 feet above sea level. In contradistinction to the causes of the disease given in the text books, the Osteopathic theory offers a much clearer conception of the pathological conditions. The theory of interferences in the circulation accounts to us for the peculiar hyperæsthesia of the mucous membrane with the consequent hypertrophy of the middle turbinated bones, and points to some definite work to be accomplished in order to relieve that condition. That the theory has been fully demonstrated, and can be supported by facts may be proven by the history of a number of recent cases.

No. 1. Had been a sufferer six years, his distress beginning every July, and lasting till frost. His occupation as a railroad conductor placed him under the most unfavorable conditions, the dust being a constant aggravation. The interferences usual in such cases were found, disturbing the inferior cervical and first thoracic portions of the sympathetic chain. The application of appropriate treatment was promptly followed by gratifying improvement, and by the end of one month's treatment the patient

declared himself entirely well, even though the conditions of the weather and his daily environments had been unusually trying.

In case No. 2 the inflammation had extended down into the bronchi, with an accompanying cough which caused extreme distress. The mucous was very tough, appearing fibrous under the microscope. As the patient expressed it he thought his head would nearly burst from the violence of the paroxysms. He had not slept soundly for weeks, and was unable to retain his food, as the paroxysms provoked vomiting. Daily treatment for a short time gave him a chance to sleep and retain his food; then less frequent attention soon loosened the mucous so that his coughing, now less frequent, was able to expel it quite easily. The case then left town, since when we have no report.

Case No. 3 had suffered ten years, usually during July and August. Treatment was begun in July, the patient just then suffering with either a slight cold, or the beginning of his distress. Whichever it was, relief was soon felt, and aside from slight colds, occasionally threatening the nasal passages, there was nothing approaching his usual misery felt during the entire season.

No. 4 was a lady who suffered from hay fever all the year round, neither frost nor the coldest winter weather brought any relief from the attacks which were liable to come on at any time. The same treatment given during the months of December and January proved as efficacious as during the summer and fall, and she has been perfectly free from all symptoms for the past eight months.

Case No. 5, was a lady who had suffered for fourteen years. All the usual remedies had been faithfully used, all to no effect. Treatment was given about three weeks, during the latter part of July and early August, since when she has been entirely free from all symptoms. A bicycle ride of some twenty miles, on an extremely dusty day, did not elicit a single sneeze. At a committee meeting of club ladies a few days later, where there were a number of sufferers from the same disease, she was very much pleased to find herself not included in the list of sufferers as she always had been heretofore. Politeness forbade her rejoicing over them, as one of the greatest sufferers was the wife of a prominent medical practitioner.

Many other instances might be given, but these will suffice as illustrations to show that the Osteopathic theory of the cause of hay fever and the method of treatment is not only a theory, but a fact which can be fully demonstrated. Although this affection never proves fatal of itself, it is the cause of much suffering and distress and may lead to various sequelæ, such as asthma, bronchitis or even pulmonary troubles.

“MEDICAL OSTEOPATHY.”

Republished from the September Number.

MANY uninformed persons are asking themselves the question, should drugs and Osteopathy go together? Those who ask this question are of the class but little posted in the science of Osteopathy. If drugs are right Osteopathy is all wrong; if Osteopathy is anything in the healing of diseases it is everything and drugs are nothing. This may seem a bold assertion but there is not a true Osteopath living who will not back up the assertion. The man who pretends to be an Osteopath and at the same time uses drugs wants the dollar and is neither an M. D. nor an Osteopath. If he must depend on his drugs at all, why not be honest and depend on them wholly and not attach D. O. to his name in order to draw custom.

Osteopathy and drugs are so opposite that one might as well say white is black as speak of Medical Osteopathy. You can no more mix medicine and Osteopathy than you can oil and water. The man or woman who has this science deeply imbedded in his or her heart and head, who understands its principles, would blush for shame to be called a “Medical Osteopath.”

Nevertheless there are certain schools which pretend to teach medicine and Osteopathy. They are said to be the Medical Osteopathic Institutions, which like the bat are neither bird nor beast, and have no classification. They are mongrel institutions, snares, set to capture the unwary and unthinking.

Let us look at the question with calm and unprejudiced minds for a few moments. To acquire a complete Osteopathic education will take two years. Two years is the very shortest time in which the very best trained minds can cover this wonderful subject. What we say is the observation of educated ladies and gentlemen who have gone through the course of study. They admit that two years is short enough.

To acquire a medical education requires four years, as approved by the best medical colleges. There are some which still cling to the three year rule, but all of the best have raised the standard to four years. Now if you intend to be a medical doctor I would advise you to go to the very best medical college, where you will have to study four years before you get a diploma. Say that you want both medicine and Osteopathy, then in order to be perfect in both you must put in four years in medicine and two in Osteopathy, making six years in college to complete both sciences. If this is true doesn't any sane man or woman know that no school can instruct in both sciences in two years? The man or woman who pays his money into such institutions gets neither medicine nor Osteopathy, but a smattering enough to make a first class quack.

But some may argue that you might double up on some of the studies; that Anatomy for the Osteopath would do for the M. D. This would only be shortening one year, which would make it five years. Then again, suppose you attend one of the cheapest of medical colleges with only three years and allowing one year for doubling in anatomy, there is no system of deduction known on earth which would place the term shorter than four years, which these people attempt to teach in two years.

I have so often laid down the law that Osteopathy is hostile to the drug theory that it seems almost superfluous to repeat it here. Every man and woman sick and tired of drugs, opiates, stimulants, laxatives and purgatives has turned with longing eyes to this rainbow of hope. It has been held out as free from whiskey and poisons, and yet these Medical Osteopaths are trying to paint this rainbow with calomel and perfume it with whiskey. It seems strange that divines who make spread eagle speeches on temperance, who claim to love Osteopathy because it is strictly a temperance method of healing, should so far lose their self control as to lead off after the false god of drugs. Are they any better than the man who makes temperance speeches to the public for which he is paid, then takes a drink in private just to stimulate him for another tirade on whiskey? To those pious Osteopaths who mix medicine with Osteopathy, we might quote the following.—Matthew XXIII-14 and 15.

“Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers, therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him two fold more the child of hell than yourselves.”

What Christ addressed to the Pharisees might be very well spoken of the men who pretend to believe in Osteopathy as a health producing, life saving temperance science, and then wed God's cure with the ignorance of drugs which debases and ruins mankind.

I wish to quote a little of history here, in connection with Osteopathy. About the time I had discovered and perfected the science of Osteopathy, there came to me a man who had suffered with asthma for twelve long years. His case was a serious one, but I cured him in a short course of treatment. This man had been a teacher in a country school, a peddler of lightning rods and a real estate agent. The lightning rod on my house today bears evidence of his skill as a lightning rod manipulator.

He desired to enter on the study of Osteopathy and I took him in as a student, and while under my guidance the ex-lightning rod peddler could treat with some success. About the year 1893 or '4, this student left me and set up to practice what he called “Boney-Opathy,” under the control and management of “ZENO OF ATHENS,” a gentleman who died some 2000 years ago. It was, I think, in 1894 or '95, when he disappeared very suddenly, and next was heard from at a medical school which was expelled from the national association on account of its low standard as a scientific institution.

After two or three years study in the medical college he in 1897 went west to establish an institution to which he proposed at first to give a new name. But after various deliberations and consultations with his manager, they decided on having the word Osteopathy attached to it, because Osteopathy had won considerable reputation. There was money in the name Osteopathy. Was this really honest? Can the institution be an institution of Osteopathy, when it teaches the very evil which Osteopathy cures, viz. drugs? Yet, unfortunately there are many so unwise as to be deceived into the belief that black and white could blend and each preserve its individuality.

There is another institution in a neighboring state pretending to give a course in Osteopathy and medicine in two years. The president of the institution is not an Osteopath, never graduated in any Osteopathic school, but is a masseuse. As a proof that these people teach massage instead of Osteopathy, they recently advocated in a magazine that that treatments should be from thirty to fifty minutes; the time required for a masseur but not an Osteopath.

In looking over the faculty one sees surgeons, M. D's and practically but one or two Osteopaths. Can such institutions be called Osteopathic colleges? If it takes two years of hard, very hard study to acquire a knowledge of Osteopathy, then why waste half that time in medicine? If it takes three or four years to learn medicine, is any man or woman insane enough to suppose that by adding another science the whole can be learned in two years? Such an idea is too preposterous for discussion. When it comes to the legality of the diplomas issued by such institutions they may be questioned. To be an Osteopath one must be a graduate of a regularly chartered college or school, where they are required to be in actual attendance and study the science in its manifold branches for two terms of ten months each. If you have studied Osteopathy ten months, and medicine ten months, you are neither an Osteopath nor a medical doctor, and who will say you are legally qualified to practice in states that have adopted laws for the regulation and practice of Osteopathy. No true Osteopath can believe in medicine, the very evil it is to regulate. If one wants an Osteopath to treat his ailments he wants a true Osteopath and not one who is a half and half. If one wants a medical doctor he will secure a graduate from a real medical college, not some half and half who is nothing.

If you are going to be an Osteopath don't be a sham, but a genuine Osteopath. Put all your time on the study of the science in some reputable school and when you have graduated have a diploma of which you will not be ashamed, and which the law will recognize and give you its protection.

Take an unfinished course in a mongrel school and will not your conscience always whisper that you are a law breaker?

A. T. STILL.

IS OSTEOPATHY OF GREEK ORIGIN?

J. R. MUSICK.

SOME people seem to have a mania for tracing every idea of modern times back to the ancients. They have the archiacs to the most extreme degree, and like all extremists become cranks on the subject. When Osteopathy was in its infancy, when it was unknown, and like Homer, blind and poor, begged its bread from door to door, there was no one who imagined that the science had any origin in the wisdom of Greece or was one of the lost arts. A. T. Still was then the discoverer or embodiment of the science whatever it might be. The science was too poor for anyone to claim any glory in it.

But when A. T. Still began to perform wonderful and miraculous cures, when he demonstrated by teaching it to his own sons and others that it was a science and not a gift, when Osteopathy grew popular and men and women who became rich in the profession were not ashamed to admit they were Osteopaths, then the archaic crank began to dig up the past to see if it was not one of the lost arts.

I seriously doubt if it was as much a love for archaism as a desire to rob A. T. Still of justly earned honors.

While he was a poor struggling scientist trying to evolve an art of healing to bless the world, he was regarded with contempt, and no one hinted that Osteopathy was one of the lost sciences, but when he had brought the science to perfection, when he was popular and prosperous, the green eyed monster jealousy began seeking some method of robbing him of well earned honors.

One of the greatest inconsistencies about the theory that Osteopathy is of Greek Origin, is that the man now loudest in his claims of the "lost Science" idea, in 1892 went before a notary public in Kirksville, Mo., and acknowledged that A. T. Still was the discoverer of the philosophy known as Osteopathy. If Dr. Still discovered it, could it be of Greek origin. Yes, you may say, and add that it was lost in the dark ages. But to show other inconsistencies, this same advocate who claims Osteopathy is of Greek Origin, also claims to have discovered it and to have been working on the line ever since 1862. Dr. Still claims 1874 as the date of the discovery. Now look at the inconsistency of this scientist's assertions. In 1892 he officially declares that A. T. Still is the discoverer of the philosophy Osteopathy, five years later 1897, he officially declares that Osteopathy is a lost science, practiced ages ago, and that he himself began the resurrection ten years before Dr. Still, whom he officially acknowledged to be the discoverer. The following is a quotation from a magazine August 1898, by the same man who certified in 1892 that A. T. Still was the discoverer of Osteopathy.

"In Greece, before Christ, Osteopathy as a science of healing was practiced with wonderful results; and that during the dark ages of the world's history, in common with many other arts and sciences, was lost to the world."

In a later edition of the same periodical we find the following wonderful exhibition of scholarship, and research.

"Since Osteopathy is a Greek word, it is reasonable to suppose that that fact alone indicates the origin of the science. A dead language must, in the very nature of things, be full of all monumental remembrances of the people who spoke and wrote it; their manners and customs are in it; their arts and sciences, swords and shields are all in it; their very faces are reflected in it, and their voices and sentiments quietly ring through its recesses

"Osteopathy may, by careful philological investigation, be traced back to the Greeks as a Greek science of healing. Language and thought are inseparable, and when you account for the death of the Greek language you at the same time account for the causes which led to the loss of this Greek science of healing.

"A careful investigation of the terminology of the science of human anatomy, will furnish strong evidence of marked traces of Osteopathy along Greek lines, back to Greece, long anterior to the inauguration of the Christian era."

The same kind of argument, would make the locomotive, the telegraph, telephone, autophone, and in fact almost every invention of recent date one of the lost arts. Does anyone believe that the locomotive was used in Rome before the dark ages? yet it is derived from two words of a dead language *locus*, place and *moveo*, to move. We might give a hundred examples of the most recent inventions and discoveries having Greek or Latin names. *Wilkinson* says, "When one has discovered a new science, or a new invention he selects a Greek or Latin name, as a derivative from the Greek or Latin as it will make the name more easily adapted to all modern languages." So when Dr. Still discovered Osteopathy, not before Christ, but in 1874, he is responsible for giving it a Greek name himself, and one best adapted to all languages and at the same time which would be the most comprehensive.

But let us set all this aside and prove by the most scientific authority that research can produce, that no such art of healing as Osteopathy was known to the Greeks. Some one with more assumption than learning has asserted that Osteopathy was practiced in the Olympic games. I know of no assertion more absurd. *Prof. Ripley* who is regarded by all scholars as of the best authority on the subject, gives a very exhaustive treatise on the Olympic games, which he describes as four great national festivals of the Greeks, celebrated once every four years at Olympia, a plain in the territory of Elis, near the temple of Olympian Jove. Their origin was lost in the mythical ages, but he asserts they were connected with the rites paid some deity; and from the close association which in the heroic epoch prevailed between the feelings of common worship and the sympathy in common amusement, they gradually expanded into a festival partly religious and partly secular in its character. About eight and half centuries B. C., the Olympian games were commanded by the Delphic Oracle to be revived as a remedy for intestine commotion or internal political troubles, and for

pestilence with which Greece was then afflicted. Just as the Hindoo beats the tom tom or the witch doctor blows a horn to frighten away disease, so the Oracle proscribed the Olympic Games as a remedy against the domestic trouble and pestilence of Greece, and one has about as much resemblance to Osteopathy as the other.

According to Anderson, Ripley, Dana, Parley, and we might add every other author of repute on the subject, the Olympic games consisted in the following exercises, "running, wrestling, pitching quoits, boxing, chariot racing, horse racing, etc., and to be proclaimed a victor in these games was considered the highest honor a Grecian could attain. In order to be proficient in these athletic sports the contestant took a sort of training consisting in rubbing the limbs, running, lifting and wrestling with a trainer something similar to our prize fighters in training, and had about as much to resemblance to Osteopathy as pounding a sand bag would have to a treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary. The reader must bear in mind that this training was to develop the physical condition of a well man, and by no means to heal the sick. That the games were revived as a charm to please the gods and prevent internal wars and pestilence, just as any other religious ceremony might, and have more resemblance to Christian Science than they do to Osteopathy but no real resemblance to either.

A single glance at the Greek method of healing will be sufficient to convince one that it had no resemblance to Osteopathy. I will quote in condensed form from *Renourd* an excellent antiquarian.

"The practice of medicine must have arisen everywhere from the accidents and infirmities to which mankind are liable. Some rude appliances to wounds and injuries, some equally rude observances in cases of internal disease, are common among the most barbarous people. The idea that disease is caused by the anger of superior and invisible beings placed its treatment in the hands of the priests, and the same idea caused that treatment to consist mainly in superstitious rites. In Greece as elsewhere the early history of medicine is involved in darkness, and it is idle to guess how much truth is contained in the fables concerning Chiron and his pupil Aesculapius, or sons of the latter, Homeric heroes Machao, and Podalirius. We know, however, that the temples of Aesculapius were from an early period the resort of the sick, who submitted themselves to the regulations of the Asclepiadae, the priests of the temples, and that these priests must have had large opportunities for the study of disease."

The author after illustrating the methods of the priests interceding with the gods to drive the disease from the patient, much as our Indian doctors used to frighten off the evil spirit with shouting and bells, comes down to the latter period the founding of the Alexandrian school, which at once became the center of medical as well as general literature. The conquest of Egypt by Alexander the great, had a wonderful effect on Greece. The arts and sciences of the Egyptians became known not only in Macedonia but all over Greece, and most especially was the Egyptian science of medicine taught and practiced in Greece. There is even good reason for believing that the Egyptian system of medicine was known and practiced

in Greece long before the time of Philip or Alexander. In the gymnasia, broken bones, strains, and injuries were treated with bandages, poultices and "healing ointments," the same as similar diseases were treated by Egyptian physicians. Again we beg leave to quote from (Renour's *Historie de la Medicine*.)

"Soon after its foundation, Alexandria, under the fostering care of the Ptolemies, became the centre of science and learning of the time. This was especially the case with regard to medicine; the formation of the Alexandrian library at a time when books were rare and expensive, the personal support of the Ptolemies, the new *drugs* which commerce brought from distant countries, and above all the authorization of human dissections, gave a great impulse to medical science."

Not a line, not a word can be found anywhere in this French scholar's writing that has any possible resemblance to Osteopathy. As the best authorities all go to show that Greece and in fact nearly all the ancient countries owed their knowledge of medicine to the Egyptians, let us take a brief glance at the Egyptian method of healing diseases. They had not only the incantations of priests, and noises to frighten away the devils supposed to be producing the disease, but also began to approximate more modern methods of healing by drugs and poisons. Disease has always been regarded with superstition. There are people yet living who can remember when the Bible was placed under the head of a delirious patient, then we must forgive the superstitious rites and ceremonies of over two thousand years ago. Prof. Edwards one of the most reliable of all Antiquarians, and a man who has made quite recent explorations, throws considerable light upon the Egyptian method of healing. On page 128 of his "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," we find the following:

"Medical works were somewhat abundant in Egypt in early times, and the great medical library of Memphis was yet in existence in the second century B. C., when Galen visited the valley of the Nile. It is said that Ateta, the third king of the first dynasty, was the author of a work on anatomy. He also invented an infallible hair wash for the benefit of his mother which added greatly to his fame.

"No less than five medical papyri have come down to us, the most important being the celebrated Ebers papyrus, which Dr. George Ebers bought at Thebes in 1874. It contains one hundred and ten pages, each page having twenty-two lines of bold hieratic writing.

"It is an encyclopedia of medicine as it was practiced in the eighteenth dynasty. Some of the prescriptions are borrowed from the Syrians, and some are ascribed to mythology, for instance the recipe by which Osiris cured Ra of the headache.

"The Egyptians attached so much importance to these medical works that the physician could not ignore them with impunity. If he followed the directions exactly, it mattered little whether the patient lived or died, but if he chose to follow the dictates of his own judgment, and then the patient died, his own life must pay the penalty of his experiment.

"Some of the standard remedies were raw meat, or mixtures of nitre, beer, milk and blood boiled together and swallowed hot. The bile of certain fishes was also used, and the bones, fat and skin of vultures, bats, lizards and crocodiles were among the choicest remedies."

We hardly need ask any sensible person if there is anything in the remedies of the Greek or Egyptian method of healing diseases that could

have any possible relation or resemblance to Osteopathy. If horse racing, boxing, running and wrestling are Osteopathy as taught and practiced by the Greeks it was quite different from the Osteopathy discovered by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874. When a man officially recognizes the real discoverer of the science in 1892, and after a lapse of five years places himself on record as advocating the Greek theory, it is evidence that he neither understands Osteopathy nor Greek Literature. It would be well for him to enter some well conducted Grammar school for children, or a reputable asylum for the feeble minded.

On the other hand there is every evidence to lead an impartial person to believe that the Greeks had a system of drugs, at first used with their incantations but after many ages without. The great medical libraries at Memphis and Alexandria from which the Greek philosophers and doctors drew their knowledge, even contained prescriptions for certain diseases.

The knowledge of anatomy was anything but perfect, and to talk of an Osteopath without a perfect knowledge of anatomy is as unreasonable as to speak of a wingless bird, flying. Anatomy to the time of the Ptolemies was only learned from dissection of animals and it was only a short time before the Christian era that dissections of human bodies were authorized.

If anything is known of the Greek art of healing at all it was known to be in favor of drugs, and not by Osteopathy. In all that has been written of the Therapeutics of the ancients, Greeks, Romans, Jews, or Egyptians, there is nowhere any allusion to any method or system which a healthy mind could possibly distort into the true science of Osteopathy. Osteopathy is not the blood or bile of lizards, crocodiles or buzzards, but the mechanical art of keeping the great human machine in running order, without the use of those ancient nostrums, or the modern drugs given by quack archaists who contradict themselves in the county records.

THE TRUE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF OSTEOPATHY.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DAILY NEWS, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Daily News, published at the capital of Iowa, recently visited the American School of Osteopathy and devotes over a page to the subject. Speaking of Osteopathy he terms it "A Forward Step in the Evolution of Humanity," and pays a deserved tribute to Kirksville for its beauty, healthfulness and enterprise. The following is the article in full:

In the Memorial Hall of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., is a noble statue, representing in heroic proportions the seated figure of a teacher. The form is slightly bent forward, the attitude indicative of strong conviction, deep earnestness, overmastering enthusiasm and a profound desire to impart to others the principles of the teacher and to share with them the benefits flowing therefrom. The statue bears the inscription, "ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, Father of Osteopathy," and on its pedestal are inscribed in sonorous Latin that stirring motto, PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT—"Let him who won the palm bear it."

AN APPEAL TO JUSTICE.

The inscriptions are a timely and fitting appeal to history as well as to the best judgment of contemporary times; for not only is Dr. A. T. Still justly entitled to the honor of discovering the science and art of Osteopathy; but it has been mainly from his massive brain that have been evolved those principles of the science and art which have brought the practice of Osteopathy to its present high degree of perfection. As the names of Hippocrates and Galen are to the healing art in general; as that of Hahnemann is to Homeopathy, so of necessity must the name of Still be to that of Osteopathy so long as time shall endure.

A MODEST DISCOVERER.

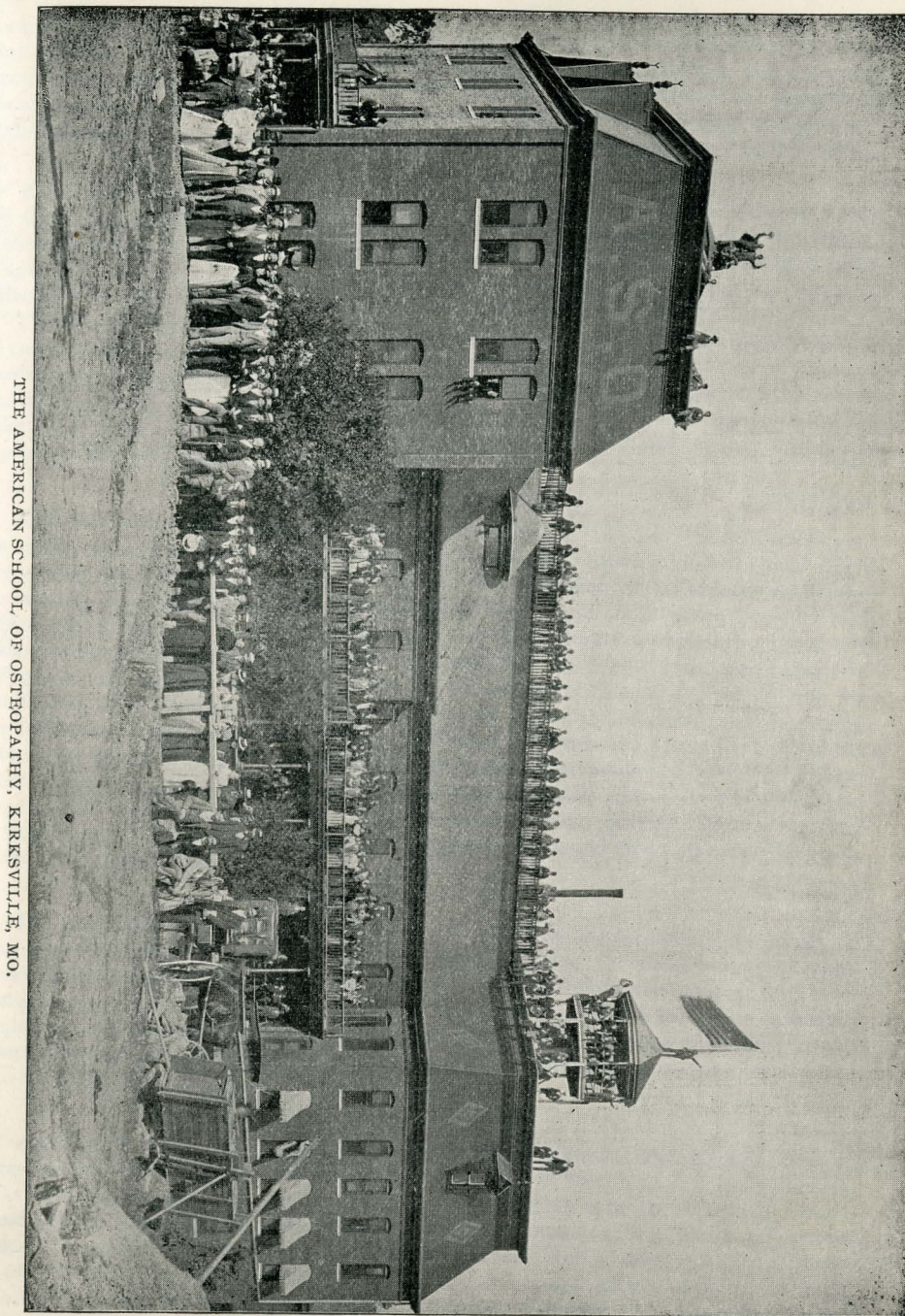
But true merit is always modest and magnanimous; and while he can hardly be unaware of the vastness of his own achievements, or of the indisputable superiority of the resources of the great school over which he presides, Dr. Still has no harsh words for those who claim credit for his discoveries. Gentle, patient, forbearing to a fault, he does not let the word pass his lips which, if uttered, would add immensely to his own revenues and crush others who owe so much to him. Great in his teachings, he is equally great in his silence—in his control over himself; in his generous attitude toward all.

THE STATUE BY KRETSCHMAR.

The statue is by the well known Chicago sculptor, Howard Kretschmar, and its treatment of the subject is at once faithful, sympathetic and intelligent. Even as it now stands modelled in plaster—it is to be cast in bronze—it is indeed a work of art; and the representative of THE NEWS whose visit to the shrine of a new science and art is here chronicled could not but note what an opportunity the Memorial Hall afforded to both compare and contrast the arts of the sculptor and painter; for here, too, are royal paintings of Dr. Still and the wife whose sympathy, tact and intelligence have been no small factor in sustaining the good doctor from the humble beginnings of his fame to its present commanding position and character.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

The Memorial Hall in which these fine products of the sculptor's and painter's arts are



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

seen is love's tribute to Fred Still, a most promising and lovable son of Dr. and Mrs. Still, a graduate of the school, who was snatched from his parents, sister and brothers at the beginning of his career in 1893, a victim to consumption. His portrait is here, too, a most attractive face, the memory of which is a benediction. Grouped about it are portraits of prominent and successful teachers and students of Osteopathy, rendering the gallery a truly noteworthy collection from the point of view of the countless believers in the science.

WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

But what is Osteopathy? As there are millions who use the telephone without having the slightest conception of its construction or the scientific principles on which it is based, so thousands have benefited by Dr. Still's discovery and tens of thousands have spoken for or against it without having a true comprehension of its breadth and depth as a boon to suffering humanity. The superficial have set down the school of which Dr. Still is founder as "The Missouri bone-setters," the notion having gone forth that the admittedly wonderful cures effected are due entirely to restoring the bony structure of the human frame to their natural and normal relations. Far, indeed, is this from the true statement that every intelligent person, who pretends to be abreast of the progress of the age, should be able to make. Let us here quote from the latest catalogue of the school, and advise our readers to preserve the definition for future reference:

AUTHORITATIVE DEFINITION.

"The fact is that the realm of Osteopathic practice is as broad as the field of disease. The system does indeed very frequently deal with the ordinary dislocations of bones which have evaded the skill of the surgeon. However, the basal idea of Osteopathy is that the human body is an orderly organism, which must be kept perfectly adjusted in order that perfect health may ensue. Any displacement, however slight, of any of the parts, any tension or contraction set up in ligaments or muscles in response to a strain or blow, or a draft of air; any morbid growth or deposit, or thickening of tissues, such as follows inflammations; any irritation set up by some exciting agent, external or internal, acting thus upon the nervous mechanism of the part affected, through the nerves back upon the centers with which they are connected; from that center again outward through other connected nerves, causing distant pains, contractures of muscles and ligaments, and thus a secondary, but often a permanent and unnoticed cause of fresh irritation; in fact anything that may irritate, render abnormal or shut off the nerve and blood flow to parts of the body, become the sources of disease.

THE OSTEOPATH'S WORK.

"The Osteopath's work consists in finding and correcting displacements, softening and relaxing tensed ligaments and contracted muscles; stimulating the blood supply, through its vaso-motor control, to absorb deposits, build up weakened parts, feed starved and complaining nerves, and to restore to a normal condition those parts which have been deranged; stimulating or inhibiting the action of important nerves, thus affecting their centers and connected nerves. The Osteopath performs this work by methods of manipulations peculiar to his practice."

SEQUELAE OF DISEASES.

"Sequelae of diseases are found to be due to similar causes. For example, cases of progressive muscular atrophy; or of paralysis; or of general ill health often found following attacks of la grippe are found very frequently by the Osteopath to be due to the contraction of muscles and ligaments along the spine. These contractions become causes of general diseases by causing distortion of parts, as of spinal vertebrae, thus altering relations of structures and interfering with nerves and blood vessels. Or the contraction of the spinal muscles following la grippe, becomes a permanent condition; they shut down upon the posterior branches of the spinal nerves supplying them, and cause 'sore spots' along the spine; the irritation from these obstructed nerves passed inward to affect spinal centers and thus

the cord itself; thence disease invades either the sympathetic system and affects heart, stomach, eyes or brain; or it invades the other spinal nerves and may cause paralysis, local or general."

DOES NOT STRIKE AT SYMPTOMS.

In a word, Osteopathy does not strike at effects, but at causes. It does not, as do the helpless old schools of medicine, deal with symptoms, but with the fundamental causes. It has no partnership with the drug store, and its practice does not help the druggist to rid his shelves of a single one of the 107 "single uncombined, different and confessed poisons" which, according to Dr. Bradley, are in daily use by the dominant school of medicine. It is a treatment without drugs. It is the true sister of surgery, which the Osteopaths acknowledge as having a legitimate sphere. They deny that the poisoning of the sick with nauseous and poisonous drugs bears any true relation to the healing art.

IT STANDS ALONE.

Osteopathy therefore stands alone. It denies the whole major premise of the syllogism of medicine as taught by the old schools. It "is independent; not in any way related to Ralstonism, massage, faith-cure, christian science, or any other method of healing. Osteopathy became necessary through the failures of medicine; it covers a broader field than medicine. It needs no prop since it grew up of its own strength. True, Osteopathy does not affiliate with medicine. Schools of medicine are seeking to incorporate Osteopathy with medicine; two have already done so; some physicians are willing to prescribe Osteopathy together with medicine, delighted thus to imply that Osteopathy is but auxiliary. The public is warned against such so-called Osteopathy.

THE SCHOOL, AT KIRKSVILLE.

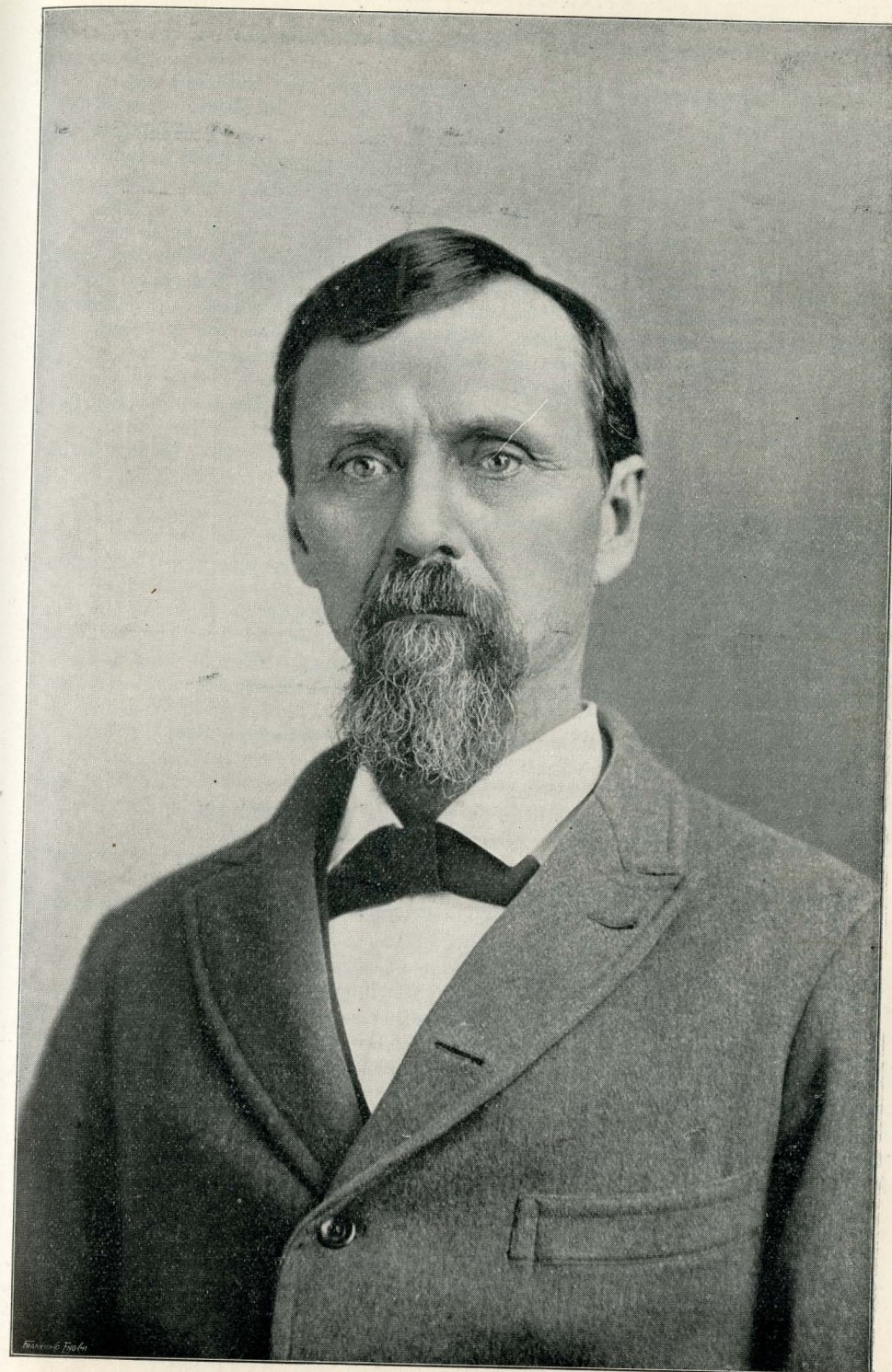
It stands to reason that both those who wish to be treated for their ailments by Osteopathy of the highest skill and those who wish to drink at the fountain head of Osteopathy should prefer the great institution where it has been developed; where its chief triumphs in healing the afflicted have been recorded; where the father of Osteopathy still lives in the flower of a splendid manhood; and where all that money, energy, experience and skill can contribute have been lavished upon libraries, laboratories, apparatus and equipment to advance and supply the science. There are other teachers and practitioners, and good ones, too; but the best are undeniably at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville. The impression has been created in certain quarters that this or that man was the real head of the Kirksville institution. This has been said of Dr. S. S. Still, a nephew of Dr. A. T. Still. The fact is that at Kirksville, Dr. S. S. Still was simply junior professor of anatomy.

A HUGE BUILDING.

THE NEWS representative who visited the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville this week was surprised at the extent of the institution and of its ambitious plans for the future. The trustees expect an enrollment of six hundred students this fall. They are prepared to accommodate that number and fully determined and able to expand the institution as the requirements become greater. The building they now have is 80x150 feet and four stories in height. It is a veritable hive of scientific workers, whose researches are conducted under the most favorable conditions. Both ladies and gentlemen are admitted as students on equal terms.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

The building faces the south and runs 150 feet north, the ground sloping to the rear. At the north end of the first floor is the chemical laboratory, 40x33 feet in extent and supplied with everything that money will buy in the way of chemicals and apparatus. Here is desk room for a large number of students, each desk being provided with gas, hot and cold water, an abundance of reagents, apparatus, etc., such as is necessary for the proper exemplification of the work. The course goes thoroughly into exactly those fields of chemistry which have to do with the tissues of the human body and does not wander into vague and



DR. A. T. STILL.

empty speculations which have no practical value to the Osteopath. Such instruments as the spectroscope, polarimeter, air pump, dialyzer; sphygmograph, electrical apparatus, etc., are also available.

A recitation room, also 40x33, opens into the chemical laboratory and is provided with blackboards, tables, etc., and is in the form of an amphitheater. It is admirably adapted for its purpose.

South of this is the large boiler room with its 100 horsepower boiler providing steam heat for the entire establishment.

Next to this are the bath rooms for gentlemen. All kinds of baths are provided for the accommodation of guests, patients and students; but the managers lay emphasis on the statement that baths are no essential part of Osteopathy. The baths of the institution are in charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norris who for fourteen years were bath experts at Hot Springs, Ark. They are highly commended for their knowledge, energy and skill.

Just to the east, now is the "Journal room," where the editorial work and mailing of the Journal of Osteopathy, catalogues, circulars and other printed matter of the institution is done. Here one of the three stenographers of the school is kept busy, the two others being engaged in the school room and infirmary respectively.

At the south end of this story is a big store room for apparatus of all kinds, one gruesome little item being 100 skeletons for the use of the students.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

A large ante-room runs across the south end of each of the second, third and fourth floors, and a long hall runs through each north and south. Big, airy porches, commanding pleasing views of town and country, are provided on the east, rising above each other.

On the first floor, to the right of the spacious hall are the offices of the president, secretary and treasurer and the gentlemen's waiting room. To the left is the ladies' reception room, a sumptuously furnished apartment, with carpets, pictures, furnishings, etc., which would do honor to a ducal palace. Space is not thrown away, however; and long rows of comfortable chairs await the newcomers, while tables with writing materials give them the coveted opportunity to send a letter home.

Thirty operating rooms are found to the rear of this floor and, blessed thought! They do not suggest the horrors usually involved in "operating rooms," but are places of hope and good cheer. They are beautifully furnished, provided with hot and cold water, toilet articles, chairs and stools. The operating tables are pleasingly upholstered in leather. What a contrast to the fearful tragedies of the past! What a proof that the world is growing wiser as it grows older!

The ladies' bath rooms are found on this floor of the building. They are thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect, making their use a delight.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

As you mount to the third floor, you find to your right a general class room, well lighted and meeting fully all requirements. Just ahead of you is the dean's office, which illustrates in its methods the spirit of order and high value put on time by the entire school management. Here is the big clock by which the time of the entire establishment is regulated. Electric bells in every part of the building respond to the dean's pressure of the button! Every recitation occupies exactly an hour. Ten minutes before its expiration, the bell rings to warn all concerned that the hour is drawing to a close. Five minutes later, a second bell gives a further warning; and as the hour closes, the final ring is a signal for all to rise and go out. It looks like going to extremes in accuracy and punctuality, but the effect on the school is magnificent and fully justifies the rule.

West of the hall is the histological and pathological laboratory, one of the most interesting features of this most interesting school. It is 40x30 feet in extent and is rich in collections and exhibits showing the forms of human tissues in health and disease, illustrating the morphology and physiology of the single cell, primary tissues and the organs. Fifty

microscopes, of varying powers, superbly mounted and kept in beautiful cabinets, and endless specimens, including hardening, cutting sections, staining and mounting, will give some idea by this great school. Here are made examinations of blood, urine, sputum and other fluids, excretions and pathological exudates. A dark room is provided; and the entire laboratory is fitted up, seated and used as a class room. So, too, the physiological and psychological laboratory near by; where experimental physiology of muscle and nerve, the heart and circulation, the central nervous system, the organs of sense and voice and psychological phenomena are studied. Back of these is the beautiful Memorial Hall mentioned in the foregoing.

THE FOURTH FLOOR.

On the fourth floor, facing east, is the large recitation room of the demonstrator of physiology, seating three hundred students in the steep rounds of its amphitheater. Suggestive of the work done are the mannikins and charts with which the walls are lined.

Across this hall is the dissecting room, a most important department. The walls are lined with plaster of paris and papier-mache models of all parts of the human body; and here, too, is "the real thing," preserved by modern processes for dissection. The room, like every other department, is most elaborately equipped, no expense being spared to contribute to the interest, profit and pleasure of those who come here to study or for treatment.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy including Osteology, Syndesmology and Myology; lectures on Histology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; the principles of General Chemistry and Physics.

The second term includes Descriptive and Regional Anatomy; didactic and laboratory work in Histology, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis, Principles of Osteopathy, Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The third term includes Demonstrations in Regional Anatomy, Physiology, lectures in Pathology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; Symptomatology, Physiological Psychology, Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The fourth term includes Symptomatology, Minor Surgery, didactic and laboratory work in Psychology, Pathology, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Sanitation and Public Health, Venereal diseases, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Demonstrations, Clinical practice.

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

Whatever pertains to the form and substance of the body which is the home of the human soul during its mundane existence is made the subject of most thorough and searching investigation, in the light of modern microscopy, biology, bacteriology, physiology, physics and chemistry. The school is a model of what such an institution should be. It attracts students from all parts of the country and sends them away equipped for successful combat with disease in its various forms.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

Connected with the school as its president is Dr. A. T. Still. His three sons and one daughter are also with him, intelligent, progressive, enthusiastic, helpful. They are all members of the board of trustees. Dr. A. G. Hildreth is the efficient secretary. But why specify? Let the reader go through this list of the faculty and remember that every one devotes his entire time to instruction:

- A. T. Still, D. O., president, philosophy of osteopathy.
- C. E. Still, D. O., vice-president, practice of osteopathy.
- H. M. Still, D. O., vice-president, practice of osteopathy.
- H. T. Still, D. O., practice of osteopathy.
- A. G. Hildreth, D. O., lecturer and demonstrator in clinics.

William Smith, M. D., D. O., professor of anatomy, symptomatology and obstetrics.

W. J. Conner, D. O., demonstrator in clinics.

C. P. McConnell, D. O., M. D., theory and practice of osteopathy and osteopathic diagnosis.

C. W. Proctor, A. B., Ph. D., professor of chemistry.

Chas. Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O., principles of osteopathy.

J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of physiology, psychology and psychiatry.

J. B. Littlejohn, M. A., M. D., professor of histology, pathology and minor surgery.

W. R. Laughlin, Ph. B., D. O., professor of descriptive anatomy.

Judge Andrew Ellison, medical jurisprudence.

C. L. Rider, D. O., prosector to the chair of anatomy.

Miss Clara Proctor, assistant in chemistry.

C. M. T. Hulett, D. O., dean.

This is not the first time the NEWS has called the attention of its readers to the American School of Osteopathy and several of the above names are familiar to our readers. Suffice it to mention as a sample of the talent gathered here from all parts of the world of science Dr. William Smith, the professor of anatomy, symptomatology and obstetrics.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O.

Dr. Smith was among the first to realize the scope of Dr. Still's work and to accept his teachings and adopt his methods. He is a native of Jamaica, having been born there, where his father built the first railroad. He was sent to Edinburg, Scotland, however, for his education which was commenced in the Edinburg Institution, from which he entered the University of Edinburg, passing the examination in general knowledge and language with credit. He entered the medical course at the University in 1880, pursuing it until the end of 1884. During this term also he held the position of dresser and clerk in the Royal Infirmary under Prof. Chiene and P. H. McLaren with the latter of whom he spent twelve months in the study of venereal diseases. In 1885 he entered Victoria University in Manchester, England, and while there acted in the capacity of assistant. He then visited the medical schools of London, Paris and Vienna for special courses.

Returning again to Scotland he graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburg, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1889, with highest honors.

He came to the United States in 1892. He soon met Dr. Still, became one of his first pupils, and took charge of the first class in the American School of Osteopathy. In October, 1893, he went to Kansas City, Mo., to engage in the practice of Osteopathy, being succeeded at Kirksville by Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles. The growing needs of the school, however, led the trustees to again secure his services and he returned to Kirksville in April, 1896, and in his work to the present time he has demonstrated his ability as a lecturer and instructor and his thorough mastery of his subjects, and has placed the work of the school in his departments upon a high plane of scholarship.

He holds evidences of qualifications as follows:

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgery, Edinburg.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Licentiate in Midwifery, Edinburg and Glasgow.

Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburg.

Member of Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburg.

Certificate of the State Board of Health of Missouri, entitling him to practice.

Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy.

What medical college in America can surpass this record?

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS.

The great success of Osteopathy as a system has naturally attracted to its practice some

superficial and uneducated men, some of whom have been unscrupulous enough to engage in the practice without real preparation. Such quacks bring discredit on themselves and indirectly on their profession, though they necessarily do less harm than most charlatans from the fact that they use no drugs, and occasionally one of them ignorantly and by chance stumbles upon some degree of benefit to patients. But it is the aim of the American School of Osteopathy to frown down all such impostures. No student has access to the operating rooms at Kirksville until he has completed a thorough course in anatomy and chemistry. The school is determined to prevent fraud of all kinds.

BEAUTIFUL KIRKSVILLE

Kirksville is a most appropriate location for such an institution. It is an exceedingly healthful town, with an abundant supply of pure water, which is to be made permanent by a fine system of water works. The school has its own water supply, drawn from a large reservoir three-quarters of a mile distant. This water is soft and is finely adapted for use in the baths and operating rooms. Drinking water of great purity is supplied from wells. That Kirksville is most salubriously located is demonstrated by the fact that it has not had ten cases of typhoid fever in twenty years.

The people of Kirksville are very proud of the college and of the celebrity as well as material benefit it brings to their town. They are showing their appreciation by building many handsome residences adjacent to the college grounds. They are now erecting a magnificent new stone court house and several fine blocks.

The town is rated at 10,000 population and is rapidly growing. It is filled with eastern and northern people as well as the best class of southern and western people.

AS TO MATRICULATION.

The terms are from September to January inclusive and from February to June inclusive. It is wise to matriculate and register early. The registration books are closed at the end of the first month of each term (Sept. 30, and Feb. 28) and no applicants for matriculation will be enrolled thereafter, until the opening of the next term. Dean Hulett will send catalogues or any desired information to any inquirer on application.

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.

C. M. CASE, M. D.

MANY writers on Physiology, Embryology and kindred subjects, have referred to the effects on the human embryo of impressions made on the mother. In fact it is so generally known that such effects exist that most pregnant women guard against things that might "mark the child" and people in general speak even of certain intangible personal peculiarities, mental obliquities, one might call them, as "marks" and attribute them to impressions made on the mother during the gestation, and speak of the third or fourth month as the time at which such a disaster is most apt to occur.

Nevertheless, the books a student usually has at his command have nothing to say on the subject. Dunglison's dictionary does not define Maternal Impression—Prenatal Impression is not given. Gould's says, "Maternal Impression" see "Impressions, Maternal" but you don't see it for it is not there. I have looked in over a dozen standard text books and find nothing on the subject. Flint's Physiology has this: "The influence of the maternal mind upon the development of the foetus, the effects of previous pregnancies, etc., cannot be doubted"—and in another place—"It has long been a question "whether impressions made upon the nervous system of the mother can exert an influence upon the foetus in utero. While many authors admit that violent emotions experienced by the mother may effect the nutrition and the general development of the foetus, some writers of high authority deny that the imagination can have any influence in producing deformities. It must be admitted that many of the remarkable cases recorded in works upon Physiology as instances of deformity—due to the influence of the maternal mind—are not reliable.

"It is often the case that when a child is born with a deformity, the mother imagines she can explain it by some impression received during pregnancy, which she only recalls after she knows that the child is deformed. Still, there are cases which cannot be doubted, but which, in the present state of our knowledge of development and the connection between the mother and the foetus, we cannot attempt to explain."

So firmly is this idea fixed in the minds of the people of some communities that people who have "Lupus Exedeus," large birth-marks, deformities, etc., are not allowed to come into the towns during the day for fear they will "mark" the unborn children. Some people of intelligence even believe, and there may be something in the idea for all that I can learn to the contrary, that an influence for the control of the sex can be exerted in this way and that the individuals who have the genital organs of both sexes are instances in which one sex had already been determined and maternal impressions caused the organs of the other to form. This is rather "far-

fetched" but no more wonderful than many of the things we see frequently. Hermaphroditism can be explained better on other hypotheses.

I know of a case in which a lady had a neighbor who had an ugly naevus pigmentosus (birth-mark) which extended over the nose, part of one cheek and almost all of the other. She bore a child with exactly the same mark.

Another, in which a lady who had a rooted aversion to red hair; she had a servant girl who had a firey top knot and she said it irritated her whenever she happened to notice it. There had been no red haired people in her family nor her husband's for generations. When her baby came it had the most brilliant crop of red hair imaginable.

These two cases are the most pronounced cases among scores that have come under my personal observation in human beings.

If anyone thinks the belief that similar influences work in the lower animals, is of recent date, please let me call his attention to the story of Jacob serving his father-in-law, Laban, in the thirtieth chapter of Genesis. Jacob had served fourteen years and had gotten Leah, Rachel and their two "hand maidens." He now wanted to go away and establish a home for himself and his, and had an agreement with Laban to the effect that all the increase of the flocks that were of solid color should be Laban's and all the striped and spotted should be his. Then, with the thrift for which his race is noted he "took him rods of green poplar and of the hazel and chestnut tree; and pilled white streaks in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods"—(37th verse.) Then he put these rods in the watering troughs and let the strongest and best cattle drink "and the flocks conceived before the rods and brought forth cattle ring streaked, speckled, and spotted"—(39th verse.) "But when the cattle were feeble, he put them not in;" (i. e. the rods of course) "so the feebler were Laban's and the stronger Jacob's—(42d verse.)

About ten years ago I was practicing medicine in Hope, a small town in the south western corner of Kansas. I was returning from a professional visit in the country with a doctor named Hendersley. (I am not sure I am spelling his name correctly but I suppose he is still there if anyone wants to write to him.) As we came into the outskirts of the town we had to pass some houses where poor negro families lived. In the yard of one of these houses I saw the queerest horse "that ever came down the pike." He had a "rise" about six inches high in his spine in the upper thoracic region. His neck stuck up at an angle of about 45 degrees and was concave where his scraggy mane grew, instead of convex, as usual. His head was put on almost horizontally, was "roman nosed" or "bow faced" and had lips (especially the lower) that hung down. His ears had a wierd unhorse-like look. I remarked, "Dr. if that horse don't look like a camel it certainly does look like the cloud Hamlet speaks of anyhow." He said, "yes, its mother was scared by a camel."

Subsequently I heard the sad story of his life. The mother was a gen-

tle little family mare, her owner had driven her to town and left her standing in the street. She was dozing when a "two for a nickel" circus procession passed, led by the camel. The camel, having no hoofs, made no noise in walking and was almost touching her before she saw is. She was so frightened that she ran away. When she was caught she was still so frightened she could not eat for several days. When the colt came it looked so much like a camel that she was afraid of it and the owner gave it to the negroes to bring up by hand.

The effect of previous pregnancies would come under this head but, possibly not be instances of maternal mental impression, so I will not offer any of the many interesting cases of this kind at present.

LONG OR SHORT TREATMENT AGAIN DISCUSSED.

J. H. SULLIVAN, D. O., MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—I write you in regard to the much heard of question of "Long or short treatments." I hear almost every week of some person who has been treated by so and so, and he treated the case three quarters of an hour, another was treated fifty minutes, etc. I would like to ask the doctor who treats a case about an hour, what the cause of the necessity of treatment is. He might answer if he knows (?) and say perhaps, it is a case of epilepsy. The cause is at the first, second or third cervical; if such is the case, and the offending vertebra is treated (which it can be) in less than ten minutes. What is done during the other forty or fifty minutes? It seems to me some of these people are so burdened with spare time they use the patient as an agency on which to exercise themselves. If so, I think it would be wiser for them to buy some Indian clubs.

Seriously speaking, I think some of these Osteopaths need more instruction in diagnosis. I was amused recently by reading an article in which it was claimed that by gentle pressure of the fingers on the "medulla" certain results were attained. Of course, if the Medulla Oblongata is that referred to, but one result would ensue and it a serious one for the poor patient.

We should all strive to raise our standard higher and always remember that when we receive our diplomas we are just beginning to fit ourselves to study earnestly. Every case we meet will offer new opportunities for study and the more we study the better success will crown our efforts. Every cure effected will advertise you for years to come without expense to you. I think all Osteopaths will agree with me, that the two years in school is really a short time in which to fit one to combat the numberless phases of disease we meet with.

The old school physicians say the same, so I would suggest close attention to the work while taking the course, and then ability to correctly diagnose, will fit one to intelligently treat the case as it requires, and then quality will take the place of quantity, and that is what the patient wants. The patient cares not how long each treatment lasts, they came to be relieved, not to be massaged.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF OSTEOPATHY.

F. W. HANNAH, D. O., 624 N. GARRISON AVE. ST. LOUIS.

IT has been said that in this intensely practical world of ours, everything has a business side, and Osteopathy is no exception; and while the student is busy poring over the intricacies of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, it may not be amiss for him to glance at the business side of the science before entering the field of active practice.

After graduation, comes the matter of selecting a location, which should be among congenial people, and in a section where climatic conditions are favorable to health; it is not necessary to isolate one's self from home and friends, and endure the rigors of a climate he is unused to in order to gain practice. Guaranteed lists of patients here and there are too often empty bubbles. An Osteopathic practice, like any other, is the direct result of the impressions made by the operator and his work.

Some states offer protection, others none; while still others absolutely prohibit. To practice only in states offering protection might induce other states to pass protective legislation, so as to keep the money at home which would be paid for treatment; but the states seem to be slow to realize this fact, and as all ground gained up to date for Osteopathy has been gained by aggressive measures, it seems quite the thing to do to push out into new fields, establish there Osteopathic sentiment by good work and in time protective legislation will come—truth will prevail.

There are advantages and disadvantages in connection with a location in either city or town. In the latter the work will become known more rapidly, but by a year or two, depending on the size of the town, one will have worked on most of the available chronic cases in that vicinity, and unless he depends upon acute cases, will either have to move or draw his patronage from a distance. A small town, while it may number many beautiful homes for its residents, offers, as a rule, very meager accommodations for transients, and most people living outside of the cities, after having exhausted home resources for relief, to no avail, generally drift into the cities for treatment instead of going to some small town. (Kirksville, Mo., is a notable exception in this regard, being the home of Osteopathy, but there is only one Kirksville.) Hence starting in a small town means frequent change of location to enjoy continuously a large practice in chronic ailments.

To locate in a large city means to combat a tremendous amount of quackery; to be a long time on expense while getting acquainted; better accommodations for patients; pleasant amusement for mental diversion, and a permanent location in the end, as the field is practically inexhaustible. One should ponder well the question of city or town location. Not every one is adapted to a city practice or to a town practice. Next in order

is the location of an office, which in a small town is of not so much importance, but in a city may determine the success or failure of the practitioner. It should be in a neighborhood and building of good repute, not too high from the ground, near the retail center if down town, easily accessible by car lines, and wherever it may be, it should be neat and clean, light and airy and up to date. Money spent in nice office furnishings brings good returns. "First impressions are most lasting."

These impressions are moulded by the appearance of the office and surroundings, the personal appearance and address of the operator, character of conversation, the language, composition and penmanship used in correspondence and honesty or dishonesty of purpose, either of which is easily discerned by the patient. No matter how competent the operator, how efficacious the treatment or how good the prospects are for a cure, if patients, applying for treatment, receive bad impressions from whatever cause, and as a result do not take the treatment, that Osteopath is a failure. Confidence in the ability of the operator to do what he says he can do is a necessary prerequisite to success. Honest opinions backed by intelligent judgments and followed by close attention to details, will always win in any contest for truth. Verbosity in consultation is not in good taste; prospective patients have been repulsed by the book-agent method. Allow time for Osteopathic arguments to find lodgement and make their impression. To make a charge for consultation and examination should be discretionary and regulated by custom. The presence of a competent lady gives tone to the office, relieves many lady patients of embarrassment, draws from them much information not otherwise obtainable, and doubles the practice of the office.

Price, number of treatments, guaranteed cures and length of time required for cures, are generally fully discussed before the patient begins treatment, so let us consider them in the order named.

Payments in full in advance are very delightful in theory, but do not always materialize, since some there are, perfectly responsible, who positively refuse to pay for anything until they get it, a business principle which can hardly be condemned. On the other hand the practitioner seldom knows anything of the integrity of the applicant for treatment. Neither cares to assume all of the risk connected with the financial end of the transaction, hence a compromise by which half is paid down and the balance at the end of the month seems the fairest way out of the difficulty. Uniform prices win in Osteopathy just as in every other field of business. The standard price (\$25.00 per month) set by the founder, Dr. Still, seems reasonable, and places the treatment in reach of the masses instead of only a favored few. It has never been the writer's idea however, that a certain number of treatments should be doled out as so much merchandise for so much money, allowing the patient his own time in which to take them, for too often business or society engagements, or possibly indifference will

cause that patient to fail to come for treatment, since he knows the treatments missed will be made up, and thus that continuity which should mark every systematic course of Osteopathic treatment is broken; the patient fails to get well and the science and operator are declared "humbugs." Such proceedings are an injustice and beneath the dignity of the science. Each treatment should prepare the way for the next, which should be given on time, and not just when it happens to suit the convenience of the patient to take it.

We would not expect the most nourishing food to nourish unless eaten; neither should we expect Osteopathic treatment to cure unless taken, and taken properly. Not only is the health of the patient at stake, but the reputation of the science and of the operator.

It is for our professional knowledge and skill, together with responsibility assumed, that we should be paid, more than for the amount of physical labor required in administering the treatment. The price paid per month should, in the writer's opinion, secure for the patient as many treatments as are necessary during that time, be they few or many, the number being determined by the trained judgement of the operator.

Experience has demonstrated that it is a bad business policy to guarantee cures, not because the cases might not be cured, but because already too many have denied benefit received to avoid paying for their treatment.

The length of time required to cure each case can only be approximated since it depends on so many things, as changes in weather with corresponding changes in the condition of the body, regularity of treatment, indiscretions of patient, ability to stand thorough treatments etc. Were the body made of iron, powerful instruments and more heroic methods could be employed in its adjustment, and much time be saved; such however is not the case, and time constitutes a very important factor in most Osteopathic cures. To attempt to crowd a case beyond the natural limit of growth and repair is to expect abnormal work from parts whose functions are crippled.

To publish only the quick cures as "drawing cards" for more business is poor policy; the quick cure in Osteopathy is the exception, not the rule. When only the quick cures are published, as too often done, all will expect to be cured in a short time, only to be disappointed and especially is it discouraging to the chronic sufferer, whose case may yield only after months, and perhaps years of treatment.

Careful directions regarding daily living and care of diseased parts should accompany treatment, if the operator has the best interests of his patient at heart.

A popular delusion is that Osteopathy looks so simple that it could in no wise be harmful, but experimentation along this line by people, untrained in its use, have brought disastrous results. It is simple and harmless only in the hands of an adept in the art, but is fraught with much dan-

ger in the hands of an ignorant operator—a pretender; hence the need of legislation to exclude all such from the field of practice. Every genuine Osteopath has his credentials from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, and should not hesitate to produce them when called upon.

To compromise Osteopathy with drugs is fatal to both. They are diametrically opposed; if one is true the other is false. The wail going up all over the country to be delivered from sickening drugs finds its only response in genuine Osteopathy as taught and practiced by its founder. Already have these medical-Osteopaths, who were afraid to rely upon their meager stock of Osteopathic knowledge and skill, resorted to drugs, only to be told by their patients that they did not come hundreds of miles for drug treatment which they could have gotten at home by the barrel, but for Osteopathy, pure and undefiled, and that they would go on to where they could get it.

Lastly, there are a few random thoughts which represent nuggets of experience picked up "along the line," and are given below in the form of "Don'ts" for the benefit of any one who is not too far along to see good in them:

1. Don't fail to read and keep abreast with the times. If you have not the time to read a daily, get a weekly magazine with the news condensed for a busy man.
2. Don't quit studying—a mind unused "rusts out."
3. Don't fail to cultivate cheerfulness.
4. Don't worry over your practice.
5. Don't forget that administering treatment is not systematic exercise for your body—some parts are overworked while others do not get work enough.
6. Don't fail to have diversion of mind from the work of the office, and get regular exercise, rest and sleep.
7. Don't become obnoxious by animated discussions of subjects entirely foreign to your profession. It is safer to have your own opinions and allow others the same privilege. Exhibitions of temper are undignified.
8. Don't make corrections and suggestions with absolute disregard of the opinions of others. Deference paid to the opinions of others sometimes pays.
9. Don't forget that patients, wrecked by disease, are not "themselves," and should be borne with until landed safely on the side of health.
10. Don't be discontented when you have a fairly good business. The chances are you have never done so well before.
11. Don't try to appear learned and superior to some one whose credentials are known to be as good as yours.
12. Don't lose the friendship of a whole family by denouncing their family physician *unnecessarily*.

- 13. Don't be penurious—one can be "penny wise and pound foolish."
- 14. Don't be surprised if many wait until your worst case gets well before they begin treatment.
- 15. Don't try to imitate the eccentricities of some one else. Such things have to be natural to be tolerated.
- 16. Don't fail to be charitable, charity practice is "bread cast on the water."
- 17. Don't attempt to furnish references—it takes up time, is trouble for the person to whom reference is made, and generally unsatisfactory, since hardly any two cases are exactly alike in every particular.
- 18. Don't overlook the fact that a man is judged by the company he keeps. The associations of an Osteopath will very largely tell the story of his success or failure.

The belief that antitoxin is steadily on the wane receives daily confirmation. A glance through the exchanges shows that it is no longer attacked or defended so vigorously as of yore, proof positive that the profession is fast losing interest in the subject.—Medical Brief.

*

The gout is rich man's rheumatism, and rheumatism is poor man's gout. Put your toe in a vice, and turn the screw until you can bear the pain no longer, that's rheumatism; give the screw one more turn, that's gout.—Dickens.

*

Figuratively speaking it has long been admitted in civilized countries that girls and women as a class have more of the saccharine quality than has the sterner sex. It remained, however, for Professor Schenck to discover that the generation of human females is merely a coincidence of maternal glycosuri.

*

Mr. Gladstone was noted for his outdoor life, and his enjoyment in felling trees in Hawarden Park. When asked the secret of his vigorous health at eight-three, he replied: "There was once a road leading out of London on which more horses died than on any other, and an inquiry revealed the fact that it was perfectly level. Consequently the animals, in traveling over it, used only one set of muscles. Continuous employment of the same physical powers on the same lines, results in physical exhaustion. It is varied and symmetrical exercise of the mind and all the muscles that lies at the base of any sound system of physical training.—Exc.



EDITED BY BLANCHE STILL, D. O.

"WILL IT INJURE A LADY'S SOCIAL STANDING TO STUDY OSTEOPATHY?"

THE above question was asked not long ago by a lady of refinement and education. It is not necessary to answer the question, to those who know Osteopathy, yet, as some ladies in social circles seem to hesitate in the matter, some answer is necessary. To answer the question we will ask another:

"Does intelligence in this day and age injure a lady's social standing?"

In the days prior to the Elizabethan period, even court ladies who led fashion and society, prided themselves on their ignorance. Among the Mohame-tans and other barbarous tribes, where woman is not supposed to be the equal of man, she was as a matter of course kept in ignorance; but in our own land of liberty and enlightenment, where woman is known to be man's equal we have never known education to injure any lady's social standing. Osteopathy is one of the higher arts; and deals directly with the man and woman; can any one suppose that a lady could lower her standing by being intelligent.

The time has come when society is paying a premium for intelligence, and the lady Osteopath is receiving her share of honors. Facts have proven that the study of Osteopathy has helped ladies to social positions which they would not otherwise have attained. There is no science more beautiful than Osteopathy, none better adapted to woman whose delicate sense of touch makes her qualified for its study and practice.

If ignorance qualifies a lady for society then no lady who loves society should study, but if intelligence, and ability to entertain and instruct makes a lady attractive in society, then every lady should study Osteopathy.

When we come to consider the question, "Does Osteopathy lower a lady's social standing?" we are prone to ask, how can a science offering so much to women, lower their standing in society? How can Osteopathy be anything but elevating to a lady? Society is no longer a mere gathering of butterflies to flirt and gossip; society today demands brains. The diamonds of the wealthy woman may shine brightly, but if she has no intel-

ligence they will soon lose their lustre. Osteopathy is the brightest gem in the diadem of intelligence that crowns the queen of society.

Suppose you are a lady of wealth, and you do not care to study Osteopathy as a means of earning a livelihood. You are well taken care of for life, and the question of bread and butter does not haunt your dreams, but you want accomplishments. You can speak French; you know all of music and dancing; you can draw and paint, flirt and sing, and entertain in a hundred ways; then if you add the more solid accomplishment of Osteopathy, you will find yourself a far more attractive society lady than before. Whereas you gave dollars in charity, now you can add what is better, if necessary, relief to suffering humanity, and those who admired your wits and accomplishments, astounded at the profundity of your wisdom will in one voice exclaim "*Blessed.*"

No, a thousand times no; Osteopathy does not injure a lady's social standing among people who have intelligence enough to belong to good society. Osteopathy is elevating, lady-like, noble and true, and instead of an injury proves a means of advancement. Ladies should have no fears that the study will injure them socially, morally or financially.

BLANCHE STILL, D. O.

A SOLDIER STORY.

A PASSENGER train from the east was thundering along over the steel rails bearing many travelers to the great and glorious west. At a point in the eastern border of Ohio the train stopped to make connection from New York which brought two Santiago heroes. Every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the boys in blue as they came on board, pale, emaciated, and only wrecks of the former strong healthy young men who in the Spring time marched away in health and buoyancy.

But their cheeks, wan and sunken were flushed with fever. The passengers and conductor freely offered them the best on the train. As no berths could be obtained for them, two ladies on the sleeper gave up their berths to the heroes, one of whom had been at the storming of El Caney, and the other at San Juan heights where he lay nine days in the trenches before Santiago. Alternately soaked by drenching rains, and parched by tropical suns, no wonder he was fever stricken.

The conductor soon discovered he had two patients seriously ill aboard. Their temperature was at 104 and their pulses had reached the danger point. He telegraphed to the next stopping point, "Have physician at depot. Sick soldiers aboard."

Physicians and ladies with all dainties possible were at hand, but alas the poor heroes could not enjoy them. They lay in their berths with raging fevers. The doctors administered their doses but without any effect, —they grew worse.

At last a lady asked to be permitted to try her skill at reducing the fever. She gave the patient some cracked ice, threw the doctor's medicine out of the car window, sat at the patient's side and slipping her hand under his head began some mysterious movements along his neck and spine. In a short time respiration became more easy, his temperature was reduced, his pulse grew natural, his fever was gone and he slept like a baby. To the next soldier she hastened. Here was a more serious case than the first. He had had yellow fever and was suffering with his spine. The young lady at once began operating on his spine and neck. Under the magical touch of his mysterious unknown friend the fever was quickly reduced and it was gone and he too slept like a baby.

"How did you do that?"

"It is a miracle."

"Who are you?"

"What strange power have you that you can heal the sick at a touch?"

These and a hundred similar questions were asked, she answered:

"Bless not me, but the science of Osteopathy."

All night long the soldiers slept and next morning when they came to change cars each was able to walk away with their grips in their hands. One of the soldiers was private Charles Pratt, of Springfield, Illinois; the other was from Fort Worth, Texas; both of the regular army.

The young lady who accomplished the wonderful cure and no doubt saved the lives of the heroes of Santiago, was Miss Julia L. Hart, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, a student in Dr. A. T. Still's American School of Osteopathy. Miss Hart declares that the gratification she felt on relieving those sick heroes, amply repaid her for all her long months of hard study. What higher accomplishment need a lady ask than to be an Osteopath?

BLANCHE STILL, D. O.

Professor Ramsey, the discoverer of helium, has isolated another gaseous element from liquid air, which he has named krypton. It is present in the atmosphere in the proportion of about one part to 10,000.

*

The *British Medical Journal* states that Prof. Vincenzi recently traced four cases of diphtheria in Sassari—one of which was fatal—to the presence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli in the "holy water" of a church in that place.

Judge Kohler's Decision

(Reprinted from the Journal of Osteopathy for June 1897.)

THE friends of Osteopathy throughout the different states of the Union, as well as members of the bar, will be glad to read Judge Kohler's recent decision giving to Osteopaths the right to practice under the laws of Ohio. Judge Kohler is judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Second subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio. The decision is a valuable one for Osteopathy, as it points out, in clear-cut logic, the weakness of the position taken by the M. D.'s regarding "all other methods" of healing the sick. As similar laws exist in other states, this decision is especially prized by the friends of the new school.

On January 27, last, Eugene H. Eastman, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, was found guilty in the mayor's court of Akron, Ohio, and sentenced to pay a fine for alleged violation of the Ohio medical law. The case was appealed upon an agreed statement of facts. The agreed facts were substantially, that Eastman had practiced Osteopathy without a certificate from the state medical board. After a careful review of the facts, Judge Kohler says:

"The only question presented to this court is, was the act charged to have been committed by the accused in violation of the provisions of this act of the General Assembly to which I have called attention.

"It is claimed by the state that this act has been violated; that although there was no addition to his name of M. D. or M. B., and although he neither administered nor recommended any drug or medicine, that the act comes within the terms "or other agency" contained in Section 4403f, Ohio Laws Col. 92, page 47, which is as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. D. or M. B. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for 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, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; and this act shall not apply to any commissioned medical officer of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, nor to any physician or surgeon from another state or territory who is a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the state or territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of this state, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine or surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this state; providing, that such a practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls, within the limits of this state."

"It is a well-known rule of construction, that penal statutes, as against the prisoner, must be construed strictly and in his favor liberally. This, however, does not prevent a construction as against him so strict, or in his favor so liberal, as to defeat the obvious intention of the legislature.

"But, obviously, courts have no legislative power. The duty of the court is one of construction simply, and in construing a statute regard must be had to the language employed, giving to every word its full meaning; and if the language of the statute is vague, indefinite and uncertain, the context may be looked to to ascertain the meaning, but the intent of the general assembly in the enactment of this section must be found in the ordinary meaning of the words.

"What, then, do the words or other agency apply to? It is an axiomatic principle in the interpretation of statutes that where particular words are followed by general ones, these general words are restricted in mean-

ing to objects of the like kind with those specified. This rule stands upon very eminent authority and has been approved by the Supreme Court of this state in a number of cases.

"If this sound maxim of construction is to be disregarded and the words 'other agency' are to be applied, as claimed on the part of the state, then it follows that the act or acts constituting a violation of this statute will depend upon the opinion and judgment of any justice of the peace, mayor or court before whom complaint is made. And the case presented in this record, and the difference of opinion in regard to it, is an apt illustration of the difficulty and uncertainty there would be in applying the words in their broad and comprehensive sense apart from the preceding words *drug or medicine*. Standing alone these words may mean much or little. Taken in connection with the words *drug or medicine* and applied in that sense, according to the rule, there would be no practical difficulty in applying the law. The language so taken would be sufficiently definite and certain to indicate what was and what was not a crime.

"We have no common law offences in this country. Informed by the example of our English ancestors and the severity of their criminal code and procedure, not much over a century ago, when the maxim, "*Ignorantia juris non excusat*" was rigorously applied in numerous cases of conviction, when the alleged offender was wholly ignorant of having committed any offense, it became and is the policy of our law to make all offenses specific and definite by express enactment, according to the maxim "*Ita lex scripta est.*"

"If in construing this statute we are to use the words *other agency* in the broad sense claimed, then the inquiry may well be made, why were the word *drug or medicine* expressly mentioned? Surely, drugs and medicines are agencies in the healing of diseases and require no special mention; if therefore, the words *drug* and *medicine* do not qualify and limit the general words, then we might as well eliminate the particular words so that the section would read as follows: 'Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the

letters M. D. or M. B. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, *any agency* for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease, etc.'

"I think no one will seriously contend but that the section in that shape would be null and void on account of indefiniteness and uncertainty. The words *other agency*, although comprehensive, must mean something in the same general sense that medicine or drugs is an agency, otherwise we would be groping about without chart or guide to ascertain what the law in fact prohibited.

"The law is a useful one and should receive a fair interpretation, and to do this, regard should be had to the subject matter, the abuse to be corrected, etc. The law in relation to druggists and pharmacists is very strict, on account of the often dangerous character of such agencies, the business requires registration. There are stronger reasons for requiring a certificate from one engaged in the practice of medicine, administering drugs, medicines, etc.

"Numbers of men are traveling about the country advertising themselves as doctors and pretending to heal all manner of diseases. They affix M. D. or M. B. to their names, and in numerous instances they are imposters possessing neither skill nor conscience. They employ the knife, prescribe drugs, and swindle their credulous patients. It was this empiricism that the law was aimed at, and there is no trouble in reaching all cases.

"There is no question here as to the theory and practice of Osteopathy, or as to the teachings of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The record presents the simple question, are the acts imputed to the plaintiff in error within the prohibition of this statute. In other words, is the act of kneading and rubbing the body with the naked hands, for a compensation, and for the treatment and cure of bodily disorders, a criminal act in this state?

"My conclusion is, that the particular acts set forth and described in the record do not constitute a violation of this statute and that the judgment of the court below was erroneous, and judgment of reversal is accordingly entered."



HON. JACOB A. KOHLER, author of the above decision, is one of Ohio's prominent attorneys. His decisions mark him as one of the ablest jurists and greatest thinkers at the bar. He was educated in the district schools and in Lodi Acad. emy; was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1859; elected and served as prosecuting attorney of Summit County for two terms; was a law partner of Hon. Sydney Edgerton, ex-governor of Montana, and later with Rolin W. Sadler, and subsequently with Harvey Musser. He represented Summit County in the state legislature in 1884-86. He served with marked distinction in the state legislature and upon his retirement was elected attorney-general of Ohio in 1888. He is president of the People's Savings Bank of Akron, director in the Citizen's National Bank and judge of Common Pleas Court of the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio. He is in line for promotion, and will doubtless some day be one of Ohio's supreme judges.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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endorsement. Patrons must exercise their own
judgement in these matters.

READERS of this issue should not fail to peruse Dr. Still's paper "This is How and All about it." It sets at rest some of the false ideas that have been prevalent, as to who has been at the head of the management of the A. T. Still Infirmary and of the American School of Osteopathy.

TO DIPLOMATES.

WE are glad to receive letters often from all diplomates of the American School of Osteopathy. We want to know what success you have with yellow fever and other diseases you meet with in different parts of the world; not what patients say in long letters of thanks, but what you know by proof in the rooms of the sick. We will give you credit for what you do. Send reports in your own way and over your own signatures.

A. T. S.

AN excellently written, illustrated article, descriptive of Kirksville and the American School of Osteopathy, taken from a recent issue of the Des Moines (Iowa) Daily News appears in this number of the JOURNAL. It affords excellent material for circulation among those who are not familiar with Osteopathy and are seeking information in regard to it. It also answers the innendo sent out by a recent Osteopathic publication reflecting upon the health of Kirksville as an educational center.

JUDGE KOHLER'S DECISION.

IN this issue of the JOURNAL is reproduced from the June, 1897 number, Judge Kohler's decision in a case wherein an Osteopath was charged with a violation of the Ohio medical law by practicing Osteopathy in that state. There has been a number of calls from various states for a copy of this decision and as the edition which contained it is entirely exhausted, a reprint was desired. Osteopathic practitioners would do well to file away this number for future reference, and for use in case they should be arrested or interfered with under similar laws passed in the interest of the medical doctors.

MOTHER OF TWO TERRITORIES.

THE Ottawa Journal, published at Ottawa, Kansas, reproduces from its files of a quarter of a century ago a number of interesting items among which we find the following bit of history in regard to the mother of Dr. A. T. Still. The item was first published in the Ottawa Journal, August 1873:

Mrs. Martha Still, of Centropolis, is in her seventy fourth year and thinks she is the first white woman that ever found a home on the soil of Kansas. She claims to be the mother of two territories, Nebraska and Kansas. Herself and husband were connected with the old Shawnee mission. She has raised a family of nine children, who are all living. She has four sons in the medical profession, one daughter the wife of a doctor and one daughter the wife of a preacher and a good preacher herself. Dr. Still, her deceased husband, was well known through this country as a physician and preacher. Rev. Mr. Adams, her son-in-law, claimed in the conference held in Ottawa last spring to have preached the first discourse ever delivered on the townsite of that goodly city. Mother Still is in good health, has a quarter section of land under cultivation, good apple orchard, is a conference claimant, and loves to help pay the preachers.

THE ONWARD MARCH OF OSTEOPATHY.

UNDER the above heading the "Tri-State Medical Journal" sends up a wail over the growth of Osteopathy being an echo of

a similar wail emitted by the "Pacific Medical Journal" of recent date. It says:

"There is no denying the fact that the fad called Osteopathy is extending its sphere, and this in the face of great opposition. We should not wonder at this when we recall the fact that the public knows nothing of medical science and art, and that the layman is always seeking the mysterious and occult in medicine. The success which has attended the efforts of the sanitarium boomers in this city to unite the following of Christ with the practice of medicine "by the best doctors in St. Louis," shows that we need not be surprised at anything.

Recently an item appeared in the *Pacific Medical Journal*, which gives us true cause for alarm. The writer says:

"The Osteopaths have won their fight in Iowa Governor Shaw has signed the bill giving them the right to practice in that state. This is said to be the tenth defeat to scientific medicine in the United States which this so-called school has accomplished. Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, North Carolina, and Kentucky Osteopaths claim as theirs by right of conquest, and they are pushing ahead with vigor trying to get every other state in the Union to destroy existing medical laws. They put forward the claim that they are seeking the same rights and privileges as the regulars; and, as it does not seem to occur to anyone to disprove this claim, its apparent plausibility and justice wins the heart of legislators, even where no more substantial reason is forthcoming. Why cannot this lie of theirs be punctured? They are not seeking the same rights and privileges as the regulars, but very much more. They seek to evade the examinations and other educational tests of fitness that regulars, homoeopaths and eclectics are forced to undergo." With so much abuse of medical charity in the great cities, the existence of "fifty-cent hospitals" and cheap aid societies, the outlook for the medical man is not so rosy as we could wish for."

Both of the above journals exhibit a lamentable ignorance and misconception of what really constitutes Osteopathy. A system of treatment that has had twenty-five years steady growth and development, from the most obscure and modest beginnings, without assistance, and against bitter opposition and prejudice, cannot be properly termed a "fad" That it has thus fought its way to a recognition by many of the brightest scientific minds of the age, is too well known to be successfully denied.

No man, not altogether ignorant of the

real claims of Osteopathy would for a moment classify it with the occult in medicine, such as mind cure, christian metaphysics, and hypnotism. It has no resemblance in the remotest degree to either of these, and asks no "faith" on the part of its patients when it undertakes their treatment. One of its first postulates is, "Health is normal; disease abnormal" and on this foundation, backed by an exhaustive and thoroughly scientific knowledge of the body itself, it builds up its own system of treatment.

Osteopaths do not, as stated by the *Pacific Medical Journal*, seek to evade the examinations and other educational tests of fitness that regulars, homeopaths and eclectics are forced to undergo, but on the other hand they challenge such examination whether it be in anatomy, including osteology, sydesmology, angiology and neurology, histology, analytic and physiological chemistry, symptomatology and physical diagnosis, pathology, urinalysis, toxicology, gynecology obstetrics etc., including also surgery. And these are taught its graduates with a thoroughness and completeness seldom insisted upon or required in a medical college. As Osteopaths give no medicine, a profound knowledge of *materia medica*, or "materia emetica" is hardly necessary, though many of them would not shun the average examination even in that so-called science. We can assure the *Pacific Journal* that there is no lie to puncture, except the lies ignorantly circulated against Osteopathy, a sample of which is given above.

DOCTORS AND JUSTICE TO THEM.

WHEN we opened our Journal it was for the purpose of publishing truths that would be of mental benefit to the reader. I think we should speak the truth of our living and dead doctors they have done the best they could to give the sick relief in all ages. No doubt they have made many blunders or failures but not of choice, but because disease with cause was not understood, but the writer is in honor bound to say that the doctor's untiring perseverance has advanced his knowledge of surgery and all branches of his school; he has given much time and study to the phys-

iology of human life. More dissection is now done in five years than has been done in previous centuries; dissection today does not mean to mangle the human body with saw and knife beyond recognition, but to obtain a better knowledge of form and function of the body.

But little has been known of the physiological work that is going on all the time in the laboratory of life that is in all animals. The doctor does the best he can, but unlike other professions, he has to deal with hidden causes, from start to finish. He lives a life of "hide-and-seek." Nature hides the cause of disease in the dense forest of truth, peculiar to its own laws of life and decay. Man never knows just where the seeds of diseases are deposited; he has to deal all the time with effect only, with the cause hidden far off in the clouds of mystery, and there is nothing to govern his actions but to act on such suggestions as symptoms indicate. He knows he in the camp of disease, and death, and it is at work dealing pain and misery to his friends, so he tries first to ease the sufferer from pain. He uses such methods as he knows have given ease; he has to risk the deadly effects of overdoses; he prescribes the best he can, consults the books of his school, and works to his utmost ability but death does its work and the patient is dead. We should thank him for the kindly effort; he has been a faithful general, and has done all that his school and a life of long experience could arm him with. In our distress we called for his assistance, like a brother he came and did the best he could. He was with us in our trouble, soul and body and strength, and we should love, honor and respect him for his kind efforts though he failed. He is not to be blamed but honored and respected.

But as time passes its fleeting years on to the pages of history, old customs and methods give place to new and better, we should speak in kindness of the works and ways of our living seniors, and honored dead. We must ever remember that they faced the storms and privations of the wilderness and laid the foundation of our great schools of learning; they have more claim than we, for kindly words. I hope to ever be able to drop a tear of love on their sacred memory and view their tombs as a loving child should. Of course, their plows, harness and field machinery, have long since given place to better methods, but that was a step to our day of success in the arts and sciences. They planted the trees of Liberty whose fruits have made us great among the nations; they combated their enemies with muskets and smooth bored canons, and met diseases with such remedies as tradition had handed down to them. Today by the seeds sown by them we stand, if need be, the terror of the seas, by the superior skill we show in war. Our old guns and ships gave way to genius. Just so with our old systems of treating diseases—but even that blessing came as bread cast on water, to be gathered many days hence. Our fathers and mothers did sow, and we gather, and owe all we have to their work.

Much can be said in silly abuse of medical doctors, medical trusts and so on, but he who howls the loudest is generally the least to be trusted; nine out of ten such men are old wolves that sneak around to find a rail off to get into the pen and eat some sheep. I say, let the doctor alone—he is not so bad as he is often called.

A. T. S.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

"TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again."

Truth is that quality which ruled before the foundations of the world. Truth is the opposite of error—that which establishes principle.

God's word is truth, a verified fact. It is of such a searching power that it will reveal itself sooner or later—will rise again.

Truly is this quotation verified in the development of the science of Osteopathy. It is based on principle, which has an enlightening influence on humanity. It raises the standard of truth—from darkness to light—from ignorance and superstition to knowledge.

When we compare the present opportunities of woman and her rights, to those of half century ago, we have vividly portrayed before us the contrast, where truth and honesty prevails.

The reproaches and sneers of the populace cast on woman when entering upon the arena of public service is a thing of the past.

The truth has and is opening many avocations for the weaker vessel to occupy. Truth is no respecter of persons. It sends its radiant beams on one person as well as another. It opens the way for women to prepare themselves for alleviating suffering humanity as well as man.

Osteopathy, which is based on truth has been crushed to earth, but at last its virtues have been unearthed and brought to light through the skill of one who has endured the scoffs and sneers of friend and foe. Therefore it has come forth conquering in all the fierce battles of conflict.

The science is a boon given to woman in the land of the free.

Where the spirit of truth prevails there is liberty.

Where honesty and virtue are not known, as in India and other foreign lands, note the contrast.

Women in those countries are regarded by the natives as not having a soul, and little better than brutes with which they are frequently yoked to bear heavy burdens.

Think of the teeming thousands of poor widows quite young in years in degrada-

tion and woe, who have no ray of hope for deliverance.

Where truth prevails and is not crushed as in heathen lands, what an amazing contrast.

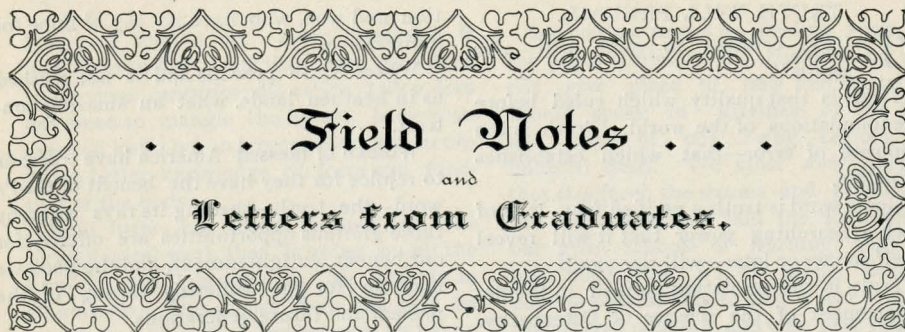
Woman of blessed America have reasons to rejoice for they have the benefit of God's word—the truth—shedding its rays whereby those glorious opportunities are offered for our benefit, enlightenment, and the good we may do for the suffering throng of the present and future generations.

I hope we shall soon have many beneficent workers among us.

MISS M. A. BRUBAKER,
Viriden, Ill.

SOME so-called schools of Osteopathy advertise, as an inducement, to secure students, that they "teach Osteopathy from the first." To anyone at all conversant with real Osteopathic principles the transparent humbuggery of such a claim is apparent. Osteopathy cannot be taught where there is no knowledge of the human structure and the functions of the various organs of that structure. As well talk of teaching astronomy and navigation to a child ignorant of the multiplication table; as well attempt to build a house from the roof downward. A good foundation must be laid before the grand edifice of Osteopathy can be erected thereon.

WE learn through the Daily Gazette, published at Champaign, Illinois, that Dr. Wm. Hartford, has decided to leave and locate somewhere in Iowa about October 1st. This action is made necessary by the warfare that the State Medical Board of Illinois is making against Osteopaths. One of his patients in a column communication protests indignantly at the persecution under the provisions of the law of a man who came to Champaign by special invitation of some of its citizens, who desired Osteopathic treatment, and who "has not killed any of his patrons, or damaged any of them in any way," and says that they feel "that this pursuit of him by the State Board of Health is an outrageous persecution worthy of the fifteenth century." The people of Illinois should wipe fifteenth century legislation off their statute books.



. . . **Field Notes** . . .
and
Letters from Graduates.

The Journal in Demand.

J. W. Banning, D. O., who is meeting with excellent success since he located at Burlington, Iowa, a few months since, uses the JOURNAL of OSTEOPATHY, freely among his patrons. In a recent letter to the editor he says:

"Interest in Osteopathy in this section of the field is on the increase. My business is growing and I am pleased to say results are gratifying.

The JOURNAL is a first-class advertising medium, for when the people get a taste of its contents, "it tastes like more." In a great many instances where a JOURNAL has been given out there is a call for more JOURNALS. They come to you and say that they sent the one you gave them to a friend and want to know if you can let them have another. Osteopathy is bound to revolutionize the art of healing for its principles are true and there is an ever increasing demand for it. The great secret of its success is that its results are permanent and when an individual once understand its principles they can not help but become a firm believer."

Mrs. Anna Burke, D. O., Monroe, La

Who spent her summer vacation in Kirksville, has returned to Louisiana in response to earnest request from her patients. W. A. Strong, deputy sheriff and tax collector of the parish of Ouachita over his own signature writes Mrs. Burke a highly complimentary letter in regard to her successful treatment of his little daughter who was paralyzed, from the hips down from a fall received when two years old. She was treated

by the regulars for five years without relief, diagnosing the trouble as an indenture of the skull pressing on the brain, using also the usual steel braces etc., strychnine, electricity, crutches, etc. Mr. Strong was favorably impressed with Osteopathy by the results in the case of Mrs. Gayle's little daughter who had been treated at the A, T. Still Infirmary, and upon Mrs. Burke's arrival sent his little daughter to her. The case was diagnosed by Mrs. Burke as a displacement of the spinal vertebra. The result of three months treatment exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The little girl has not only regained her health in other respects but is able to go anywhere without the use of crutches, with every prospect of a complete and radical cure.

\$5000.00 for an Osteopathic Diagnosis.

Albert Fisher, D. O., writing from Syracuse, New York, sends the following:

"A recent case of peculiar interest has attracted attention to Osteopathy from the medical fraternity of New York state. Mr. P—of Brooklyn, N. Y., came to me for examination, stating that he suffered from atrophy of the optic nerve; had been examined and treated by the best oculists in all the large cities in New York state, but received no benefit and was in the dark as to the cause of his complete blindness. Upon examination I found a dislocated third cervical vertebra, and explained to him that he must have received a very severe blow on the head. He said at once that two months previous to the commencement of the loss of sight he was in the north woods and a falling tree struck him on the head rendering him unconscious. From my diagnosis of the

case he consulted five well known M. D's who all agreed as to the cause, after it was pointed out to them. And from this diagnosis Mr. P—received \$5000.00 accident insurance for the loss of both eyes. This he would never have received if he had not consulted an Osteopath. The neck has been straightened but the case has gone too long to receive the benefit he would have received if an Osteopath had treated his case at first.

A Remarkable Case.

Some time ago our worthy editor announced that it was his intention to make the JOURNAL more of a medium for the discussion of the scientific phases of Osteopathy and keep down to a minimum, the reports of cases treated and testimonial write-ups, a change we all recognize was needed and which has made the JOURNAL of far more value than heretofore, still there are a few cases that come to the notice of the average D. O., that is of more than local interest in that it brings out and emphasizes points of vital importance to all. I have just had the pleasure of bringing to a successful termination a case that I think deserves more than passing notice, but whether it be of enough interest for the readers of the JOURNAL the editor will be a better judge than myself.

To go into the minute details would be to take up far more time and space than I should hope to be accorded, so I shall be as brief as possible, the points that I want especially to notice in connection with this case are three, viz; (a) Osteopathic Diagnosis can be correctly made and proper treatment given without a precedent to govern, or the history of a previous similar case. (b) The superiority of Osteopathy over narcotics in insomnia, due to a disordered nervous condition. (c) The effect of the will power in combating disease or Mental Therapeutics.

The case I wish to use to illustrate the above points is that of Mr. N. W. C.—of Weiser, Idaho. A history of his sickness would be entirely too long, so it will suffice for the present purpose to merely state his condition at the time his case came under my care. He came to Salt Lake City June

6th, '98. Every muscle in his body was atrophied to the extent that they were useless; his legs were wasted so that walking was impossible, had been so for over a month even with the aid of crutches. Now here was a man whose general health had been perfect, up to January of the present year when he had a little indigestion that he thought soon passed off. Sometime in March he began to fail, apparently without cause. His downward course was very rapid and all that medical skill could suggest was done to no avail. None of the M. D's. could properly diagnose his case; none of them had ever seen a similar case and consequently all were at a loss to proceed.

So far as having any previous case of that class was concerned I was in the same condition as the doctors, but such a thing as that is not at all necessary for successful Osteopathic work; ever case has its own particular cause, which can be located and treated independent of all precedents. From an Osteopathic standpoint his case was easily diagnosed. The best evidence I have to offer that the diagnosis was correct was that the patient recovered under the Osteopathic treatment and very rapidly. I did not even find it necessary to give his sickness a name. Mr. C. asked me one day what was the matter with him, and what I would call his trouble. I told him I was not in the naming business just then; that we would take a day off and name it when he got well if he insisted.

(b). Previous to the patient's coming to Salt Lake City, he had not been able to get any natural sleep for over three months. Narcotics had the opposite effect on him than that desired. The more morphine he was given the more restless he became until the very thought of the bed would almost drive him wild. After the first Osteopathic treatment he went to sleep before I left the room and slept for five hours, good natural sleep. I had to treat him every night before he could get to sleep, for two weeks after he came, always with good results. After the two weeks he was able to sleep without the treatment, the desire to sleep increasing until he could lie down and go to sleep any time during the day.

The last point I wish to notice is along

the line of Mental Therapeutics. This subject is a big study in itself. I am neither qualified to enter into a discussion of this branch of the healing art, nor could ask the space necessary for a paper that would touch on the various phases of this all important subject. I merely want to give my opinion of the influence of the will power in disease based on facts gained from close observation. We cannot too firmly impress on the minds of our patients the advisability of keeping their minds in that happy placid state that excludes all worry and allows nature to have for the restoration of the wasted part all the nerve force, all the generating power the body is able to produce, and not waste in gloomy despondency more of the vital fluid than is utilized in keeping the machinery of life in motion. From the very first Mr. Conover contended that he was going to get well, he would not let anything worry him in the least, and to the idea that he was going to get well he clung with a persistency learned in his earlier days of "broncho busting." He contended all that was necessary was for him to find some one that could help him a little to get started right, and he would come out all right. After I gave him the first treatment he told me that Osteopathy was just the thing he was looking for and that if I would stay by him he would go back up to Boise City, Idaho, and show those doctors that there was something outside of their school that could cure a man even when they failed. We recognize that without the proper treatment, Mr. C. never would have been better. In fact I don't think he could possibly have lived but a short time without aid, still had he ever given up, even after he came to me, his vitality was at such a low tide that it would have never revived, and while the treatment is all that saved him, still he helped me not a little by maintaining that mental condition, that is sure to benefit the patient. Mr. C. left for home September 3rd. He was able to walk several miles a day when he left without either of his crutches. Since the middle of August his crutches have hung in my office, trophies of a victory won on a hard fought field.

The readers of the JOURNAL will perhaps remember that I reported some months ago

the recovery of Judge Bierbower, of Idaho, from a bad case of paralysis. I had the pleasure of seeing the Judge a few days ago. He is in better health than he has ever been, and gives all praise to Osteopathy for his speedy and permanent recovery.

Osteopathy has had a hard battle to fight here in the west, and it is not over, yet the better class of physicians are not in any way molesting the good work but rather are encouraging the good where'er it may be found.

A. M. KING, D. O.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTES.

Dr. Herm Still visited Cincinnati last month.

Dr. Harry Still has just returned from a visit to St. Louis.

C. W. Little, D. O., has opened an office for practice at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The most that medicine ever does; to refund the debt to Nature at a higher rate of interest.—Puck.

W. J. Rhynsburger, of the late October class has opened an office at Dayton and at Washington, C. H., Ohio.

Dr. Anna Burke has returned to Ruston, La., in response to urgent requests from some of her former patients in that vicinity.

Rev. S. H. Morgan, D. O., of Canon City and Florence, Colo., is a busy man these times. He has over fifty patients and manages to preach a sermon on Sundays.

The February class organized on Friday Sept. 23d and elected as its officers, President, W. S. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. Rhotehamel; Treasurer, S. R. Rightenour.

F. G. Cluett, D. O., who spent several weeks recently in St. Louis, stopped a few days at the A. S. O., and visited Kirksville friends enroute for Sioux City to resume his practice.

The directory of graduates in the JOURNAL promises to be a great convenience to everyone interested in Osteopathy. Changes of address and location should be reported promptly.

Dr. A. D. Campbell has closed his practice at Pawnee City, Neb., and will join Dr. Turner and

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Osteopathy at the National Capital.

WITH the present month, Drs. Henry E. and Alice M. Patterson will open offices in Washington, D. C., for the practice of Osteopathy, and will be assisted by Wilbur L. Smith, D. O., late of Chicago, who is also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy is fortunate in having such well known and well equipped representatives of the science as its exponents at the national capital. They already enjoy a large acquaintance with representative people of the country and their choice of Washington as a permanent location has been largely influenced by the solicitations of distinguished patients, and prospective patrons whom they have met at the popular health resorts, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Fla., which they visited last winter, and at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where they spent the summer season.

Dr. H. E. Patterson and his wife Dr. Alice M. Patterson also have a still wider acquaintance with the public, gained during the several years they were connected with the A. T. Still Infirmary and the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.—Dr. Patterson, as Secretary and confidential manager, under Dr. A. T. Still, and as member of faculty, and Mrs. Patterson, as a member of the faculty and leading lady operator in the Infirmary. Mrs. Patterson had charge of the department of clinical obstetrics and gynecology up to last January.

We cannot give their address in the Capitol City, as they have not yet selected a location, but it will appear in their regular card next month.

wife in Philadelphia. He spent a week or ten days with relatives in this place before going east.

The January (1897) class recently presented Prof. Wm. Smith with a very handsome genuine meershaum pipe. It is a present which the Professor no doubt greatly appreciates—and uses.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ingraham, of the Feb. '98 class has been unable to join the class in September, owing to the continued illness of her mother. However, she hopes soon to join the class.

Judge Ellison delivered his first lecture on Medical Jurisprudence at the American School of Osteopathy on September 14th. The students are highly pleased at his masterly manner in handling the subject.

Miss Jennie Sloan, of Athens, Ohio, who has been under treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary for the past three months, returned home completely cured. When she came to Kirksville she was unable to walk even a block.

The management of the American School of Osteopathy have recently expended over one thousand dollars for physiological instruments. These instruments were not obtainable in the United States and were ordered from France and Germany.

F. W. Sherburne, D. O., is battling for the cause of Osteopathy, and common sense in the treatment of disease, at Melrose, Mass. A recent issue of the Melrose Reporter, contained an appreciative sketch of Osteopathy, occupying nearly two long columns, explaining the "drugless science."

G. H. Gilmour, business manager of the Iowa Osteopathic institute, has returned to the American School of Osteopathy to complete the course. The business of the institute at Rock Island and Rock Valley will be under the care and management of C. O. Hook, D. O., and at Sheldon in charge of his wife, Ella Ray Gilmour, both of whom are graduates of the American School.

M. F. Hulett, D. O., and wife will locate at Columbus, Ohio, about the 1st of October, for the practice of Osteopathy. Dr. Hulett has been connected with the A. T. Still Infirmary and the American School of Osteopathy for several years both as an operator and acting treasurer of those institutions.

The JOURNAL wishes him abundant success. His card appears in this issue.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride in Lancaster, Mo., on Wednesday Sept. 7th, Dr. I. J. Hartford, of Shenandoah, Iowa, and Miss Clara Figge.

At Bellville, Ill., on Sept. 13th, Chas. H. Ray and Ella A. Hunt, D. O., both of St. Louis.

September Class, 1898.



The following is an incomplete list of the new September class. Complete and correct list will be given in our next issue.

Abernethy, Mallie May..... Troy, Miss	Daley, Chas I..... Ft. Madison, Ia
Abernethy, Margaret F..... " "	Dwiggins, Walter, E..... Rossville, Ill
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Bowker, Celia..... " "	Fassett, Fred J..... " "
Bishoff, Fred..... Montavista, Colo	Fryett, Solomon J..... Chadron, Neb
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Bodine, Rufus H..... Paris, Mo	Graves, Anna M..... Redding, Ia
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Beall, Clara P..... " "	Gates, Mary A..... Leon, Ia
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Bullard, John B..... Memphis, Mo	Gillman, Carrie A..... Honolulu, H I
Bartholomew, Elmer J..... Chicago, Ill	Graham, Geo W..... Brooklyn, Ia
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Billington, Henry T..... Kirksville, Mo	Hoover, Mable..... Lawn Ridge, Mo
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Campbell, Cora..... " "	Kelso, Sophronia B..... Auxvasse, Mo
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Cobb, Henry M..... Pattonsburg, Mo	Linder, John F..... Nefy, Mo
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INFIRMARY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE twelve room cottage east of the A. T. Still Infirmary is being fitted up as a Surgical Sanitarium for the benefit of patients whose cases require surgical treatment. The building will be provided with everything that is necessary for a complete Surgical Sanitarium. A part of the building will be reserved for clinical patients whose cases

may be selected by Dr. Littlejohn for operation before the surgery classes. The rest of the building will be used for the regular patients of the Infirmary.

Another important addition to the equipment of the American School of Osteopathy will be the new X-ray machine which was ordered from New York this week. In accordance with the liberal policy of the trustees, this machine will be equal to any machine of the kind in the world, and will be the second of the kind west of the Mississippi river, the first being owned by Dr. Robards, the editor of the X-Ray Journal. The machine will be a valuable means of confirming Osteopathic diagnosis, and will cost \$1000.—Kirksville Weekly Journal, Sept. 22.

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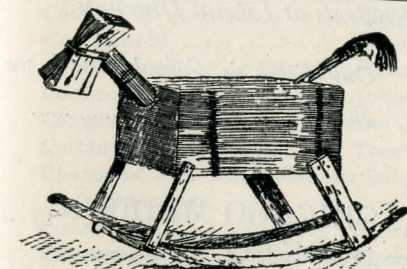
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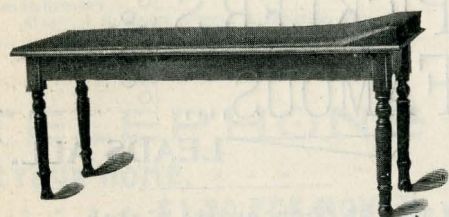
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