

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

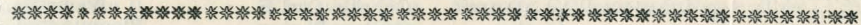
HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, Editor

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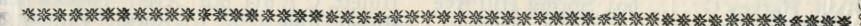
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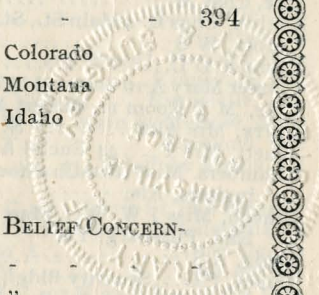
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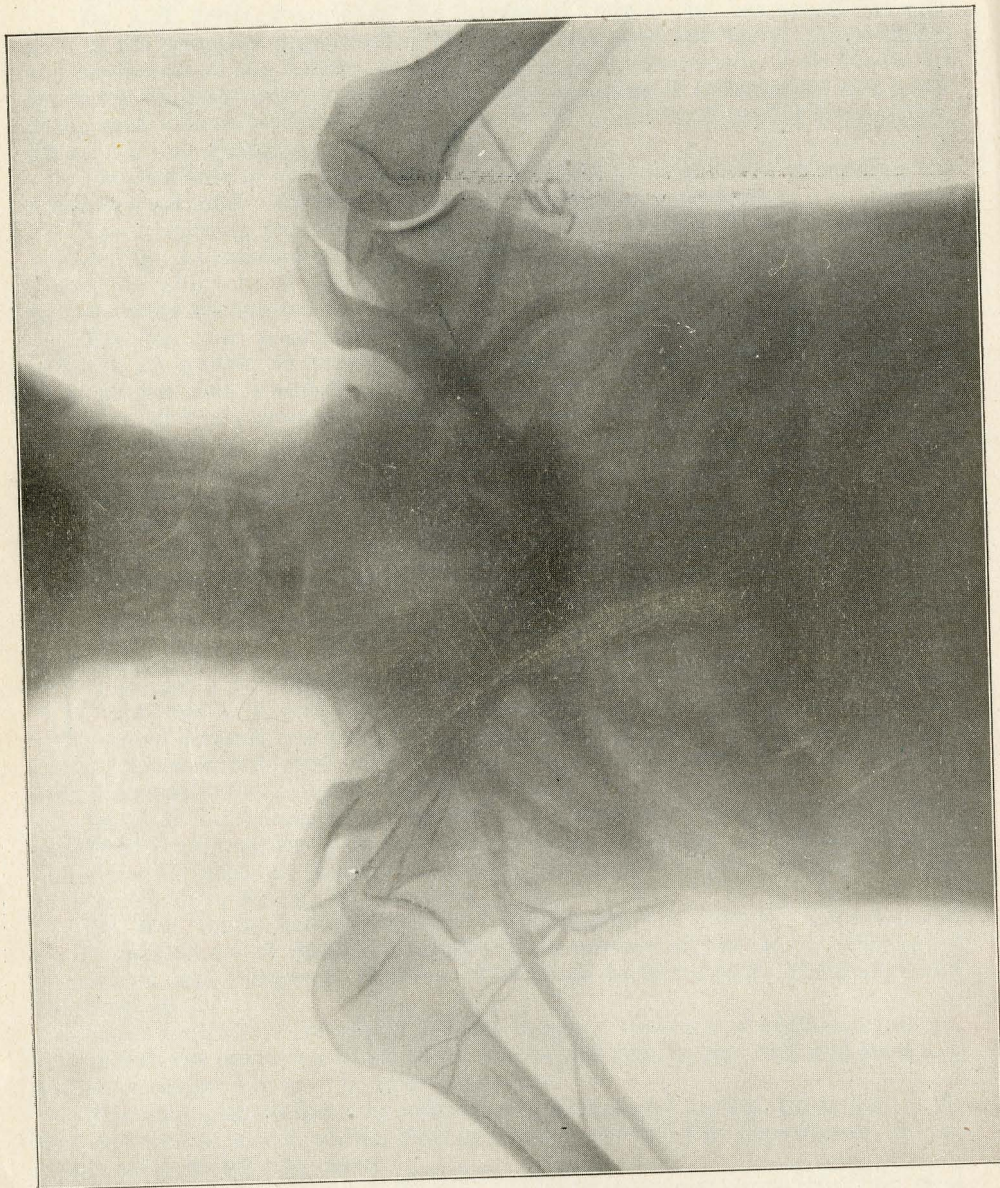


Fig. 11.

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SKIAGRAPHY AND THE CIRCULATION.

First Delineation of the Arterial System with X-Rays Achieved by the American School of Osteopathy.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Licentiate in Midwifery, Member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, Edinburgh. Demonstrator of Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

THE AMERICAN X-RAY JOURNAL:

IT IS probable that every teacher of anatomy has, at some period or other, felt in his inmost being a desire to see how the structures of the body appeared before being subjected to the mutilation of the knife and the necessary alteration of relations. This desire was satisfied in a great measure so far as the skeletal apparatus was concerned by the advent of the Roentgen rays; but the extreme permeability of the soft parts of the body rendered further observation of little value. In the case of the vascular apparatus an easy method appeared to be the injection of the arteries with some substance impervious to the rays, and, of course, the first agent thought of was mercury. Unfortunately the metal is very heavy and also has a tendency on injection to be erratic in its distribution; as a consequence the mere weight of the injected material breaks down the smaller vessels or in other cases we find serious hiatuses in the resultant radiograph.

The school with which I am connected as Demonstrator of Anatomy recently secured a ten-plate Van Houten & Ten Broeck static machine, together with a Dennis fluorometer and a series of large sized Crookes' tubes, Monell type, and the idea entered my head to try and ascertain whether it was not possible to devise some system of arterial injection which should comply with the following requirements: First, be of such consistence as to be readily injected into the smallest vessels without solution of continuity; second, be almost, if not quite, as impervious to the rays as is bone; third, be of such consistence, either on injection or immediately thereafter, as not to tend to gravitate to the more dependent parts of the body and so leave the higher vessels devoid of injection; fourth, be of such weight as not to rupture the smaller vessels. On these lines I made some experi-

ments, and now present to THE AMERICAN X-RAY JOURNAL some account of my method and its results, prefacing what there is to be said by the remark that my work in this line is only in its infancy.

The first problem to be considered was what material would most efficiently interrupt the rays, and at the same time be readily introduced into the arteries. Metallic mercury for the reasons previously given I did not consider; solutions of salts I believed would be impractical as, in order to produce opacity, it would be necessary to wait for either precipita-

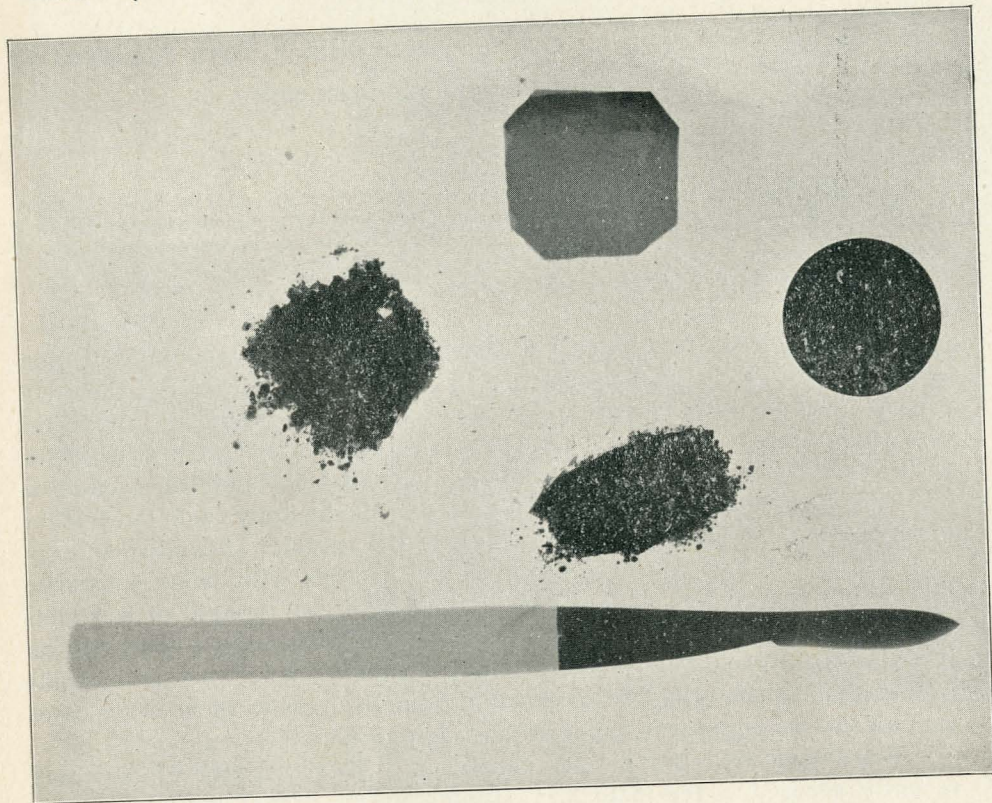


Fig. 1.

tion or drying, and in either case the tendency to settlement in the more dependent parts was certain. I was therefore compelled to discover some agent which might be mixed with substances which would carry it into the body, hold it in suspension and then harden with it in position. I tested a few salts with the fluoroscope and found that vermilion (the bi-sulphuret of mercury, or red sulphide) was very opaque to the rays; the Chinese being rather more so than that produced in this country. In Fig. 1 I show the two specimens, (Chinese and the domestic article) as compared with such objects as a silver quarter-dollar and an ebony-handled dissecting scalpel.

The little mass above the scalpel in the picture is the Chinese product. (And let it be noted that the vermilion is almost as opaque as metallic silver.)

Having found my agent to be introduced, the matter of its method of introduction now arose; its settlement was easy. In my work as demonstrator I inject in all my subjects an arterial filling of tallow and spermaceti with coloring matter. It is more troublesome to produce than a plaster injection, but the result amply justifies the extra trouble. I made up a compound of tallow and yellow beeswax, selecting the latter instead of spermaceti as it hardens rather slower and also produces a mixture which is not quite as brittle as that made with spermaceti; the proportions being made simply by a process of "guess," adding more and more beeswax until the consistency of the mixture when cold satisfied me. In the same manner I added my vermilion, taking a drop of the compound and examining it on the fluoroscope until the opacity of the mixture led me to believe that a body injected with it would have its arteries sufficiently clearly defined by the rays to be capable of skiagraphic delineation. In Fig. 1 a small, regularly shaped object is seen at the top of the cut; that is a drop of the injected wax allowed to fall on a smooth surface and which after cooling was cut into that shape. The thickness is precisely that of the silver quarter, as also is that of the two masses of vermilion. It can thus be readily seen that the opacity of the material is marked, but that the particles of vermilion have been so far separated by the menstruum that the rays could readily pass between them and thus render the opacity very materially less than in the pure powder.

Having settled the preliminary points, all that remained was to inject some bodies with the mixture and then determine whether or not it was a success; first, by fluoroscopic observation; second, by skiagraphy. The technique of the injection process is not difficult but disagreeable. I selected four bodies for the purpose, and from three of them illustrations accompany this article. Each body was first immersed completely in a bath of water heated to a temperature of 45° C. and the water was then kept at that temperature for two hours. During the latter part of this time the mixture for injection was heated to a point somewhat under the boiling point of water. Immediately upon the removal of the body the injection was made, the vessel selected for the purpose being the femoral for the reason that I judged, it being in a fairly central part of the body, the distribution of the liquid would be more rapid throughout the arterial system. As an artificially heated body cools very rapidly (extremely rapidly as compared with postmortem cooling) this is an important point in any injection with material which is used hot; so also, to save time, it is well to expose the artery before immersing the body. The injection was made with a metal syringe holding about thirty ounces, through specially made nozzles provided with stop-cocks. The arteries were injected as fully as possible, save in one case shown where the injection was cut off from certain parts in order

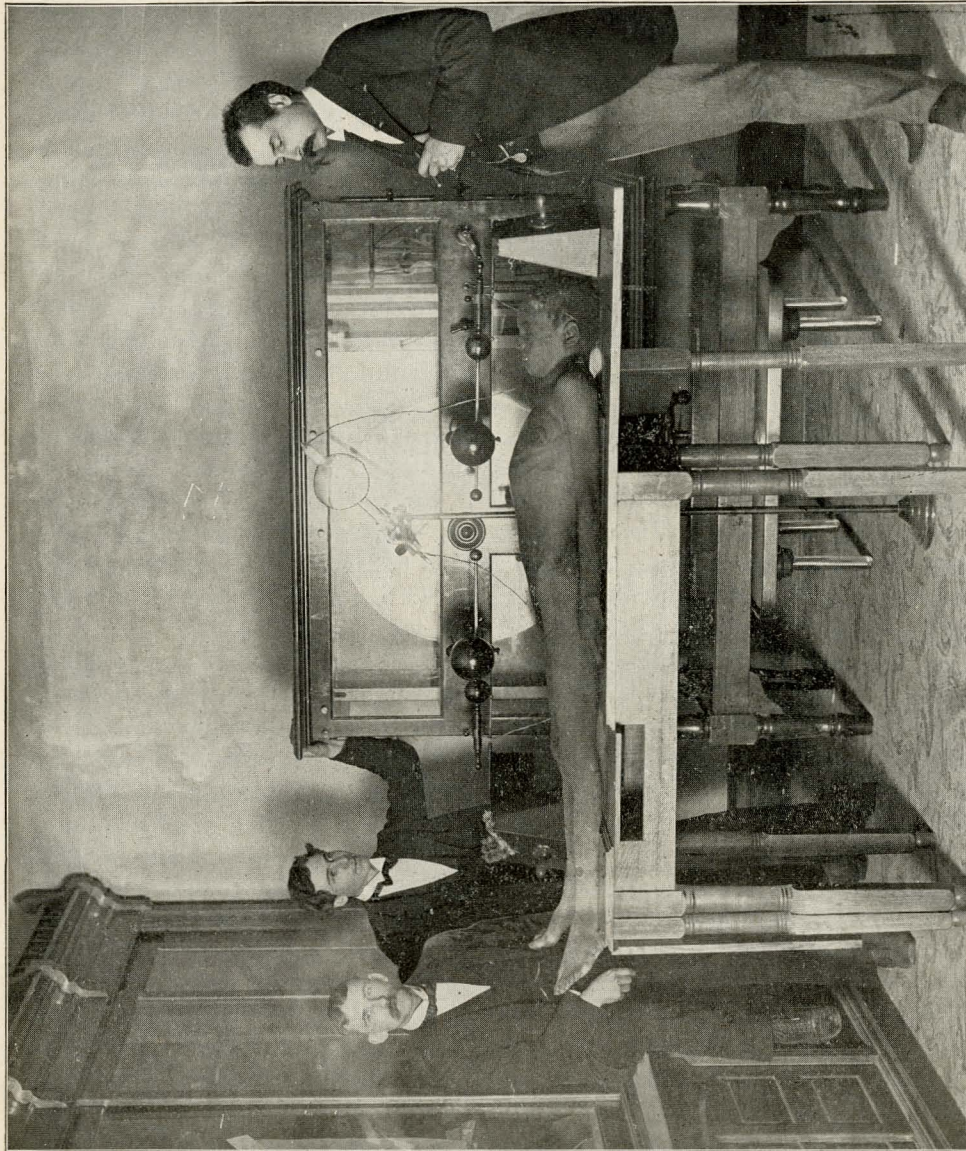


Fig. 2.

to exhibit the difference in appearance. The body was not moved after the injection was made until it was quite cold; and then extreme care was taken to avoid flexion of any part which would, naturally, have broken the continuity of the hardened mass of coloring matter.

The accompanying illustrations were all made from three bodies, as already stated; the first was the body of a male aged 35, slight build (No. 1); the second was a colored female, 22 years of age, medium build (No. 2); the third, an aged negro, spare but muscular (No. 3). In Fig. 2 No. 2 is

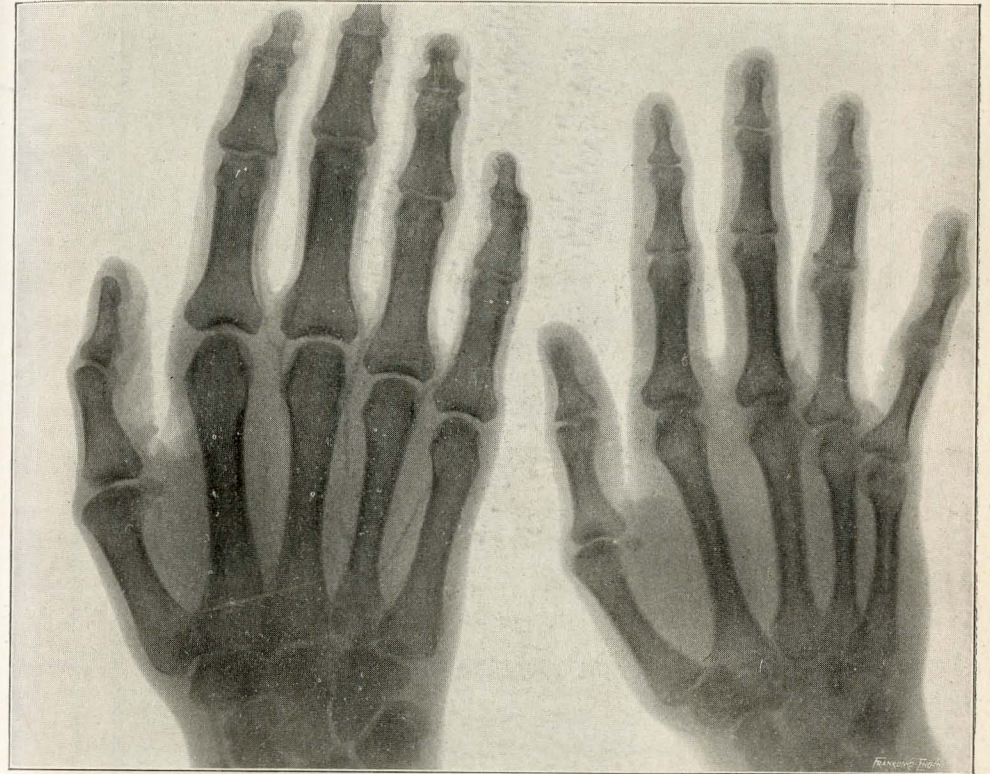


Fig. 3.

shown on the fluorometer table. The position is that as the radiograph of the thorax was being taken. It will be noticed that the body is that of a fairly well-built woman, with a thorax by no means flattened.

The statement has been made that dead tissue is very much more impervious to the rays than living. Accordingly I made the exposure longer. But in Fig. 3 is seen a controversion of the statement. The two hands there shown are the right hand of No. 1, and the corresponding hand of a young woman who kindly placed her hand on the plate and allowed me to use it in comparison. Both hands were about the same thickness; the tube

was so placed as to shed its radiance on a point precisely between the two; the exposure was three minutes. In the photograph both are *exactly* the same in clearness of definition. This fact was not, however, ascertained until I had made all the other radiographs; hence the far longer exposure which is recorded in connection with each.

Fig. 4, hand of No. 1, shows very clearly the radial and ulnar arteries,

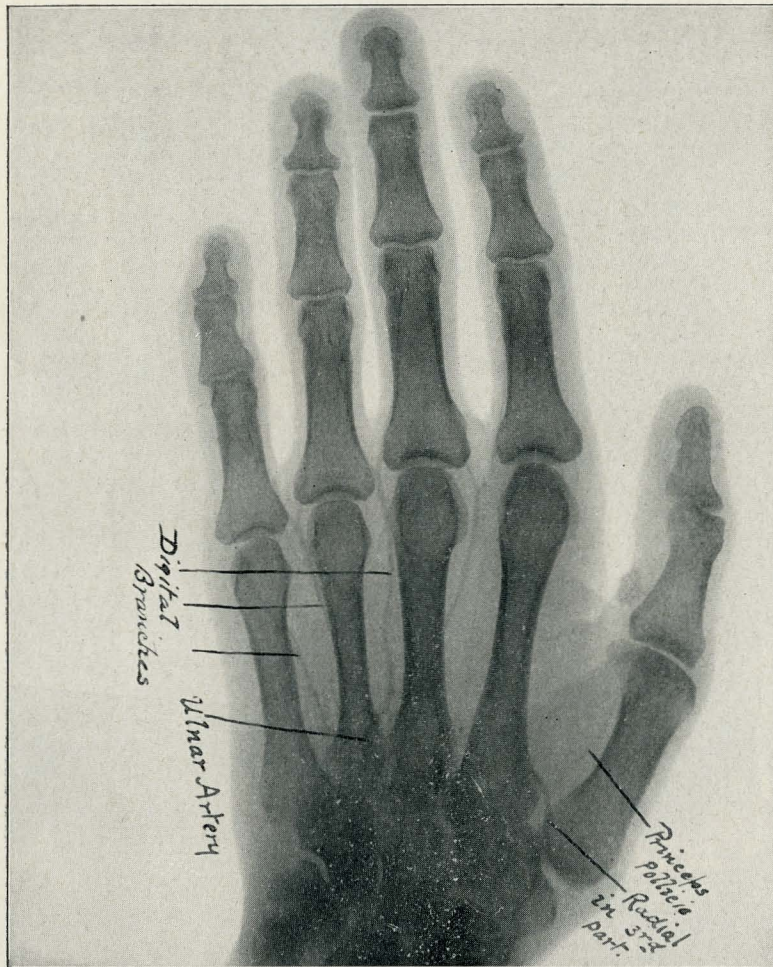


Fig. 4.

as also the anterior and posterior interosseous, also the anterior carpal branches of the radial and ulnar, and the various digital branches. Length of exposure, 10 minutes.

Fig. 5 is placed next in order to show in contrast to the last an abnormal condition of the arteries. This is the hand of No. 3, and here we

see a magnificent illustration of the tortuosity of the vessels in the aged, consequent upon the hardening of the vessels and the loss of their elasticity leading to increase in their length. Note here that even in the small digital branches this is well demonstrated. Exposure, 10 minutes.

Fig. 6, is taken from No. 1, and here are seen the internal and external plantar arteries, with the plantar arch and digital branches. The exposure

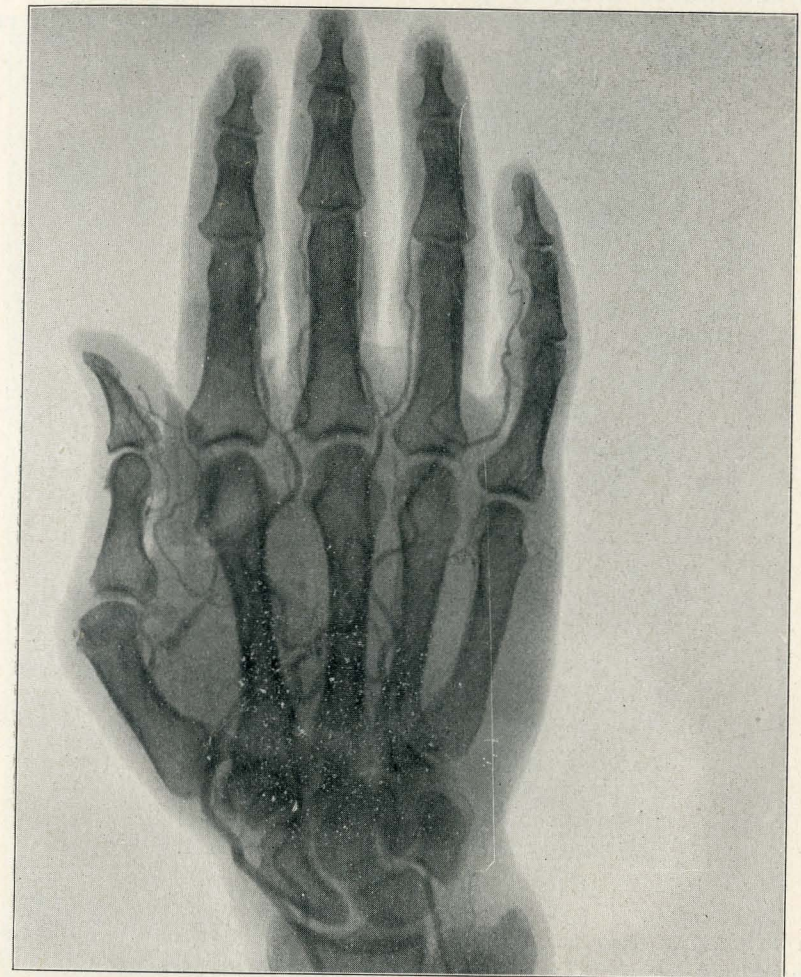


Fig. 5.

here was 12 minutes, but owing to the density of the tissues of the foot and the greater size of the bones the arteries are not seen as clearly as are those in the hand.

Two feet are seen in Fig. 7, these are from No. 2; in this case one foot and one hand were shut off from the injection by strong pressure on the

arterial trunks. One foot is thus seen uninjected while the other shows plainly the track of the vessels. In Fig. 8 the hand in this case is shown, the radial and ulnar arteries are seen distended and distinct, their branches are invisible.

Fig. 9 is the elbow of the same case; here are seen the following vessels, the brachial bifurcating into the radial and ulnar; branches of the superior and inferior profunda and the anastomosing branches from the radial and ulnar. Note in this case the clearness of definition of the very small branches from the two profunda arteries.

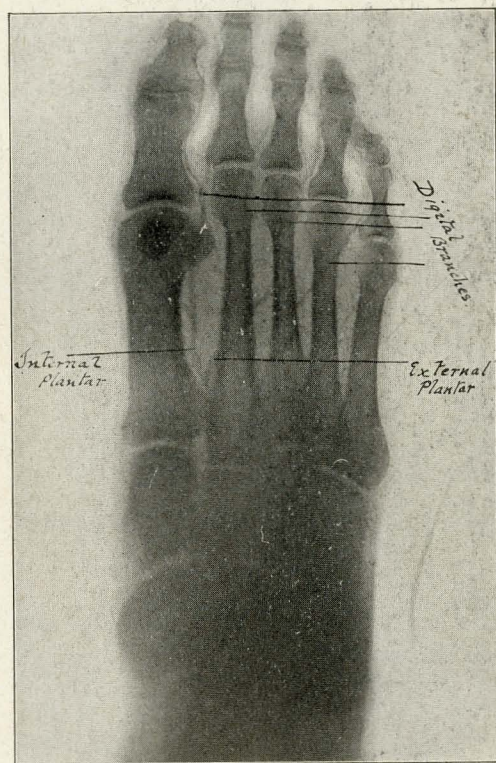


Fig. 6.

In Fig. 10 is seen another pathological condition; No. 3 had at some time sustained an amputation through the junction of the middle and the lower third of the thigh. The femoral artery has here undergone consequent atrophy, (to a very great extent at least,) and in its lower part exists only as a very slender and rapidly diminishing trunk. In this case note that the injection has been broken subsequent to its introduction; also that, while the amputation had evidently been done long before, the bone is not rounded off. Exposure, 10 minutes.

Next follow three radiographs which I consider of special interest, none

so extensive of injected subjects, so far as I am aware, having ever been attempted, and I am not a little pleased with my success on this first trial. Fig. 11 shows the thorax of No. 1. Here are well seen the base of the heart with the arch of the aorta and its branches. The axillary artery lying in close relation with the neck of the scapula, giving off the circumflex (which one, whether anterior or posterior, I am unable to say) and the sub-



Fig. 7.

scapular. In the case of the latter it is interesting to note the curious twist; the artery requires the means for increasing and diminishing its length to accommodate to the movements of the shoulder. Nature has made provision. (Compare this artery with the same in Fig. 12.) Here also we see well the carotids in the neck, together with the vertebrae. In these last

three illustrations special care was taken to have the Crookes' tube *exactly* over the center of the object to be depicted, and the anode level with the horizon. Hence we have, in each case, an almost absolutely symmetrical picture. Exposure, 60 min. Another thorax is shown in Fig. 12, that of No. 2; the same remarks as in the last case would apply in this, save that on one side it appears as though the axillary artery were double; this, however, may be only apparent as in more than one case of employing hot injections I have found that the injected material has passed through the capillaries in a part and thus filled the veins. Here it seems too thorough, and in cases

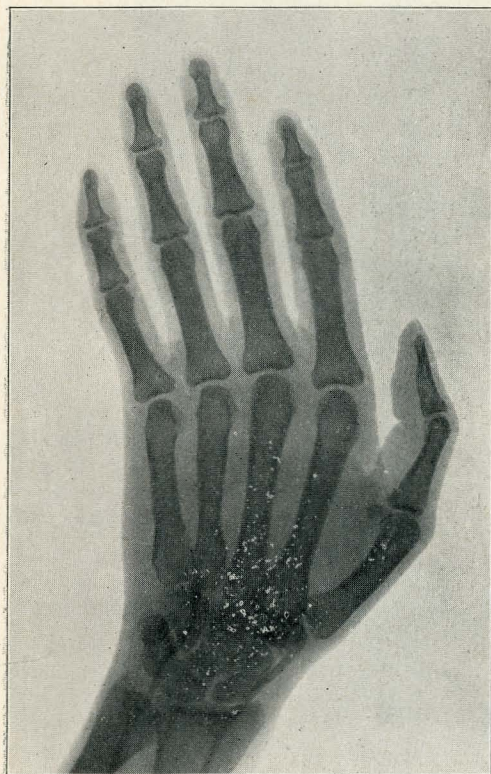


Fig. 8.

where colored wax passes through the capillaries it is always found of a distinctly lighter hue in the veins, much of the coloring matter having been filtered out in the capillaries. Here both vessels appear equally opaque, I am thus inclined to believe that we have a double axillary artery. Time of exposure, 70 minutes.

The position of the tube in the cases of the two thoraces was precisely similar. It may be noted that the structures in the neck of No. 1 are much more distinct than in No. 2; the difference is due to the fact that in the fe-

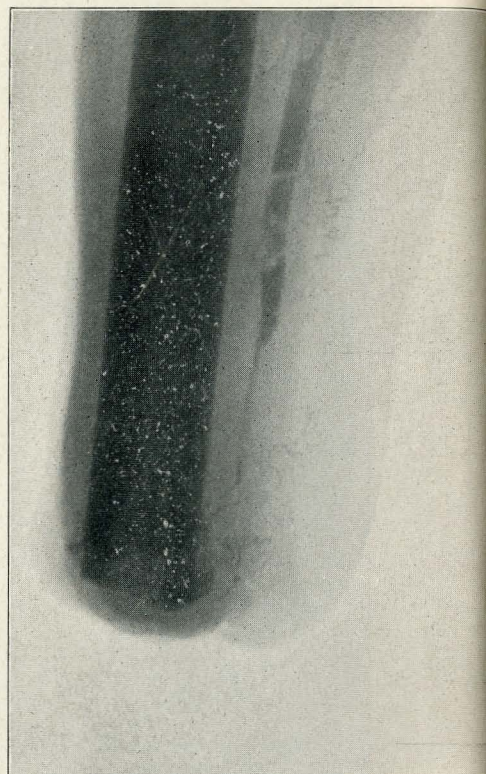


Fig. 10.

male subject there existed a large goiter which, being so highly vascular, was distended with the injection and so tended in a marked degree to obscure the sub-lying vessels and bones.

Fig. 13 is a view of the pelvis of No. 2. This was somewhat disappointing to me as the pelvic vessels are not clearly defined. When one considers, however, the vascularity of the parts, and that all the vessels are filled

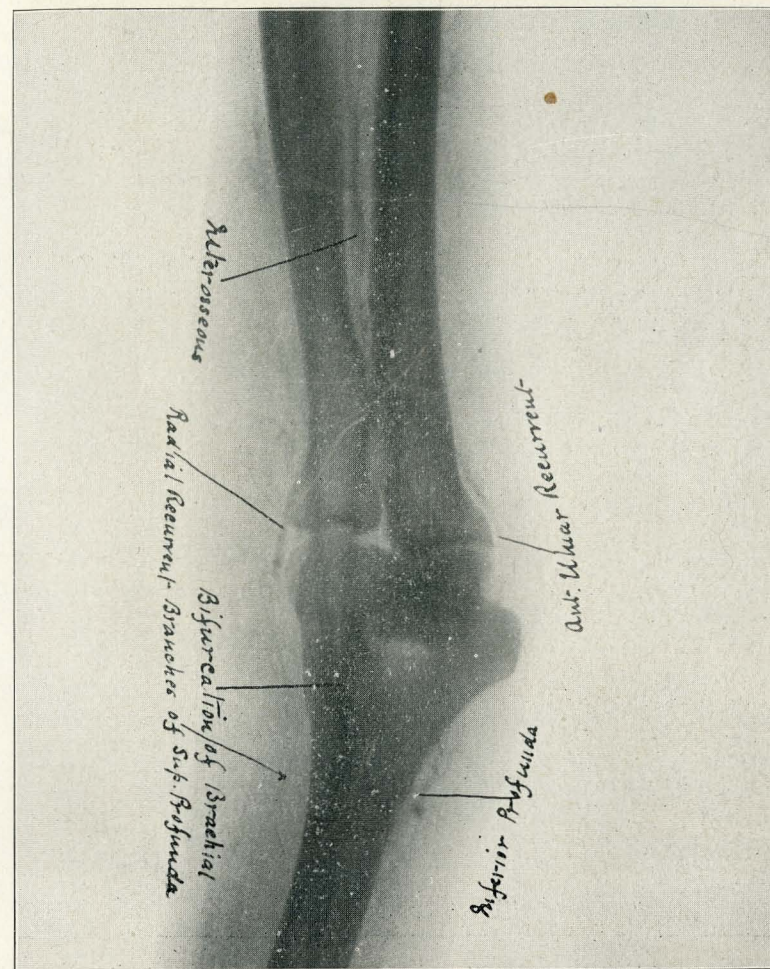


Fig. 9.

with material somewhat opaque, it is not at all wonderful that even an exposure of 70 minutes should not show more clearly such large structures as the aorta and the iliac arteries. They all lie deeply, are covered by vascular structures, and these simply render the picture very cloudy. The superficial and deep femoral arteries are well seen, the internal and external



Fig. 12.

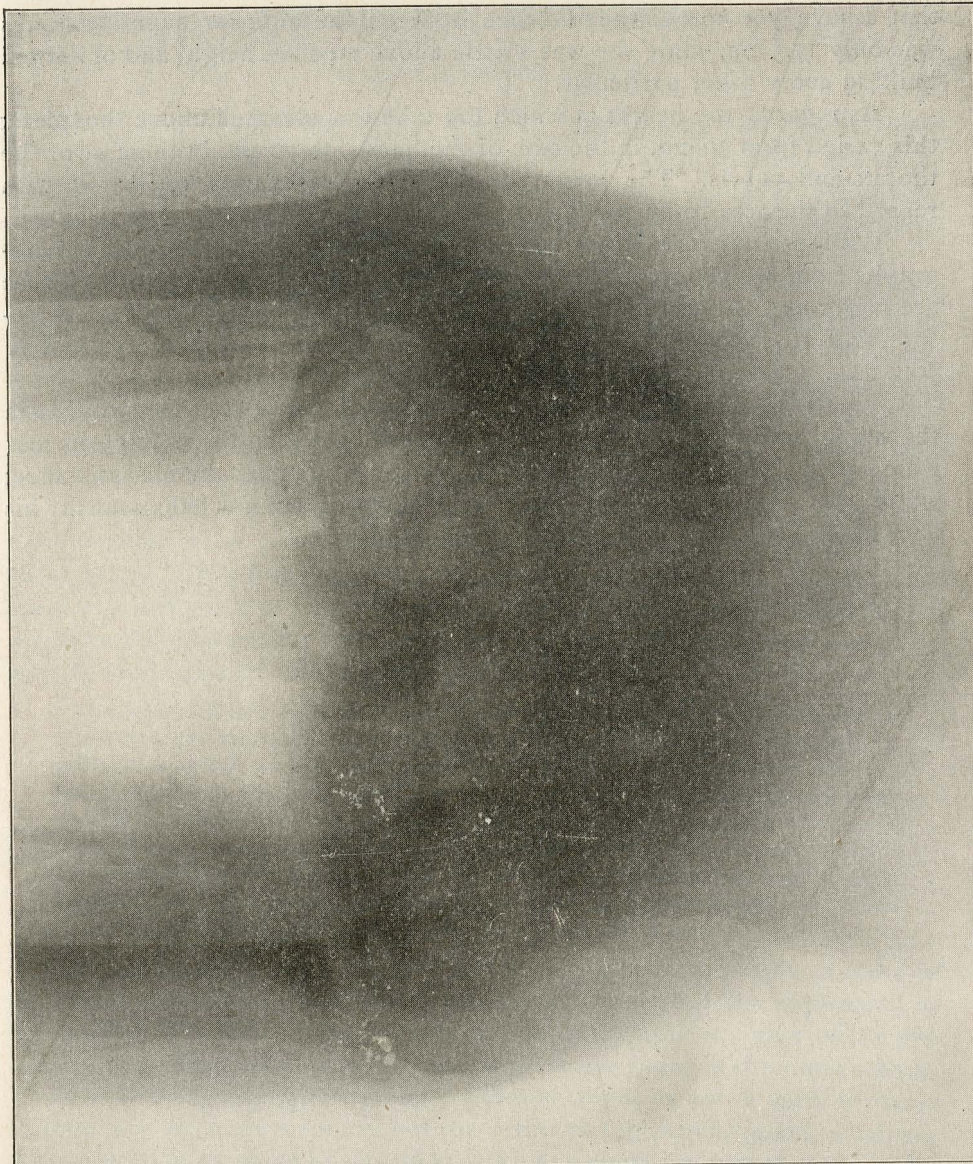


Fig. 13.

circumflex branches of the latter; the obturator lying in relation with the thyroid foramen and, very faintly, the sciatic and comes nervi ischiadici. The girl from whom this illustration was taken had the narrowest pelvis that I have yet noted; the distance between the anterior superior spines was only 17.5 cm, while she was a little above medium height and of normal build in every other particular.

As regards the height at which the tube was elevated above the plate; this varied from 30 cm. in the case of the hands, to 70 cm. in the case of the thorax and pelvis. The height in the latter cases was estimated with regard to the area to be covered.

While writing this paper I have before me reproductions of the photographs from which are made the illustrations that accompany it. These are larger and of course clearer than any half-tone can be; it may be, therefore, that my remarks do not apply with exactitude to the figures in The JOURNAL.

To Dr. David Littlejohn, who has charge of the X-Ray Department in the school with which I am connected, and in which these experiments were carried out, I have to express my thanks for much valuable assistance; while Mr. Lee Hickman, a student, also merits acknowledgment for his very careful handling of the plates in development.

OSTEOPATHY DEFINED—AN ELUCIDATION FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

DR. JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, CHICAGO.

CRITICISM is often directed at the word "osteopathy" which was coined by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still to designate the science of drugless therapeutics which he discovered. The term is called a misnomer. An understanding of the basic principles of the science, however, seems to make its correctness and propriety manifest.

One of the great fundamental principles of the science is that when the human body is in perfect mechanical order, when every tissue is enabled to do its work without mechanical interference, health will result. The bony frame-work is that part of the body upon which order most depends. The Osteopath uses the bones as fixed points from which to explore for disorder and as levers to assist him in restoring order to the body. In fact, very little osteopathic work would be possible without using the bones, and it is the osteopathic use of the bones in this work, rather than the treatment of bone troubles, that makes the word "osteopathy" an appropriate name for the practice. The original discovery was only the principle. Its development required years of patient research, study and experiment. After almost a generation of work the founder at last put forth a well-reasoned-out and a well-verified science. His definition of osteopathy is:

That science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological, and psychological, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength."

The osteopathic idea, in other words, is that man is simply a piece of the most delicately constructed mechanism, and that the diplomate in osteopathy is a sort of high grade mechanical engineer. One of the primary osteopathic ideas is that there is no waste room in the human body. There may be a dislocation at some point so slight as not in itself to cause serious pain or inconvenience, but the effect of the displacement, whatever it may be, is to cause an unnatural condition in some other part of the body, from which a long train of muscular or nervous disorders may arise.

The theory on which the science of osteopathy was founded, therefore, is that if every part of the bony structure is in place, and the passage of the nerve force and the blood is unobstructed, so that each part of the mech-

anism is receiving its proper nerve and blood supply, the machine will perform its work correctly and the condition known as health ensues, which should continue until the machine is worn out by natural processes. On the other hand, if any part of the frame work or its muscular attachments become dislocated or misplaced so that a pressure is put on a nerve, or a blood vessel is partially or fully obstructed, the condition known as disease will make its appearance in that part of the structure supplied or drained by the nerves or blood vessels involved. The Osteopath looks on the latter condition as the result of a mechanical defect, and experience has demonstrated that armed with a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the structure, and a close acquaintance with the pathological manifestations of disease, he is enabled to trace effects to their causes and remove them.

After renouncing faith in the ancient myth that drug medication actually restores order to animal functions once deranged, Dr. Still inclined toward anatomical research and for years experimented on the skeleton as to its normal articulation, and upon the possibility of abnormal position of the long, short, flat and other bones being productive of a degeneration of some of the nervous mechanism of the body, with a consequent interference of function controlled by such nerves, be it cerebro-spinal or in the sympathetic chain, or any of the ganglia in either tract. Reasoning on this basis and by slow observation, he discovered that, for example, simple pressure with the digital extremities on the superior cervical ganglia, with a rotation of the vertebra in relation would affect pyrexia, and sometimes in two or three minutes normal condition would result. In some cases stimulation by a steady working of the scapular muscles and cervical recti muscles would bring like results.

Osteopathic diagnosis is based almost entirely on what we find as to the adjustment of the skeleton and the muscular attachments, and also we govern ourselves very much by the temperature superficially, both abdominally and along the spine; briefly we take cognizance of all the "straws" in observing the "wind" just as the medical schools do, the point of difference being that we do not go as deeply into symptomology as they, and, of course, our pathological views differ as a result. We use neither medicine nor the knife in our regular work.

Disease generally is an effect from our standpoint. The cause is nervous derangement somewhere along the track of either of the nervous systems, spinal or sympathetic, in most of the cases we meet. We can trace the trouble back to a shock, the nature of which was a fall, injury, or any of the endless chain of sudden shocks to which man is heir. We believe at such time an abnormal position of some part of the osseous formation or position of some of the tendinous attachments lays foundation for an irritation, great or less, by simply pressing mechanically on neighboring nerves.

To cite a case: We find a case of what is known pathologically as ner-

vous dyspepsia; we find anterior curvature from about the fifth to the tenth dorsal vertebrae, with much hyperesthesia; we relieve the patient of the hyperesthesia by continued treatment, and finally by securing free motion on all the back muscles from the multifidus to the trapezius, reduce the curvature entirely. As the region resumed the normal condition, the digestive disturbance was relieved totally. We have cause for believing that, as in the history of the case a severe fall was had from a horse, the cerebro-spinal branches from the cord, anterior and posterior, were involved by direct pressure, from the vertebra being either twisted or moved; that the circulation became impeded and degeneration of the anterior fibers set in; finally the splanchnics were involved and the vaso-motor system to the stomach was inhibited; as a result the stomach was incapable of performing its functions.

As to degeneration, I quote from Landois, section 359, as follows:

"After a time, the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts in the cord degenerate downward, *i. e.*, they undergo descending degeneration, because they are cut off from their nutritive or trophic centers, which are located above the pyramidal cells of the motor areas of the brain. It is important to note that almost all the fibers degenerate trophic centers, for the fibers of the anterior roots lie in the multipolar nerve cells of the anterior cornu of the gray matter of the cord. Our commonly used expression in diagnosis of a condition existing which we term pressure on some nerve, and such pressure being productive of disorder or disease is founded largely on what is found in physiological research."

Referring to nervous mechanism we think when examining the case, and upon finding a vertebra in an abnormal position—slight though it be—and in addition, when we discover the patient involuntarily recoils on pressure being applied at this point, we think at once this tenderness and the abnormal situation of things are closely related. That a nerve under pressure will make itself apparent, is borne out by physiologists. In Landois, page 644, we read that there exist *nervi-nervorum*, or according to Marshall and Horsley, it has been shown that the nerve sheaths are provided with special fibers by which they are endowed with sensibility, so that we feel sure of our ground for using this expression. Now, such nerve being partially or wholly inhibited by pressure, will not its function be affected in like manner?

Mechanical stimulus of nerves lies at the foundation of osteopathic practice. We think the sympathetic chain may be subjected to a partial or complete interruption of its functions through an abnormal position of some viscus, or reflexly through the cerebro-spinal nerves being subjected to pressure. Landois, referring to mechanical stimuli, page 658, says:

"Mechanical stimuli act upon nerves when they are applied with sufficient rapidity to produce a change in the form of the nerve particle," as for example, a blow, pressure, pinching, tension, etc.

In the case of sensory nerves when they are stimulated pain is produced, as is felt when a limb sleeps or when pressure is exerted on the ulnar

behind the elbow; if the continuity of the axis cylinder be interrupted, the arrangements of the nerves are permanently deranged; by violent shock the excitability of the nerves may be thereby extinguished. We think constant pressure of a tendon on some of the infinite number of motor or sensory nerves anywhere in the economy will eventually develop serious disorder; in fact, will finally result in the same condition as section of nerve quickly results in. Another point, no doubt of interest to medical practitioners who oppose osteopathy, is that we find in most cases of pulmonary congestion, whether a simple cold or pneumonia, from the occiput to the middle dorsal region a muscular tonus above normal. Why is this the case?

Regarding man from an osteopathic standpoint, he is a machine having all parts interlinked with a view to the whole, and a law of the division of labor exists, like unto the classes of artisans in a factory; and we find an admirable correspondence established between this machine and the laws regulating the universe. The machine, by virtue of its marvelous adjustment, maintains the equilibrium necessary to its independence. Every principle of mathematics and physics is illustrated in the human make up, not only are there immense reserve powers in the body but also there is little waste.

Osteopathy calls man toward a closer study of the greatest of studies, man himself—and to the more thorough study of anatomy, and with it physiology; we should like to cause a mighty revival of these studies, as we think—and our results certainly encourage us to think—the human engine, by being studied as such, and worked on from a standpoint such as ours will respond in an astonishing degree to such working. We do not wonder at skepticism regarding our methods. It certainly is a radical departure from past traditions, but we depend on our results for bringing us recognition, and they do not fail us. We lay before our medical opponents the fact that in examination of—say twenty cases of cystitis, we find in nineteen extreme tenderness at the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebrae. Each can test this pathological condition in his own practice. Now, some will claim that this hyperæsthesia exists in sympathy with the congestion at the peripheral end of the nerve. We believe rather the cause of the cystitis is at this region of the nervous system, and has resulted from a wrench or trauma.

Now the question will be asked, possibly, suppose venereal trouble exists, is the back at fault in such case? We say the inoculation and local condition are not from a like cause, but we would nevertheless handle the case in like manner, endeavoring to stimulate and maintain a normal metabolism in the region which the poisoned condition tends to inhibit.

Our great objective point in pathological research is the spine and its numberless reflexes.

A case of great interest to me, and truly a remarkable one, is one in which a woman nineteen years old came to our office with most severe spinal neuralgia of some ten or more years' standing. It had baffled all

attempts at cure; there was nothing of the hypo about the case. From the seventh cervical to the eighth dorsal a slight anterior curve was apparent. The mere touch of the garments was painful. It was as marked a case of hyperæsthesia as I have seen in my limited experience. I took the case under a rather unfavorable prognosis, and treated it by our method, and in two weeks had made a marked change in the condition of the back; I treated her in all, I think, two months. I heard nothing from the case until months after when the young woman's father wrote me a letter reporting complete recovery.

Without doubt people who have such experiences consider osteopathy as wonderful. Perhaps with the limited number of accredited osteopathic practitioners in the field, these advocates of the practice do not number legion but they are rapidly multiplying.

Another class of cases which may interest drug advocates and which has afforded us much pleasure in the result of our treatment, are cases of what have been diagnosed shoulder sprains or severe wrenching of the head of the humerus in the glenoid cavity. We have had two marked cases lately, one a railroad conductor, the other a prominent lawyer in this city. The first was thrown from a bicycle three months before and a very painful condition resulted. He gradually lost free use of the arm, and could only go about his duties as a railroad conductor under great distress. We found no abnormal position of the articulation of the humerus, but did find great sensitiveness at the fifth cervical, and the rhomboids were very sore and tonus very great. He had had all forms of treatment, medicinal, electric, etc., without result. He had been advised to put it in a sling by one, and not to use a sling by another; had taken internal remedies prescribed by one, and the next one told him to throw away such remedies, that external applications only were of use. I found the fifth cervical distinctly in a twisted position, slight of course, but apparent to my touch. You know that the rhomboid muscles are supplied by the fifth cervical. I treated the case, I think, six or seven times, and he is able to do his work comfortably. He is with the Santa Fe railroad. In the other case, I found the greatest pain in the acromio-clavicular region, and the whole region—scapula, clavicle and all that quarter of the body abnormally elevated; the patient had abandoned all medical treatment, and his wife and servants spent each night in wringing out hot cloths to apply to induce sleep. He had fallen on the deck of an ocean steamer last summer on his way abroad—had fallen two successive days on the same arm on a slippery deck. He had little use of his deltoid; the subclavius was pulling down on the clavicle, and the supra-clavicular nerves were apparently more than doing their work of conveying sensation. I found great tenderness in the alto-axoid region also, the third and fourth cervical and a distinct thickening of the tissues on the left side in relation to these vertebrae, and I think the main cause of his suffering was here caused by a most violent straining of his alto-axoid articu-

lation. However, by paying attention to this region, more than to the shoulder itself, I gave him relief in about two weeks, so that he sleeps all night and is very comfortable and very earnest in his endorsement of osteopathy.

A case, which I was told came to me from two well known physicians of Chicago, having what was called true cancer of the lower right eye-lid, has proved remarkable indeed; remarkable from the fact, that our method has entirely removed the malignant growth with which the eye was encumbered. The patient had been for examination to the surgeons to whom I have referred, and they had pronounced his sore carcinoma of pronounced character, and told him he should have a "V" shaped piece removed at once or serious results must ensue within six months at most. Of course I got the doctors' diagnosis and opinion from the patient, but think it is substantially as it was given. I examined the eye with and without a glass, and truly it was serious in its aspect. I made no microscopic examination, as we do not always go into such details, but on further examination, osteopathically, I found distinct congestion of the lymphatic chain in the neck and right side—the condition existed only on the right side, from the atlas to the sixth cervical. I told him if he wished to try osteopathy, I would give him my best attention, and from one to two months would show as to the benefit to be derived. I am free to say it looked cancerous, and I had not much hopes of changing its character; but I reckoned wrongfully, for, the last time he called it would be hard to tell which had been the involved eye. After six weeks' attention the sore had decreased to the size of a pin head, congestion had disappeared in the surrounding tissues, and the condition in the neck had changed in character radically; after about two and one half months' treatment the eye showed only a trace of inflammation on the border of the lid. This shortly disappeared and I saw him a few weeks ago and the eye then looked about normal. T. J. Toppan, of Chicago, is the man. He dwells at the Hotel del Prado and his office is room 406 Great Northern building.

These cases are certainly remarkable, but it must be remembered 95 per cent of our cases are called incurable when they come to us. They do not consult the Osteopath until the other schools have exhausted all their arts upon them, and under these conditions, we must surely have great faith in our method upon finding it benefits or cures a large percentage of these cases. To medical men who have old obstinate cases, which medicine does not seem to relieve, let me say osteopathy would like an opportunity at all times to demonstrate to you what it will do, and if we do your "incurables" no good we can at worst do them no harm. Prove our system instead of condemning it untested.

OSTEOPATHIC VS. MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS—WITH AN EXAMPLE.

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

"I hesitate not to declare—no matter how sorely I shall wound our vanity—that so gross is our ignorance of the real nature of the physiological disorders called disease, that it would perhaps be better to do nothing and resign the complaint we are called upon to treat to the resources of nature than to act as we are frequently called upon to do, without knowing the why and the wherefore of our conduct, and its obvious risks of hastening the end of the patient."—*Professor Magendie.*

SUCH is the frank admission of one of the most famous of Paris physicians. It forcibly illustrates the weakness of much of the diagnosis of to-day, and how often we see the force of the principle brought to light! Physicians are apt to form conclusions solely upon symptoms as they have appeared to the patient. The one sick describes his case by his feelings, and the physician prescribes the remedies accordingly, without any attempt to justify his acts by physical examination.

I have in mind a case that recently came to osteopathy. The woman's physician had failed to recognize sufficient cause for her delicate health until she told him that five years previous she had submitted to the removal of several fibroid tumors by surgical operation. With this new light on the subject it was easy for him to diagnose "a return of the old trouble" and advise her to go immediately to the hospital for an operation that would "remove the trouble for all time to come." This she had decided to do when, fortunately for her, some osteopathic literature accidentally fell into her hands and she came to us for treatment. Upon examination we learned that the patient suffered frequent and profuse hemorrhage; was anemic; could walk very little because of weakness and pain in the pelvic region; and was unable to do the house work for her family of two. Osteopathic diagnosis revealed retroverted uterus, anterior displacement of left innominate bone and spinal lesions at second and fifth lumbar, with slight sympathetic stomach disorder. Now, after three weeks' treatment, she has resumed her usual routine of work and is rapidly getting strong; the hemorrhages ceased after the second treatment; and of course she is loud in her praise of the agency which is restoring her to health.

Another case that has recently come to light in this vicinity, is an error in diagnosis which ought to receive the condemnation of all; but, owing to the high standing of the physician involved, the matter as far as possible is being hushed up and explained away. A prominent surgeon removed a healthy pregnant uterus under the supposition formed in a previous diagnosis that the enlargement was due to fibroid growths. A good case for the authorities to investigate—do fair minded folk say? Oh, no! They are too busy running to earth the persons who furnished the newspapers with the facts, while Boards of Health look after those who are practising medicine

without licenses too assiduously to take cognizance of malpractice in the M. D. family.

Osteopaths are not easily led into error in diagnosis by the description of symptoms as related by the patient. The principles upon which the science is based teach that there is a cause for every pathological condition, and we are at loss to know how to treat the condition until that cause is located and becomes verified by touch, as well as reason. Then the diagnosis and treatment become easy, and the restoration to health is simply a matter of adjustment and time for nature to work its cure. The physician who prescribes drugs experiments upon the vitality of his patient with every dose of medicine he administers; for it is a well known fact that no drug has the same effect upon different individuals, nor indeed on the same individual under different conditions.

SPINAL SCLEROSES.

N. ALDEN BOLLES, D. O., DENVER, COLORADO.

THERE are some exceedingly suggestive thoughts in Dr. McConnell's article in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for November, upon "Problems We Must Meet." I would speak especially of the thoughts offered regarding troubles of the spinal cord. Dr. McConnell says:

"Is not work along the cord largely to correct displacements of the vertebrae and ribs which are obstructing or irritating nerve fibres at points between their peripheral and central ends? Thus the lesions are not primarily affecting the various centers along the cord. *Tabes Dorsalis* illustrates this point nicely. Instead of the sclerosis of the posterior column being a primary systemic affection, it is simply a sequence to the cause."

It will be remembered that the gray rami communicantes which connect the gangliated cord with the spinal cord, by way of the spinal nerves, are efferent, at least vaso-motor in function, from the sympathetic ganglia to the spinal vessels, membranes, vertebrae and ligaments. The suggested displacements, subluxations, etc., could easily affect these rami. Also when it is remembered that these ganglia lie upon the heads of the ribs, under cover of the pleura or peritoneum, it is easy to understand how these same causes may produce pressure upon these ganglia, disturbing their blood-supply, or affecting their action by the direct pressure. Any of these means would easily be sufficient to so disturb the vaso-motor functional disorders, and scleroses of the cord as well.

The question might be raised as to whether such scleroses might follow vaso-motor disturbance. I consider this very likely to occur through improper blood-supply, whether this be due to mechanical causes operating upon the vessels direct, or through vaso-motor derangement. Fibroid heart is conceded to be due sometimes to chronic coronary endarteritis, through reduction of blood-supply to the myocardium. Why may not spinal fibrosis follow such ischaemia, produced through vaso-motor troubles? Green's

Pathology inadvertently hits close to this mark when the author ascribes the visceral crisis of Locomotor Ataxia to "nutritional disturbances of the sympathetic ganglia." He might well have gone a step nearer the mark, and attributed the various myelites to this cause, through the vitiated vaso-motor function of these same ganglia, in its effect upon the nutrition of the cord. But even here, in his supposing, he fails to "suppose" so rational a cause as the osteopathic idea—that of abnormal pressures, produced through mechanical disarrangements of the surrounding parts. In discussing mechanical hyperemia he thinks it may produce fibroid induration "through deficient supply of oxygenated blood," instancing the stomach, kidney and heart. This last instance, however, is stated to be generally due to chronic endarteritis, to embolism, or to thrombosis of the local arterioles. He also suggests the last two as causes for the localized scleroses of the cord.

A recent number of the Medical Review of Reviews, describes a case "which throws a little light upon the much disputed relationship of General Paralysis and *Tabes Dorsalis*. A youth of nineteen years died of progressive general paralysis, having exhibited during life no characteristic tabetic symptoms. Microscopical investigation of the cord showed, however, that undoubted posterior sclerosis was present."

The point at issue here appears to be the question as to why certain columns of the cord should be affected in preference to others. This case shows that some columns may follow others in the degeneration. The question has had much discussion by the "medical authorities," with little satisfactory result. All seem to think that a circulatory disturbance should affect one column as much as another, and this "lion in the way" scares them all out. I would observe the following facts:

First, that nerve cells, and fibres as well, must have natural blood-supply for continued normal activity.

Second, that activity of any part calls an extra supply of blood into it.

Third, that this extra blood-flow is brought about by means of the vaso-motor function.

Fourth, that the vaso-motor insufficiency would necessarily make fatigue the more readily producible by an otherwise normal degree of activity of the part.

Fifth, that some of the sensory tracts of the cord have many short neurons, requiring many transfers of the nerve-impulse from one neuron to the next in its course to the sensorium. This may imply a large amount of protoplasmic activity in the sensory tracts, greater need of blood for this activity, greater susceptibility to fatigue and atrophy or degeneration, ordinarily, in case of vaso-motor insufficiency, and this might give rise to a greater frequency of certain forms of sclerosis. If, however, the patient had by excessive use overburdened the motor tracts, or had inherited a lowered vitality of these parts from his ancestors, these motor tracts could easily suffer the earlier sclerosis in case of the diminished blood-supply.

These suggestions are offered as showing how the osteopathic theory of causes may operate to produce these scleroses through either the ischaemia or the mechanical hyperemia following these causes; also as presenting a rational explanation for the apparent preference of these scleroses in various cases, for different columns and segments of the cord.

THE BEECHAM HABIT—A PROTEST.

ÆSCULAPIUS.

THE PHILISTINE:

SOMETIME ago it became necessary for me to enter a protest in these pages on the subject of Art and Underwear.

The Ypsilanti Yagerites, with unblushing foreheads, encouraged by the High Class Monthlies, carried matters so far that as a man of family, with growing sons and daughters, I could not longer admit the Family Press to my home. Fortunately I succeeded in checking the exhibition without calling in the aid of Antonius Comstock.

The eczema has, however, broken out in a new place. In the last number of McClure's, Lim., I see portrayed, with all the seductive skill of the expert illustrator, a beautiful young woman with hair neatly braided down her back. She is arrayed in a night gown that is a dream. Like the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor, she holds aloft a lighted candle in one hand, & in the other—a pill.

If the scale of the drawing is correct this pill is about the size of a base ball. The import of the picture is that the lissome beauty is about to swallow the base ball. Beneath the picture is the legend: MY COMPLEXION IS PERFECT BECAUSE I TAKE ONE OF BILLSON'S BULLY BILIOUS BOLUSES EVERY NIGHT ON RETIRING.

Now, not only do I solemnly protest against this realistic tendency in art on the part of Billson, but I call attention to some truths brought to my notice by the ship's doctor on the "Lucania." This doctor, who seems to Understand Himself, declares the Beecham Habit is very much on the increase. He says that the people who insist on irritating their Erie Canal by doses of the invention of Col. Carter of Cartersville, as soon as they come on board, are sure to pay speedy tribute to Neptune, in a surprising and unexpected way, and that those addicted to the Beecham Habit are the ones that suffer most when traveling on the sad sea waves.

The Family Papers teem with warnings that we must invest good money in Fig Syrup, Early Risers, Little Liver Pills, and Base Ball Boluses in order to have good complexions and sweet thoughts. Very many people believe this. The habit begins by gentle dalliyings with the Lady Webster Dinner Pill. It grows & grows. One pill is enuff at first, but two are soon required where only one grew before, then three are demanded, and soon a change is required from Pills to Fig Syrup, then Mother Shipley's Tea & back to Pills—from Carter's to Pierce's, then Ayers', Beecham's, Billsom's, and at last a frantic dash is made for Ripum's Tablets.

The man's hold has been stored with such a miscellaneous cargo that Nature stops perplex; Carter is consulted, and she starts, she moves, she seems to feel the thrill of life along her keel. Then come cold chills, hot

bearings, a hawser has surely befouled the screw. Stomach protests—*mal de mer* comes ashore—liver lags, kidneys kick, lee scuppers are clogged, bilge accumulates and Nature pipes all hands to pump ship.

The patient goes into dry dock and specialists being consulted tell him he has cancer of the stomach, fistula, appendicitis, tape worm, tuberculosis of the bowels, and Bright's disease, and he has, or thinks he has—which is just as bad.

And all this as a result of the Beecham Habit. It is very plain to every unprejudiced reader that the prime motive of the *fin de siecle* Religious Press is to prove that man has liver trouble and salvation can only be found by patronizing Dr. Pierce's Pungent, Pugnacious, Pollywog Perquisites.

Whether these things be dictated by Bishop, Presbytery, or Ecumenical Council, I cannot say. But Col. George Batten, expert in advertising, advises me that the proper cathartic is usually dictated by the Committee of Seventy. However this is, I find that the "Outlook" gives prominence and publicity to Tarrant's Seltzer, the "Churchman" to Fig Syrup, the "Christian Register" to Acid Phosphate, while strong leanings are shown by the "Christian Leader" for the wares of Dr. Pierce. "The Christian at Work" works Pierce and Ayer's, the "Presbyterian" likes Prune Juice, while the "Christian Advocate" lustily advocates Early Risers and Ripum's Tablets. The "Baptist Standard" goes off on a new track and favors Dr. Hall's Water Cure Self-Treatment, while the "Examiner" falls back to Fig Syrup and Prunes. The "Christian Herald," edited by Rev. Dr. Talmage, seems to conduct itself rather loosely, for it coquettes its favors between Hood, Beecham, & Dr. Hall. As one goes south of the Ohio River, matters grow worse, for the "Southern Pulpit" of Louisville not only favors Pierce, Carter, and Beecham, but introduces "a sure cure for flatulence," in the presence of one Doctor Jingle, whose wares are voucht for by seven clergymen, three of them D. D.'s.

The opinion is well grounded among our agrarian population that the chief claim of our late martyred President upon the gratitude of a loving people, lies in the fact that he invented Garfield Tea.

Not long since, in a court of law, fig syrup was acknowledged to be innocent of figs. And gentlemen having purchased Prune Extract & congratulating themselves that they are full of prunes, have only taken a drastic dose of aloes.

It seems the part of wisdom for those on sea (and land) to monkey with their in'ards as little as possible. One's motto in this respect should be, "Place not your trust in prophylactics." It is difficult to improve on the plans of God. Many men have tried it, but to their sorrow. He has made all out-of-doors full of fresh air. He gives us pleasure in moderate exercise, the night for sleep, and fruit drops from the trees at our feet. All these He made, and I hardly think He ever intended that we should put an enemy in our mouths to steal away our digestions—still, I may be wrong.

HOW TO COPE WITH MEDICAL OPPRESSION.

Legal Advice to Diplomates of Osteopathy Who are Compelled to Defend Their Right to Practice.

JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON.

Second Judicial District of Missouri, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the American School of Osteopathy.

IT HAS not been many years since the states have legislated upon the qualifications of physicians and surgeons.

The apparent assumption upon the part of some doctors that such legislation was enacted for the benefit and protection of their profession is not true in any sense.

Its origin and purpose was for the protection solely of the *citizen*. Very soon, however, many doctors took advantage of this law and sought to have it so enforced that they might kill off competition. It will not be questioned that such laws are beneficent in their purpose, for the state should guard by reasonable efforts, the weak from impostures, especially those administering poisonous drugs and medicines, as well as the surgeon who so frequently resorts to the use of the knife.

That the standard of medicine and surgery might become elevated the legislatures of most of the states have created a medical or examining board, whose duty it is to examine and pass upon the qualifications and diplomas of the applicants for registration.

There being different "schools" of medicine, it is a legal maxim that the law treats all "schools" alike and forbids any distinction.

Indeed, the statute of Missouri in relation to the practice of medicine expressly states "that nothing in this act shall authorize the board of health to make any discrimination against the holder of genuine licenses or diplomas *under any school or system of medicine*."

Judge Sherwood, in the 83 Mo. Report, at page 137, while sustaining the constitutionality of the medical law, and holding that the sound discretion of the examining board could not be reviewed by mandamus proceedings, yet he expressly states that the discretionary power of the board does not extend to discriminating against any particular "school" or "system" of medicine, and should such discrimination ever occur, the limits of discretionary power will have been passed.

I think I can with perfect safety assure you that in every state you will find the law to be as I have stated it above. Otherwise the supreme court of the United States would declare it unconstitutional and void.

This brings us to the consideration of the question, what relation does osteopathy bear to the law? Is it a "school" or "system?" The law of Missouri, session acts 1897, page 206, recognizes it as a "system" or as

a "method or science of treating human diseases," and declares such science or system not to be the practice of medicine and surgery, within the meaning of the act regulating medicine, and not subject to the provision of the article.

By the laws of Missouri, osteopathy is recognized as a "system," "method or science" of treating diseases of the human body.

The American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, a legally chartered institution, is recognized by the law of Missouri, as a school of science for the treatment of diseases.

Independent of this legislative recognition, it is a "School." With its charter declaring its purpose, with its faculty of able scientists, with its many hundred graduates now in the field and in many states, with its 550 students in this institution now pressing for graduation, with other osteopathic schools in other states, with legislative recognition in six or seven sovereign states, with its thousands of cures, it must be recognized as a "school" of the "healing art" if not of medicine and surgery.

The Universal Dictionary of English language defines a school to be:

- 1st. "The disciples or followers of a teacher."
- 2d. "Those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings."
- 3d. "A sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc."
- 4th. "The system or doctrine as delivered by particular teachers, as the "Socratic School of Philosophy" or "the Dutch School of Painting."
- 5th. "Method or cast of thought."

After many centuries of conflict, dating from the ancient Greeks, we had evolved the allopathic school of medicine. Then afterward, we had the homeopathic school, radically different. Then subsequently, we had the eclectic school interspersed with which was the hydropath and others too numerous to mention.

The *law* in its *wisdom* and aim to be impartial, said to them all: "We do not attempt to say which is right or which is wrong. Sovereignty will treat you all alike. Men and women die in all schools. The *law* only demands that you become proficient in the theory you teach and practice." A court will not and cannot become a standard of science, else as Judge Sherwood says at page 137 of 83d Mo. Report, "it might find itself wandering amid the mazes of therapeutics or bogging at the mysteries of the pharmacopœia."

I must then conclude that osteopathy is a "School." It may not be of medicine because it administers it not. It may not be of surgery because it uses not the knife. But that it is a "School" of the curative art there can be no doubt. Its many cures, its multiplied disciples, its many colleges attest if not vindicate its virtue, to say nothing of its recognition by many states.

We now arrive at the point, what shall an Osteopath do? "What shall I do to be saved?"

I would not mislead you. It may be accepted as the legal voice of most of the states that "Medical Boards" and "Medical Examiners" have been pronounced constitutional, and a compliance with those laws is necessary, if one is adjudged to be practicing medicine and surgery.

First, I hold that the practice of osteopathy as defined and understood by Osteopaths, is not the practice of medicine as meant by the various laws of different states. (See 4 Ohio appeal, 6 Ohio appeal, 6 Hun. New York p. 632.)

In revised statute, Ohio, Sec. 4403, relating to the regulation of the practice of medicine, and which provides that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act, who shall for a fee, prescribe or recommend for the use of any person, any drug or medicine or other agency for treatment, cure or relief of any bodily injury, infirmity or disease."

The words *other agency* apply to things which are agencies in the same general sense that drugs and medicines are agencies, and do not prohibit the practice of osteopathy or treatment by rubbing or manipulating the patient's body with the hands.

Eastman vs State, Commonpleas court, 6th Ohio, December 2d, 1896, 4 Ohio N. P. 163.

So in a case in New York, Smith vs Lane, 4th Hun. N. Y. p. 632, it is held that to undertake to cure by manipulating the body, by rubbing, kneading, etc., is not a violation of the statute on medicine and surgery.

The juries, wherever they have had the opportunity have so held.

The most intelligent courts have so concluded.

Taking the history, purpose and object of all legislation upon the subject, I conclude that the spirit of all legislation to regulate the practice of medicine was as a police power of the state, to control in the interest of the citizen that practice which used drugs and medicines, which in the hands of the vicious and ignorant might work harm.

The law says there shall be *no discrimination*. How farcical would such a law be if the Medical Board were permitted directly or indirectly to suppress new schools.

The right was always accorded to every individual to choose unhindered the doctor and the "school" he preferred.

If he chose one who used deadly drugs and the knife, such an one must have conformed to the provisions of the law.

If he chose one who used neither medicine nor the knife, why examine such practitioner in such branches? Why demand of him that he pass an examination upon those subjects and branches he despises and teaches against? If an applicant to practice is an Homeopath or Eclectic he is examined from such standpoints.

If an Osteopath, why not be examined from an osteopathic standpoint? to wit, Physiology, Anatomy, etc.

The Allopath, as such, demands that you understand in cases of neuralgia, and biliousness the potent agency of quinine and calomel taken up by the circulation through the medium of internal administration.

The Osteopath says "No, I reach the same disorders by external appliances with none of the evil results of poisons."

Thus we have many schools. The law says to the sick, make your choice. But the Board of Health or Examiners step in and says while you have the right to choose, you must select one of a college and school whom we permit to practice.

In view of the history of legislation upon this subject, I deny the right of any board to measure an Osteopath by an Allopath yard stick any more than he does in examining an Homeopath or an Eclectic. They are all "schools" if not of equal age, of equal dignity and usefulness. And when it can be made to appear that these boards have sought to ostracise other schools the courts will review and repudiate such discretion as being in conflict with the legal maxim, "the law treats all alike."

Therefore I conclude that the practice of Osteopathy does not and cannot fall within the scope and meaning of the practice of medicine and surgery and in support thereof cite you the history of medical legislation.

I cite you the declaration of the Missouri statute.

I cite you 4 Hun. New York p. 632. Also 4th and 6th Ohio app.

If however in any state it should be held as the practice of medicine, demand that you be treated as the graduate of a "school."

Demand that you be examined as an Osteopath.

Exhibit your diploma as an Osteopath.

Prove it is from a reputable osteopathic school.

Prove that you are the individual therein named. Submit yourself to an osteopathic examination and then, after the tender of all fees, request a certificate.

If refused, invoke those principles of law—universal in their application—that no distinction shall be shown different "schools" and your case will be made out.

To repeat, you must claim that the practice of osteopathy is not the practice of medicine and surgery as commonly understood and meant, and therefore does not and cannot fall within its laws. But if the Superior court of the state where you happen to live has held the practice of your art to be the practice of medicine and surgery, then like the Homeopath, like the Eclectic submit to an examination from the standpoint of your school. And if the local laws or courts should decide against you, appeal to the Supreme court of the United States.

What a farce would it be for an Allopath to submit to an Homeopath examination.

What a farce it would be for an Homeopath to submit to an Eclectic examination.

What a farce it would be for an Eclectic to submit to either.

The Allopaths and Homeopaths have grown so strong that the doctrine of comity may control the conduct of each, but the latest science in the field demands equal reciprocity, equal recognition and forbids that any "school" shall arrogate the only cure for the ills of man.

NEWS FROM THE "STORM CENTERS."

Court Decisions and Legislative Developments that are Placing Osteopathy upon an Established Basis.

IT IS stated upon good authority that the medical profession of Indiana will introduce a bill in the legislature to forbid the practice of osteopathy or, at least, restrict its practice to drug doctors. What qualifications these professional gentlemen fancy they possess for exemplifying a science of which they are ignorant, or why the people should suppose them entitled to monopolize the care of the sick—even when these demand osteopathy, a science and art irreconcilable by its every principle and practice with the use of drugs—does not appear. It is sufficient to know, however, that the medical profession is arraying itself in paint and feathers for a big war dance at Indianapolis and, if the senators and representatives can be frightened by cries of "Quack!" "Imposter!" and the strum of Æsculapian tom-toms, the State Medical Board of Indiana intends to get some renewal of the ancient grant that sick men and their care—along the Wabash, anyhow—belong to the drug doctors forever.

The legislature convenes this month and the handful of osteopathic practitioners in the state will be at Indianapolis to protect their rights whenever wanted. These now number nearly a dozen, not counting the pretenders, it is said, and they express full confidence that the legislature will not only refuse to let the drug doctors dictate laws against them but that Indiana will quickly follow the example of her sister states and protect osteopathy by statute.

As a result of persecutions in magistrates' courts both actual and threatened the representatives of the new school met at Crawfordsville December 11th, and organized the Indiana Association of Osteopaths. It will act as a branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy and membership will be limited to graduates of competent institutions. These officers were elected:

President, Dr. H. J. Jones, Indianapolis.

Vice-President, Dr. Bertrand E. May, Crawfordsville.

Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Eduard W. Goetz, Terra Haute.

Trustees, Dr. May, Dr. B. F. Gentry, Dr. D. E. McNicoll, Dr. W. E. Swan and Dr. Goetz.

Since the fight this little band will have to make for life and the recognition of science must be against a powerful profession, securely entrenched behind age, wealth and influence—a profession, too, which recognizes that if osteopathy prevails drug doctors will have to quit business—the friends of the science are urged to give their earnest co-operation in this unequal contest.

HOW THE STORM BROKE.

Indiana woke up to the fact that a new science was born to bless mankind on the morning of November 15th, when THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL announced that the State Board of Registration and Examination had begun a "crusade against Osteopaths." Hundreds of the citizens of the Hoozier state had learned of the new school and its excellence in battling disease from personal experience but the great commonwealth probably knew less concerning it than the drug doctors. Under the headlines "Many are Unlicensed" and the "Crusade against Osteopaths" THE JOURNAL told how drug doctors without license to administer drugs and Osteopaths who have nothing whatever to do with drugs were to be handled under one classification and compelled to show like proficiency in materia medica. No reasons were given why electricians, preachers, lawyers and locomotive engineers were not also to be compelled to show equal proficiency in the drug doctors' speciality or quit business; the members of the State Medical Board seemed to see no difference between their own renegades and practitioners of the new drugless school and they proposed to handle both as outlaws. The article read:

The State Board of Medical Examination and Registration, which will convene next Tuesday, will have to consider the cases of about two hundred physicians who are at present practicing without authority in Indiana. Not all of them, however, are "quacks," as many reputable physicians have neglected to take out licenses and are thereby breaking the laws. There are, however, upward of fifty physicians in the state who are daily rendering themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment for practicing without a license. These men are those who are not able to pass a satisfactory medical examination and are not graduates of any medical college of repute. Some of these claim to have some rights under the law, and will take issue with the state board in its efforts to prevent them from practicing in Indiana.

The Osteopaths in every city in the State, with the exception of Indianapolis, have been prevented from practicing. As nearly as can be learned, their treatment embraces largely the practice of massage and other modern innovations. The one representative of the theory in this city has so far defeated all efforts of the board to drive him from his practice, although the courts of Tippecanoe and Allen counties have decided that the "science" is illegitimate practice, and that the practitioners, in following it, are guilty of a violation of the state laws. Two convictions have followed under these rulings, but as yet the local practitioner has not been touched. So strong is he in the assertion of his rights that he has combined with others of his kind, notably with the originator of the science, who is located in Kirksville, Mo., and will present a bill to the coming Legislature asking that osteopathy be legalized in this State.

The state board therefore, while gathering all the evidence it can about the practitioner of osteopathy in this city, is disposed to allow him full freedom in preparing his bill for the Legislature, and as soon as it is filed, it is thought, there will be little difficulty in defeating it, as has been done in every State but one in which it has been practiced. The board will then proceed against all who practice the science.

Osteopaths throughout the state were quick to take up the cudgel and

show through the press the exact situation of their school as a science and its absolute independence of medicine. Dr. Bertrand E. May in THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, November 25th, gave an excellent historical sketch of the science and its principles. It should have been enough to give the State Medical Board a cue, but its members failed to grasp the situation. This statement seemed to carry no meaning to them whatever:

Osteopathy has nothing in common with faith cure, Christian science, spiritualism, hypnotism, magnetic healing, Swedish movements, mental science or massage. There is nothing supernatural about it. Its apparently marvelous cures are accomplished through purely scientific methods and require no faith whatever.

The article concluded this way:

Now what are the narrow-minded, prejudiced M. D.'s going to do about our practicing in this state? Of course, I know there are some M. D.'s who are not that way, and those M. D.'s indorse osteopathy and welcome the practitioners of that science and turn over to them cases which they admit they cannot reach. Maybe the others can stop its practice, but I don't believe they can. When the thousands of people in Indiana who know about the science, many of whom have been cured by it when every other method has failed, many who are suffering and want relief, stand up and beg for osteopathy, and when that fails fight for it, how are they going to stop it? I beg of the people of Indiana to investigate the science of osteopathy before they allow legislation favoring the M. D.'s to put us out of the business.

Following this interview the newspapers of the state jumped into the discussion. For several days the matter was handled pro and con with the result of getting the people of the state to thinking. Dr. W. T. Gott of Crawfordsville, who is vice president of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, had himself interviewed in a plausible attempt to stem the tide of popular opinion setting toward osteopathy. He claimed the board was not prejudiced against the new school and that if an Osteopath wanted to practice all he need do was to show proper qualifications to practice medicine! If the board should prove to be prejudiced against the new science, he said, all its exponents need do was to compel the board to bring the examination papers into court and show why the Osteopath was not granted a license—on his knowledge, of course, of materia medica. In other words, only M. D.'s could, by the M. D. construction of Indiana law, practice medicine, osteopathy or anything—and a mere knowledge of drugs qualified a candidate for everything! That was the law, as Dr. Gott of Crawfordsville saw it, and he pretended no really respectable people differed with him. He put it this way in THE TERRA HAUTE TRIBUNE, December 15th:

"The fact is it is not the great body of honest and worthy physicians who are complaining of the law. It is the charlatans and pretenders; the holders of license procured by perjury and fraud; the Chinamen with pulverized insects, serpent broth and joss sticks; the man who cures by psychic powers transmitted through letters or locks of hair to credulous patients; the circulators of fake advertising matter, full of indecency and obscenity, and the scoundrel who proposes to sell you youth and vigor after you have wasted your life in licentiousness and debauchery. In the lan-

guage of Merrill Moores, 'To say that the state is powerless to protect itself against such methods is to deny civilized government a right to protect itself and its own existence.'"

This interview was copied widely. Newspapers saw the flimsiness of Dr. Gott's argument and editorial writers as well as Osteopaths for several days busily picked the State Medical Board's statement of fact and logic to pieces. New champions jumped into the fray. Dr. Eduard W. Goetz handled the M. D.'s without gloves in the Terra Haute EXPRESS of December 3d. In a column statement he showed the radical difference between an M. D. and an Osteopath; corrected the statement of Dr. Gott that osteopathy was legally recognized in only one state and enumerated the five states where the science is now legalized by special statute and the dozen where its practice is recognized as not in violation of any medical regulations. Dr. Goetz differentiated the Osteopath with credentials from a good school from the pseudo-medico-massage variety of pretenders and fakirs and asked to have the public given the same legal protection against incapable Osteopaths as from incapable drug doctors. Dr. Goetz said:

Who is opposing osteopathy? Certainly not the people, who, to the contrary, wish to reserve the the right as free and liberty-loving American citizens, to select their physician no matter from what school. It is the medical profession which opposes all schools not in the combine or "trust." I need only cite in the fight made against the homeopath, the eclectic and the physio-medic, all of whom survived, and are now in the "trust." The decision against the so-called osteopaths in Tippecanoe and Allen counties, was not against the science of osteopathy; but against the illegal practitioners of osteopathy, as the ones referred to never graduated from legitimate schools and it is right that they should be driven out. Pretending Osteopaths have already been driven from certain states and our school will do as much to accomplish this as the medical board itself, but legitimate Osteopaths, those who have taken a thorough course according to the requirements of the school, which is four terms of five months each, and which is equal to that taught in any medical college, have held their ground wherever legal proceedings have been brought against them and have won. Cases have been decided in their favor in Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Utah and in several other states where their cases have come to trial. These decisions were usually based upon the testimony furnished by the Osteopath's clientele, whose evidence is at least unprejudiced and based upon the benefits derived from the treatment."

With such interests at stake as personal liberty and proscriptive legislation the newspapers hereupon took sides in a way that showed the State Board of Medical Examination and Registration it should not monopolize the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government without challenge. That great forum of the people, THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, had this to say editorially December 5th:

"THE STATE AS A MEDICAL DIRECTOR."

THE CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL quotes Dr. W. T. Gott, vice-president of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, as saying:

I wish the people were better informed on this question of the crusade against the Osteopaths by

the State Board of Health. There isn't any crusade at all. There are many of the Osteopaths who hold licenses we granted. What we insist on, however, is that all who practice the healing art as a profession, shall be suitably prepared for such work. They must take a course in MEDICINE at some recognized school. Then they can practice osteopathy if so minded, and the Board of Health will certainly never object. But it is dangerous and ridiculous for a man who is ignorant of the human body and the science of medicine and surgery to start out and attempt to cure every case of sickness that confidingly comes to him. Yet many Osteopaths have tackled cases of which they knew nothing and have caused no end of trouble. It is not the Osteopaths we are after; it is the ignorant practitioner.

As there are five members of the board, representing four different schools of medicine, it is not known whether the views expressed by Dr. Gott are those of a majority of the members or not. As doctors have been known to disagree, there may be as many opinions regarding the matter in question as there are members of the board. Dr. Gott's statement is frank and seems to be free from a proscriptive spirit. It is of interest to learn that there are Osteopaths holding licenses to practice granted by this board representing four different schools.

The law creating the board is very explicit in excluding the idea of a partisan or proscriptive measure. It provides that each of the four schools or systems of medicine having the largest numerical representation in the State shall have at least one representative on the board. It also provides that the board "shall be nonpartisan, and not more than three shall be members of any one political party," and, finally, it says: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to discriminate against any school or system of medicine." Yet, notwithstanding these anti-proscriptive provisions and their possibly fair construction by the board, the whole law and the system of registration and license for which it provides savor of paternalism, class legislation and proscription.

THE JOURNAL is always in favor of genuine educational progress and of maintaining the highest possible standards in the so called learned professions, as in other walks of life, but it doubts the wisdom and propriety of this kind of legislation. Personal liberty and exemption from meddlesome and paternal legislation are even more important than high standards of education, especially if the latter have to be established and maintained by law. The act of 1897 "to regulate the practice of medicine," etc., puts it in the power of five physicians, appointed by the Governor, to sit in judgment on the qualifications of all the other physicians in the State, to "recognize" or refuse to recognize any particular medical college "as maintaining a sufficiently high grade or standard of medical education as defined and fixed in the records of the board," and to issue or refuse to issue a license to practice medicine to any person according as, in the opinion of the board, the person may or may not come up to the board's standard. This goes very far in the direction of interfering with personal rights. Such legislation is defended on two grounds—first, the protection of the people against medical ignoramuses, and, second, to purge the medical profession of quacks. But what provision of the Constitution or what principle of government makes it the duty of the State to purge the medical profession of quacks or to protect the people against medical ignoramuses? We have legal ignoramuses, who butcher the property and social rights of the people, and theological ignoramuses, who undertake to minister to sick souls, but the law does not interfere with them. It does not fix any standard of education for lawyers or preachers, nor require them to register and receive a license to practice or preach from a board which sets up its own standard. Some of the best lawyers and preachers Indiana has ever had were not graduates of a law school or a theological seminary, nor of any college or academy, even. Under the old Constitution a prospective lawyer had to undergo an examination and be favorably reported on before he was permitted to practice. Under the present Constitution no qualification is required except good moral character, and not much of that. It seems strange that almost

fifty years after relinquishing its right to prescribe a standard of qualifications for lawyers the State should, for the first time, exercise the right in regard to doctors. In law and theology the fittest survive. The lawyer who gets big cases and fees does not ask the State to elevate the standard of his profession by closing the door against pettifoggers, or to protect the people against legal ignoramuses. Why is it any more the duty or function of the State to protect the people against medical ignoramuses? Even ignoramuses and quacks are citizens, and have natural and constitutional rights as sacred as those of college professors and medical faculties. THE JOURNAL is not arguing in favor of ignorance, but in favor of personal liberty and against class, paternal and proscriptive legislation.

That seemed to put a quietus on the drugs doctors, in authority and out, for the time and the two sides began to line up for a contest before the legislature.

Arrests and threats of arrest became a feature of the fight shortly before THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL took its stand for the rights of osteopathy and the people. Dr. H. J. Jones, president of the Indiana Association of Osteopaths, has been published as scheduled for arrest but has not as yet been molested. THE JOURNAL reported the intentions of the medical men this way:

This morning the State Board of Medical Examination and Registration will begin the prosecution of Dr. H. J. Jones, of this city, for practicing medicine in the State without being licensed. Dr. Jones's case will be an interesting one from the fact that according to assertions made from time to time he is prepared to defend himself against the board. He is a practitioner of osteopathy and is not believed by the board to be competent to pass the required medical examination—even if he should desire to do so. The state board has been considering his case for some time and the members say they did not file an affidavit against him at the last regular meeting of the board because it was desired to have all the evidence in the case ready before causing his arrest. All these details being finished yesterday, the board met and drew up the affidavit charging him with practicing without a license. This morning the paper will be handed over to the sheriff of the county, who will arrest Dr. Jones.

While the practice of osteopathy by others than regular practitioners, is not looked on with favor by the medical board, the present affidavit is not directed against Dr. Jones's method of practice, but against his practice altogether. As he is not a regular practitioner and confines himself to the practice of osteopathy, proficiency in which alone does not qualify him to apply for a regular license, it can be seen that indirectly the practice of osteopathy is being given a blow.

Dr. Woodruff, of Lafayette, a practitioner whose qualifications for representing osteopathy are not known to the parent college of osteopathy, was arrested and fined \$40 in a magistrate's court. He was convicted for admitting to be a practitioner of the new school without a medical license. The drug doctors sent out a circular letter under the auspices of the Tippecanoe County Medical Association, urging every M. D. to come to the trial—and they came, just for the moral effect, it is supposed, on the magistrate. Dr. Woodruff appealed his case to the Circuit court and says he will test the constitutionality of the medical law as interpreted by the state medical authorities.

Another suit in Ft. Wayne against a practitioner unknown to the Amer-

ican School of Osteopathy, resulted in a mistrial. Seven jurors stood for acquittal and five for conviction.

The eyes of the public now focus upon the senators and representatives at Indianapolis who will be invited to referee the contest between drug doctors and osteopathy in the interests of the people.

IOWA BOARD HANGS UP ALL LICENCES.

The State Board of Health of Iowa, has risen superior to the legislature, Governor Shaw and the commonwealth by *deciding*—as far as it can stretch its authority for deciding—that osteopathy cannot be practiced in Iowa. On December 29th the board voted unanimously to reject all applications of Osteopaths for licences to practice their science under protection of the special law enacted for their protection by the last legislature. The ground given for this action is that all the colleges from which diplomas have been issued are not regularly conducted as contemplated by the statute. The board stated that the American School of Osteopathy is the only institution really coming close to a compliance with the full demands of the law. That the board exceeded its authority and will be rebuked by a court decision none but drug doctors seem to doubt. Colonel Conger, secretary of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, says:

“No harm has been done, but indeed much good will result for osteopathy. Accredited practitioners of the science whose certificates have been withheld uniformly, can practice as usual because there is no fine fixed in the law in regard to the matter. The present law is bunglingly drawn and incomplete and the board has tried to follow it. The next legislature will no doubt reconstruct the law and make it all right.”

The news is told in the DES MOINES LEADER of December 30, as follows:

FIGHT ON THE OSTEOPATHS.— STATE BOARD PRESCRIBES RULES FOR NEW SCIENCE SCHOOLS.—MEMBERS CLAIM NONE OF THE SCHOOLS ARE COMING UP TO REQUIREMENTS—FRIENDS OF OSTEOPATHY SAY THE BOARD HAS EXCEEDED ITS POWERS.

The state board of medical examiners completed its work and adjourned yesterday. Before doing so it took another step in the osteopathic fight. It was a decidedly forward move. A series of stringent rules was adopted in which the board defines just what, in its view, the law meant by a “regularly conducted school of osteopathy.” Members of the board who conversed upon the subject yesterday declared that they would welcome legal action on the part of those practising osteopathy, for the result would be an interpretation of what the law meant and that was just what they were trying to secure.

President Scroggs stated that he had sought legal advice upon the subject, and he had been assured that the position of the board was unassailable. He believed that it was essential to the interests of the people of Iowa that if the practitioners of the new school were permitted to engage in the practice of medicine in the state the people should be guarded against quacks who under the guise of something new use their blandishments to wheedle people out of money. There are any number of irresponsible schools in the country, he said, sailing under the title of osteopathy and the number of graduates coming from these institutions is marvelous. It was certain, he thought, that genuine osteopaths were being imposed upon. Regularly graduated scholars who had put in the required time and had taken up the studies demanded by law should be protected. That was the reason why the board took the action it did.

The regulations adopted are very stringent. There is not a school of osteopathy in the country which would come within the requirements laid down by the board. The board followed the same lines used in determining whether the medical colleges come up to the standard or not, with the exception of a change in the studies prescribed for students.

The rules are as follows:

Condition to admission to Lecture Course of Osteopathic School—Credible certificates of good moral character, signed by at least two physicians of good standing in the state from which the applicant comes. A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized literary or scientific college, or a certificate of successful examination by the faculty of any reputable university, college, or high school, or by the state superintendent of public instruction, in the following branches: English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, Latin, (equivalent to one year in a high school). One year is allowable in which to cure defects in knowledge of Latin, but the student must be provided with a certificate of proficiency in this branch of learning from the designated authorities before he can be accepted as a second course student.

Branches of medical science to be included in the course: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, theory and practice of osteopathy, obstetrics, and gynecology, pathology and pathological anatomy.

Length of Graduation Courses: Instructions in schools shall be given either by one course of twenty months or four courses of study of five months' duration, as they may elect, and graduation of students shall only occur at a regular session.

Attendance, Quizzes and Examination: Regular attendance during the entire lecture course shall be required, allowance being made only for absence occasioned by the students, sickness, and such absence not to exceed 20 per centum of the course. Regular examinations or quizzes shall be conducted by each lecturer or professor at least once each week. Final examination in all branches shall be secured before graduation.

Dissection, Clinics and Hospital Attendance: Each student shall have dissected at least one lateral half of a cadaver. Attendance upon at least two terms of clinical and hospital instruction; and practical work in well equipped chemical and histological laboratories shall be required, for at least two terms.

Facilities for Instruction: The college must show that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and the necessary facilities for teaching by laboratories, clinics and for dissections.

Misrepresentation: No school of osteopathy issuing a catalogue or announcement in which are contained misrepresentations respecting its teaching facilities, or course of study, or false representations as to the number of students matriculated, or in attendance, will be regarded as in good standing.

Many of the regulations are not met in the courses of study of the schools throughout the country. *The institution known to come nearest to the requirements of the board is the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.* There the course in clinics is, according to members of the Iowa board, of small dimensions and it does not provide for the dissection of a cadaver. It is claimed by the Osteopaths that the board can easily reject any application that it desires to under the rules and that it would take years before the schools could be organized upon the basis demanded by the board, and that thus in would win the point it is after, the prevention of any one from practicing osteopathy in Iowa.

HOW THE IOWA LAW READS.

The section of law under which the board derives its alleged powers to regulate the study of osteopathy is as follows:

“Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of osteopathy of good repute as such, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months of four terms of five months each, in actual attendance at

such school, and shall include instruction in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of osteopathy, shall, upon the presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice osteopathy in the state of Iowa, upon payment to said board of a fee of \$20, which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of \$1."

It has been suggested that by the wording of the law, "shall, upon presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners, be granted a certificate, permitting such person to practice osteopathy in the state of Iowa," that the board had very little discretion in the matter. But it contends that under the wording, "a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school," they can look into the legality of its incorporation and also determine what constitutes a regularly conducted school.

Speaking of the situation, an attorney stated to the reporter: "The board has, without the slightest doubt, exceeded the power granted under the law. The law does not contemplate for a moment that it can determine what course of study shall be followed. As long as the schools have regular classes, the students meet at certain hours and the school is conducted as other schools, so far as form is concerned, it comes within the meaning of the law. There is not a court in Christendom that will uphold the position of the board."

One of the points upon which the board feels that its action will be endorsed by the courts is that in all of the applications—twenty-nine in number—filed before the board every degree had a different date of graduation. Many were from the same school, and the degree was dated in the same year, but not in the same month. It is contended that the schools do not have a regular graduation day, hence do not come within the term "a regularly conducted school."

"This shows the need of framing osteopathic laws correctly when they are presented to legislatures," said Dr. W. N. Hartupee.

AN ARREST AND EDUCATION IN NEBRASKA.

Nebraska drug doctors have at length boiled over and caused the arrest of Dr. Charles W. Little, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. His preliminary hearing resulted in an experience meeting in which Dr. Little's patients gave the public some strong reasons for endorsing the new science. The affair has won many new friends and supporters for osteopathy. The NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL gave this account of the trial:

BOUND OVER TO COURT.—OSTEOPATHIST MUST ANSWER FOR ALLEGED VIOLATION OF MEDICAL LAW.

Charles W. Little, the osteopathist who was arrested recently and charged by the state with practicing medicine without a certificate, was arraigned in Justice Roberts' court yesterday and bound over to district court in the sum of \$250, his personal recognizance being taken for appearance. County Attorney Munger prosecuted the case, arguing that the practice of osteopathy came within the meaning of the statute relating to the practice of medicine, and that it would be impossible to practice osteopathy in Nebraska under the present statute. Mr. Little was represented by Attorney Lane.

The three witnesses for the prosecution who were subpoenaed merely to prove that Dr. Little had given them osteopathic treatment, were unanimous in their testimony that osteopathy had done splendid work in their cases which before tak-

ing treatment had been chronic and unyielding. A fourth witness, who had been subpoenaed by the prosecution expressed himself as anxious to go upon the stand and testify how the treatment had cured him, but he was not called.

Mr. Lane took occasion to "roast" Detective Malone, who signed the complaint because he was acting as a scapegoat for some physicians, who the attorney declared, were the real complainants.

Upon taking the stand Dr. Little proceeded to define osteopathy as a method of treating by manipulation based upon a very thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology, the design of the Osteopath being to restore the structure as nearly as possible to a normal position, take the strain off the various nerve centers and give nature all the chance possible to regain her balance. No rubbing is done. Reputable osteopathic schools demand a recorded personal attendance of twenty months, and an educational qualification to enter.

Dr. Little declares he is not a law-breaker but a law abiding citizen and if it can be shown in the higher courts that he is amenable to the existing medical law, he will set himself in accord with it.

Nebraska has now wakened up to the dawn of the drugless era, and the newspapers are discussing the introduction of a bill to legalize the new school, which everybody seems to take for granted will come before this session of the legislature. Some of the newspapers betray serious ignorance of osteopathy; but there is an editorial writer on the NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL whose head is not far from level; and in the event of a call by the legislature, when both drug doctors and Osteopaths come to a "showdown," it is a safe bet that the NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL will take a stand for recognizing the new science and throwing proper protection about its practice. This is how the Lincoln man started the ball rolling on November 29th:

No doubt now remains that a strong effort will be made this winter to legalize the practice of osteopathy in the state of Nebraska. Work is being put forth at this very moment to ascertain the sentiments of the law makers on this important subject. We all realize how necessary it is that public health should be conserved as far as it can be done by individual effort and righteous legal enactment. The question of whom shall be licensed to take human life (in their hands) is a serious one. Osteopathy is a new thing, born of the conclusion of one Dr. A. T. Still that the whole system of drug medication is a forlorn failure. Therein this man differs from a vast army of men who by long years of experience have convinced themselves that sick and afflicted people are greatly benefitted by having doctors and drug stores. One thing is very certain, which is that the recognized schools of the land, regular, homeopathic and eclectic, require a much higher standard of proficiency on the part of pupils, or degrees are not conferred upon them. It is no longer possible

obtain a diploma without earning it. The heroic treatment of other days is fast giving way to more sensible methods. What the public needs is protection from quacks, from men who are themselves ignorant, but have the faculty of successfully preying upon the ignorance of others. A sensible legal restriction would be to forbid the practice of any form of treatment until the person desiring to do business in the state has passed a successful examination in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, nosology, chemistry, and surgery. They should be required to furnish in addition to this a certificate of good moral character, sworn to by at least ten prominent people in the community where they last resided. Thus equipped the question of what remedial agencies they will employ can safely be left to the doctor and those with

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whom he has to deal. It is feared of the Kirksville school that it has been spawning too freely to produce the best possible results in the way of educated practitioners and it is the duty of the legislature to inquire very thoroughly into the matter before letting down the bars. Stand up for Nebraska.

About a week later this same free lance on the NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL dug up more facts about the matter and like a good publicist pointed them into a readable "story" having a moral. Perhaps he did not know that his argument to protect accredited Osteopaths and the public against fakirs is the one sort of legislative enactment that the new school is begging for. This appeared on December 4th:

In conversation the other day with a newly elected legislator from the west the question of legalizing the practice of osteopathy was brought up. He said he was in favor of such a law, and gave as a reason for it that he had long been a great sufferer from hay fever, had taken great quantities of medicine, and never experienced any real benefit until he took treatment from an Osteopath. It is unfortunately true that the old line schools of medicine have searched in vain for any balm, lotion, ointment, atomizer, inhalant or any other old thing of greater value in catarrhal troubles than a pinch of snuff, and the reason for this is that no such remedy exists. They rely upon local palliatives when the trouble may be constitutional, and the result is that their work for the most part is a miserable failure. Instead of hunting for the cause and removing it, they content themselves with applying standard remedies that never did and never will do any good on earth, and then assume to feel amazed that people will chase off after some old fad or other in the hope of getting relief they have tried for in vain through the regular channels. It would be a great benefit to a sick and sinful world if the army of educated practitioners would stop thinking about boluses and pills and tinctures and triturations and pay some attention to the laws governing organic life. They know very well that the average case of dyspepsia is produced by the crime of assault and battery upon the digestive apparatus, and they know or ought to that that no medicine on earth will "cure" dyspepsia. Nevertheless they fill out the mysterious prescriptions and the miserable victim of abominable cookery fearlessly dopes away, under the misapprehension that there is a great curative potency in "a-teaspoonful-three-times-a-day" of this something he knows nothing about. By and by the case of acute indigestion becomes chronic and the miserable victim, more dead than alive, dopes along till the grave kindly opens and invites him to drop in and rest, or he wearies of taking medicine and selects a dietary that gives his abused stomach a chance to recover its normal tone and strength. The fact of the matter is that the faddists would stand no more show than Cervera did at Santiago if the medical world would cease placing so much reliance upon Duglisonian tradition and pry itself loose from the superstitions that make the practice of medicine the laughing stock of people who can view things from a non-partisan standpoint. No doubt osteopathy, if practiced by men who understood the human frame and the ills to which it is subject is good as far as it goes, but to assume that all curable diseases will yield to mere physical manipulation is a proposition that must be considered more or less idiotic and unworthy of serious thought. It gives the charlatan a great opportunity to do a big business on a small investment, and the legislature should take care to restrict the practice to those only who are capable of passing a rigid examination on the divers conditions of the human system in health and disease.

Nebraska may now be regarded in the osteopathic column as the passage of a favorable law seems assured.

STATE MEDICAL BOARD SQUELCHED.

Kentucky comes forward with a Circuit court decision which knocks some of the authority of the State Medical Board into a cocked hat. The decision is in no way revolutionary but it settles one point for Kentucky drug doctors who may have lost faith in the efficacy of prescriptions. These may change their profession of faith from materia medica to osteopathy without being stripped of their professional standing and forfeiting the license issued to them as medicine men. To be sure, it is an uncomfortable berth for a practitioner to hold—that of having to sail under a license for dealing out drugs while avowing trust in osteopathy—but the Kentucky court says a man may do it.

In October the Kentucky State Board began a crusade against both accredited and illegitimate practitioners of osteopathy. Had these wise men of the calomel clan confined their efforts to driving out men unworthy to practice the new science they would have endeared themselves to the new school and posterity; but they saw no distinction between scientific practitioners and scientific fakirs and—the court sat down upon them!

The crusade began with serving notices similar to the one sent Dr. Woodall. It was given in this special of October 23d to THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER:

Bowling Green, Ky., October 23, 1898.—The Kentucky State Board of Health is preparing to make a hot fight on the Osteopaths, who have been flourishing for some time in this section of the state. In Simpson county, adjoining this, the Osteopaths have organized a college and are now building a handsome infirmary. Within the past few weeks a branch of the Franklin institution is said to have been started in this city, with Dr. P. W. Woodall in charge. Dr. Woodall is a graduate of a school of medicine, recognized by the State Board of Health of this state, and holds a certificate to that effect. A notice prepared by Dr. Joseph M. Matthews, President of the State Board of Health, has been sent to the sheriff of this county and was last night served by that officer, notifying Dr. Woodall to appear Monday, November 7, before the Board to show why his certificate should not be revoked. The notice contains some very strong charges. It notifies Dr. Woodall that the State Board of Health will meet at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky., on Monday, Nov. 7, to hear and determine charges against him, asking that the license granted him by the board to practice medicine in Kentucky be revoked. The alleged grounds are as follows:

1. "That since the granting of your certificate, and under cover and authority of the same, you have been guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive and defraud the public by opening or causing to be announced and opened a so-called infirmary of osteopathy, and by practicing osteopathy, and assisting and shielding others in so practicing under your certificate, when you were not competent to practice, never having studied or graduated therein in any school of osteopathy and when you well know that said system and practice was only an organized form of quackery and charlatanism and no system of medicine.
2. "That since the granting of your certificate you have been guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive and defraud the public by

holding an alleged professorship in a so-called college of osteopathy, located at Franklin, Ky.

3. "That you are an itinerant doctor within the meaning of the statutes of Kentucky.

"You are notified to appear at said time and place and show cause, if you have any or can, why your license should not be revoked.

"Joseph M. Matthews, President State Board of Health, of Kentucky."

The notices caused great activity among their recipients. Some responded; some did not; the state board proceeded to strip all alike of their yellow jackets. G. N. Murphey, M. D., of Lexington, a convert to osteopathy of whose college and fitness to represent the science we have absolutely no knowledge, stole the march on the rest of the "condemned" coterie by getting into court and tying up the hands of President Matthews, M. D., and his brethren sine die. The court decision was announced in THE LOUISVILLE DISPATCH, November 24th, by this telegram:

Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—Judge Settle of the Warren county Circuit Court yesterday, decided the case of G. N. Murphy, M. D., against J. M. Matthews, et al., comprising the State Board of Health of Kentucky. In effect Judge Settle is of the opinion that the State Board of Health can not deprive Dr. Murphey, who was summoned to appear before that body to show cause why his license should not be revoked, of the right to practice medicine in the state of Kentucky. The case has proved one of the most important in the commonwealth, and the opinion is regarded by many lawyers who have read it, or who heard it delivered, as the ablest ever delivered in any Circuit court in Kentucky. The opinion which fills five newspaper columns will be read with profound interest by medical and legal men and thousands of lawyers throughout the country.

Dr. Murphey's contention was that he had graduated with honors from a reputable medical school and that his medical license is property which the state cannot confiscate.

It is supposed that this decision will also call off the State Board of Health from showing further authority over the legitimate Osteopaths in Kentucky.

Dr. Nelson of Louisville, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, on January 2d, presented himself to the Criminal court of Henry county, to answer a *criminal indictment* for practicing osteopathy. He was indicted on two charges several weeks ago upon representations made by the State Board of Health because he persisted in plying his avocation while a test case in the civil courts was pending. The M. D.'s were not satisfied with one kind of persecution so they tried two. His criminal case was postponed to January 10th.

The history of Dr. Nelson's civil suit is interesting. On February 3d, 1898, a bill was introduced into the legislature, known as Senate Bill 151, which was an amendment to the medical law passed April 10th, 1893, prohibiting the practice of medicine, or treating, or attempting to treat a sick or afflicted person 'by any system or method whatsoever' without first having complied with the conditions of the foregoing act. These conditions

excluded Osteopaths from practicing and left no possible way for them to obtain a certificate from the State Board of Health. A compromise in the form of an examination was offered Osteopaths but when they demanded that it be made a part of the law, by an amendment to the pending bill, it was refused.

"On account of a former experience with Dr. McCormack, secretary of the board, we knew it would not be safe to put ourselves in his hands when we had no law to back us up," said one of the Osteopaths, "so when he summoned us to appear for examination we refused, with the exception of Dr. Adaline Bell, who attended but was refused a certificate. On July 23d, Dr. Nelson had an engagement in Eminence to examine patients, but was told he would be arrested as soon as he arrived. He postponed the engagement and, after consulting the best legal talent in the state, resolved to make a test case at once, and July 26th, filed suit against the State Board of Health in the Law and Equity Court, in Louisville. The petition asks for a permanent injunction to prevent the State Board from interfering with Dr. Nelson in the practice of his profession, claiming the law to be unconstitutional and void and a violation of the bill of rights, still pleading in the alternative that if the court fails to find the law unconstitutional, then he prays for a writ of mandamas compelling said board to recognize the American School of Osteopathy as a reputable one and, upon the virtue of the diploma he holds, to issue him a certificate to practice his profession in the state, under the section of the law that says: '*no peculiar system or method shall be discriminated against.*' That suit is still pending, owing to the unavoidable delay in taking depositions.

"This is regarded by many as the hardest as well as the best planned fight for recognition that osteopathy has ever had. It also furnishes the best opportunity of testing the constitutionality of the medical laws that operate against us and of new legislation that discriminates between schools of the healing art. This fight should be watched with interest by all members of the profession, for its outcome not only settles the question in Kentucky, but establishes a precedent throughout the whole United States."

TO THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

The Supreme Court of Ohio will have a chance to decide whether the practice of osteopathy is a violation of the state medical law. On December 6th the Circuit court gave osteopathy a victory which caused the State Medical Board to appeal. The case was that of Dr. William J. Liffing, a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, who was indicted at Toledo by the energy of the M. D.'s in September. As nothing but law was involved jury rights were waived and the victory came through the Circuit court sustaining a demurrer for the defense which says substantially that practicing osteopathy is not practicing medicine and not a violation of medical law. Dr. Liffing is already receiving congratulations on what is regarded as a certain ultimate triumph.

Not content with this defeat and others earlier the Ohio State Medical Board continues to drag Osteopaths into court. Upon a warrant sworn out by Carey B. McClelland, agent of the board, Dr. G. W. Sommer, of Cincinnati, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, was arrested December 12th. He has a strong clientele in Hamilton county, says THE ENQUIRER, and will fight to a finish.

The troubles of Christian scientists in Ohio courts are calling forth comparisons with osteopathy as both occupy somewhat similar attitude before the law. THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH said editorially December 12:

The prosecution against the Christian science healers who were indicted for causing the death of the American correspondent, Harold Fredrick, has been abandoned in London. The theory of the abandonment seems to be that the responsibility of such treatment rests not upon the healer but upon the patient, who has full latitude of choice in the matter of physicians. Persons may be protected against others, but not against themselves.

This editorial in the same newspaper appeared two days later:

The State Board of Medical Examination and Registration attaches a great deal of importance to the trial of Harriet O. Evans, the Christian scientist, who has been convicted of the illegal practice of medicine in the Cincinnati police court and fined \$100 and costs. The jury was out only fifteen minutes. Mrs. Evans' attorney at once appealed the case to the Common Pleas court and gave bond in the sum of \$500. It is believed here by those who are in a position to know, that the prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county will now proceed against Mrs. Evans and endeavor to indict and convict her of manslaughter. It is said that Thomas F. McDonald, the lithographer, a typhoid fever patient, who died while Mrs. Evans was treating him, a result, it is alleged, that was produced in part by feeding him solid food at variance with accepted rules of treatment, cried and begged for the services of a physician, and this is the only point in which this case differs from that of Harold Fredrick. Fredrick did not call for a physician and McDowell did.

If the case goes against the State Board in the Common Pleas they will carry it at once to the Supreme Court to settle once for all the question as to whether persons who do not administer medicine but receive a fee for their services, are amenable to the law. The importance of the case will appear when it is known that it not only involves the practice of Christian science, but OSTEOPATHY, massage, vital healing, and other treatments in which medicines are not administered. The osteopathy case at Toledo, which was decided against the state board, will be carried to the supreme court for a final decision, and much hangs upon the result. The decision of one or both of these test cases will decide the fate of a good many individuals and enterprises in the state that are looked upon askant by regular practitioners of medicine.

Ohio will thus take rank again as a "storm center" where results are forming that will entail vast consequences upon osteopathy. The Ohio Osteopaths organized a state association Dec. 31, at Dr. Hulett's office in Columbus.

TO HANDLE FAKIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois is expected this winter to frame a second law to legalize osteopathy and put the proper safeguards upon its practice. It is now well known history that the last General Assembly passed a law to accomplish

this, in response to the urgent appeals of the people, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Tanner who believed the wording of the law was calculated to work more harm for the new school than benefit. Governor Tanner understands the osteopathic system and has declared his wish to see the new science put on a firm legal basis that will shut out pretenders and the unqualified from practice. In Chicago several renegade M. D.'s who have not been qualified to practice osteopathy by any recognized college are advertising themselves on the hippodrome plan as the greatest living exponents of Dr. Still's system—much to the chagrin of the osteopathic profession. These men operate under the protection of medical license while pretending to be Osteopaths. They "treat" the spine through corsets and seal-skin cloaks just as well as by any other plan—if the patient has no time to don a treatment robe—and it is evident from office furnishings and individual swagger that some poor invalids are being most thoroughly gulled. Such a state of affairs, Governor Tanner recognizes as an injustice to the new school of drugless treatment and an outrage upon the people. An effort will be made to draft a bill that will extinguish fakirs who operate under cheap medical diplomas and there is no room to doubt that Governor Tanner will do his part to make it a statute.

The Illinois Association of Osteopaths met in Chicago December 18th to organize the profession on a working basis. Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan is chairman of the committee having the bill in charge. Thirty of the students at the American School of Osteopathy from Illinois met and organized the same day to give their help in the fight—if one developed. Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn of the Faculty was elected chairman. Dr. Littlejohn and Mr. S. D. Barnes, '90, were delegated to visit Chicago to advise with Dr. Sullivan about procedure.

Some arrests have been instituted in Illinois by the drug doctors. Dr. M. D. Cole was arrested at Cairo on December 21st, and gave bond for a hearing two weeks later. He then waived examination and took an appeal. He is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and has the backing of the State association

MEDICAL MEN MOVING IN MICHIGAN.

If the reports be true Michigan may see another "mill" between the new and antiquated schools in the legislature now in session. Dr. L. E. Wykoff, of Bay City, writes:

"I have learned through a medical friend what I think is not generally known. He tells me there is a movement on foot that is being pushed quietly by the medical profession to make null and void osteopathic law made in this state two years ago. Their plan is to present three bills at this legislature, all about the same in text and constructed for the purpose of overcoming our law. Their idea in presenting three bills is that one or the other will surely pass and medical men will not lose their point. They have

already quite a sum of money raised and are working quietly so as not to let the Osteopaths know anything about their scheme until it is too late. I am doing what I can to bring all the influence possible to bear through our representatives here and would suggest that other graduates located in the state do the same thing."

North Dakota's M. D.'s Excited.

Since the legalization of osteopathy in North Dakota the drugless system had made such inroads into the antiquated practice that drug doctors are talking about "wiping out the new science altogether." Their rage strikes the Osteopaths as pathetic. Every now and then the M. D.'s get into print but it all makes new friends for osteopathy. THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL of December 14th printed this special:

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 14.—Some time ago, the PARK RIVER NEWS published a report that an effort would be made at the coming session of the legislature to repeal the law by which the Osteopaths were allowed to do business in this state. The item has excited the indignation of Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, who succeeded in securing the passage of the law. It will be remembered that at the last session of the legislature the members heard the regular physicians and decided to turn down the Osteopaths. Mrs. de Lendrecie secured a hearing, and after making a stirring speech the members of the lower house reversed themselves almost unanimously and decided that the Osteopaths were a good thing. The movement was sanctioned and Mrs. de Lendrecie opened an institute here and imported a number of instructors. In addition to practicing the method, it is also taught, and there will be a big graduating class next year. The PARK RIVER NEWS alleges that Mrs. de Lendrecie hypnotized the members and secured the passage of the law. Mrs. de Lendrecie comes back in an interview and charges THE NEWS with insulting every member of the last legislature, and states that she is sure that the next legislature will not repeal the law, and that the Osteopaths will continue in the good work.

Mrs. de Lendrecie and the Osteopaths of the Dakotas report they are not losing sleep over the situation. North Dakota will take no step backward.

TENNESSEE WHEELING INTO LINE.

Tennessee is coming to the front as an osteopathic center on account of the good work being done by our representatives there. Governor Taylor, now leaving office, is a strong friend of the science, on account of it having saved his life during his last severe illness. Governor Benton McMillan is also friendly and legislation favorable to the new science may be expected this winter.

SUPREME COURT VICTORY IN MONTANA.

Osteopathy has won another victory in the courts—a supreme court this time—and it settled the right of the drugless school to practice in Montana. Had the decision been adverse there would have been nothing left for the Montana representatives of the science but to become pilgrims and carry their benefits into other fields. It was a stubborn fight from the magis-

trate's court to the finish and just before the decision came the Osteopaths were very much worried. The news was told in this special to THE BUTTE STANDARD:

Helena, Dec. 12.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the case entitled the State vs Morris, which was appealed from the district court of Missoula county. An action was commenced against the defendant in the justice court on a complaint charging him with practicing medicine without a license. He belongs to the osteopathy cult and the county attorney claimed he was violating the law in not having the necessary license. He was convicted in the justice court and upon appealing to the district court was acquitted, his demurrer being sustained. The state then appealed to the supreme court. In an opinion by the court the appeal is dismissed, the supreme court holding that the law does not permit of an appeal from a judgment sustaining a demurrer.

The court did not enter into the merits of the case, simply passing on the question of the state's rights under the circumstances.

"The appeal must be dismissed by this court, of its own motion, for want of jurisdiction," says the court, "upon the specific ground that the statute does not authorize the taking of an appeal from such a judgment as that entered in the case at hand. The right of the state to appeal in criminal actions does not exist unless conferred by the constitution or the legislature, and then the right is restricted to such matters as are clearly within the express language of the enactment, or, in other words, as was said substantially by Justice Gray for the court in the United States vs Sanges, 144 U. S. 310, it is settled by the overwhelming weight of authority that the state may not appeal from a judgment in favor of the defendant in a criminal proceeding except under, and in accordance with express statutes, whether the judgment was made upon a verdict of acquittal or upon the determination by the court on a question of law." Here follow some citations. "An appeal may be taken by the state from a judgment for the defendant on a demurrer to the indictment or information; such is the right conferred by section 2,273, which is the only provision of the section which has any relation whatever to the supposed right of appeal assumed by the state to exist in the case at bar. But the state is not given the right to appeal from a judgment rendered on demurrer to the complaint, and therefore such right does not exist. It follows, therefore, that no appeal by the state lies from the judgment sustaining a demurrer to a criminal complaint. The appeal is dismissed for want of prosecution."

Dr. E. G. Rickert, of Butte, says with this decision as a foundation, the friends of osteopathy will next ask recognition and protection by statute.

PROBABLE STATUTE IN IDAHO.

Idaho has opened her arms to osteopathy because of the good work being done at Boise by Dr. T. L. Ray, a graduate of the parent school, the only Osteopath in the state. The medical men are not pleased, of course, but have not done anything to antagonize the new school. Dr. Ray's friends now say they will go before the legislature and have the practice put on a secure basis.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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WITH this number the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY makes its bow under new editorial management. It faces the new year with enlarged conceptions of its legitimate field and usefulness. Many of the features appropriate to its youth have been outgrown. Features local and of passing interest will have to be abandoned because of the need of giving fuller attention to the things that make for the advancement of the new science and the growth of the profession. While personal news of interest to the laity, the profession, the students of the American School of Osteopathy and patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary and Surgical Sanitarium will by no means be omitted it will be condensed and subordinated to general news and contributions of such interest as make up this issue. The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY avows its fealty to all that works for the elevation of osteopathic standards; it will use its influence always to compel strict entrance examinations for osteopathic schools, the highest standard of instruction and strict enforcement of the requirements for graduation; to keep unworthy and unqualified persons from attempting to practice our system; and while proclaiming itself first of all an exponent of the founder of the science, the parent school of instruction in osteopathy and its graduates—the backbone of the profession—yet it purposes such fairness, freedom and fearless-

ness in presenting the truth that it will be a more valuable magazine for accredited Osteopaths everywhere, as well as those seeking an understanding of the new practice, than any paper published. The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY is first to take the field as the newspaper of the science and the profession. It will hold this feature by the employment of up-to-date journalistic methods. For the value of the department of contributions it will look to the foremost men of the profession.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING.

An Appeal to Men of Science of Whatever Belief Concerning Medicine.

Osteopathy makes no claim that is not scientific; it asks to have no part of its system accepted that will not stand the severest test of scientific examination; its founder and exponents affirm their faith in nothing beyond the pale of science; the school of osteopathic therapeutics is willing to stand or fall upon the accepted facts of biology, anatomy and physiology with the philosophy added that the body contains all the elements and forces needed for its welfare and that these can be controlled by manipulation as discovered and reduced to a scientific basis by Andrew Taylor Still, M. D.

Now what is the use of striving together, members of the profession of medicine? What is the use of using hard names, of doing immoral things to hurt each others' characters? What is the use of hounding down isolated missionaries of the osteopathic school to throw them into prison and stone them out of communities where you feel yourselves that you are in permanent control of everything? It cannot be that you fear being supplanted?

If osteopathy is not scientific, if it is not an epoch-making discovery that will revolutionize accepted standards of thought and accepted therapeutic practice, members of the medical profession, what have you to alarm you? If it does promise to revolutionize the treatment of the sick—even at the gigantic cost to you of doing away very largely with your medicines—then would

you not shrink from opposing the march of human progress? If osteopathy is right, doctors of medicine, and you happen to be wrong, then would you not be wise to recognize first this situation and trim the sails of your cult accordingly? If osteopathy is a mistake need you lose any sleep, or even unite your strength to crush it?

The world of science has a way of disposing of systems of distorted fact and false reasoning without the concern of any profession whose bread and butter depend upon the verdict. Men of science whose rating in the world of thought does not rest with the prevalence of any theories or practice will approve or condemn impartially upon merit. To these—be they within the medical profession or out of it—we commend the new-born school with a sincere expression of our belief that in less than a decade it will prove revolutionary.

Wherein Osteopathy Like Surgery is Scientific.

The ability to predict with absolute certainty is one of the first tests of a science and no system of thought can be regarded as scientific which cannot fulfil this requisite. What of medicine? Not only are drug doctors unable to say how a prescription will affect two different persons but, alas! how even the same dose will work at different times upon the same individual. In so far as the medical profession has kept careful record of its cases its work has been scientific; the administration of drugs, however, has been the purest expression of empiricism; so that what the drug doctor has regarded for centuries as his legitimate mission has been mostly useless and ephemeral. It may take a quarter of a century for this view to receive general acceptance but the awakening already assumes the dignity of a reformation.

Surgery is scientific. It has advanced a hundred years in ten because of its authenticity. Medicine has gone on recording general morbid symptoms and experimenting with all known poisons to exaggerate them. It has built up a vast system of empirical lore which in the light of advanced science becomes all but valueless.

Osteopathy is scientific because it can pre-

dict with all the certainty of surgery. It understands cause and effect in the body and how each may be modified; and it knows this so well, both as a reasonable thing and as something often demonstrated, that it is enabled to predict with full certainty as to consequences. It is able to put the finger upon an abnormality in the body, which it designates a cause, and explain its consequence upon the entire system; to say with confidence this fact brings about that or the other condition; and to affirm, if this abnormality—which as a rule means nothing to either drug doctor or surgeon—can be corrected by the methods exclusive to osteopathy, that the diseased conditions will be corrected. More than either diagnosis or prediction, osteopathy can work out its postulates, giving ocular and tactile proof that it verifies what it claims; but the recovery of every patient, the cure of every malady is not necessary to uphold the scientific character of the osteopathic system any more than it is necessary for the surgeon to give bail that his patient will survive the removal of his vermiform appendix. The prediction involves no promise of recovery. It consists in knowing that a cause—not the cause agreed upon by drug doctors—gives an effect; that the cause can be removed in a definite proportion of cases; that when this cause is corrected the dependent symptoms of disease disappear; and in being able to verify the axioms of the science as far as that is necessary to give it its credentials.

The scientific Osteopath is a specialist who gives a specific treatment for a special purpose; he knows just as positively what he is after as the surgeon; such thing as "shot-gun" treatment—so common in medical prescriptions—is not known to him; he deals with exact facts and well defined principles and he goes about his work with the assurance and precision of a skilled machinist.

Records for the brief time osteopathy has been taught as a system—seven years—show that more than fifty per cent of its cases are cured while all but a tenth are benefited. The importance of this showing is exemplified when it is remembered that most of the cases that come to osteopathy have been pronounced incurable. Where failure to cure of help does result it cannot be

attributed justly as a failure of the science. It may be either inability of the operator to observe conditions accurately or helplessness to correct the causes when their nature is well understood.

Surgery and osteopathy, therefore, may hope to outlive the decay of all systems of therapeutics not scientific—chief among them medicine whose devotees still claim to believe that the living protoplasm of the human body must be subjected constantly to cunning chemical reinforcement or depredation lest the race stand in jeopardy of extinction.

Hysteria in the Medical Profession.

A vast amount of sympathy is being lavished upon the proprietors and publisher of *THE MEDICAL AGE*—Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., the druggists, and Mr. William M. Warren—in consequence of a certain college professor daring to object to statements published concerning his character that are grossly untrue. Medical papers and physicians in convention are offering condolence and sympathy over a suit against these gentlemen in the same effusive way as if Providence had cut down an editor in his prime or the court had sold *THE MEDICAL AGE* under hammer to satisfy judgment for damages. As near as I can size it up, Publisher Warren has used bunco methods to work up this sympathy—has tricked his brethren of medical journalism and the medical profession into a belief that the facts of the case are quite different from what the court will determine regarding them.

A year and a half ago Dr. William Smith in the course of an article on the importance of studying deeply the subjects of anatomy, physiology and symptomatology alluded to a case of gross ignorance on the part of two physicians who had mistaken a distended bladder for cancer of the stomach. This case was reported by Dr. Smith exactly as he found it, and on the patient's own testimony. His statements were all substantiated upon an appeal to the patient who since has died as a result of mistaken diagnosis. His wife and son verify the facts also. *THE MEDICAL AGE* came out July 26th, 1897, with a violent attack on osteopathy, and selected Dr.

Smith for special vituperation. Here is what it said:

We discover in *THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY* that one "Bill" Smith, M. D., D. O. is Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Symptomatology and Surgery in the American School of Osteopathy. "Bill" likewise claims to be a native of the "Land o' Cakes" and alongside his beautiful portrait appears the information that he is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, also of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Scotland, Licentiate of Midwifery, member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, a statement which, per se, gives evidence of his fraudulent character inasmuch as there are no such teaching bodies in existence as named. An examination of Polk's and Flint's directories fails to reveal any individual of this name possessed of medical qualifications. We opine if "Bill" will visit the other side of the Atlantic he will doubtless receive the most careful attention, and likewise be boarded at public expense for a number of months. Fortunately Great Britain has the faculty of looking after such gentry, and is always ready to accord them a very warm reception. And so on.

Dr. Smith has never claimed to be what he is not, and so, rightly enough, brought suit against the owners and publishers of the paper for damages in the sum of \$25,000. This article was sent all over the country, was inserted in medical journals published in the cities, and Dr. Smith has since been alluded to in a paper of such weight as the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION* as a "graduate of non-existent medical schools." All as a result of absolutely unjustifiable, uncalled-for mendacity.

Papers in the suit instituted promptly by Dr. Smith were served upon Mr. Warren and Parke, Davis & Co., whereupon Publisher Warren began a course of editorial pyrotechnics to excite sympathy by pretending that his plight was in consequence of attacking osteopathy. Osteopathy has little indeed to do with the matter; it is legalized by the statutes of the state in which the libel was published; *THE MEDICAL AGE* has now to defend itself upon the charge of wilful and malicious libel. Publisher Warren's afterthought seems to have been to write an editorial on the lines indicated in the first sentence of paragraph quoted for his September issue, then allude to it again in the

October issue, and send out this to all inquirers about the libel suit as if it contained the article which had got him in trouble. This has been successfully worked up till now, and this is written so that all the medical journals which have reprinted—as requested by Publisher Warren—the editorial from the September issue 1898, may learn how they have been tricked into tacitly condoning a gross libel published in July 1897. This editorial in *THE MEDICAL AGE* for October shows how Publisher Warren worked it:

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PUBLISHER—THE LIBEL SUIT OF WILLIAM SMITH, OSTEOPATHIST.

To the readers of *THE MEDICAL AGE*.

Dr. William Smith, Osteopathist, has a grievance against *THE MEDICAL AGE*, and demands \$25,000 damages.

The ground of his plaint is an editorial, reflecting discredit on Dr. Smith, on the *JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY*, and on osteopaths in general. The subject is set forth editorially in the *MEDICAL AGE* of September 26th, 1898, and a reprint of this editorial will be sent on application.

I need hardly assure any one familiar with the past record of *THE AGE*, that William Smith, M. D., D. O., has a large contract on his hands. His quest for damages is likely to prove futile, and his armor will need patching if it is to withstand the hard legal knocks that will be showered and battered upon it before he touches one dollar of *THE AGE*'s money.

Pray do not fancy, however, that William Smith and osteopathy are to be lightly dismissed with the contempt that they merit. There is no use in blinking the fact that the lack of efficient organization amongst reputable medical men has permitted the whole brood of quacks and charlatans to flourish apace. By the strangest irony of fate, osteopathy, in some respects the most grotesque of medical aberrations, has well illustrated Lecky's dictum that a small but cohesive and determined minority can exert a political influence wholly disproportionate to its real weight and numbers.

In Kentucky, thanks to the resolute leadership of a handful of physicians, ably guided by Dr. Matthews, the Osteopaths have been driven from the State. Not so, however, in Missouri or—I blush to say it—in Michigan, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Colorado, and North Carolina (*AMERICAN MEDICO-SURGICAL BULLETIN*). In these more lax and indulgent communities osteopathy boasts its numerous followers, its "schools of instruction," its periodicals of propaganda, its political influence in legislation, its shameful immunity from the penalties by which society properly seeks to rid itself of quackish parasites.

Emboldened by its success, osteopathy now enters the courts and offers to battle a medical

journal which disputes its respectability. The challenge is accepted. In the interest of science, in defense of ethical and honorable medicine, in defiance of a quackery that constitutes a deep disgrace to an enlightened age and a stain on the communities which give it shelter, *THE AGE* proposes to maintain its position and to continue its denunciations of the ignorant pretenders who fatten on the sufferings of the credulous and confiding.

Having put my hand to the plow in this uncompromising fight with quackery, I beg leave to assure you that there will be no turning back.

I need not point out the bearings this contest must have on the interests of legitimate medicine, and I earnestly hope that *THE AGE* may count on the moral support and commendation of the entire profession.

Faithfully Yours,

WILLIAM M. WARREN.

Casual reading of this appeal without examining its motive reveals the fact that among other things Publisher William M. Warren is exceedingly worried.

The latest outbreak of this hysterical support of what the profession actually knows nothing comes from Memphis, Tennessee, where the Tri-State Medical Association on December 22nd, passed, after voluble discussion and amendment, a resolution of sympathy to Parke, Davis & Co., and *THE MEDICAL AGE* because of a recent damage suit brought by one William Smith. The resolution also denounced "this so-called osteopathy." This resolution was introduced by Dr. William McKinney according to *THE MEMPHIS EVENING SCIMITAR*. Dr. Krauss averred that "osteopathy is an insult to the intelligence of the medical profession." Dr. Rogers asked "what is osteopathy?" Dr. Happell informed him that it is a system of treatment attributing every ill the flesh is heir to "to some affection of the bone." From all of which we see that the venerated Tri State Medical Association has some very bright members. Dr. Rogers then stoutly said that he coincided with the opinion of his brethren regarding osteopathy, but thought that a resolution would only advertise it. Dr. Martin thundered that this meeting must go ahead with its resolution now or cowardice, even wavering, would be still more of an advertisement. At this juncture Dr. Buford said "osteopathy is the double rectified quintessence of humbuggery." So we see there are not only a few

but many smart men in the Tri-State Medical Association.

Then Dr. Martin read a report of a wonderful mental case which he cured by hypnotism, and, as advertising is unprofessional and no self-respecting physician will ever give a dose of anything which is not advertised exclusively in the medical journals—most of which are practically owned by the drug houses—he took care that THE EVENING SCIMITAR should get a very full news report of the case, thus getting advertising without the disgrace of paying for it. He went into a general treatise upon suggestion in his paper. It closes with the statement that the only good thing about osteopathy is hypnotism and that medicine has a prior claim to even that agency and that medical doctors are fools to let the new drugless schools monopolize it! All of which proves that Dr. Martin is not least among the wise men who make up that famous Tri-State Medical Association.

Dr. Martin's peroration as published in THE EVENING SCIMITAR was:

"In closing, I wish to call attention to the inexcusable neglect that the profession is giving SUGGESTION as a means of relieving conditions which are not amenable to medical treatment. The profession falls into disrepute by drugs in the treatment of diseases in which drugs can do no good. The feeling that we must give something to every case, if only a placebo, is very prevalent. If the confidence of the patient in his or her physician is great enough to amount to suggestion the patient may recover through the administration of the placebo, but if failure results the patient is discouraged and makes the round of physicians, goes into the hands of the so-called Christian scientist or the Osteopath and is often relieved by these absurdities. THE RELIEF OBTAINED THROUGH THESE IRREGULARS IS ENTIRELY DUE TO SUGGESTION. Every manipulation they make is for effect. A patient doubting at first becomes in their hands so suggestible that the hope of cure becomes a belief and a cure results. Of course, such a patient gets no more out of such a treatment than he can be made to put into it. But the Osteopath and the Christian scientist and the patient are all more or less sincere; being sincere they will continue to protest for their rights as they see them. To fight them is to martyrize them and advertise them. We can only show them up by becoming familiar with suggestion and relieving these cases before they get into their hands. The patients are almost invariably those whom physicians have failed to relieve."

The paper was received with applause.

We must thank Dr. Martin for the statement that we are sincere if we are misled; for his candor in stating that drugs are given in hundreds of cases where they do no good we render him grateful thanks; we are also beholden to the Tri-State Medical Association for applauding the confession. Now, if Dr. Martin will just hypnotise that association and then suggest to its learned members to talk about those things which they understand, to pass resolutions only when they know full facts and upon all other occasions to behave as sensible people, why, then, Dr. Martin will deserve the gratitude and regard of all who believe that men who think along other lines than custom prescribes may be both honest and right. Any body of men that endorses wilful misrepresentation and juggling with truth will sympathise with the publishers and owners of THE MEDICAL AGE—will shout perhaps as did one paper, "the rights of free journalism must be respected." If free journalism means license to say what one likes against the character of another, whether it be true or not, the people would doubtless favor curtailing the liberty of the press.

For honest, open, candid criticism neither osteopathy nor Dr. Smith care; but when any man or paper attempts to take away that which is a man's means of livelihood, his professional reputation, for no reason, without the slightest provocation, without even the most elemental inquiry, the man who endorses such action and sympathises with the perpetrator of the outrage is before honest men equally guilty.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

Owing to a stupid blunder in directing his correspondence one of the Kansas clients of E. D. Barber's diploma institute at Kansas City, wrote this letter to the American School of Osteopathy immediately after the Court of Appeals refused to forfeit the former's charter:

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, 11-18-1898.
Nat'l School of Osteopathy
Kirksville, Mo.

Gentlemen
Referring to the inclosed article I wish to know what you will sell me a diploma for, and

if your diplomas are recognized by the Missouri State Board of health. I have been practicing medicine for several years, the last 2 years in Kansas City, Kans, and desire to open an office in K. C. Mo. and the State board of health refused to recognize my diploma, and I write you to know the above, whether you will sell me a diploma, if so the very least cash will buy one, and if it is recognized by the State board of health. Awaiting an early reply, I remain, yours truly,

J. C. McLAUGHLIN, M. D.

The article enclosed was a news clipping from THE KANSAS CITY TIMES announcing the failure of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy to win its suit against Barber's diploma institute. This suit was an effort to forfeit the charter of that concern because it was proven to have sold licenses to practice osteopathy without requiring attendance at recitations or lectures. The news article read:

MAY BUY DIPLOMAS.

The Kansas City court of appeals has decided that it is not necessary to attend a medical college in order to secure a diploma from it. Should the officers of the college decide any one qualified to practice medicine or surgery, they may issue a diploma, and, though guilty of a technical violation of the law, cannot be prosecuted for the illegal act.

The case was the suit brought against the National School of Osteopathy by Attorney General Crow, and it has attracted wide attention in medical circles throughout the country. It was a quo warranto proceeding to take away the corporate franchise of the school for its alleged abuse. The evidence was that the school had sold Dr. William Smith of Kirksville, a certificate that he had completed a full course of study at the institution. Dr. Smith paid \$150 for the certificate, after having called at the school but twice.

In its opinion the court said, in the words of Judge Gill, who wrote the opinion:

"The violation of the law was that the diploma was issued when there had been no personal attendance for the time specified by the Missouri laws. This was a legal wrong, but not sufficient to warrant the forfeiture of the school's franchise. It was not a wilful abuse of the law, nor an improper neglect of the duties prescribed for such colleges."

This reply went back to the hopeful client of Barber's diploma institute:

November 20, 1898.
Dr. J. C. McLaughlin,
Kansas City, Kans.

Dear Sir:
I am sorry to be compelled to inform you

that you are slightly mistaken. The case, an account of which you enclose, was brought by the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy against the National School of Osteopathy, as stated in the clipping which you enclose, for the reason that the National School of Osteopathy had been running a "diploma mill"—something which genuine Osteopaths greatly deplore and would, if possible, prevent.

It is just such cattle as you seem to be, that they seek to prevent carrying out plans like the one you canvas. They have too much respect for the profession which they represent to be willing to permit men to have the right to bear its name who are not qualified to represent it properly.

I enclose you under separate cover a copy of our catalogue which will give you some idea of our work. There are several other legitimate schools of osteopathy whose methods are not, however, those followed by the National school. The decision is an extremely unfortunate one for the science and we believe was rendered on insufficient consideration of the evidence in the case.

We want you to understand that osteopathy is a profession that requires just as careful work as does any of the other learned professions. If you have a diploma in medicine which is not recognized by the State Board of Health of Missouri we advise that you attend a good medical school which they will recognize, rather than slide around and buy a diploma somewhere, and get in where you do not belong.

Yours truly,

C. M. T. HULETT.

Time will tell whether J. C. McLaughlin, M. D., is to open an "OSTEOPATHIC" office in Kansas City, Missouri.

THE OSTEOPATHIC ARENA, a scientific monthly for the profession, is assured. Enough support has been pledged the projectors in the form of subscriptions to warrant undertaking the enterprise. The paper will appear within two months with Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph. D., LL. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.) as editor. His associates are C. E. Still, D. O., Wm. Smith, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. & S., (Glas.), D. O., J. B. Littlejohn, M. A., M. D., David Littlejohn, Ph. B., M. D., Herman F. Goetz, B. S., D. O., and the editor of this paper. THE OSTEOPATHIC ARENA will be edited along liberal lines in the interest of the science and practice of osteopathy and not in the interest of any set of men or institution. The men who have made themselves responsible for its subject matter and publication are a sufficient pledge for the strength

tone and value of the monthly. Cooperation will be invited from all in the profession who are able to prepare papers of approved merit while members of the professions of surgery and medicine of well known ability will also figure as contributors. The paper will be illustrated as required. The twelve numbers of each volume will be printed with reference to binding so that every volume will make an invaluable book which if now in print would sell at almost any premium. THE OSTEOPATHIC ARENA is designed to lay the foundation of scientific literature for the profession. No practitioner who is more than an automaton and no student of osteopathy can afford to be without it. Scientists, physicians and surgeons, as well as every man who makes the pursuit of knowledge an object, will find it a revelation in the field of therapeutics. It will be protected by copyright fully and the supply will be limited to cash subscriptions. The subscription price is \$5 a year, cash in advance, or 50 cents a number. Subscriptions should be sent to THE OSTEOPATHIC ARENA, P. O. Box 195. Kirksville, Missouri.

PATIENTS do not need faith in osteopathy. The science works by laws as constant as gravity and the osteopathic physician cares little as a rule for confidence or skepticism in the mind of his patients. When mechanics has been used to give the fluids and forces of life a chance to operate health begins to return in spite of mental influence and conviction is not long following demonstration. Suggestion may have its therapeutical value—and students of osteopathy are taught it—but the average Osteopath feels that the drug doctor needs everything he can lay his hand upon to bolster up medicine and he is quite willing to allow the poor fellow first call upon hypnotism. Neither surgery nor osteopathy has much time for rainbow chasing since each deals with physical facts more than imagination.

THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH, a monthly magazine of twenty-four pages, has made its bow to the profession and the public as a journal for carrying an elucidation of the science and practice to the masses. It is started by Dr. Charles Hazzard of the faculty and

Messrs. M. C. Hardin, W. F. Link, Charles Owens and A. L. Evans of the Senior class, with Mr. Link as editor-in-chief. The introductory number is very readable and will commend itself and the science to all readers. THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH has been adopted by the trustees of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy as the organ of the association and its editors expect to win the endorsement of the entire membership. It conflicts with no other journal published and catering to graduates of all schools recognized by the associated colleges has wide possibilities of usefulness. Good luck to the newcomer!

THE most renowned physicians usually renounce faith in medicine before dying. Nearly all physicians have quit using medicine in their own families. People still like to have prescriptions put up when they take sick but they use them as a sick room fetish—not to swallow them. Then what a waste of brains, time, energy and bullion to have thirty-thousand youth of this land studying the mysteries of materia medica when they might prepare themselves through osteopathy to do actual good to mankind.

"A MANUAL OF OBSTETRICS, specially designed for the Osteopath" by C. E. Still and William Smith, is now in preparation and will shortly be ready for the profession. Its price will be \$3.00 The manual will cover the whole ground of obstetrics—normal and abnormal labor, accidents and emergencies of parturition—and will be just what the Osteopath now feels the need of.

VERMONT, Michigan, North Dakota, Iowa and Missouri have passed laws to give their citizens the benefits of osteopathy. Are the people of every state not entitled to the same privilege? In about half the states the practice is considered legal without special statutes.

"MANKIND has been drugged to death and the world would be better off if the contents of every apothecary shop were emptied into the sea, though the consequences to the fishes would be lamentable."—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D.*

IF man needs such liberal libations of digitalis, opium, calomel and quinine to keep his body from resolving itself into its original elements, what about dumb brutes? How do they manage to exist without access to apothecary shops?

To the young man and woman of brains and culture osteopathy offers a more promising field for usefulness, gratification, honor and rewards than any branch of business or of the established professions.

A "TIP" to Harvard, Yale, Princeton and "Pennsy:" The foot ball coach who first puts his team under the care of an Osteopath will introduce more sensational innovations upon the gridiron than flying wedges.

WHEN the general exhilaration of osteopathic treatment becomes well understood clubmen will abandon Turkish baths and massage after "a night of it" to have their nerves put in tone by an Osteopath.

WITHIN ten years healthy people will go to their osteopathic doctors for examination at intervals just as they visit their dentists—to keep infirmities from overtaking them surreptitiously.

OSTEOPATHY's friends are mainly people of education. It appeals to intelligence and the sort of independent thinking that breaks the fetters imposed by tradition.

OSTEOPATHS have set lips in ten minutes that drug doctors and surgeons have tortured and tampered with unsuccessfully ten years.

OSTEOPATHY corrects disease in its incipency without waiting for people to be stricken with acute or chronic symptoms.

ONE lucky feature of osteopathy is that it treats equally well almost any number of different ailments at the same time.

AFTER osteopathic treatment one feels all the exhilaration of an hour spent in athletic work without any of its fatigues.

THE M. D.'s medicine case is the most dangerous case that the suffering public has nowadays to guard against.

PLASTER of paris is more often used to bolster up an ignorance of anatomy than anatomy itself.

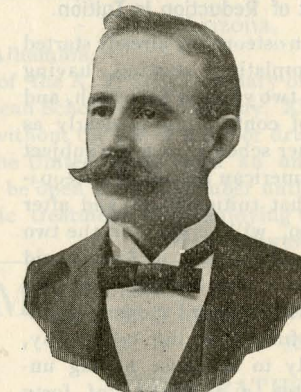
IN osteopathic treatment the operator does the physical work and the patient enjoys the benefits.

THE drug myth is the last fetter upon good sense forged in the dark ages.

"THE science of medicine is founded on conjecture."

Dr. Hildreth Opens an Office in St. Louis.

Dr. Arthur Grant Hildreth, one of the first disciples to whom Dr. A. T. Still imparted his system and who by his years of faithful



friendship to his tutor won the title "Fidus Achaetes" among Osteopaths, has severed his connection with the A. T. Still Infirmary and will devote himself to office practice. Cards have announced

his location at 708 Commercial Building, Olive and 6th streets. The best wishes of all his former associates, and of students and patients—most of whom he had come to know personally in his years at Kirksville—go with him. None ever met Dr. Hildreth without respecting, admiring and loving him for his sincerity, his unselfishness, his generous heart and resolute purposes for right, while his ability as an operator is known to the thousands whom he has restored to health during his connection with the college and infirmary. None other has been as foremost in legislative work as Dr. Hildreth. He has visited every legislature where bills were under discussion, except Vermont, and in the earlier days when legal battles were just beginning his honest face and earnest words of conviction have

counted to sway legislatures against all sorts of opposition.

Dr. Hildreth was born near Kirksville in 1863 and knew Dr. Still well in boyhood. He decided to study the new science after it had cured his wife of a blindness almost total. He matriculated as a student May 10, 1892, the day the school received its first charter, and has dwelt at Kirksville continuously since, except for a few months work in Chicago with Dr. Harry Still and in Iowa where he labored under the direction of the parent institution. Dr. Hildreth says at parting that his heart will always beat warmly for the American School of Osteopathy and that he will fight for its advancement wherever possible

Announcement of Reduction in Tuition.

Other schools in osteopathy already started and some contemplating starting, having placed tuition of two years at \$300 cash, and being desirous of conforming as nearly as practicable to other schools upon the subject of tuition, the American School of Osteopathy announces that tuition from and after February 1st, 1899, will be \$300 for the two years course, if paid in cash, or \$350 if paid in a bankable note. This institution having now equipped itself with all modern appliances for successfully teaching osteopathy, offers gratuitously to all those having unpaid tuition notes a deduction of forty per cent for the unpaid balance thereon, including unpaid principal and interest, provided, however, the parties so indebted will settle and pay within 90 days from this date.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.
Kirksville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1898.

Field Notes.

—The Memphis Institute of Osteopathy will be opened at Memphis, Tennessee, by W. H. Wilderman and H. R. Bynum, from the American School of Osteopathy, about February 1st. It will be located at Suite 5, Odd Fellow's building.

College and Infirmary Notes.

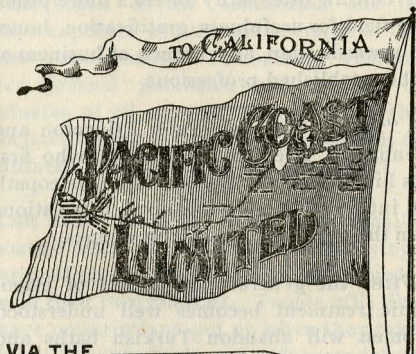
—Dr. C. M. T. Hulet has resigned from the deanship of the American School of Osteopathy to engage in active practice. He will probably locate in Cleveland, Ohio. A successor has not yet been selected.

—With the end of the year Judge Andrew Ellison resigned his duties upon the bench of the Third Ju-

dicial district, after a continuous service of twenty-two years, to fill the chair of medical jurisprudence in the American School of Osteopathy.

—Mr. Warren Hamilton has entered the service of the College and Infirmary as Treasurer.

—Herman F. Goetz, B. S., D. O., of the last graduating class has been added to the operating staff of the Infirmary.



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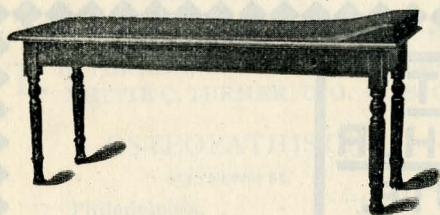
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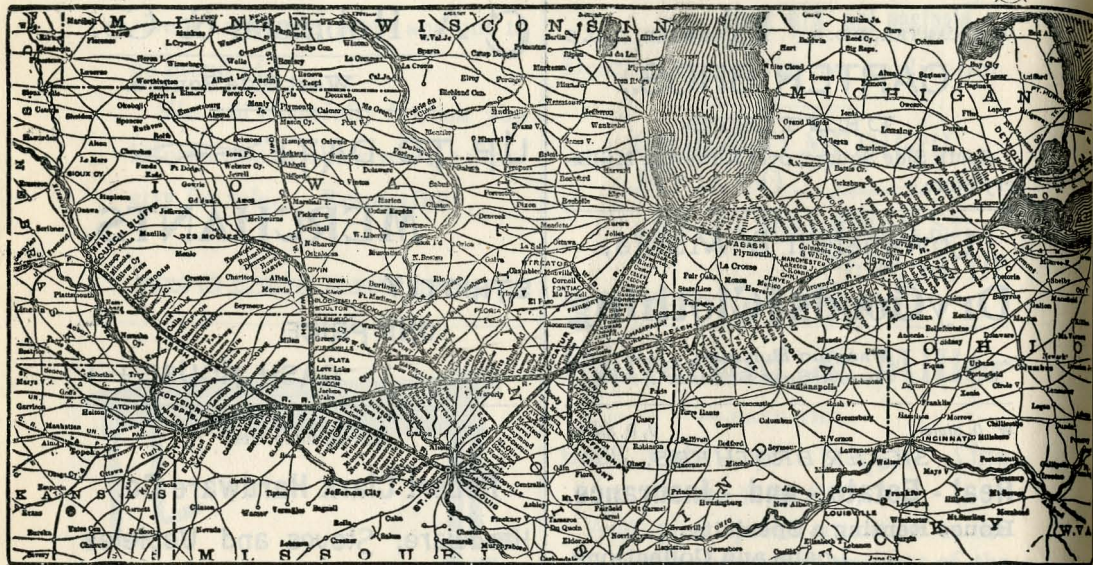
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