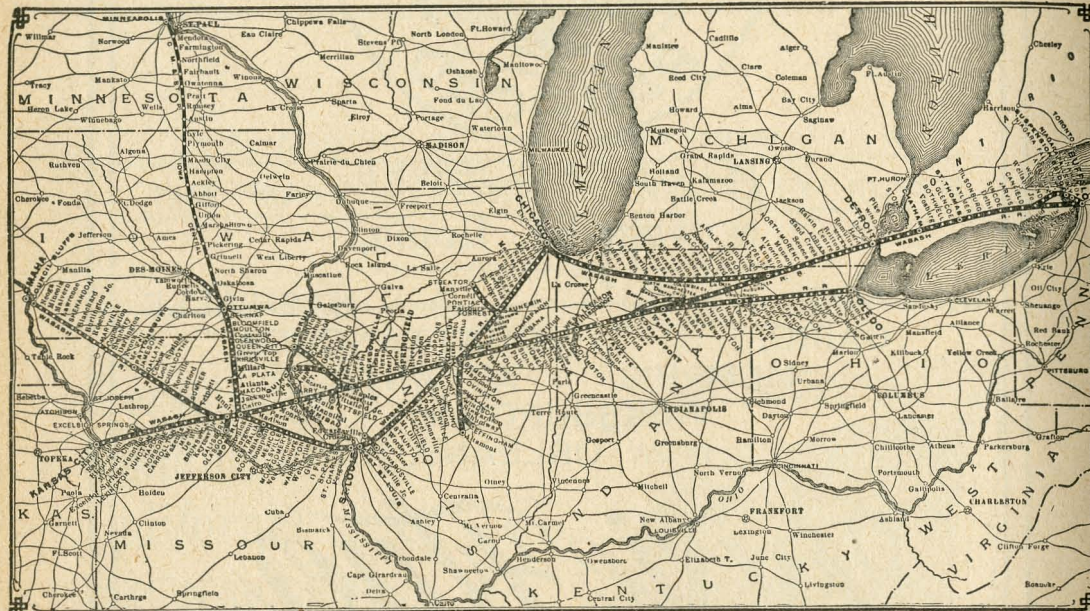


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WHY SHOULD A SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY TEACH CHEMISTRY?

LET us reason on that question. Does Osteopathy claim or teach that the doctor of Osteopathy must use the compounds produced by the medicine chemist as remedies? If so, then the study would be imperative. Then if the Osteopathic doctor does not use medicine to cure the sick why should he go through the hard study of chemistry? Because he could not understand physiology, a very important branch of anatomy, which embraces animal chemistry, the greatest chemical laboratory known to the mind of man. Whilst we do not expect to ever know more than that in man's organization the finest chemical products are produced at every stroke of the heart, why and how that work is so perfect when seen by the eye of man is what man has sought to learn, and today the mystery is just as great as it was a thousand years ago. We do not know how to make one drop of blood, urine, sweat, saliva or fat. We know an artery is different from a vein, and a piece of liver is not a part of a lung. In all our labor to learn the hows and whats of physiological action we only read the records of what man has seen after nature's machine has finished a tooth, an eye, ear, muscle or bone. He hears the music but fails to imitate. All he has learned to date is that something is wrong in the wheels of life when we are sick, he has tried all remedies of compounds poisonous and innocent but fails to relieve the sick. He takes counsel and obeys his preceptors, and witnesses the deaths of just as many when he returns from wise Europe, and writes his prescriptions in the oldest and purest Greek, French and Latin, as the most ordinary savage medicine man does with his weeds and antediluvian cures. The Osteopathic doctor's only hope is that nature will do the work, or it will not be done. All he can do is to line up the body, and his success as a doctor will book him to the degree of his ability to detect and adjust all physical variations to the normal, and leave his work in the hands of the chemist of the laboratory of animal life.

As doctors of Osteopathy a knowledge of physiology is of but little use to you when in the sick room, further than to know the locations of the organs of the body, their functions and their connections with the nervous systems, lymphatics and blood supply. Then there is but one more lesson to learn, and that is that no delays can be tolerated in nature's

work. Then by all methods of search, find the cause of delay and remove at once, then his work is finished. For this reason he should know something of elementary chemistry before he can comprehend that natural chemistry does all selecting and combining; first of atoms, then proceeds to unite by its definite law corpuscles, and on to construct the parts of man by its atoms. He must keep the roads ever open to receive and forward the needed supply, nature will do the rest.

It has not been my object to place a low estimate on physiology; but on the other hand to make a more valuable use of that branch of anatomy than we have had for centuries back. It is not the lack of value of that part of anatomy that I object to, but I do think the writers of physiology are too voluminous in words, and too meager in useful and pointed truths to be of much use to our system of healing. When we have learned all that is written in any book to date we only read a book of supposable truths. I would like very much to find the author on physiology who would boldly say what he knows and can prove by demonstration, and not feed the anxious student with long lessons of other men's experiments, that abound with quotations from other men who have experimented and are only able to tell us that they too have failed to find a truth that is, has and can be demonstrated on man. We read all about dead frogs, doves, cats and dogs, we know they have killed the live dog but failed to wake up the dead dog. We want a book that we can learn by its pages how to help the sick dog and the sick man. We want knowledge. Americans are too progressive to be bored with trash that is being poured into the heads of our students from year to year, and sends them out after four to six years' hard study, with no more practical sense than a mule.

The requirements of Osteopathy in teaching are so very different from all other schools that have to heal the sick as to its object of teaching, that it is almost impossible to find a half dozen lines in a book of one thousand pages on physiology that would be suited to give the instruction that the doctor of Osteopathy needs in his training. His training should be that of a machinist, an engineer, who should know all the parts in both the normal and the abnormal form. He must know if he has any reason at all that all living beings during life are only shops of construction and repairs, and that his highest attainment when obtained would be an engineer, wise as an observer of the truly normal, and any variation from that condition. He should be skilled in detecting and correcting any variation from the normal, and should learn that beyond that point he has no stone in truth to stand on.

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THIS YEAR.

**I**N CLOSING this school year I feel that the friendly readers of the JOURNAL would like a few lines of history of a school that had grown from sixteen pupils in 1893, to a class of seven hundred in 1900. The reader would naturally ask why such rapid growth? What is there in Oste-

opathy as a healing art that would call the wise, and all grades of minds to investigate its merits, give it the most hearty support and work for the spread of such knowledge without money or without price? I feel much embarrassment as I take my pen to answer such kindly asked questions. I think I can truthfully report that all the fame Osteopathy has or would claim is that of merit above old systems. It has long since been an acknowledged truth that medicines have no claim as scientific. It is now felt by the whole world to be blind guessing at what is the cause of disease, then a more dangerous system of guessing at remedies. What to give and how to keep that dose from killing the patient before the disease would get in its deadly work, if at all. In council the more doctors that are called in the greater the danger of the patient, is too often the case. Osteopathy has quietly followed the dictates of nature, and in each case studied and treated. Each effort has been to get a crumb more of knowledge to add to those we have taken by treating previous cases. We have been well rewarded when we have worked and trusted nature to heal by its own nourishing rivers of life. It is not my object to make war on doctors, but point the reader to the fact that I have found to be indisputably true, that nature has never lost sight of natural law in making worlds and beings. Then what claim has man to take that work from the hand of God and begin his work of cut and try? What has the doctor to encourage him when he fails at every effort to save life? He knows such is the case. He knows that the people have long since learned that medicine is only a trade, not a science.

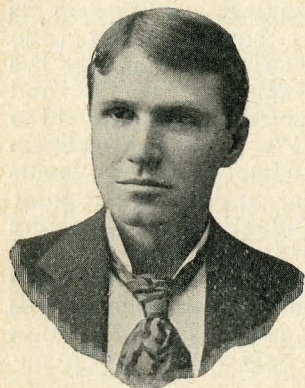
My object in writing at this time is more for the purpose of giving the reader such information as I think would naturally arise in his mind in the way of inquiry. One *question* would be something of this kind: what is there in the School of Osteopathy that is so wonderfully enticing to ladies of wealth and refinement, and of those of less wealth who are seeking some honorable vocation by which they can make a living for themselves and those dependent upon them? The enquirer says I see about two hundred and fifty to three hundred ladies in the classes of the American School of Osteopathy, all seem to be hopeful and industriously applying themselves to their studies. To the surprise of the stranger who may choose to visit the classes he or she at a single flash of the eye will see that the ladies of all classes present great brilliancy of countenance and very much to the surprise of the listener those ladies answer all anatomical, chemical and other questions pertaining to a scientific knowledge of Osteopathy and its application as a healing art. The success of the lady graduates who have gone from the American School of Osteopathy has been so satisfactory to the afflicted, wherever they are or have been, that they have been given much praise and have been financially remunerated, to such degree that she not only feels proud of her profession but her independent ability to receive and lay up something to lean upon in old age. I have never heard any lady groan, or repine, that she had suffered privations for two years with hard study, in our school, but hundreds of ladies, I say hundreds because hundreds have been pupils of this school, all with sparkling eyes say "I am proud of my profession, and my alma mater, the American School of Osteopathy." The same brilliant light has fallen upon the gentlemen who have graduated in our school, and gone forth into the world to labor and do good. Without a single exception all have reported "blessed be the day when we entered the American School of Osteopathy."



## —THE FALLACY OF VACCINATION—

CHARLES E. STILL, D. O.  
Delivered April 14, 1900, before Atlas Club.

THE 14th day of May, 1896, was observed in several places in Europe as the centenary of the introduction of vaccination among the resources of the healing art. It was introduced by Edward Jenner upon a



DR. C. E. STILL.

young boy by the name of James Phipps, with a result of successfully producing the characteristic vesicle of vaccine diseases. The celebration, however, attracted very little attention, partly because those who credit the utility of the peculiar operation are indifferent to its early history, and partly because the modern notions respecting it are very widely different from those promulgated by Jenner himself. Besides there is among profound thinkers and observers a growing conviction that vaccination, so far from being a benefit to mankind is itself utterly useless as a preventative, irrational and unscientific in theory and actually the means of disseminating disease afresh where it is performed.

Hence, while governments are stepping outside their legitimate province to enforce the operation, the people who act from better information on the subject are steadily becoming adverse to it.

Several years ago compulsory vaccination was submitted to the voting population of Switzerland by referendum, and every canton but one gave a majority against it. Children had been excluded from public schools unless they had been vaccinated; passengers were not allowed to travel on steamers, the Civil Service employes had to submit to vaccination, soldiers in the army and seamen in the navy were obliged to submit as a matter of discipline. Nevertheless the claims of vaccination have never been demonstrated to be sanctioned by any ascertained law or principle in medical art. The chief,—indeed the sole argument has been the citing of statistics more or less perverted, and the inference that because the matter has been made so to appear, it must be presumed to be with good reason.

Many objections to vaccination have been intelligently made from personal experience and observation and by persons fully entitled to respectful consideration. Those who object are conscious that they are right and therefore entitled to be heard. If public health and safety constitute the supreme law, then a candid and critical examination of this whole subject is imperatively demanded. The contaminating of the body of a healthy person by the virus of disease under any pretext whatever is

unphysiological, unjustifiable and criminal. The probabilities are that he will not contract a contagious disease so long as the standard of health can be maintained. To infect him with distemper on the plea of preventing it is preposterous. The lymph of a vaccine postule contains no pledge or quality at all that will remove the liability to contract small pox. No one can intelligently deny that it is itself the product of decay of tissue and it is produced by decomposition or retrograde metamorphosis of the tissue of the body. It is but little removed from absolute rottenness. This being the fact, the inserting of material into living tissues of another person, is a culpable act and nothing less than contaminating and infecting of the body of that individual with filthy, loathsome, poisonous material.

In fact it will be found that whenever the vaccinator sets out upon a vaccinating crusade there follows very generally a number of deaths from erysipelas and other maladies which have been induced by the operation, accompanied by suffering of the most heartrending character.

Dr. Herbert Boems of Belgium, has pushed the matter further and announced even more alarming discoveries. The virus used by the earlier vaccinators had been derived from the diseased teats of cows and heels of horses. The diseases in these cases were thought to be spontaneous. It seems, however, that every such case could be traced to the milker who was suffering from some bad disease. No heifer or bullock had cow-pox, but only milk cattle and then only when the man that milked, disturbed them.

Ricord, the famous specialist of Paris, caused several individuals to be inoculated from blebs of patients suffering from that complaint. The result was the development of vesicles, scabs and scars easy to be taken for those of vaccine ulceration. The description of one would answer for the description of another.

If it be insisted that the virus now used is not of such a character, it may be replied that outbreaks of that disease have repeatedly ensued upon vaccination, besides the practice exists of inoculating calves from small-pox vesicles and huckstering the material thus obtained in the vaccine virus. If these facts be true it seems almost unnecessary to declare the current notion that vaccination will prevent small pox,—or even mitigate the severity of the attack,—to be entirely destitute of foundation. Even young Phipps whose case furnished the occasion of the late commemorative celebration,—was afterward attacked by small pox in the most confluent form. Several others who had been vaccinated from experiment also had the disease at a later period. The Baron carefully kept several such experiences out of sight, actually insisting that the facts of this character must be withheld from the papers. In a letter of remonstrance he wrote as follows:

"I wish my professional brethren to be slow to publish fatal cases of smallpox after vaccination."



Medical men, scholars and publicists of the highest reputation concur in their testimony in regard to this subject of vaccination. Alexander Von Humboldt, in his letter to Dr. Gibbs of London, declared:

"I have clearly perceived the progressive dangerous influence in England, France and Germany of vaccination."

Alfred Russel Wallace says:

"While utterly powerless for good, vaccination is certainly the cause of disease and death in many cases, and is probably the cause of about ten thousand deaths annually by inoculating diseases of the most terrible character."

Sir Francis Newman, Herbert Spencer and others of equal note, have borne the same testimony. Prominent physicians,—some of whom have been in charge of small pox hospitals where they had abundant means of observation,—and several of them freely gave up hundreds of pounds of income for the sake of their convictions of duty thus engendered,—say that even to have small pox itself affords no safeguard against its recurrence. Louis XV. of France, contracted the disease from inoculation at the age of 16, and died of the second attack at 64.

Sir Thomas Watson, author of a standard work on medical practice,—makes the following statement:

"During the epidemic of small pox in Scotland, Dr. John Thompson saw from June 1818 to Dec. 1819, 556 cases:—of these 41 took the small pox a second time. Dr. Thompson knew of 30 others, making 70 in all."

The London Medical Gazette of Nov. 6th, 1830, contained a letter dated at Compoor, India, written by John S. Chapman, Surgeon to the Eleventh Light Dragoons,—having the following items:

"Smallpox has been playing the deuce at this station. There appears to be no positive security against the disease either by vaccination or smallpox inoculation. I have seen several cases where patients have caught the smallpox twice and have each time been severely marked, and in two instances have died of the second attack of smallpox. Certainly by far the greater number of smallpox cases have occurred in persons vaccinated."

Sir James Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, mentions the case of a woman who died of her eighth attack. In the smallpox hospital of London there were three cases which occurred after a previous attack of the disease, two of which were after both vaccination and smallpox, besides four which came after the patients had smallpox from inoculation.

Epidemics of smallpox are as numerous and severe as they were two centuries ago. It is probably no more possible to avert them than it is to prevent volcanic eruptions, drouths and devastating storms. One epidemic, however, is never precisely similar to another in manifestation and severity. The type and character are principally determined by the predominant influence in the earth and *atmosphere*."

Dr. Charles Creighton of London, writing for the Encyclopedia Britannica, declares that the total death rate from smallpox in modern times is almost the same as it was in the 18th century. Large aggregates col-

lected by experienced statisticians in time preceding the introduction of vaccination exhibited a mortality of 18.8 per cent,—those of a later period show the death rate to be 18.5 per cent,—which is hardly a notable decrease. "It must be borne in mind," says Creighton, "that the division into discrete and malignant smallpox is an old one, and that the mild type was quite common in the 17th and 18th centuries and was then characterized by epidemics, just as in the case of scarlatina, and that the vaccinated are at present liable to be attacked by a confluent and malignant disease, as well as the discrete and varioloid."

Dr. Creighton further says: "The official figures of Bavaria are more precise. Among the 24,429 cases of smallpox among the vaccinated persons there were 3994 deaths, while among the 13,013 unvaccinated there were 790 deaths. Of the latter no fewer than 743 deaths were infants in their first year. The mortality both vaccinated and unvaccinated is always excessive in infancy."

The statistics show that from 1847 until 1865 three-fourths of all the cases of smallpox in England were those of children under five years of age.

Prof. William B. Carpenter, author of a text book of Physiology, declared in 1882 that he considered the city of Montreal thoroughly protected by vaccination. A few years afterward there broke out the most frightful epidemic of smallpox ever known on the Western continent. Very similar was the experience in the late epidemic in Chicago.

Marc D'Espine, the eminent physician of Paris in his report in the Echo Medical of July, 1859, gave a statement of facts occurring in his observation. Enumerating the patients who had been seized with smallpox, he stated that 65 per cent of those who had been vaccinated and 23 per cent of unvaccinated had the disease in the malignant form. 56 out of the 100 who had been vaccinated, dies,—yet, as declared by M. Perrin, "of those who had not been vaccinated,—only 8 per cent died."

It was the refusal to allow a distinguished practitioner of London to vaccinate the daughter of William Tebb—that directed the attention of that gentleman to the subject, and his investigations supplemented by excessive persecution and prosecution, led him to undertake the herculean task of delivering England from the scourge of compulsory vaccination.

Dr. Walter R. Hadener has conclusively disposed of false statements respecting the epidemic of 1895 and 1896 in Gloucester, England. The first outbreak of smallpox was the case of a vaccinated person, and of the 2000 who were seized with the malady 1128 had been vaccinated and 114 died, 100 had been re-vaccinated, one of them eight times. Thus two vaccinated persons contracted smallpox to one unvaccinated, while 9000 children that had not been vaccinated escaped unscathed. At the next municipal election in Gloucester the opponents of compulsory vaccination carried every ward in the city.



The vaccine poison being the product of decaying animal tissue and often tuberculous in character, would most naturally produce its like wherever it finds suitable opportunity. In the districts in this country where vaccination is most generally practiced, it has been observed that pulmonary diseases appear to be a perpetual epidemic. "It is certain," says Copeland's Medical Dictionary, "that scrofulous and tubercular diseases have increased since the introduction of cow pox vaccine virus vesicles, especially the various forms of scrofula."

The Medical Times and Gazette of London, for Jan. 1st, 1854, called attention to the fact that consumption had widely spread since the introduction of vaccination. During the ten years preceding there were 68,204 cases in the metropolis alone, and in the ten years immediately following the enactment of compulsory vaccination,—in 1853, there was an increase of the deaths from this complaint to 230,000.

The record of the Registrar General in 1869 gave the number of deaths as 53,794 from that cause alone.

Dr. Bakewell of London, testified that leprosy has been transmitted by vaccine virus. Dr. R. S. Luddington had a case in his own family. Cancer may also be communicated as in the case of Dr. Burnett of New York City, who was affected fatally in 1895 by accidental inoculation. Lagenbeck, Liebert and Fuller assert that cancer can be transplanted,—while Vilemin, Cornell, Simon and others declare the same thing of tubercle. Bovine virus can hardly afford exception, for our domestic animals have both diseases.

"I do not believe," says Sir James Y. Simpson, "that either vaccination or drugs are any security against the inroads of smallpox. When every care has been taken the vaccinated person has been known to be attacked by the disease. In epidemics such cases are extremely common."

Dr. George Gregory, who was himself a physician in the smallpox hospital, established in London to test and carry out the theories—absolutely refused to permit his own children to be vaccinated. He also published the following statement in the Medical Times of June, 1852: "Smallpox does infect the vaccinated and the extirpation of that dire disease is as distant as when it was first heedlessly and, in my humble judgment, presumptuously, anticipated by Jenner." He further declared his conclusion that the idea of extinguishing smallpox by vaccination is as absurd as it is chimerical, it is as irrational as it is presumptuous."

Statistical tables show that from 1675 to 1761 the yearly average death rate was as follows:

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| London.....    | 7.7 |
| Edinburgh..... | 7.6 |
| Paris.....     | 7.2 |
| Berlin.....    | 8.1 |

After inoculation for smallpox was introduced the mortality increased to 10 per cent. Since vaccination was adopted, to 15 per cent. Meanwhile whatever the epidemic, deaths of simotic diseases are nowhere materially diminished. As one epidemic ceases another appears, frequently with magnified intensity.

Health, we may confidently believe, is more contagious than any form of disease and more likely to be contracted on exposure, and is intended to overcome every morbid agency. Even contact in friendly social intercourse with persons in health is most salutary. Hygienic agents, courage and moral purpose are the best preventives in our possession. There are always persons who are assured against such perils by their vigorous health, or perhaps by idiosyncrasy or mental condition.

We need not employ a Satan to cast out Satan, but only the finger of God.

(In the discussion that followed the reading of this paper, the fact was brought out that Osteopathy had handled three cases of small-pox and the treatment given was such as to keep the excretory functions in good conditions. It is also interesting to note that neither of the three patients were pitted on recovery.—Ed.)

## TUBERCULOSIS.

FRANCES MCFALL.

THE investigation of disease involves a careful study of cytology on the one hand and the nature and conditions of inciting causes on the other. The normal activity of the cell in its power of selection and assimilation of nutritive matter and the liberation of energy in response to normal stimulation, constitute the balance or healthy activity of the cell. An aggregation of normal cells gives a healthy functioning tissue.

There must be a stimulation to bring into evidence the functioning power of the cell. That stimulation may be light, sound, or a stimulation that causes the muscle to contract or the gland to secrete. These constitute physiological stimulation. Carry these beyond the normal and the response will be abnormal. The constitution of the individual determines whether the stimulation is excessive or not.

So long as external conditions remain the same, potential energy will be converted into kinetic energy by the same forces and with the same ease and results. Alter the conditions under which the organism, organ or cell acts and the response will be strengthened or weakened, according to the character of the modifying medium.

In studying modifying conditions in specific diseases such as tuberculosis, the field of investigation is that covered by bacteriology. We are indebted to Koch, Pasteur and others for the establishing of a bacteriological basis of exciting cause of disease. A new school of thought and practice was forced upon the medical world by Koch through his microbic



theory. The etiology and pathology of disease were revolutionized. In place of the old theory of disease "entity" of Sydenham, we now have the fact that disease is a process, established by Lotze and Virchow.

The fine adjustment of internal and external forces is health. This brings us to consider the dynamics of disease which are as important to the Osteopath as are the dynamics of life itself. Any force, condition, or organism that weakens the cell, prevents its normal activity, thus perverting its natural function, lowering the resisting power of the tissue, making it a nidus in which pathogenic bacteria may develop.

"Specific" bacteria are not the true causes of disease; that lies in the character of the nutrient medium. The bacteria can elicit only what is performed in the structure of the medium. It is the internal condition alone that determines the character of the effects. The stimulus must come from some agent external to the organism itself. The physiological processes remain the same but the character of the stimulus changes, hence the variety of effects. This has given rise to a wild and many-sided activity on the part of the medical profession, which has found its evidence in large doses of some drug or other for all symptoms.

There is a correct ground to be attained through the study and consideration of the "disease entities" of Sydenham; the "diseased cells" of Virchow; the "determining conditions" of Pettenkofer; and Pasteur's, Cleb's, Cohn's, and Koch's "specific bacteria," as the cause of disease.

Disease may be defined as a process which involves the action of living cells on one hand, and an inciting factor on the other. Microbes hold the same relation to disease that the spark does to the power of the engine. Disease is perverted body energy. It is a process, not a thing, hence this conception lays a foundation for osteopathic work far in advance of medication. The Osteopath having at his command the power to control and regulate the nutrition of every tissue of the body through the vaso-motor and trophic nerves, is able to destroy the medium in which the bacilli grow.

In the consideration of tuberculosis, we have to deal with one of the best types of specific disease. It has claimed a large share of the attention of the medical world since the promulgation of the microbic theory. The interest of the laity is manifested by the avidity with which every phantom is reached after, that may limit or destroy the power of the "white man's plague." Respirators, inhalers, exhalers, hot air and hydrogen have had their short hour of popularity. These with drug medication have met with failure, and tuberculosis was placed for the time upon the list of incurable diseases.

The relation of the tuberculosis microbe to the disease is the same as that of any other pathogenic microbe—simply an *exciting cause*. The germ cannot produce tuberculosis in a pine board. The predisposition must be present in the tissue itself before disease can become manifest in any of its forms.

We have practically the same conditions to deal with wherever tuberculosis is found, whether it be pulmonary phthisis, lupus, tubercular glands, or tuberculosis of bone or joint: A devitalizing influence, nervous or circulatory; presence and development of the tubercular germ; consequent perverted tissue process and lowered functioning power.

Within the limits of Osteopathic experience, a striking fact is observed; every tubercular lesion presents a history of some nutritive disturbance, arising usually from mechanical interference with the *balance* of cell life.

The great prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis, and its heretofore hopelessness, leads us to make use of it as a means of applying to tubercular disease the treatment suggested by the conclusions at which we have arrived.

It is needless to describe the pathology of pulmonary tuberculosis. The essential factors are simply these, and are of significance in the matter of treatment: First a devitalizing of the lung tissue which prepares it for the tubercular process; second, that the bacillus entering this tissue finds a suitable medium in which to develop. What must be done by which the Osteopath is to establish a normal, healthy resisting power on the part of the tissue, and the tubercular process will be limited and destroyed.

As to the *modus operandi*. The nutrition of the lung tissue is maintained entirely by the bronchial arteries. The plexuses formed by these arteries are separate from those formed by the pulmonary artery and veins. Everywhere in its ramification through the pulmonary tissue, from the walls of the bronchial tubes to its most minute distribution in the walls of the infundibula, and as the vaso vasorum of the vessels involved in the pneumonic processes, its function is distinctively nutritive. Through its integrity the excess of pneumatic acid is kept up—which liberates the carbon dioxide. Laboratory experiments have proved this fatal to toxic organisms peculiar to lung tissue.

So far as we are able to ascertain, all cases of pulmonary disease, as examined and treated by Osteopaths, present one similar feature—lesions and consequent soreness from the first to the fifth dorsal vertebrae inclusive, involving also in many cases the six upper ribs.

Reasoning osteopathically we would say, that a lesion in the region indicated would produce a vaso-motor interference with the bronchial artery; lessened amount of pure blood to the tissue supplied; lowered nutritive resistance; and a lessened amount of pneumatic acid, giving a highly favorable lodging place for the tubercle.

The policy of the enemy suggests our own line of defense. Release the great power of vaso motion held imprisoned at the seat of the lesion. Along the wall of congested vessels fly the power to release them; the engorgement subsides; pure blood bounds on its way to the impoverished tissues, relieving and repairing them. The normal balance and resistance



once more established, the tubercle bacilli become again the harmless little microbes, that bear the blame of causing much more trouble than they really do.

It is the anatomical distribution and the physiological activity of the bronchial artery that makes possible the repair of tubercular lung tissue as evidenced by post mortem examinations.

The Osteopath should not overlook the fact that in treating lung conditions he has also to deal with constitutional conditions arising from the perverted pulmonary processes. Another point of importance for us to remember, is, that tissue once destroyed cannot be grown anew; the disease process and tissue destruction may only be limited.

In treating disease the Osteopath has no right to discard the natural agents, such as pure air, sunlight and diet; but these must be recognized as *aids* only in establishing a normal body condition. Aeration of blood has a primary good effect on the blood itself, and a secondary good effect on the tissues.

What has been said of pulmonary tuberculosis may be said of tubercular infection of any part of the body. Normal nutrition and cell activity mean death to the tubercle.

Tuberculosis is no longer an incurable disease in the hands of scientific and competent Osteopaths. Barring the cases where the tissue is entirely destroyed and the resistance of the entire body far below the normal, there are few cases that may not be reached Osteopathically, *if taken in time*.

We believe the same line of reasoning may be applied to other specific germ diseases. Here is undoubtedly a fallow field for osteopathic work; and we believe the results of the work of coming years will place many so-called incurable diseases within the realm of osteopathic possibilities.

### OSTEOPATHIC STIMULATION.

CALEB D. BARRETT.

**T**RUTH when once demonstrated needs no further investigation. The results obtained by Osteopathy have demonstrated the truth of the science, and the medical world is becoming convinced more and more of its efficiency as a therapeutic measure. Although to the most ardent student the depths of the science are unfathomable and its development slow, he knows that truth is mighty and shall prevail, and has the assurance that mankind *must* accept Osteopathy some day and he is content to bide his time.

Therefore in the discussion of Osteopathic stimulation we do not purpose to investigate the merits of the science, but merely trace out some facts concerning stimulation. I shall not attempt to reconcile the different opinions, but will express views formed from the course of lectures here, from research and from my brief experience in practice.

The knowledge gathered from these sources leads to the conclusion that there are three methods by which the Osteopath can stimulate, viz: psychologically, chemically, and mechanically. These methods of stimulation are physiological and natural; are in harmony with and dependent on the *one* fundamental principle, and the *one* primary force found in all nature. This basic principle and primary force found in nature and consummated in man are the foundation of the science of Osteopathy, which is the sum and acme of all therapeutic measures.

The one fundamental principle that pervades all nature inorganic and organic and consummated in man is *order*.

Order in the inorganic kingdom is characterized by symmetry of form, in the organic kingdom by symmetry of form and division of labor, in that each organ has its particular work to perform, all working harmoniously for the good of the whole organism, activity and rest succeeding in regular rhythm. Without order all would soon be reduced to chaos by conflicting forces. The one universal force back of orderly motion and life is unknown and unnamed. It resides in every substance and every form of life, and being peculiarly adapted to each, may, for want of a better term, be called the "resident force."

In astronomy the predominating resident force is known as gravity; in mineralogy, cohesion; in chemistry, affinity; in plants, vitality; in animals, instinct; in man, mind; in the Creator, soul.

The human mechanism, in its complexity of structure and function, in its chemotaxic and metabolic processes, possesses all the resident forces found in every form of life beneath it. The aim and the object of the science of Osteopathy is to *assist* nature keep the human mechanism in order and the resident forces intact, because the instant these forces cease death ensues. I say *assist* nature for she has her own best mode of doing each thing. Now the all-important point is to know the conditions that may cause the resident force to stop.

Although nature works in a closed laboratory with "No admittance" on the door, she has somewhere plainly told all we need to know if we but keep our eyes and ears open. And she will not be slow in warning us if we prefer our way to hers. By the constant occurrence of death nature reminds us that the prolongation of our lives depends on the fulfillment of three conditions, viz., constant stimulation, periodic rest and perfect order. These conditions are indispensable to health which is the harmonious action of all the component parts of the body. The lack of one condition will cause death.

Now which is the most important etiological factor of death; lack of stimulation, lack of rest or lack of order. The stimulants referred to are nature's stimulants, air, water and food. Comparatively few deaths are caused by asphyxia, dipsesis or nestis; and a smaller number for want of rest, consequently disorder of the body mechanism is the most common



cause of death; a disarrangement of the human mechanism, either mental or physical, being the predisposing cause of every disease.

Therefore, it is evident the successful operator is the one who recognizes lesions, knows how to correct them and when to stimulate and inhibit. He must understand the language of the resident forces and the phenomena through which they manifest their needs. He must remember these forces are embodied in the nerve centers and ganglia and in every living cell of the body, also that the centers in the cerebrum have a controlling influence over all other centers and represent the conscious mind; also that the other centers and ganglia represent the subconscious mind.

The conscious mind is active during wakefulness and at rest during sleep. The subconscious mind is always active. It regulates, controls and unceasingly carries on all the metabolic processes of the body involuntarily, forms new tissue, tears down old tissues, resists invasion and repairs injuries.

But when invasion is made and repair cannot be effected by the subconscious mind, life is endangered and the fact is made known to the conscious mind by a sense of pain, a call for help from a higher power. Each sensation has its particular significance. For example, a definite amount of energy is necessary for carrying on the physiological processes and for performing work.

When the total stock of energy is increased the condition is made known to the conscious mind by feeling of exhilaration; when the energy is reduced the condition is made known by a feeling of fatigue.

When there is an insufficiency of air the want is made known by a feeling of suffocation, so likewise a need of water by a feeling of thirst; the want of food by hunger.

These sensations, the language of the subconscious mind, are unmistakable and inexorable. Thus we see that the conscious mind is the servant of the subconscious. Through its voluntary power and its relation to the external world the conscious mind supplies the needs of the subconscious which has no direct communication with the external world.

Although the higher is servant of the lower and has not voluntary control of the latter, nevertheless, the higher mind through emotions and passions does affect the working of the lower mind. Hope exhilarates, despair depresses, serenity nourishes, anger poisons. These phenomena prove that mental conditions affect the physical and afford a means of stimulating the physical through the mental, or in other words a means by which a psychological stimulant can be administered. The therapist who fails to lodge a psychological stimulant in the mind of his patient misses one potent factor in therapeutics.

We will now consider how the Osteopath can use a chemical stimulant in a strictly natural and physiological way. We have seen that when the tissues need oxygen a sensation of suffocation arises. The demand for

oxygen is met by correcting and raising the ribs, and freeing the circulation and innervation of the lungs in the cervical and upper dorsal regions. Thirst and dry cuticle indicate a lack of fluid substances. Correct lesions that cause a waste of body fluids, also give water, hot or cold as frequently and in quantity indicated by the conditions. Emaciation, anemia, lassitude, etc., indicate deficient nutrition. Correct lesions that disturb the nutrition of the body and recommend a diet appropriate to the disease. In acute diseases with prostration a little nutriment every hour or two is the most rational and scientific kind of a stimulant. A thorough knowledge of dietetics is more important to the Osteopath than materia medica is to the M. D.

But psychological stimulation or chemical stimulation are not sufficient to sustain life unless the body mechanism be in order. Of all things, the human body is most likely to become pathological, and it is also most susceptible of remedy, the resident forces always tending to the normal; but there is a point beyond which the resident forces cannot cope with disease, and when they fail the body must seek a remedy external to itself, and that remedy is most susceptible to error, as is shown in the history of medicine.

The science of Osteopathy vaunts no remedy. To assist nature is the art of the Osteopath. *He* does not correct a lesion, reduce a dislocation or fracture, he simply disengages the parts and they fly into place by the action of the muscles and ligaments. "On this art of nature all our arts rely."

The Osteopath can assist nature in two ways, 1st by a specific treatment; 2nd, by a general or stimulating treatment. That the former is the Osteopath's panacea, we are all agreed. But as to the need, methods and efficiency of a stimulating treatment there is a difference of opinion. It is the Osteopath's mechanical stimulant and is closely related to massage. It gives temporary relief and may be advantageously used preparatory to a specific treatment, in cases of neurasthenia or inflammation.

As the three stimulants, the psychological, mechanical and chemical, only the last replenishes the substances and energy of the body; unless it can be shown that a part of the energy expended by the operator becomes added to the energy of the patient. If that be the case it is a strong point in favor of stimulating treatments. The laws of conservation and dissipation of energy in natural philosophy will not hold good in this relation; because in natural philosophy we have to deal with masses of dead matter which are large enough to be seen and handled, while in the human body we have to deal with living molecules of whose nature we become conscious only by indirect means while we know absolutely nothing of the motion or position of any individual molecule.

Also according to natural philosophy the amount of energy expended is always in direct proportion to the heat generated and work done; while



the energy expended by the operator is in direct proportion to the work done, there may be either a direct or inverse ratio to the heat generated, because the temperature of the patient may be either increased or diminished. And if the patient is in a hyperesthetic condition the least touch may cause an explosion of nerve force out of all proportion to the energy applied, and consequently reduce the told energy of the patient. When a stimulating treatment is given with the intention of imparting energy to the patient; the operator must appreciate the nervous state of the patient and gauge the intensity and duration of the treatment accordingly. Also he should remember the law of the relation between stimulation and sensation which is as follows: "The amount of stimulus necessary to provoke a perceptible increase of sensation always bears the same ratio to the amount of stimulus already applied," that is, sensitiveness to pressure change is keenest under moderate stimulus.

Consequently is it not the sensitiveness to pressure changes that is effective in stimulating treatment, similar to the make and break of an electrical current, and whenever the pressure causes pain, does not the operator exhaust the patient's energy instead of increasing it?

We know that health is the harmonious and painless action of all the component parts of the body, also we know that the reflex and automatic centers which regulate the vital powers lie below the sensorium, therefore we stimulate the physiological processes before we provoke the sense of pain, and undoubtedly the best results are realized from a moderate pressure. The most rational and effectual stimulating treatment is one of such intensity and duration as merely to effect the subconscious field in which the vital processes are carried on.

Such treatments are most advantageous because the patient receives the benefit of whatever energy may be transmitted, and the energy of the patient is not exhausted through pain or fatigue.

It is impossible to outline an exact form of treatment. They must be modified to suit each individual case, hence the necessity of cultivating the faculty of observation and imitate no one but nature. It is the adoption of her methods that has established the superiority of Osteopathic therapeutics.



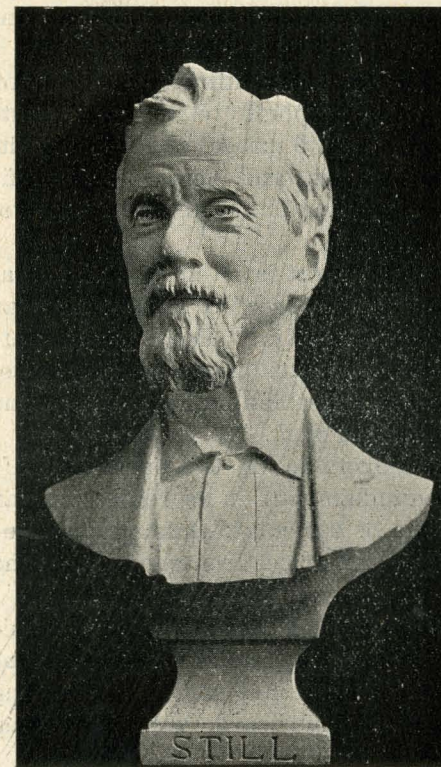
## The Father of Osteopathy and His Life-Work.

A Tribute to Dr. A. T. Still.

J. F. SPAUNHURST, D. O., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### INTRODUCTION.

DESIRE grows by what it feeds on. Capacity increases by every fresh effort after satisfaction. Life has a mystery in it because it has a future. We have not got all we want; hence the *ideals*, the *prayers*, the *dreams*, and it will surprise you to be told that your *dreams* are the *most important* things in your life. If they are worth nothing what are *you, the dreamer*, worth, since they represent your *highest life*? They may have no price in the market but they give worth and dignity to life. Shakespeare said, "We are such things as *dreams* are made of, that *dreams* and books are each a world." It is in this sense that the term "*dream and dreamer*" is used throughout this article.



To be truly great one must be free. He must be big enough to recognize the greatness of all past ages and their achievements, but he must be too big to be a copyist or an imitator. Those who dare not trust their own reason, don't wish to be practical; they love dogmatism better than truth. Those who dare think new thoughts, dare investigate and establish proofs, stand out independent, practical and free. As the years go by, strength and knowledge are gleaned from the failures and successes of preceding generations until results have been attained that astonish the world.

Every step of progress in the history of our race has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty, and has been achieved by men of intrepidity and valor; by *leaders in the van of thought*; by great workers in all the walks of life. There is scarcely a *great truth* but has had to fight its way to public recognition in the face of detraction. Approbation and applause are given slowly and *grudgingly* to the *new comer*, but there is no *pleasure* or no *incentive comparable* to the *standing upon the vantage ground of truth*.



## HIS INDIVIDUALITY.

There are few individuals whose lives unite so great and various an interest as that of Dr. A. T. Still. The humble position from which he rose to wealth, station, fame, influence—self-wrought through the struggles of his curiously checkered life; his brilliant scientific discoveries and celebrity as a philosopher, completely subjecting the most formidable of human maladies to the control of human skill; the increase of health and the economy of human life—combine to furnish the materials of a biography possessing the interest of a romance, and distinguishes him as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

He conceived in his early manhood a system for conferring health upon the sick and afflicted by which needed reforms should be introduced into the methods then employed, of a nature largely to extend and simplify its field of usefulness by adhering to nature's laws, and increase its beneficence to mankind. For forty years, night and day, this work has ever been in his heart and mind.

It is not my purpose to consider the man apart from his creations, as I think to separate the philosophy from its discoverer "is as brainless an attempt as to seek to divorce the soul from the body." But by acquaintance with the *ideals* and "*dreams*" of the *man* we shall find ourselves better qualified to appreciate his work and the reasons which prompt him to stand so strenuously for what he considers to be the *truth*.

Dr. A. T. Still has for years made himself felt in the battle for suffering humanity—a battle which is so fundamental in its relation to an upward-moving civilization that it would be difficult to estimate its influence upon the lives and the health of the human race throughout years and centuries to come.

Indeed this revolt against the blind worship of the past, or servile imitation of even what, in the medical profession, was regarded great, is one of the most vital key-notes sounded in the great upheavals of the closing years of the past century, and has made itself heard, with increasing clearness, through the last decade.

It was the demand, for a broader, saner, and more wholesome freedom; for a *higher, truer, and more liberal, effectual, and satisfactory* method of relieving diseased human kind, which has given a *living influence and force* to the *sweeping revolutions* that Osteopathy has wrought.

In the struggle of aspiring minds to break with a hard, lifeless conventionalism, with the tyranny of caste and usage, and the bondage of iron creeds and soul-shriveling dogmas, some of the best thinkers of the 19th Century, under the leadership of Dr. A. T. Still, have carried on a nobler battle than ever *Crusader waged*.

His noblest deeds of love to humanity have not been trumpeted to the world. They need no advertising and no labeling. The moulding of Osteopathy is a mystery to us—that we have the power to master today what

we thought impossible yesterday is due to his "*dreams*," his *growth*, his *achievements*, his *victories*. Alone in the silence, without an onlooker to his temptations, his struggles, his failures or his triumphs, no sword can pierce its *depth* and no pen can record its height; no eye sees them; no ear hears them, but the banner of Osteopathy unfurls them, and the experience, the victory then gained in the silent, deep struggle—is the secret force that supplies the power to *do* and *be*, that gives buds and fruitage to the determined soul that pushes on and never swerves from his one great purpose of life. He made up his mind that no conditions should defeat him. He took firm hold and pressed onward. If his quiet measures proved ineffective, he roused himself with tremendous energy and rested only to begin again. His patient, indefatigable, uncompromising effort led him to the mastery of every negative condition.

## HIS SACRIFICES AND VICTORIES.

Obstacles confronted him at every step and all the forces of nature at times seemed to conspire to thwart the accomplishment of his one great purpose and aim. The winding road was strewn with rough stones and over their sharp edges he wearily trod while day followed day with no encouragement, though he struggled on through years of adversity, with seemingly no *goal* to be attained.

Without love and without hope for him, the world echoed cries of pain; the sun shone only in mockery at his struggles to ferret out the secrets of disease, and at his efforts to develop truth, to advocate right, and to defend and evolve the wonderful principles of his discovery; each rustle of the wind was but a sigh—an echo of his disappointments. At last foot sore and exhausted, though resolute with the courage of a deep desire, with his pathway illumined by hope's throbbing star, he turned his back forever on the black shadows to follow the beckoning ray that led to the supreme goal—Osteopathy—which was to immortalize his name for all time. The golden beams of the rising sun lighted the hilltops, with an inspiring glow, and the very obstacles he met on his journey of many years struggle with nature seemed simply the hills of experience he had to climb before he could rest on the summit which towers above the clouds and storms. The opposing forces he met and mastered, the suffering and hardships he endured, came to him as lessons to be learned, experiences to be gained, which compelled the roots of his consciousness to delve more deeply into the *soil of truth*, that the branches of aspiration might reach higher into the regions of light, thus his failures swept him on to greater victory.

Nine-tenths of the most useful labor in any calling is drudgery—work which kindles no enthusiasm and elicits no praise—but without which signal success is impossible. Destiny seemed slow in the fulfillment of his heart's yearnings but his *books* were *nature* and his *school* was *life*, and he



learned from the unfoldment of the tiny acorn which grew slowly and invisibly by the impulse of creative law, the secret which destiny held for him; for again and again, as the tree grew larger with the march of years, till it became the monarch of the forest, it was stripped of its foliage by the wintry blasts, and its limbs were twisted and scarred by the winds, the hails and the lightning—serving to arouse within it a sensation of energy and resistless power; the roots went deeper, the body grew larger and taller, the branches spread out, and the miracle was completed—a giant oak destined to withstand the destructive elements from century to century.

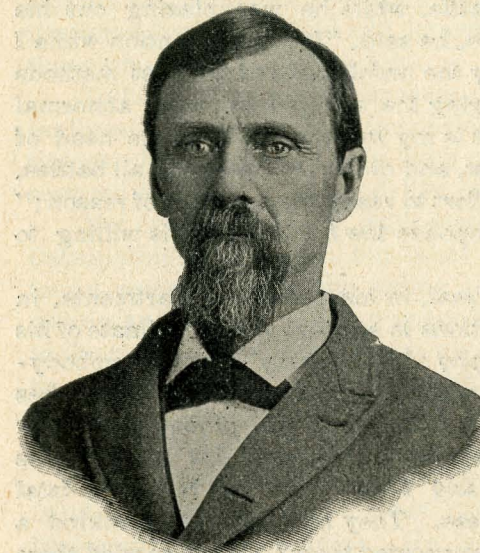
Like this sturdy oak, Osteopathy withstands the showers of sticks and stones that are hurled only at fruit bearing trees, and she stands proudly erect; fresh and vigorous, spreading her beneficent branches over humankind, lifting the gloom of disease by lighting up the pathway through which humanity pass with health's cheering rays; therefore healing has become a grand and noble science, no longer an empirical art, but in Osteopathy we have perhaps the greatest and most beneficent of all gifts to the human race, because it is destined to bring the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

The mysterious promptings of opposing destinies with their lights and their shadows are ever present in life's pathway, leading over dark marshes and plunging into the depths of gloom, causing the footsteps to falter—but the eternal hills of nature finally echoed in response to the heart-throbs and the unselfish affection for humanity of our "Dreamer" whose mind was charged with purity and nobility of purpose, enabling him to catch a glimpse of the obscured rays of human sympathy, which permeated his being with currents of *deathless energy* and urged him onward to the highway of *Truth and Science*, and through the woodlands rang the echo, "*A joy forever is Osteopathy*"—the culmination of *A. T. Still's* noble enthusiasm and indomitable energy which have seldom been matched in the world's history; his devotion and fervency which sprang not only from a high and worthy ambition, but also from an abiding conviction of the benevolence of his work in bringing health and happiness into thousands, yes millions of homes. Each day adds something to the luster of her glory and to the efficacy of her service to the human race. She is the heir of all the ages; her inheritance the riches of every century; her legacy the fruits of every cycle. She is the last golden link in the chain of *cause and effect* whose framework is builded from the ruins and failures of the old schools of medicine; her fabric is woven from the scattered threads of the experiences of 6000 years and the evolution wrought by her *Founder* among the possibilities of life, who never grew weary waiting for fortune to lift him upon the pedestal of prominence. For untold ages this queen of the healing art and child of his mind lay hidden behind the veil creation dropped till our venerable and beneficent *Father* of *Osteopathy* lifted the curtain at a time when the medical world held that

thinking was an error, the expression of honest thoughts a misdemeanor, and the practice of *new doctrine* a *crime*.

## DEPARTING FROM THE OLD SCHOOL.

Dr. A. T. Still boldly departed from this groove wearing machine, in very defiance of the profession of which he was an honored practitioner, and resolved never to be intimidated or side-tracked, for one moment, from



DR. A. T. STILL—1890.

the glorious battle he had assumed to wage, and bodies co-operate, colleges and cliques found themselves powerless to stand against the onward march of the intrinsic truth and power of his philosophy. He was moved as by a divine fervor, and forever cut loose from his Allopathic brethren who have clung to the creeds, to the old mineral poisons and instruments of torture; who have turned the human body into a repository of drugs; nerves and muscles into sensitive keys over which runs the finger of pain; who have produced nervous prostration, paralysis, and other diseases galore; who are, as a

school, haughty in demeanor, arrogant in spirit, persecuting in disposition, and *Czars* in nature, but it is to be hoped that there are honorable exceptions to these remarks.

The cry of persecution may be raised, but I trust that the calmness and rationality of an exposition, guided alone by truth and feeling for our fellows, will at last win its way to the understanding, and dissipate the long night of error, without detracting from the merited respect that appertains to every *industrious* and *conscientious* man in that profession.

The limitations of medicine forced Dr. Still into a wider field, hence he drew the inspiration from *within* for the *production* and *realization* of his "*dreams*," rather than make a machine of himself by continuing to mimic the "old masters," or follow like sheep unquestioningly over any *pasture*, however poor, or through any gap in the hedge of superstition their leader may discover or make. He would not allow himself to be so controlled, for he is by nature an emancipator of men, one of the greatest thinkers of the age, strongly evidenced by his marked similitude to that matchless thinker and strong reasoner, Abraham Lincoln.

It is not my purpose, with sounding phrases, to attempt to set forth



his praise. Such an effort would be out of keeping with his character, which is marked far more by utility than display.

Whatever he *is* and *does* has grown out of a firm root of truth and a strong soil of originality. He is the typical American genius, possessing extraordinary self-confidence. He knows what he can do, and it is in *doing* rather than in *dreaming* that he excels. He has accomplished unaided what the medical world could not do.

At one time, in the rage of battle, while he was blazing out his new road in the great forest of science, he said, "It is my intention while I live to prosecute with untiring energy the unfoldment of the best methods of giving relief in sickness, by bringing the afflicted from the abnormal to the normal as nature intended. It is my intention to be at the head of the column in the future as in the past, and direct my vessels in all battles, though I lose every ship in the great effort to reach the open sea of reason;" but remember he has no wish to monopolize the fighting, and is willing to turn it over to younger hands.

He is without a superior or an equal, in his peculiar departments, in the world, not to dwell on his publications in support of this estimate of his standing; particularly of his "Philosophy of Osteopathy"—a work embodying in a modest and unpretending form the results of profound researches and of methods of procedure original in him—and will probably be considered in after times the *Blackstone* of Osteopathy when his name shines with the illustrious Harvey, Haller, and Lister. An age falls into fatal *lethargy* when it has no sons like these. They have given to mankind a toil intense and infinite. And what supported them? What carried them through? The *ideal* of the student, of the artist, of the man of science, of the *discoverer*—what else could have created their infinite patience and unlimited self-sacrifice except an inspired enthusiasm, a fervency of spirit which prefers labor to ease, love to selfishness, *truth* to *falsehood* and *God* to *gold*.

#### THE FATHER OF OSTEOPATHY.

He stands at the head of the Osteopathic profession today, and is crowned with the reward of meritorious discovery, as the *Father* of *Osteopathy* and the King in nature's realm of combatting disease. How meekly he bears these honors we are all witnesses. They in no way corrupt the severe simplicity of his character. He wears them with that unconscious ease which is the test of true worth. Unaffected plainness of manners and dress stamps him with the authentic seal, the real great man.

True merit is always modest and magnanimous; yet he can hardly be unaware of the vastness of his own achievements, or of the indisputable superiority of the resources of the American School of Osteopathy of which he is the President and Founder, and between whose walls over 670 students are now pressing for graduation. That this is a school of science for successful treatment of diseases is evidenced by its charter

declaring its purpose; its many cures; its multiplied disciples; its recognition by many states; its hundreds of graduates now in the field of practice, in every climate; and a score of other schools in other states.

His generosity brings blessings to others and the reward of comfort to himself. He has no harsh words for those who claim credit for his discoveries. Great in his teachings he is equally great in his silence, which is shown by his ignoring those who lay conflicting claim to his discoveries, and his magnanimous attitude toward them, when words of condemnation, if uttered by him, would add immensely to his own revenues and crush those who owe so much to him.

To him dollars are not success, but the minds he has developed to gallantly and effectually fight the onslaughts of disease, and the grateful multitudes whose lives seemingly hung on a thread, and who were permanently restored to health by the god-like potency of his science.

Not only is Dr. A. T. Still justly entitled to the honor of discovering Osteopathic Philosophy, but it has been through his teachings, and profound research along the toiling pathway of honesty and thrift, though narrow and rough for many years, that has led the advancing *Philosopher* to the rich uplands of that realm whose *magnificent dome* basks in the glow of an unfolding light, and evolved those principles of his famous discovery which has attained its present perfection, and distinguishes him the "*Father of Osteopathy*" as long as time shall endure.

No iron-founder ever sweltered at his furnace more than the "Old Doctor" swelters in his original demonstrations on Osteopathic Philosophy to his students. He is terribly in earnest and his inventive turn of mind is ever on the track of cause and effect in relation to the facts and forces of nature. He inspires young genius in his students and gives wings to their hopes. He has new ways of looking at things and new ways of saying things. He endeavors to clear up all the old fogyisms; to strip the veil from all forms of belief; to *be practical* above all things else, and lay bare the facts. He has profound convictions of his own and the views he holds frequently startle and sometimes annoy people.

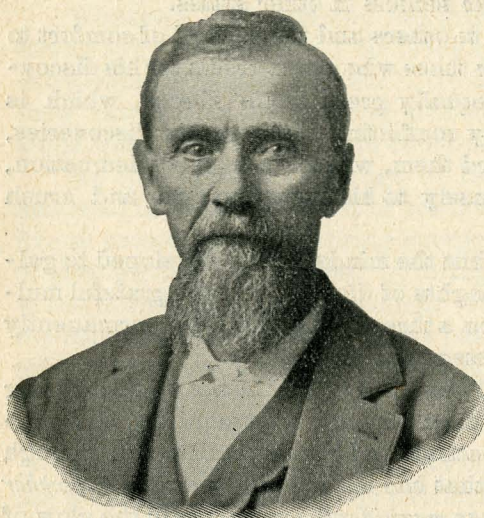
The gift of reasoning with nature was his to awaken the world to rational ideas of health and disease, and to break up the deep rooted and ruinous delusions in the field of medicine. There has been implanted a restless longing within his breast which cannot be wholly satisfied so long as the heart beats and the life-blood flows. He is endowed with an inherent impulse which leads ever upward from height to height toward the final goal of a noble destiny, thus he has achieved immortal distinction by meeting and mastering disease.

#### OSTEOPATHY THE ONE CHILD OF HIS MIND.

But little did the world know that this "*wandering dreamer*" in the



wilderness, working at the experimental table of nature for forty years, steadily gathering force, with eyes closed to difficulties and hardships,



DR. A. T. STILL—1900.

with all his powers centered on the one child of his mind, making it his thought by day and his dream by night, with ears closed to abuse and scoffs, with a hopefulness that begets courage and daring, with keen insight into the future, fighting battles single handed for human life and happiness,—I say little did the world dream that he was all those years quietly envolving a science that would revolutionize the healing art of nations and see old creeds shrinking and old philosophers vanishing like the mist of morning before the sunlight. His philosophy leaves behind the specifics

and panaceas of the old *regime*, along with the astrology and alchemy of past ages.

He no longer combats disease on the basis of an effete and false philosophy or blindly follows an unphilosophical and ever-changing empiricism, which has led to the revision of remedial agencies into an accurate adaptation of physiological agents to conditions of disease. He teaches that disease is the result of the operation of nature's laws; that health-getting is not a matter of magic or of pill-swallowing, but the real curative force resides in the constitution of the patient; that *nature* is the curative agent and the physician assists his patient toward recovery only when he studies the purpose of *nature* in her efforts, and supplies *rational means* which will aid her in restoring health to the afflicted. Thus the true remedial philosophy has been born, and through its application, maladies once regarded absolutely hopeless are found to be actually curable, and scores of so-called incurables are constantly being restored to health. It emphasizes, that in dealing with the sick, it is not the malady, but the sick man, that is to be treated and relieved.

Osteopathy is the Arch angel of mercy, devoting herself to the service of man. Her discoverer and votaries have labored to extend human happiness and to extinguish human pain. She restores eyes to the blind and hearing to the deaf; she has lengthened human life, controlled madness, and trampled on disease—but the story has not half been told—the brush cannot do justice to her face; the pen fails to portray her character, and the sculptor's chisel is laid down before her bust; she is the scientific, health-producing child of the future; a jewel of charity and love; a boon to humanity allaying the pain and calming the feverish brow; and loving lips, to whom she has restored the bloom of health, breathe benisons on her; strong, earnest, devoted hands grasp her trailing

banner, and it is being rapidly raised to her heaven-appointed place; young ambition registers a solemn vow that she shall never be debauched nor neglected, and ever defended till memory's chain lies broken in the dust, and hearts no longer love.

Such is the magnificent monument A. T. Still has been quietly erecting through forty years; its walls have silently come up from the earth, like Solomon's Temple, without clink of trowel or sound of hammer. Through all his long and laborious career his loyalty to old friends and love of humanity have never waned, and his devotion to the "*dream*" of his life never cooled.

Though checked for many years in his triumphal march to the glorious destiny which awaited him, yet his celestial hope guided him beyond the mountain of difficulties that beset his path, and he has lived to find the *green valley* in which he basks in the sunshine of success and enjoys her genial rest.

We hope he will continue to live through many years to enjoy the blessings and benedictions of all the people throughout the land; that the evening of his life may be calm and beautiful and that the twilight may reach far into the twentieth century; that his spirit will outride the fury of all storms and will sail on, till

"The stars grow old,  
The sun grows cold,  
And the books of the judgment day unfold."

## ATHLETIC NOTES

PAUL M. PECK.

The past month has been one of successful progression for the athletic interests of the A. S. O. The achievements of the four representatives of the red and black in the state inter-collegiate field meet held at Columbia, Mo., May 11th, are a subject for congratulation. This is the first year the A. S. O. has sent her athletes to compete in the contests. Owing to the lateness of the announcement that the school would participate in the events no time was allowed for preliminary training, hence but four of A. S. O's athletes were entered, and they were handicapped to that extent, for their competitors had been preparing for their specialties during several weeks previous.

Pettit, Dobson, Eastman and Geo. Cleary, accompanied by Earl D. Jones, manager of the track team, Harvey Mayer and Dr. Chas. Still, dean of the faculty, composed the party from Kirksville.

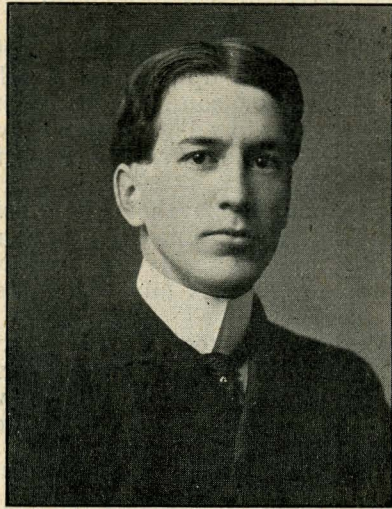
The records made by this unassuming aggregation of four proved a great surprise to the other competing colleges, each having from 10 to 25 contestants entered.

The press account pronounced Henry J. Pettit, who won the pole vault and high jump, "the most conspicuous individual performer upon the field." He holds several medals won in athletic contests in the east. His vault of ten feet made on this occasion is considerably below the limit of his capabilities.

St. Louis University with 16 men, won the meet by scoring 51 points; Columbia with her 25 men captured 25 points and A. S. O. took third place with her four men, scoring 17 points as follows: Pettit won 1st place in the pole vault; Pettit and Dobson tied for 1st in the high jump, each clearing 5 ft. 1 inch; Dobson took 2d in the broad jump and Pettit followed in 3d place in the same event; Eastman landed in 3d place in the 440 yard run while Cleary also



scored one point in third place in the shot put. Competition was particularly lively



HENRY J. PETTIT.

in the sprints. Had the fast material in the school trained for the events the A. S. O. would have pushed her competitors much more closely. The returns were certainly very encouraging for another attempt next year. Dr. Chas. Still is said to be much in favor of a salaried trainer and coach to take control of athletics during next year.

Football fans will be interested in the news that Capt. Dougherty, who was the life of the victorious Gem City football team, will doubtless be enrolled among A. S. O's pig skin rustlers next fall.

The base ball team is fulfilling the predictions indulged in earlier in the season. The management has been embarrassed to some extent by the difficulty in securing good games. On one of those "off days" which every ball player, and every nine occasionally experiences, Capt. Carter's aggregation met the Kirksville team and suffered bad defeat. The change of pitchers which turned the tide of the game was made too late to save the day. Perhaps it was the lesson learned at this time that helped the boys a few days later to work out a victory over the confident lads repre-

senting the East End Athletic Association from Ottumwa, score 14 to 12.

The second team without preliminary practice tackled the first team of the C. S. O. and learned some new points about the game. Within the next week however, this reserve aggregation reversed the score and a few days later won a second game from the scrubs of the C. S. O.

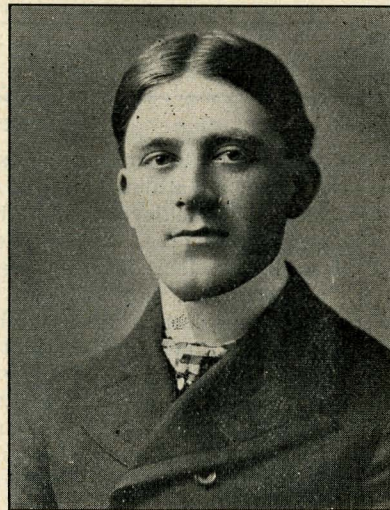
This abundance of base ball material is certainly very encouraging. It is only regretted that there is not more opportunity to develop it.

Games at Quincy May 27th; at Ottumwa June 3d; with the Still School at Des Moines June 10th; and a game with Brees' Military Academy at Macon, are among the most important events scheduled.

It is a significant fact that the first team has won every game but one since the season first opened.

The tennis court is now in use most of the time. A contest to decide the championship of the classes would be an interesting event before the close of school.

The annual field day will be replaced this year with a dual meet between the A. S. O. and the State Normal School of



WALTER DOBSON.

Kirksville which is well represented in the principal events. The program will include the hurdles, 100 yd., 220 yd. and 440 yd sprints, pole vault, shot put, high and broad jump. Competition will be very lively in each event. Both schools should be fully represented by the student bodies. The date will be June 8th.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTROPATHY. KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo., as second class matter.

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THE A. A. A. O. meets at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5, 6, 7, 1900. Elsewhere under this heading you will find the program for the entire session.

\* \* \*

JUNE 27, 1900, is the day selected for the organization of the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Mo. Every Osteopath practicing in Missouri should make it a point to be present.

\* \* \*

SEND ten cents in stamps to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and we will send you a sixteen page pamphlet containing Judge Ellison's lecture on The Legal Aspects of the Practice of Osteopathy, also a copy of the laws that have been passed by the various states regulating its practice.

\* \* \*

Picturesque Kirksville is the title of a neat souvenir of our city. It contains 120 pages and 150 half tones. It also contains the picture of the A. S. O. building and the four classes now in school. Copies can be had from O. M. Means of Kirksville, for 50 cents each.

\* \* \*

If the State Medical Board of Ohio, expected to fight the Osteopaths from the state by their recent legislative move, their effort will prove ineffective. At a meeting of the state association of Osteopaths on May 19, it was unanimously agreed to entirely ignore the medical board of registration and examination as having any claim upon the Osteopaths. As the law does not take effect until July 1, no interference is expected before that time. Should any attempt be made thereafter to

drive any legitimate Osteopath from the field, the local association will stand by the case and if necessary, carry it to the highest court.

\* \* \*

THE New York Press of May 7, contains an account of a remarkable cure performed by Geo. J. Helmer, D. O., of that city. The patient was a wealthy manufacturer of New York. His complaint was renal calculus. This case has attracted considerable attention in New York as the calculi were removed without the use of knife or drugs. Operations of this character clearly demonstrate the truth of Osteopathic principles.

\* \* \*

IN the May number of "Good Health" published by J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich., the editor gives the following answer to an inquiry concerning Osteopathy:

"Osteopathy—G. W. A. Indiana, asks what we think of Osteopathy as taught and practiced at Kirksville, Mo.

Ans.—So-called Osteopathy is a form of massage and manual Swedish movements under another name."

A number of people who have not had the principles of Osteopathy explained to them seem to get the wrong idea concerning it. This is not only true of the ordinary man but some very eminent gentlemen have made the same mistake. Osteopathy is not massage, it is not Swedish movement. The primary principle of Osteopathy briefly stated is—that disease is caused by some obstruction to nerve force and blood stream; remove the cause and health by nature's law will ensue.

\* \* \*

A short time ago Dr. Joseph Sullivan of Chicago, had occasion to write to Dr. Egan and incidentally inquired as to his opinion of the qualifications of the Kirksville graduate.

The following is Dr. Egan's reply and speaks for itself:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 28, 1900.  
JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O.,  
504 Masonic Temple,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Through some oversight your favor of April 10th, has not been answered.



I hardly know what to write you in response for request for an opinion as to the qualifications of the average graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. I might go at length into the knowledge displayed on anatomy and other branches embraced in the examination of this board, yet all I could say would not be half as convincing as the palpable fact that over 90 per cent of the candidates from the institution who have appeared before this Board for examination have passed successfully and have received certificates.

Cordially yours,

J. A. EGAN, M. D., Secretary.

\* \* \*

In the Medical Record of New York, dated April 28, George F. Shradly A. M., M. D., the editor says,

"Osteopathy has at last invaded the metropolis. The first practitioner to make himself known here is out in a circular telling of the many things he is capable of accomplishing. It begins: 'I, as an Osteopathist, do not advocate the use of drugs.' He appeals to the medical profession to send him cases. The strange part of it is that some of its members will. However, he would get them anyway."

Certainly—a part of the people, at least, prefer our practice to that of taking drugs.

\* \* \*

THE Concert Goer, dated April 7, a weekly newspaper of musical and dramatic comment, contains the following notice of Osteopathy by the editor, J. C. Wilcox, of New York:

#### OF INTEREST TO SINGERS.

"Actuated purely by the principle that when one discovers something beneficial he should tell his fellows of it. I wish to call the attention of vocalists to Osteopathy as an instantaneous cure for congested organs. Through personal acquaintance of a doctor of Osteopathy I was led to try the treatment, some months ago, when I suffered from a congested throat and was obliged to sing an elaborate offertory solo in church. To my surprise no less than my delight, I found complete and instantaneous relief; and was enabled to sing approximately as well and with as much comfort as if I had been free from cold. Since then I have on several occasions repeated this experience, so I feel sure that the result cannot be attributed to coincidence. I have not the space at command

to even attempt a detailed explanation of the science of Osteopathy, but will state, for the benefit of those who know nothing of it, that it consists in forcing circulation to diseased parts through physical pressure of the nerve centers, and the stretching of contracted muscles and ligaments. This is a very inadequate definition of a minute science, but it may give some sort of an idea to the reader. No medicines are used, but the treatment is external and its effect is—at least in cases of congestion—practically immediate. This is the feature that makes it particularly valuable to public singers, who frequently cannot afford to wait for the slow action of medicine. Doctors of Osteopathy are now located in nearly every American city, and I heartily recommend singers who have trouble with congested throats to investigate the merits of their practice."

\* \* \*

#### Concerning the Case of J. A. Thompson, D. O., of Oil City, Penn., His Arrest, Trial and Acquittal.

Although only eight states up to the present time have passed laws regulating the practice of Osteopathy, still its practice is permitted in almost every state in the Union. Almost without an exception where Osteopaths have been arrested for violation of medical laws, the courts have held that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine according to the meaning and intent of the law. As a result the accused have been acquitted. Recently a decision was rendered in Pennsylvania that has an important bearing on the legal status of the practice of Osteopathy in that state. In this case as in almost every other the arrest of the defendant was brought about, not by his patients nor the state's attorney but by some M. D., furthermore witnesses universally testify that they have been benefited by the treatment. It is pleasing to note however, that in this case one M. D., Dr. Jackson, testified in behalf of the defendant. Following is an account of the trial in detail, taken from the Oil City Derrick of April 25, and other press notices of the trial. It is pleasing to note that the sentiment of the press

and the people generally in Oil City is with Dr. Thompson:

#### ARREST OF J. A. THOMPSON.

Commonwealth vs. J. A. Thompson, indicted for unlawful practice of medicine and surgery, J. F. Davis prosecutor.

The case was opened on the part of the State by R. F. Glenn, who stated to the jury in his address, that the law provides that all practicing physicians are required to secure a diploma and a license from the State medical board and that they also must register in the prothonotary's office. That the defendant practiced medicine in violation of the laws of the state.

The first witness who testified was Fred S. Bates. He stated he is a resident of Oil City and he is acquainted with the defendant, Dr. Thompson. That he has an office and a sign on his door, which reads "J. A. Thompson, Osteopathy." He was treated for rheumatism by Dr. Thompson as an Osteopath and cured after thirteen visits. He gave no medicine whatever and practiced no surgery. He treats his patients by rubbing the muscles of the person.

Mr. Trax testified that he has known Dr. Thompson for about four months. "I visited him at his office," said the witness, "to see if he could cure my son, who was paralyzed. Mr. Thompson, I think, helped my son. He never prescribed any medicine and never represented himself to me as a doctor of medicine. He treats his patients by rubbing them with his hands."

Mr. B. F. Brundred stated that Mr. Thompson has treated him for neuralgia. It was little over a year ago and occasionally has been treated since. "He certainly helped me," said the witness, "I was greatly benefited. He never prescribed any medicine; it was done by a manipulation of the muscles."

Prothonotary Phipps stated that Mr. Thompson never exhibited to him his diploma or license from the State medical board.

Hiram Brown stated that Mr. Thompson's signs on his windows read, "Osteopathy," and at this juncture a copy of the Oil City Blizzard of April 11, 1899, and the Derrick's directory of Oil City and Franklin, containing advertisements of the defendant, were offered as evidence and accepted.

Mr. W. J. Breene was called on the stand merely for the purpose of identifying the Blizzard and directory and at 2:47 the Commonwealth rested. William Parker, one of the defendant's counsel, before addressing the jury, asked the court to give the jury binding instructions for the reason that the testimony adduced did not show that Mr. Thompson had violated the act of 1893 by practicing medicine or surgery. Attorney Glenn objected and he consumed over an hour in arguing against it and citing a number of cases. The objections were sustained and the first witness called on the part of the defendant was Dr. Jackson. He stated that he has seen Mr. Thompson practice his art and that it was not the practice of medicine or surgery. "I sent several patients to him," said the witness, "for treatment because I was under the impression that he could effect a cure more rapidly than I. I consider him an educated anatomist."

On cross-examination the witness stated that he knew of Mr. Thompson reducing dislocations, which is a branch of surgery. His statement closed the testimony on the part of the defendant and the first witness called in rebuttal was Dr. Smithman.

During the progress of the case the question what the practice of medicine comprehended was not explicitly defined. Neither of the attorneys could tell, thereupon His Honor stated that he was inclined to adjourn the court until Wednesday morning in order to give them an opportunity to find out. The witness stated that it comprehended the application of any remedy that tended to restore health and was under the impression that Mr. Thompson was a practicing physician.

Dr. J. F. Davis, the prosecutor, made a similar statement and stated that he brought this action against the defendant at the instance of the Venango Medical society and that Osteopathy is recognized as a lawful profession in a number of States. That the result of this case will settle the question whether the practice of this profession is lawful in this State without a license.

At this juncture the question what comprehended the practice of medicine arose again and owing to the fact that it was not definitely answered, His Honor said that he would excuse the jury until Wednesday morning in order to give the counsel an opportunity to find out.

#### THOMPSON FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Franklin, April 25.—(Special.)—Immediately after court convened this morning the case of the State vs. J. A. Thompson was resumed. Attorney Glenn asked the court to instruct the jury on a point relative to the adduced testimony and cited several definitions to medicine. He said that medicine comprehended everything that tended to restore health. Counsel Parker then cited an authority and the court stated that it must be construed that the act of 1893 applies only to the practice of medicine and surgery by remedies and not by the manipulations of muscles as is practiced by the defendant.

He cited a number of decisions of Supreme Courts in various states and said that it was his opinion that the defendant had not violated the act of assembly of 1893 and instructed the jury to find him not guilty. He said that all they would have to do was to dispose of the costs. The jury retired at 9:35 and 10:20 they returned with a verdict putting the costs on the county.

#### HE HAD COMMITTED NO CRIME.

A Venango county jury has acquitted an Osteopathist of the charge of practicing medicine contrary to the code. No medicine was used by the Osteopathist (A. J. Thompson) and this fact was placed before the court by the defendant's attorney. After mature deliberation Judge Criswell charged the jury in terms that left no doubt as to his meaning, that the act of 1893 could not be construed so as to have a bearing on the process of healing known as Osteopathy and the costs of prosecution were placed upon the county. The decision was important.—Bradford Era.

The Era man had sized the thing up all right, yet.



it does not occur to him to ask why the costs in this case were put upon the county. It appears that the medicos who were behind the suit had Mr. Thompson arrested on a criminal charge in order to humiliate him as much as possible. The gentleman wrote no prescriptions and gave no medicine. He had committed no crime of any sort recognized in the calendar. He was treating disease, however, in accordance with a new theory and upon new lines. He had done no man any harm, but was simply striving to do some good to humanity by alleviating pain and curing some of the ailments that flesh is heir to. To lovers of fair play the arrest of this man and haleing him before the court upon a criminal charge was nothing less than a high-handed outrage. If the doctors who excuse themselves on the plea of their claims to regularity were sincere in their war upon this man they would have taken up the matter in a different way and made a test case of it.—Oil City Derrick, April 28.

\* \* \*

**Personal Mention.**

Dr. C. E. Still made a business trip to Quincy, Ill., on Saturday, May 19.

Dr. Geo. Eckert of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Chas. Sigler of Toledo, were recent visitors at the Infirmary.

The name of T. E. Reagan should have been included in those passing the Illinois State examination. Through some oversight it was omitted in our May number.

Dr. W. R. Laughlin and E. N. Chesney spent two days in Mexico, Mo., attending the State Anatomical Board of which Dr. Laughlin is a member, incidentally they got into the State Medical Association which was in session at the same time.

Dr. C. W. Proctor has returned from Chicago where he has been for several weeks as a delegate to the general conference of the M. E. Church.

In publishing the names of the officers of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic As-

sociation we omitted the name of Dr. Nettie C. Turner who is the treasurer.

Dr. Harry Still recently left for St. Louis. He and Dr. H. T. Still have formed a partnership.

J. Weller Long, D. O., of Oskaloosa, Ia., was a recent visitor at the Infirmary.

Dr. Chas. D. Ray has recently located in Le Mars, Iowa.

Dr. Daniel B. Macauley has opened an office for the practice of Osteopathy in Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Chas. E. Corbin of Montpelier, Vermont, is visiting his parents at Kirksville, Mo.

Mrs. John R. Musick, D. O., of Missouri Valley, Iowa, recently brought a patient to the Infirmary for examination.

Dr. Frank H. Smith has sold his interest in the practice with Miss Bessie E. Edmonds at Chicago to T. E. Reagan of the Senior class. Dr. Smith goes to Kokomo, Ind.

J. W. Kibler, D. O., of Charleston, W. Virginia, was called to Kirksville recently on account of the death of his wife. Dr. Kibler reports a successful practice.

L. D. Allabach, D. O., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., will locate at St. Charles, Mo. He is now visiting his family at Kirksville.

Miss Gertrude Ilgenfritz, D. O., of Clay Center, Kas., and Miss Minerva Chappell, D. O., of Louisiana, Mo., were recent visitors at the Infirmary.

Miss Bessie Ingraham and Miss Minnie Schaub (Senior class A. S. O.) will be assistants for the summer of Mrs. Ella A. Hunt, D. O., of St. Louis.

## CLINICAL REPORTS

REPORTED BY C. F. BUNDLE, D. O., 147 HANCOCK ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**CASE 1.****Cerebro Spinal Meningitis:—**

Miss ——— aged 19 had an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis, all symptoms of a typical case. Upon examination found

first dorsal vertebra and 1st rib involved; also 5th lumbar lateral—treatment at these two points gave immediate relief. In five days all temperature disappeared and patient is now perfectly well. I was called in to see this case for consultation with the family physician, who now rejoices at the

progress of Osteopathy, as well as an enthusiastic convert.

**CASE 2.****Appendicitis:**

A typical case of appendicitis. Miss ——— age 20, was suffering from an attack of appendicitis, all the symptoms of a typical case were well marked.

Upon examination found second lumbar lateral and considerable heat and extreme pain at this one point; 11th rib on the right side was also dislocated. Treatment at 2d lumbar gave immediate relief and in these treatments all pain disappeared. In less than a week the patient was entirely well and soon returned to college to resume her studies. This was two months ago and the patient is now in better health than ever before. A very eminent surgeon of this city was ready to operate and as the result of the Osteopathic work in this line has decided to take a course of Osteopathy next fall.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY DR. L. E. WYCOFF, SAGINAW AND BAY CITY, MICH.

**CASE 1.****Neuritis or Inflammation of Nerve:—**

Mrs. B.—aged 49 began suffering excruciating pain in right foot, heel and leg along course supplied by sciatic nerve. Was unable to find relief and could not sleep from severity of pain although a surgeon was consulted at once. Had suffered about a week when I was called in to see the case. Found very tight contractions of muscles and ligaments at 5th lumbar and over sacrum especially on right side, producing an impingement of sciatic nerve as it emerged from spine. Relaxation of structure at this point and along course of nerve gave relief at once and a few more treatments entirely cured the case. This was six months ago and there has been no return of the trouble. This woman had been a clerk for a number of years and the constant standing on her feet, especially on right caused strain at that point.

**CASE 2.****Locomotor Ataxia:—**

Female aged 32—twice married—mother of two children. About five years since

first symptoms appeared. There was loss of co-ordinating power of limbs, the inability to walk in a straight line, characteristic gait, history of girdle pains, loss of control of sphincter muscles of rectum and bladder, disturbance of vision, absence of reflexes, etc.

I diagnosed case as ataxia in second stage. Found lesion at atlas and upper lumbar region, affecting spinal cord. Patient had tried all manner of treatments and finally resorted to rigid brace, supporting spine from arms to hips and could not walk without this and other assistance, then it being difficult to get about.

Have had case under my care about six months in all. In first month she was able to walk without brace and has not worn it since. It is now hanging in my office as a trophy. She soon began to gain control of bowels and bladder, and improved in other ways. She has not used any medicine since she began with me but has relied wholly on the treatment. Has been able for some time to come to the office alone, climbs stairs, etc., and is still gaining in every way. It looks very much as if she would get entirely well, at least the progress of the disease is stopped and she is enjoying fairly good health at present.

Will give name and address of patient if desired.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY A. E. HOOK.

**Diabetes:—**

Mrs. E. ——— age 56, afflicted with diabetes for several months, had lost 80 lbs., and for four months had diabetica coma, vomiting and purging often, also had been troubled with insomnia for several months. She had tried the medical profession with no improvement, and was told she would die within six months. On examination I found lesions in the upper cervical, the 2d and 3d dorsal, and at the lower dorsal and upper lumbar. The sp. gr. of urine 1043, passed daily from 10 to 18 pts., sugar 4 per cent. After second treatment she could sleep, in two months the coma, vomiting and purging ceased. She continued treatment 5 months. In a letter from her dated May 7th, she says "I have now no symptoms of diabetes."



REPORTED BY T. D. JONES, D. O., 503  
TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## CASE 1.

**Pseudo Appendicitis:—**

Mr. Durstine, age 29, occupation, freight hustler, was taken suddenly ill with pains in right iliac region. An M. D. was called who diagnosed the trouble appendicitis, prescribed for the case and told the patient if he did not get quick relief from the medicine that a surgical operation would have to be resorted to. I was called to the case and upon examination found considerable heat, pain and swelling in the right iliac region with the 12th rib down and inside the crest of the ilium. Treatment relaxed the congested parts, replaced the rib, and ordered a few days rest, patient was well, with no return of the trouble three months afterward.

## CASE 2.

**Paralysis:—**

Mrs. J.—— age 35, had been paralyzed 15 years. Two years of the time having been spent in bed. Had tried medicine, electricity, massage, also the Hot Springs of Ark., finally decided to try Osteopathy. Upon examination I found a lesion at the 7th cervical and 1st dorsal vertebrae which affected the brachial plexus causing atrophy of the arms and hands, especially the thenar eminence. The 3d, 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae were anterior affecting the lower limbs. Treatment: The lesion in the lumbar region was hard to replace on account of being so decidedly anterior, but after 10 months' treatment, with the exception of a slight weakness in the ankles and some soreness at the metatarsophalangeal joints of the great toes, the case is entirely well.

## CASE 3.

**Headache and Lameness in Right Hip:—**

Mr. F—— age 45 years, suffered for years with a severe pain in the back part of the head, mostly on the left side, also a pain in the right hip. On examination I found a displacement of the axis which caused an impingement on the small occipital nerve from the cervical plexus. The pain in the hip was cured by correcting a displacement of the innominate bone. The patient was treated at the lesions indicated for

about two months and discharged entirely cured.

\* \* \*

J. O. HATTEN, M. D., D. O., ODD FELLOWS  
BUILDING, 9TH AND OLIVE, ST.  
LOUIS, MO.

## CASE 1.

**Asthma and Hayfever:—**

W. L. Wright of Webster, Mo., came to me suffering with asthma of thirty years' standing, and hayfever of twenty-five years' standing. Commenced taking treatments for asthma April 9th. His breathing power was so retarded that he was unable to walk one block without having to rest before going further, also the first two or three treatments he was obliged to rest a couple of times before I could complete the treatment. After the third treatment he was so much relieved that he could take his treatment without inconvenience and attended to his business from that time on. Two months' treatment cured him of asthma after which I treated him through the month of June for hayfever and of which he has had no return and though a man well up in years is able to work every day at work that is very tedious and trying. Says he was very happily disappointed by not having to leave the city last summer and is an enthusiastic advocate of Osteopathy.

## CASE 2.

**Indigestion and Constipation:—**

John O. Hawken I found to be very weak and much emaciated and suffering with indigestion and constipation of twenty years standing. Cured him in one month as he pronounces himself a well man, after having spent hundreds of dollars with little and sometimes no relief.

He cannot say enough in praise of the science.

## CASE 3.

**Typhoid and Pneumonia:—**

J. Sturdy's child 18 months old, had been sick 13 days with typhoid and pneumonia fevers, when three of Kirkwood's best M. D.'s gave it up to die; its temperature was 105 when I was called to see it. I began to treat it at once and in forty-five minutes it was perspiring freely, its bowels were very much inflated, I stayed with the child two hours. Made but one visit and the child recovered without further treatment except good nursing and is well and hearty to-day.

## Program of the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy,

TO BE HELD AT THE AUDITORIUM, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., JULY 5, 6, 7, 1900.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 9 O'CLOCK.

Invocation, Rev. J. W. Bachman.

Address of welcome.

Response, by President, F. W. Hannah.

Reports of officers of Association and chairmen of committees of board of trustees.

NOON.

Unfinished and new business.

"Osteopathic Ethics," C. E. Achorn, D. O., Boston, Mass.

"Relation of Osteopathy to the Law," S. D. Barnes, B. S., D. O., Chicago, Ill.

"How Shall we Educate?" F. W. Hannah, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

"The Fake Osteopath, How to deal with Him," S. C. Matthews, D. O. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOON.

"Can it be learned from a book?" S. S. Still, D. O., Des Moines, Ia.

(Subject not yet received), C. P. McConnell, M. D., D. O., late of A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Balance of time to be used as Convention may direct.

We suggest that time be given after each number for a full discussion by members.

NOON.

Reunion.

NIGHT.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Ten-minute reports of the Osteopathic situation and needs in various states:

M. F. Hulett, D. O., Columbus, O.

H. E. Nelson, D. O., Louisville, Ky.

M. C. Hardin, D. O. Atlanta, Ga.

C. W. Little, D. O., Lincoln, Neb.

W. W. Steele, D. O., Buffalo, N. Y.

U. M. Hibbets, D. O., Grinnell, Ia.

J. D. Wheeler, D. O., Boston, Mass.

J. H. Sullivan, D. O. Chicago, Ill.

D. Ella McNicoll, D. O. Frankfort, Ind.

Discussion of, and vote on amendments to constitution.

Selection of next meeting place.

Choosing official organ.

Election of officers.

NOON.

"Gynaecology," Louise P. Crow, D. O., Janesville, Wis.

"The Nature of a Sub-Luxation," D. L. Tasker, D. O. Los Angeles, Cal.

"Puerperal Sepsis," N. A. Bolles, D. O., Denver, Colo.

"Obstetrics," C. E. Still, D. O. Kirksville, Mo.

NOON.

Public meeting at auditorium.

NIGHT.

Music.

Address: "The Scientific Basis of Osteopathic Therapeutics," Mason W. Pressly, A. B., D. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

Address: "The Small beginnings of Death," Mrs. L. B. Ligon, D. O. New Orleans, La.

Address: "The Coming Physician," J. F. Spaunhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Music.

Address: "Osteopathy in 1900," Helen DeLendrecie, Fargo, N. D.

Address: (Subject not yet announced)

Judge Andrew Ellison, Kirksville, Mo.

SATURDAY MORNING.

"Differential Anatomical Features in Paralysis," Wm. D. McNary, M. D., D. O., Milwaukee, Wis.

"Importance of correct Anatomical Position of Ribs," A. G. Hildreth, D. O. Kirksville, Mo.

"The Abdomen," Chas. Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O., Detroit, Mich.

NOON.

"Can it be learned from a book?" S. S. Still, D. O., Des Moines, Ia.

(Subject not yet received), C. P. McConnell, M. D., D. O., late of A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Balance of time to be used as Convention may direct.

We suggest that time be given after each number for a full discussion by members.

NIGHT.

Banquet.

As to the above program, which is herewith respectfully submitted, the committee on program feels that no apology is due with respect to the subjects to be discussed, and the parties presenting them. The names of those who are to lead in this work are an earnest of the entertainment and instruction which await those who attend.

The work of arrangement, however, devolved upon the chairman and had to be done hastily, without opportunity being afforded him to consult with his colleagues. Knowing, however, that many questions will arise which were not foreseen by the committee which will require time for discussion and adjustment, we will say that the program and business of convention may be taken up in any order that may best suit its convenience.

We have aimed at short sessions and to avoid crowding the program, and believe it will be possible by some re-arrangement of it to allow the members an opportunity of visiting the points of surpassing scenic and historic interest, in Chattanooga and vicinity, without which we feel that this meeting will not have attained its highest success.

Fraternally,

A. L. EVANS, Chairman.



# Englewood Infirmary.

JULIEN HOTEL, Rooms 14-16-18-20 22, same floor as Dining Room.  
COR, 63RD ST. AND STEWART AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

## ALBERT FISHER, Sr., D. O.

Graduate American School of Osteopathy.

The hotel management will make special rates to patients wishing to board and room where they can be under my constant care.

H. T. STILL, D. O.      H. M. STILL, D. O.

**OSTEOPATHS**

• • •

In the Commercial Building, Room 407, Cor. 6th & Olive,  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

—  
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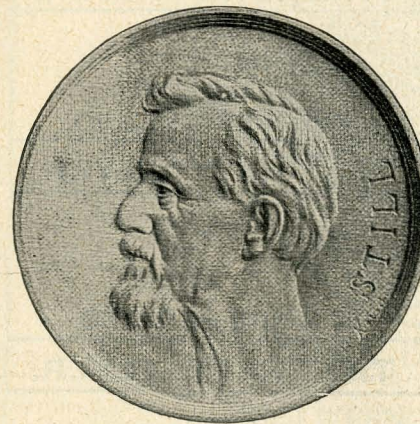
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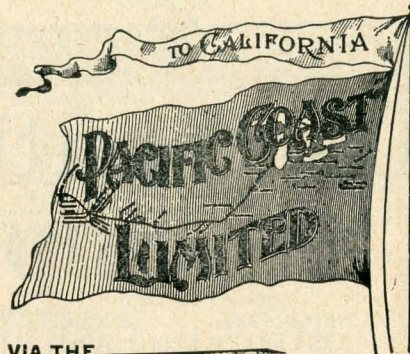
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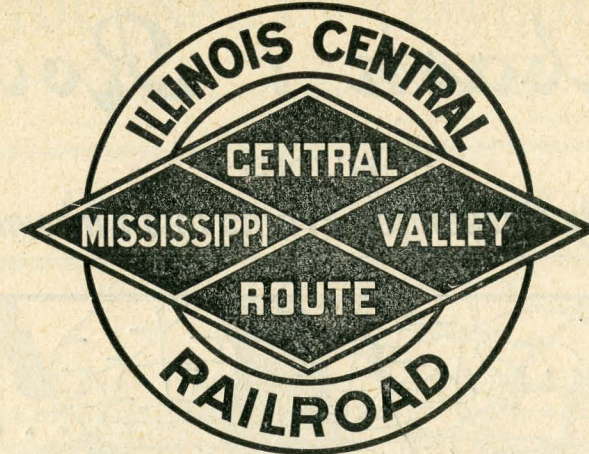
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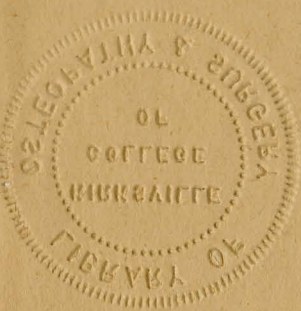
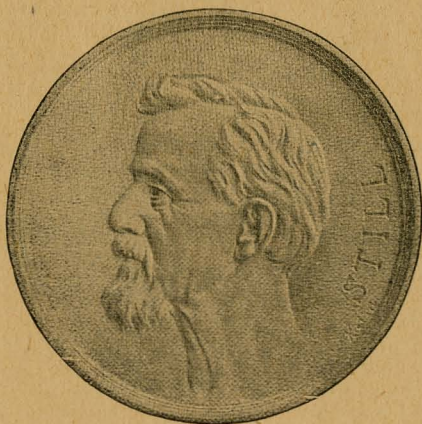
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