

any part of it, the Faculty will accept the official diploma or certificate of any reputable literary or scientific college, academy, normal school or high school, or a first grade teacher's certificate and enroll the applicant upon presentation of such certificate or diploma. Candidates are advised to secure a certificate by passing examination in some such institution near home.

Persons who, for any reason, may not be able to fully meet the above requirements, but who still desire to take up the work, may at the discretion of the Faculty be admitted to the school and given a special elementary course of five months in the following subjects: Anatomy and Physiology; Principles of Chemistry, Biology, Principles of Physics. Satisfactory completion of this course will entitle the student to admission to the regular course.

Course of Study.

1st Term:—Descriptive Anatomy, Inorganic Chemistry, Toxicology, Histology, Hygiene and Public Health.

2d Term:—Demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis, Physiology, Physiological Psychology, Principles of Osteopathy, Clinics.

3d Term:—Demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Clinics.

4th Term:—Surgery, Pathological Psychology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Clinics, Operative Clinics, Venereal Diseases.

Commencement Week.

Commencement promises a succession of rich treats for the friends of Osteopathy, which will no doubt be thoroughly enjoyed by all who can possibly avail themselves of the opportunity, commencing on Monday June 27th, with the exercises of class day in a program such as only could be expected of the October class, and which will no doubt "set the pace" for the rest of the week.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy will take place and those in charge of the program are already able to assure an enjoyable occasion.

On Wednesday evening will be held the annual meeting of the Alumni Association which is coming to be considered, as it should be, one of the events not to be missed by any graduate of this school who has the best interests of Osteopathy at heart.

The exercises of graduation on Thursday evening closes at once a week's entertainment which every Osteopath can well afford to make an extra effort to enjoy; a year of work in the school, which in the scope and character of the developments recorded will perhaps not be excelled in the history of Osteopathy; and two years of successful and creditable work as students by a class of young men and women who will go out into the world to engage in the practice of their profession and whose character and equipment are such that their influence—collectively and individually can only be for the maintenance of a high professional standard in the profession.

Alumni.

TAKE NOTICE:

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the American School of Osteopathy will be held on Wednesday, June 29th. Every alumnus is urged to be present that the influence of the Association may be more effectively used to further the interests of Osteopathy in any way that may come within the scope of its work. Make your arrangements now so you will be able to leave your work a few days and help to make an enjoyable occasion for all.

H. E. PATTERSON,

Secretary.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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No. 1

DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THINK.

HISTORY should be an association of facts, so as to become desirable food for the mind. Thinkers by birth form one class, and thinkers by note another. One thinks and talks for display, the other talks and thinks to improve his day. To think easily you must stand solidly. To stand solidly you must guard well the construction of your foundation. Level the upper surface, and square all sides and plumb accordingly. A foundation should never tip to any point of the compass after being leveled, if it should it is an evidence that something is wrong with the under pinning. The amount the foundation tips to any point marks the amount of neglect that is shown and by a lack of careful preparation of the strong pillar on which you wish to stand.

A writer cannot do justice to that he does not comprehend, no amount of words, quotations or plagiarisms can disguise his ignorance.

If you should undertake to describe a muscle, you only do it by an intimate knowledge of all, material, mechanical and otherwise. How could a person speak the Chinese language by using English adjectives? What has his effort proven short of his ignorance? You can tell what you know and no more. Now this means when you describe a muscle or any principle in the human body, throw down every other consideration and consider with your own mind, and see if you are in possession of such truths and facts as can stand the most crucial examination, short of that of Deity himself.

Four is four, and two, one half of four. take no truth that cannot be divided into four parts, and when all added together are equal to the original only, then your stories will not need to be disguised to hide their lack of brilliancy.

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TO THE INQUIRER.

SUCH questions as the following arise: Why not use time honored remedies? On what does Osteopathy depend? Where does it find remedies? What is the basic principle on which it depends or hopes to restore

the normal condition in disease? A wholesale answer would be about this, a belief that God is competent to begin and finish a being, know all its needs and furnish to fullness.

First anatomical shapes, bones as frame, muscle and ligaments in shape, size and number to suit vessels and conductors, batteries, engines and a living being. To conduct the whole and supply with qualified substances and principles, there are evidences all along the process of life.

Of what use is Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and Urinalysis? Why not use the old systems? Why not mix Osteopathy with drugs?

There is danger of drifting clear away from nature before its merits can be or are proven to be all sufficient in sickness.

Before you experiment with any dangerous poison, of cut, try and hope, you find just as great mysteries in the effect of any single drug as in the whole human body. Thus in our ignorance of one law of life as a machine, we increase perplexity when we add a new or foreign element to the competition.

Until man has proven God's ignorance or failure in providing for all his needs, Osteopathy feels a delicacy in offering to do for the afflicted anything that is not to be obtained by the wisely provided machinery of man. Has God failed! Keep silent until we prove such to be the case; prove that the drug in the body cannot restore us to health.



COMPLETENESS OF LIFE.

WHEN we use the word complete we wish to direct the attention of the reader to the embryo of animal life, though microscopic in size. No evidence is recorded in proof that to that germ of life is received a single additional principle. All we know or have been able to learn of that atom of life is, that it is a being with plans and specifications, with power to build a man, woman, beast, bird, or fish. Not only that, but as it unfolds it makes its own laboratory, qualifies and fits each atom to suit the part for which is made. It goes on and with its work, builds machinery to fill and meet all coming demands for our comfort and kind. The power of self defense in bird, beast, man and fish, prove conclusively that a germ of life tho' small is the work of wisdom, with power to live, act, form and defend its kind. Thus we have the laws of hunger, eat, drink, grow, move, sleep and defend self and offspring.

One defends by its teeth, others by horns, others by poisoned teeth and deadly odors, which the enemies to its life cannot endure and live. All are furnished in that microscopic germ. Power to form the deadly poisons by its own peculiar processes of generating such defences as that being required for its personal protection.

If it is to swim in or under the water that germ of mind thought out and formed a fin or float to suit. Then to the birds of flight, the wing and feather comes as true, as found in specification of its form and all its requirements. Nothing is omitted, no additions can be suggested or find a place.

Thus we are admonished to stop and say, life to each specimen of being is the trustworthy principle of all forms.

When we think of life we have to dwell in seas of mysteries from start to finish. We see what it can do, we do not know how big it is, we do not know that the life of an elephant is larger than a humming-bird. We do not know how it acts, we know there is motion, farther than that we knew nothing. We see no more wisdom in a horse than in a bee. If we know what life is then we could go farther with the feast. But we must be satisfied to know what it can do, and what it cannot do.

The life of a cow can make hair, hide, horns, legs, eyes, ears, tail, liver, heart, lungs, an udder and four teats, so made to fit the mouth of the calf or the hand of man who may desire that fluid as a nourishment. She may be lovable or deadly in her nature. She seeks her own food and drinks, masticates her food a second time. Goes to the shade when necessary to shield her from the summer heat. Makes her bed in such places as the wind strikes her with the least possible fury during the cold season. She is the result of the great power of the germ of her existence. With all her powers she cannot make a feather, neither can she make an egg, yet she has all she would ask, or that would be any benefit to her species.

A germ of another kind when it passes through the process of development, would make the furious lion the king of beasts.

From morn till night we are confronted with the great question: What is life which begins its work a germ, and concludes with a mammoth of many tons, and he too with all the powers of his life cannot make one rattle for a snake, nor the wing of a grasshopper? There is no evidence that the beginning germ of the mammoth was any larger than the egg of the mosquito.

At this point we will leave the fowls of the air, the beast of the field, the living terrors of the forest and take up man. He too has life and mind, both of which have always been before his eyes, the unsolved mystery of life. As much so to-day as he was when he first set his foot upon the face of the earth. He is endowed with all the attributes common to the animal, also a more extended power of reason than they, yet he has not been able to solve the problem of life with all his knowledge.

Motion is all he knows of life. Results are all he knows of mind. And he who observes the most of the workings of nature's law is surely the shining star of intelligence among men.

He who would change natural law is an assassin to his best friend.

Ruts have men and notions in them who sleep with a good relish for generations, not knowing they have eyes to see and minds to reason.

Let us swallow a seed of knowledge and let it grow by mental cultivation to a tree of ripe fruit. By it we drink from the ocean of reason. All roads take us to such fruit as truth has in store for us. Reason is the oil of joy. Joy is the wise man's God. When reason fills our whole body the hand goes with the mind and does all that mind would demonstrate as proof of the ability of nature to vindicate its merits.

PARALYSIS.

BY HARRY M. STILL, D. O.

IT IS not my intention in this short paper to treat of paralysis fully; as in fact there are so many kinds of paralysis, and so many causes for it that an exhaustive treatise with even an incomplete diagnosis in each case, would fill every page of this issue of the JOURNAL. Paralysis is very often the direct or indirect result of injuries which produce lesions in the spinal cord. There is a form of paralysis called locomotor ataxia in which there is a softening of the spinal cord. There is also a cranial paralysis, usually produced by blood clots on the brain. In cranial paralysis there is a softening of the arterial walls. While I will not go so far as to claim that Osteopathy can gain a complete victory over every case of paralysis, I can safely say that it has been successful in every kind of paralysis which has come under my observation, in which the disease had not made such progress as to preclude the possibility of recovery.

Osteopaths have been more successful in handling what is known as "spinal paralysis", in which the average cures by the skilled Osteopaths, are about eighty percent, as demonstrated from actual cases.

I wish it was understood that in making this calculation, I do it upon the basis of competent and skilled operators, and not on the many incompetent so called Osteopaths. Paralysis is a disease which demands the most competent Osteopath to handle, and with inexperienced operators or one who has little knowledge of the human anatomy, there is small hope of success.

When a case of paralysis comes to me for treatment, I first ascertain if the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels are in a healthy condition and performing their functions. If I find these organs in an unhealthy condition and failing to perform their functions, I as a rule treat them first and restore them to a healthy condition before beginning at the cause of paralysis, for with bad blood it is impossible to build up dead nerve cells, tissues, or absorb blood clots on the brain. After the liver, kidneys and stomach are corrected, and in a fairly normal condition, with the general health improved, it then becomes the duty of the Osteopath to treat the blood which reaches the centers effected. If the affection is internal and difficult to reach, the Osteopath who knows his business, well understands how to reach the diseased parts through the vaso-motor and sympathetic nerve centers, which control the circulation.

I usually treat the blood supply from one end of the spine to the other, and if there are not lesions am almost universally successful. I will cite a very recent case of paralysis that came under my observation, which clearly demonstrates the superiority of Osteopathy over any other treatment in paralysis.

Mr. B. came to the A. T. Still Infirmary about February 1, 1898, for

treatment for an extraordinary case of writers paralysis, as it is usually called, from which he had been suffering for three years, during the last two of which his hands were almost useless. He was a telegraph operator and for ten years had been a train dispatcher, an occupation that kept him confined closely at his desk and operating table. The reader can have some idea of his condition when informed that he was so badly paralyzed that for two years he could not by the sense of touch distinguish the difference between a lead pencil and an ink stand. The powers of feeling and motion were entirely gone from his hands.

A careful examination of Mr. B. demonstrated the fact that aside from his paralysis his general health was good; so his liver, stomach and kidneys needed no special treatment as those organs were performing their natural functions. I then began searching for the cause of his trouble, and on the right side found the first, second and third ribs so close upon each other as to interfere with the intercostal and other nerves, and the collar bone down, all produced in my opinion by his occupation which required him to lean forward and to the side at his desk. In the condition the ribs were in the cervical nerve supply, to the brachal plexus was tied up. I began treating him twice a week, and at the end of the first month he was able to write his name, and in six weeks could distinguish different coins by the sense of feeling alone, and at the end of three months was discharged. He returned to his former occupation as train dispatcher declaring himself as well as ever. I have since received frequent letters from him in which he declares he has not experienced a single symptom of a return of his old complaint. Should I attempt to give a complete clinical diagnosis of this case it would require a dozen pages of this magazine, therefore the reader must be content with brief statements.

Prior to coming to the A. T. Still Infirmary, Mr. B. had been treated by a number of eminent physicians, both with medicine and by electrical appliances, but neither strychnine nor electricity were able to relieve the nerve pressure. This is only one of hundreds of cases in paralysis in which Osteopathy has been successful after all other means have failed.

In cases of Paralysis produced by blood clot on the brain, if conditions are favorable, we are usually able to remove the clot by absorption, which the skilled operator can bring about by manipulation; but the reader must ever bear in mind that such cases are difficult to handle and require more time, and a more thorough course of treatment than spinal paralysis.

While there are general rules in paralysis, there are sometimes exceptions to these. I stated above that in treating a case of paralysis, it was always the first object to restore the digestive and secretive organs, kidneys, bowels and stomach to a healthy condition that they may resume their natural functions, before beginning operation on the seat of the disease. This can usually be done, but I will give an exception in the case of paraplegia.

Mr. D. came to the A. T. Still Infirmary about the first part of December 1897, with the lower limbs partially paralyzed so that he was unable to

walk. An examination revealed the fact that the bladder and rectum were, as they usually are in such cases, paralyzed. A more careful examination revealed that the liver and kidneys were in a bad condition, caused probably by the paralysis. In the course of the examination I discovered that the patient had a slight lateral curvature of the spine.

I began the usual course of treating the patient first to restore the bladder, bowels and kidneys to their normal condition, but at the end of a month had made no progress. Here was a stubborn exception to the general rule, a case where the blood was in a bad condition as a result of the paralysis, and some producing cause still kept it in that condition. Finding no beneficial results from the first month's treatment, I changed my tactics, centered all my work on the curvature, and favorable results were soon perceivable. As the end of two months he was able to walk across the room and at the end of three months he had perfect control over bowels, bladder, kidneys and sphincter muscles, his complexion cleared, and he was well on the road to perfect health. At the end of four months he was able to walk four blocks, and the sphincter muscles and muscular walls of the bowels and bladder were in their normal condition.

After four and a half month's treatment, the patient restored to health went home satisfied in his own mind that he was well as he ever was, and as I am in communication with him, I am assured that he was not mistaken.

Here was a case where the abnormal condition of the kidneys, bowels, bladder and rectum were caused by the lateral curvature, and where the relief of the curvature produced a healthy condition of those organs.

Patients who have grown discouraged by their slow recovery, complain that some one troubled with the same disease, only much worse, are well on the road to recovery, while they are receiving no appreciable results.

To such persons I would state that there are as many kinds of paralysis as there are nervous systems, and there are as many different nervous systems as there are human faces. The Osteopath must have all the general principles of his science perfect, then he can adjust his treatment for each special case. As no two systems are alike, the Osteopath must be able to make a special study of each case, get at it, and remove the cause, be it near or remote, before beneficial results can be hoped for. Sometimes what seems to be the most hopeless case of paralysis, yields most rapidly to the treatment, while that which may seem slight, is deep seated, and takes time and the best of skill to remove. In the spine and neck alone, may be found a thousand causes for paralysis, and the same treatment will not remove the cause, in what appears to the superficial observer similar cases. Osteopathy cannot be learned from a receipt book, be it ever so excellent, which directs certain manipulation for certain ailments. It is principles and philosophy which the Osteopath must know before he is capable of combatting with serious cases. The Osteopath must by long, careful training under masters in the clinics, be thorough in the principles, then he is competent to handle serious cases in paralysis or any other disease. He is then fertile in resources to defeat disease, can make a correct diagnosis, ascertain the real cause and remove it. When the Osteopath has acquired this knowledge and power, which can only be done after years of study and practice, he may then be said to be master of paralysis.

SUCCESS.

BY WM. SMITH, M. D., D. O.

SOME months ago the request was made for me to state what calling offered the best opening, in my opinion, for a young man equipped with a good, general school education, who had no special bent toward any one profession; and it started me on an interesting train of thought.

The best opening for a man is the one to which he feels that he is called; the failures in life are the men who have entered upon a career for which they were not fitted either because their friends wished it, or because they judged that that "was a good, money-making business." Countless men and women are now rushing into the new field of Osteopathy, not because they feel a desire to learn the work for its value to themselves and others as in the one case a liberal education, in the other a means of relieving distress; not because they feel that they are fitted or that it is borne in upon them that Osteopathy should be their life-work, but simply and solely because it will, so they deem, be an easy way of making money. What a woeful awakening there is in store for them? But it is not only in our special field that it is so; look at the ranks of the law, how many lawyers make success for the number that hang around on street corners and talk cheap politics? look at the church with its thousands who enter the ranks, tire of a calling for which they were no more fitted than is a jackass to lecture upon morality, then lay siege to the political field in all of its shades, or else take to journalism, medicine or anything else in which to make further failure; look at the medical ranks, the thousands turned out yearly from the medical schools of this country, all with the same knowledge, the same finish as though they were as many piano legs, some who had the special call to the field to rise by further study and devotion, the many to think they "know it all" and vegetate in some little village till a merciful Providence takes compassion on their patients and lays them down, quiet, peaceful and harmless, in the quiet God's Acre. The men who make success in this world cannot command it, but they have deserved it; they enter upon what they feel in their very inmost being is the profession for which they are fitted; they work at it night and day, they strive to perfect themselves, they realize that a life-work is more than money-getting; they are willing to make sacrifices to acquire that foundation of all success, knowledge. Such men were Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, such a man is Carnegie. The man who only lives to make, or get money, is a pitiful grub, the man who has the money and hesitates to spend it for his fellow-man is no better.

How best may a man attain success, how shall he govern himself as to best DESERVE it, for in spite of deserving it, failure must occasionally follow the best efforts? By the strictest self-scrutiny as to what he feels is to be his work, deciding upon nothing until he is as reasonably sure as he can be;

having once put his hand to the plough let him not turn back; in face of all difficulty or trouble let him resolutely determine to stick to it. He must, no matter what his occupation be, endeavor to educate himself to the highest point in his power, and in that he can never stop, his study must never cease for there is no end of knowledge. The better his education the more his chance of success. Let a man learn to depend upon his own efforts, not on the advice of others. The man who has a business manager or does all as he is told by others to do in his own business is confessing his own inability, is writing himself down an incapable fool. By that I would not be understood that a man should always scorn advice, but there is a vast difference between accepting advice and being like a typewriter in the hands of a typist. Consequently the man to be a success must be a clear reasoner, must be prepared to act on his own opinion after reasoning out the problem, must learn to keep his own counsel and do the right thing. The man who all the time is dreading what will be thought of him by others, is always trimming his sails to suit every wind that blows, is doing "this" because the Reverend Mr. So-and-so would like it, or avoids doing "that" for fear of what Mrs. Whats-her-name will say, such a man is on the wrong tack. Let a man be bold in his own strength, let his own conscience be his guide and let Mrs. Grundy say what she chooses. The vast majority of advisers are those who are failures themselves. The most ardent politician who would advise Congress how to manage the finances of this country is usually a man who could not make the right change on a five dollar bill or sell a cake of soap without consulting a price list; the man who knows the least is usually the person who wishes to advise you most. The least moral and most debased individual is as a rule, the one who discovers with the greatest alacrity the mote in the eye of his brother, is most ready to howl in denunciation in the hope that the loudness of his talk may direct the public attention to his opponent and keep it off himself.

There are two good old sayings, "if you cannot say good of a man, do not talk about him," "mind your own business," and if the aspirant for success would achieve it, he has got to bear these in mind. He will find that attention to his own conduct and morals, to say nothing of his business, should require his time and attention; he can leave scandal-mongering and dirty-linen-washing to monohippic politicians and business failures. Business morality is now-a-days at a low ebb, to lie is thought smart, the Golden Rule is altered in the vast majority of cases so that it reads "do others or they'll do you," and acted upon with more fidelity than in its old-fashioned reading. Temporary success may be builded on such, the respect of your fellow-men will certainly be lost. It is when you have money that people wish to advise you. If you are poor you can go to the devil and they will be glad to use you as a stepping stone to rise an inch on their upward progress.

I do not know of a better example of business success and sterling worth than Andrew T. Still. In his case every point that I have stated above

has been more than exemplified. There was a time when he was poor, when he felt that his calling had failed him, not he failed in it; when he found that the Science of Medicine was little better than an empty name, when he started out to find the truth, found what he considered the truth, made its development his life-work and brought himself to poverty in trying to convince men of the genuineness of his discovery. Did he get advice then? Oh, yes, he got advice. "You are crazy, go back to your old practice, let this hair-brained business alone" or else, "my dear Brother, you are on the way to hell, pause ere it be too late, when you decry the value of medicine you are flying in the face of Providence" and so forth. Because his idea of religion was not that the Almighty was a revengeful devil but a loving God he was called "atheist." Yes, he got advice, and the people who had called him "friend" and "relative" now stood by on the other side of the street. Better times came, his perseverance, his sterling honesty and his singleness of purpose began to bear fruit, he was a business success. The friends began to cross the street, but held about the middle of it to see if it would last. It lasted, then they came across, they took him by the hand and said how they had always loved him, how they had sorrowed with him in his times of trouble and now wished to mingle their tears of joy with his. And they began to give some more advice. And they assured him that had they only had the management of his affairs how much quicker and better they would have done it, and they tried to teach him Osteopathy, and they tried to persuade him that he was no business man and could not get along without them.

He had held on to what he considered the truth. In the face of opposition and discouragement he had stayed right at the work which he felt had been given to him; he spoke ill of none; he felt indignities and slights, but his manhood rose above them; and when his efforts were rewarded, when he saw himself able to do what he had wished, and placed the work for which he had sacrificed all in its proper position in the world, there was no one who had done him a kindness but got it paid back a hundred-fold. He had felt the pinch of poverty but through it had held a brave heart, there was never a deserving but poor man came to him and went away unassisted. It made no difference to Dr. Still whether he was paid or not, he did his work for the love of it, for the good of his fellow-men, and he got more money than he would have ever got one-tenth of had he been a money-grubber. He has been a business success because he took his own advice, listened to "advice gratis" and advice for big fees, and then did as Still thought best.

Candor, application, study, honor and manhood have made Dr. Still what he is, a man known throughout the length and breadth of the land, a man known by thousands who do not know where his town is situated on the map, a man who is remembered in the grateful prayers of hundreds of thousands. Not only is remembered in gratitude but also in malice. A little medical paper in the state employs a doctor with a long name to write slanderous articles in its pages, and is trying to "down Still," but Still won't

down. Never be afraid of the harm people say about you. If it is the truth you deserve it, if it is a lie it does the utterer more harm than it does you.

It there is a despicable animal on this earth it is a liar, slanderer and hypocrite. Ignorant pretenders have arisen and claimed to have "made Still what he is"; men who stood aloof till they saw the money that Still had, then came in to try and get a finger in the Osteopathic pie. I am prepared to testify on oath that to my knowledge no man ever offered to assist in the development of Osteopathy until he had a fairly good idea that he was more than liable to get a good deal out of it by putting mighty little in. The development of Osteopathy was made the life-work of Dr. Still; in twenty-four years of hard work he has fought it up to its present position, and those of us who have in the last few years been doing our little to aid can only feel that we have been privileged indeed to assist a man who has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of mankind.

There is no man who has no faults. The man seeking success must find out his own weaknesses and seek to minimize them; he must strengthen at all times his good qualities, he must endeavor to eliminate those which militate against his success. When he is perfect wings and a harp will be added to his frame and possessions, and he can fly away and get that rest which he has never had a chance to have in this world of fight. Success will come if you work for it and deserve it, failure will just as surely come under any other circumstances. It may be that you fail—let it never be said that you deserved it.

OSTEOPATHY IN NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—On reading the April number of your valuable JOURNAL, I was much impressed by the information given its many New York readers, that Dr. G. J. Helmer "was the New York representative of the parent school of Osteopathy," giving the impression he was *the only* representative.

It is true that the information was quoted from another paper, but Osteopathy is too young to allow such unfair impressions to go out through its JOURNAL. Its graduates should have all the encouragement possible, that its great principles may be spread broadcast.

Will you be kind enough to state in your next issue the fact that New York City has to other representatives of the School of Osteopathy, who are doing good work, even meeting with great success in many instances. They are Drs. Horton Fay Underwood and Miss Evelyn K. Underwood, both of 107 East 23d street, and there is still room for more helpers on this line.

Yours for Justice,

AN OSTEOPATH SYMPATHIZER.

The quotation alluded to by our correspondent was from a speech delivered before a society of club women, at Flushing, Long Island. Certainly there was no intention of the JOURNAL to ignore or disparage any reputable representative of the science in the great metropolis, where there is ample room not only for scores but hundreds of competent representatives of the Science of Osteopathy.

Woman's Department.

IT IS the intention of the managers of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY to have a department in the magazine devoted exclusively to women and their relations to Osteopathy. This department will consist exclusively of

communications from lady Osteopaths, who from their standpoint will uphold the science,

Osteopathy is today doing more for women than any other science or profession. Osteopathy not only heals their ills but as a means of making a livelihood, places them on an equal footing with man. In other callings or professions can a woman be said to have an equal start with man? As an instructor in public and private institutions her pay is far below that of her brother. In stores, shops and factories, women are greatly underpaid in proportion to the amount of work she does, as compared to man, when her qualifications may be even superior.



But with Osteopathy all is changed. The lady Osteopath is recognized everywhere as an essential adjunct to her brother whose heart is made glad when he can add "D. O." to his signature. No institute or infirmary is complete without at least one or more lady Osteopaths in the faculty or on the staff of operators. The lady music teacher, by the most laborious toil of eight or ten hours a day, is a little more than able to support herself in respectability, while the lady Osteopath averages four or five hundred dollars per month, and some who are exceptionally good have been known to make twelve hundred per month. If Osteopathy is to revolutionize the world and place women as

bread winners on an equal footing with man it is only proper that she should have a department in the JOURNAL. Henceforth this department will be devoted to Women in Osteopathy; and we solicit from all lady Osteopaths, contributions relative to their work in this field. All communications designed for this department should be sent to the editor. In assuming this responsible position I do so in belief that all lady Osteopaths will cheerfully come to my assistance and enable me to make this department one of the most attractive and important features of the JOURNAL.

Respectfully,

BLANCHE H. STILL.

WOMAN IN OSTEOPATHY.

ETHEL SOLES.

BEFORE Osteopathy received its present recognition, its worth was shown me by a circumstance in our family. My father, had for years been failing in health. Every remedy seemed to aggravate his disease, and eleven (11) years ago he went to New York, remaining four (4) months under the care of skilled specialists. Without benefit and almost without hope he returned home, soon to be cured by our neighbor, Dr. A. T. Still.

Because of this fact, or of the many cases I have seen brought "back from the jaws of death," the science of Osteopathy must be held by me in the deepest respect and gratitude.

During recent years a new department of the practice has been a source of happiness to patients, and practitioners. Women, to whom the doors of many occupations are closed, saw here an "open sesame" congenial both to mind and heart. The influence of the old time tradition, that woman should remain in the home, no matter what the circumstances has had the effect of debarring her from many occupations, valuable to both herself and community. But when the opportunity was offered her to heal the sick and thereby cheer the disconsolate, her woman's nature responded and "none could say her nay."

As logic has not been limited to the masculine head, women as readily grasp the science of Osteopathy as men and to their knowledge they add the skill and gentleness, resulting from sympathetic hearts.

As independence is as much an attribute of woman's nature as man's, she finds in the practice of Osteopathy a new field for self-support, and one by which the world is benefitted. There are thousands of women, victims of diseases, who will suffer silently, rather than consult a man physician. But when they find women understand their cases, from study, and perhaps from experience, the mental suffering is gone, for freely they can discuss their afflictions, not only because they hope for relief but because of the "fellow-feeling which makes us wondrous kind."

If a child is sick, it is woman whose intuition soothes its cries, but when

to that intuition is wedded the knowledge and skill of dispelling the ailment, we have the best physician nature has provided.

And for the woman Osteopath? We have shown that this science is suited both to her mind and heart, that it provides a means of self-support, and assistance to others, and it is perhaps less taxing upon the physical system than any other occupation open to them. Here, the nervous tension synonymous with the school room, does not exist. The long hours of standing, as endured by clerks, or the sedentary confinement of copyists are not experienced, but the continual gentle exercise and variety produces the health and light spirits so observable in the practitioners of this science.

In heathen lands the field is open for the woman Osteopath; here, the ignorant hand of oppression so tyrannizes over womankind, that the sick wife or mother is not allowed to see a male physician. Because of this cruel law many die, death often resulting from neglect.

Now comes the women physician carrying before her the banner of Osteopathy. She tears aside the curtain, walks to the narrow cot, and with one pressure of the hand, she cools the fevered brow of her fellow-sufferer. Then with tender care and skillful manipulation of this science, she brings the patient back to health and happiness, not with a constitution permanently weakened by strong medicine, or dependent upon the use of stimulants, but with increased strength in every vein, muscle and fiber—a healthy circulation of the blood.

In these benighted lands, among the thousands of perishing mothers and children, what a blessing will be the Woman Osteopath.

WOMAN'S CAPABILITIES.

MRS. S. S. STILL, D. O.

"'Tis woman's smiles that lull our cares to rest,
Dear woman's charms, that give to life its zest,
'Tis woman's hand that smoothes afflictions bed,
Wipes the cold sweat, and stays the sinking head."

MUCH has been written by many authors concerning the qualifications of women for different positions. A great deal too has been said as to the profession a woman should choose, if indeed she should be allowed to choose any.

Notwithstanding all this, woman has made her way to the first place in nearly every avenue of business life. From the patient teacher in the school room, the over-worked clerk in the large business house, the stenographer typewriter, etc., to the lawyer and doctor. Whenever brains and energy are needed there do we find her, and it is conceded that women fill their places fully as well, and oftentimes better than do those of the opposite sex.

Many articles too have lately been written showing her especial adapt-

ability to the position of nurse, and also to the comparatively new profession, viz. that of an Osteopath.

There have been many lady physicians of the old school, but the new science is just now beginning to be well represented by the gentler sex, and while her success has been great heretofore, there never has been such an opportunity in any line of work, as we now have to make for ourselves both name and fame. In no profession does one come in such close contact with the people as in our practice, therefore generally speaking, women are especially adapted for Osteopathic work as they are sympathetic, cheerful, courageous and hopeful, characteristics which are greatly to be desired. Then too, women as a rule, have a great deal of tact, and while we must be talented, this alone will not do, something more is needed. One writer has truly said that "*talent* is something but *tact* is everything," and in no profession is as much tact needed as when dealing with those who are sick. The right thing, said just at the right time, does so much toward making the rough places in life seem smooth.

"The power of words and soothing sounds appease
The raging pain and lessen the disease,"

That part of our profession which demands operators is easily filled as there are many who meet the requirements, and it is another phase of the work to which I wish to call attention, viz., that of teacher. There is great demand for good Osteopathic teachers.

It is not everyone who knows Osteopathy that can teach it. There are certain qualifications required in the teaching of any subject, and ours is no exception to the rule. There must be the necessary intelligence, a certain dignity of character, the gift of being able to impart to others that which we know.

The art of making our work attractive, that we not only be satisfied, but be able to satisfy others; always being well prepared on the subject under discussion, remembering that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

My idea is, that it would be well worth while for a number of our lady students who feel that they are gifted as teachers to qualify themselves especially for Osteopathic teaching."

There are fewer things which are harder to impart than our science, as very little as yet has been written along these lines, but it can be done by thorough preparation, and the patience with which most women are endowed is worth much in this work, as a great deal of time must be given to detail. It is indeed a great pleasure to know that we are able to teach to the world a science which, from the first, has been growing, and is now commanding the attention of some of the greatest minds of the age.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

BY HARRY STANHOPE BUNTING.

MEDICINE held high court at the Victoria hotel in Chicago, on the night of January 31, when Osteopathy was put on trial for its merits. Probably half those participating did not know what the excitement was all about—whether a scientific search for truth was on, or an inquisitorial coup to stamp out some youthful folly—but, it was a famous victory.

The Physicians' Club sitting at its monthly dinner organized the court. Dr. Denslow Lewis, as Judge Pill, wore the judicial aspect. Dr. W. H. Wilder, secretary of the club, officiated as court clerk. By common consent Dr. Archibald Church, editor of the *Medical News* and Dr. J. H. Etheridge acted in the capacity of state's attorneys. Fifty of Chicago's physicians and surgeons, among them some of the most eminent men in the profession, completed the organization, serving as associate and corporation counsel, assistant prosecutors, witnesses and the givers of expert testimony.

Two men from Kirksville impersonated the accused science and by the honored precedents of common law enjoyed the privilege of conducting their own trial. These were Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., whose successful treatment of disease is beginning to lend a new sort of fame to the Masonic Temple, and Dr. Wilbur L. Smith, D. O.

With faith in the merits of Osteopathy the Kirksville defendants waived the right of trial by jury. They were willing to let their case go on its merits—even before court a of Medicine. So Judge Empiricism and Judge Prejudice of the Ancient Circuit bench were prevailed on to lay aside their crowded calendars and sit with Judge Pill through this hearing. As the public could not free itself from suspicion that there might be slight bias in the minds of the court against the merits of the defendant Osteopaths' official reporters were sent by the Chicago Times-Herald and the Inter Ocean. But for this accident—as the trial developed a damaging showing for Medicine—the world might never have heard of this famous arraignment.

"Osteopathy and its relations to Medicine and Surgery" was the title of the case on the court call. Under the dignity of court—which was quite consistent with the significance of the session—there was a feeling of good nature that appreciated also the grim humor of the occasion. It was the humor of two armored battleships, flying colors that trembled with anticipated conflict, at anchorage within hailing distance and observing the formal courtesies of fraternity and affection. Dr. Drug smiled. It was a bland smile, just a feeble half smile on one side of his face, like a Spanish diplomat's. There was almost enough meaning in that smile to show the gleam of daggers—scalpers rather, hidden beneath professional tunics. Dr. Saw Bones was ill at ease also. He had less at stake but, out of sympathy

for his ally Pill probably, he seemed anxious to get these disturbing innovators under chloroform for threatening centuries of established usage.

The Osteopathic men showed as alert faculties on their part—some-what the same bland composure of the wig-wearing captive scout of '49 who at facing the ordeal of being scalped wondered what might be the amazement of his tomahawking captor to find—after appropriating one scalp—another of different color upon the brain. Dr. Free Circulation and Dr. Equipoise of Forces looked the quiet calm of men restrained from acrimony by guest friendship. They too, smiled—a sardonic smile that showed clear preference for a meeting in the open, a clash of swords upon the code of merit in the old and new systems, when each champion should stand or fall by his own equipment.

This lent a delicious flavor to the procedure. Once understood it explained that Judge Pill's motives were not wholly philanthropic in giving publicity to the new science. It was no desire to increase his own stock of lore, nor to deliver his patients from chemical torture, that inspired the meeting, evidently. There was too much craft in the program for that. Curiosity—perhaps even desire to learn something of the means by which the new science obtained such wonderful results—was a strong factor in prompting the action of the Physicians' Club; but there was no mistaking that the ultimate purpose was both to arraign and to condemn Osteopathy as a fraud; that a verdict was agreed to in the minds of the court before the hearing; and that the verdict should read somewhat in this way:

"The defendant Osteopaths stand guilty before the opening of court and are sentenced to take a prescription or two at the hands of every physician present, poisons and pukes forming the motive of the treatment; and to be submitted to living entombment in plaster casts and steel-jointed coffins by the surgeons officiating. Then let them be cast into eternal darkness."

It is surmised that such a verdict was whispered broadly through the Court of Medicine before the session opened. But it was never rendered. No formal poll of opinion was possible, for the court after the shock and surprise of the evidence presented.

Facts and logic swarmed like bees at the instance of the defense and stung with conviction sharp and sickening.

To the impartial observer the trial had the aspect of opera bouffe, or would have—if it had not been pathetic, if there had been less of comic-tragedy about it. Perhaps the prosecution in its over-confidence made the mistake of rushing into a contest without due preparation. There was abundant preparation, even over-preparation, but it was no more available in this crisis than millions spent for inland fortifications at the time of a fight on the high seas.

The old school in this assault had on hand Dr. G. A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Columbian Museum. Dr. Dorsey is a very heavy gun on any bone

proposition. He drilled at Harvard. He has gathered specimens at Chicago's stock yards. He has exploited in Chicago's most famous murder trials where there was scant assurance of *corpus delecti*. Upon his identification of jaw bones and sesamoids men's lives have hung in the balance—while the world wondered. Why should not Dr. Dorsey, therefore, be the very man to beat down this celebrated "bone" cure? Of course. Did not every reputable physician know that this reference of all pain and sickness to some peculiar condition of the bones—to fatty degeneration of the marrow, possibly, or too much lime in the bone—was manifestly absurd and impossible? Why, beyond a doubt, and if these Kirksville men were coming into court to maintain that every human ill began as a "bone ache" somewhere, why, this doughty Dr. Dorsey would blow the Osteopathic squadron out of water!

Then there was another bit of brilliant campaigning on the program. Was not every reputable follower of Dr. Pill satisfied that whatever relief Osteopathic hands might bring to suffering was due in the main to the therapeutics of suggestion?

Certainly then Dr. Equipoise of Forces would undoubtedly make learned references to the hypnotic side of Andrew Taylor Still's system. A small torpedo boat was planted in the outskirts of the company to launch consternation at the defense when it should fall back to that position. This reserve force was found to center in none other than Professor Geo A Coe, professor of Psychology at Northwestern University. Between this battery of bone and mind experts, it was solemnly believed, there surely would be a ruthless slaughter of the innocents!

The trial was ready. All, the mines of prosecution had been carefully laid. The engagement opened. Dr. Sullivan read the paper explaining the relations of Osteopathy to medicine and surgery which was to furnish the *causus belli*. It was a simple, forceful, masterly explanation of what Osteopathy was, how it worked—in so far as it was necessary to show the practical application of its principles—what it claimed, what it was doing. Facts were cited. The defendant was not boastful, nor arrogant, yet from being defendant he was straightway showing where drug theories were notoriously short and helpless in marksmanship.

It was shown how Osteopathy and Medicine began at the problem of sickness by taking different points of view. Medicine took symptom as disease, as the seat of trouble, and treated whatever showed affection, while Osteopathy only considered symptoms to trace back the trouble to its mechanical origin. He made it plain that the Still system meant good food to all parts of the body impartially—even those in temporary rebellion; good plumbing throughout the human temple; free trade along the rivers of vein and artery; and where these conditions were upset, that they could generally be brought about again by the art founded by the Sage of Kirksville.

These claims were put forth with the modesty of the man of science. He said nothing to rasp the devotees to chemical reaction. He invited their earnest and respectful consideration. He vanquished the bogie men that had held Dr. Pill in thrall along the line of "bones being the seat of all sickness." He showed them just how far bones were implements in treatment, or themselves the agents of disorder. He did not offer to contend that there was no field for medicine. He did not say he would rather die than take one single Seidlitz powder. On the contrary he offered the olive branch of peace and invited the court to postpone its old calendar until it had had time to search deeply into the merits of the new science.

This seemed to have been an unexpected sort of opening to the battle. It was manifestly taking the prosecution at a disadvantage. Medicine was not prepared for a clash on merits. It was to have been a public conviction, scourge and exhibition in the pillory without the trouble of freeing the court of an impeachment. Dr. Sullivan had been so courteous, so respectful, so frank and so unexpectedly forcible that it was instantly plain that the whole tactics of the trial had to be altered. Clearly Dr. Dorsey was not available in this discussion. He would not be needed to show that bones were often perfectly sound and healthy. Thus the heaviest gun of the medicine argument might only fire a complimentary salute and be spiked into silence. Prof. Coe was also as effectually out of range as if he were an expert on flying machines. Almost every speech of every prosecutor thus had been stultified before delivery; all the evidence that was to squelch the newest school had to be ruled out in advance as inapplicable; the court was called on to consider new problems instead of ruminating on the cud of misapprehension and palpable follies. It began to look like a sorry mess—this fix Medicine had got itself in.

Yet the prosecution rallied and made a spirited show at carrying out the program.

Dr. Sullivan's broadsides of theory, fact and deduction were dodged wherever it was most convenient and the prosecution tried to plunk bombs and projectiles wherever they fancied a spot vulnerable. Editor Church realizing that his subscription list depended upon a valiant maneuver in the thick of battle, put in a schrapnel which he thought would silence all reply. He took up Dr. Sullivan's statement about degeneration following along certain tracts in case of lesion in the splanchnic nerves by explaining that intercostal nerves did not get inside the ribs for their fine work at all—that they are motor nerves wholly. The Osteopath set the editor right by reminding him that he had made no reference whatever to intercostals and that his statement concerning interruption of function in the splanchnics was that it was referable to disorders throughout metabulation.

Dr. Ridlon, the orthopedic surgeon, then got into action by reciting what he knew of the case of Mr. McConnell whom Osteopathy claimed to have cured of "incurable" lameness by setting a hip dislocation. He

declared that after a residence in Kirksville of some weeks, enjoying a change of air and water, the patient was better for a time, but it was plain the air and the water did it. Dr. Sullivan replied that if atmosphere, water and surroundings could set a hip in twenty minutes the old school ought to bottle the ingredients and use them for perscriptions. Dr. Ridlon said that after seeming to be well again Mr. McConnell found his hip out of joint occasionally but after some experiment that his wife could give it the Kirksville "twist" and set it quite as effectually as the graduate diplomates. This awoke a roar of laughter. Dr. Sullivan replied that this was in the main correct and that so simple and full of common sense was the Osteopathic cure for lameness which had baffled Surgery and medicine that when once explained, Mrs. McConnell could right the wrong whenever this peculiar hip got into its abnormal position. Such things as this set the court into profound meditation.

Dr. Wilbur Smith then trained another battery of Kirksville mortars upon the antediluvians. Dr. Sullivan had said micro-organisms cannot exist in healthy tissue. Foremost among the Medicine experts who railed against this was Dr. McArthur who branded the Osteopathic contention as unsound. He had said serum, being the best medium for the cultivation of bacteria, that "any old blood stream" was a first rate incubator for germs. Mr. Smith went into this point at some length. He asserted there must be a lowered vitality before the "soil" suitable for the development of micro-organisms is produced. He showed that serum alone is a medium; that antagonistic principles to bacteria exist in white blood corpuscles and that the red corpuscles are aseptice, containing sulphur and iron; and that if all these constituents are present in the blood in entirety that micro-organisms cannot exist.

"Then how is it vaccination will take?" asked Dr. McArthur. "That is the breeding of germs in blood supposed to be normal in most cases."

"In about half the cases vaccination does not take," answered Dr. Smith, "and whenever it does congestion sets up and there is had hyperemia—a bombardment of red corpuscles to blow congestion from its foothold. With congestion there is an exudation of serum and then and not until then does the development of micro-organism take place."

After a score of such "mix ups" as this the prosecution fell back upon volleys of general objections. Dr. Cook of Mendota, said he had heard with amazement the revamping of theories of healing supposed to have died before the birth of Aesculapius and he didn't know from what he had heard all evening whether he was in twentieth century Chicago or the prepyramidal Egypt. Osteopathy thought he was in paresis—but refrained from taunting a confessed infirmity.

Prof. Coe ventured one brief shot at Osteopathy upon the therapeutics of suggestion and retired from the fray. Dr. Sullivan cited the case of the Foraker child to show that Osteopathy works independently of faith or any help whatever from suggestion.

The battle between the prosecution and defense waged until old Judge Pill looked like he had taken a dose of his own medicine, while Judge Prejudice and Judge Empericism wrapped the judicial ermine of silence close up to their throats and waited impatiently for the close of the argument. Gun after gun was silenced for the prosecution. It was getting painful and it seemed courtesies might at any minute be ruptured by personal taunt and unbridled sarcasm. But they weren't. Dr. McArthur accepted the olive which Dr. Sullivan had offered at the commencement of the strife by saying there was doubtless some good in Osteopathy—how much he was not prepared to say—but he commended the curriculum prescribed at the American School of Osteopathy and thought the instruction given in the branches laid down ought to fit a man to do some good in the world. A knowledge of materia medica, Dr. McArthur ventured, was the only thing an Osteopath would lack to make him really competent. He said this with a smile, a bow and gracious good humor and the session of the Court of medicine adjourned without polling a verdict.

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON "NERVE POISONS."

IN *Popular Science Monthly* President D. S. Jordan, of Stanford University, speaks as follows of the use of drugs. It will be remembered that he sets forth these teachings as a scientist and not as a "reformer."

The influence of all drugs which affect the nervous system must be in the direction of disintegration. The healthy mind stands in clear and normal relations with nature. It feels pain as pain. It feels action as pleasure. The drug which conceals pain or gives false pleasure when pleasure does not exist, forces a lie upon the nervous system. The drug which disposes to reverie rather than to work, which makes us feel well when we are not well, which destroys the sanity of life, all stimulants, narcotics, tonics, which affect the nervous system in whatever way, reduce the truthfulness of sensation, thought and action. Toward insanity all such influences lead; and their effect slight tho' it be, is of the same nature as mania. The man who would see clearly, think truthfully, and act effectively, must avoid them all. Emergency aside, he cannot safely force upon his nervous system even the smallest falsehood. And here lies the one great unanswerable argument for total abstinence; not abstinence from alcohol alone, but from all nerve poisons and emotional excesses. The man who would be sane must avoid all nerve excitements, nerve soothers, and "nerve foods," as well as trances, ecstasies, and similar influences. If he would keep his mind he must never "lose his head" save in the rest of normal sleep.

THE LAST DECADE OF OSTEOPATHY.

"In words as fashions the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old,
Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

THE above rule is not applicable to words and fashion alone, but to almost everything. The man who takes up with every new party makes himself an unreliable politician; the man who gives up old friends for new ones, will soon learn that he has no true friends, and the man who is continually trying every new method of healing diseases, and purchasing every nostrum that traveling quacks sell, or is advertised, soon robs himself of what health he has remaining,

The other extreme of this idea are those who are too stubborn to advance with the world. They never change, never accept anything that is new. The man who belongs to the same political party his father and grandfather did and can give no better reason than that it is the party of his foreparents, is not a reliable politician, the man who will claim a man for a friend after he has proven that he is not, is silly; and the man who still goes on in the same old way of doctoring with "yarbs" and bleeding his patient as was done a hundred years ago is a back number in the science of healing.

While the general public could not be blamed for refusing to accept Osteopathy twenty years ago, when it was almost wholly unknown, yet after it had established so much by positive proof, one may be classed as stubborn who refuses to accept the facts. The last decade of Osteopathy has been eventful. Ten years ago there was not more than three or four Osteopaths in the world, and perhaps but one who thoroughly comprehended the science. Ten years ago Dr. A. T. Still was yet an itinerate Osteopath, wandering from town to town, sometimes gratefully received, but more often made the butt of ridicule by the people who thought themselves wise, but were in reality most ignorant. He kept on in the even tenor of his way, paying no attention to the slurs and sneers of those who sought to ridicule him, but ever working to the one great point, which was the development of his new science.

Ten years ago Osteopathy was wholly unknown to the general public. Only a limited number of people knew of Dr. A. T. Still and these perhaps had little conception of the manner in which he performed his wonderful cures. Those who received such great benefit from his new art of healing without medicine, perhaps understood as little of the science as those who had never seen or known him to relieve pain. Up to this time, Dr. Still had kept his discovery a secret. He was not prepared to make the announcement to the world, nor was the world ready to receive it. No wonder the

ignorant attributed to him some supernatural power by which he performed such miraculous cures.

About 1890 the doctor and his sons who were aiding him found that their business was growing to such proportions, that they had all they could do at home, without traveling from town to town. From the early seventies the doctor had made his home in Kirksville, but all the while was a wanderer, relieving distress and making hearts glad. As a rule the wandering doctor is a quack, and many came to look upon the new healer in that light. Results however were abundant to prove he was not. Blind men were made to see, lame to walk, the ears of the deaf were unstopped, and a thousand miraculous cures performed.

Meanwhile his fame was spreading all over the country. Those who had friends and relatives cured, were told of the marvels that had been performed, and unconsciously became heralders for the glory of Osteopathy. At first the old rule that a prophet hath honor save in his own country, applied to Dr. Still, but when he finally found himself overwhelmed with patients, he began to reap the reward for which he had labored so long, and so faithfully. There was no more wandering, no more seeking after patients, no more begging people to believe the truth, for reason had opened the eyes of some of the most intelligent, and all saw as they had never seen before. The doctor and his sons, with two or three more began to practice regularly in Kirksville. The residence of the doctor (where he still lives) was at first the hospital and School of Osteopathy. The cripples could often be seen in fair weather, sitting among the shade trees about the house, with Dr. Still in their midst, talking with them. I often passed the house in those days, and it was pleasant music to one's ears, to hear the laughter of the afflicted at some of the doctor's jokes, which seemed to drive away their care. His heart was always young, always tender, and no man ever sympathized with afflicted or bereaved more than he.

At last the old home became too small to accommodate the ever increasing business, and a one story house was built on the site of the present Infirmary and College building. The new science was then baptized, and named and the American School of Osteopathy opened for instructing all who desired to learn the new science.

"What is Osteopathy?" This question was no doubt asked ten thousand times during those days of ignorance of the science. It was supposed from its name to deal exclusively with diseases of the bones, and its advocates were erroneously called bone doctors. But the more people guessed the farther they were from the real truth. It requires years of study to know what Osteopathy really is. The story has been told o'er and o'er again, how the public ridiculed the idea of the doctor erecting so large a building when he constructed his first Infirmary. Building after building has been added, while the continual cry is for more room.

All this has been done in the last ten years. Ten years ago the science

did not have legal recognition in a single state in the Union, now it has been legalized by decision of courts, or by legislative acts in a dozen states. Ten years ago, Osteopathy was an experiment tried upon the poor and lowly; today it is the acknowledged system of healing governors, senators, statesmen, ministers, the wealthy and the learned. Ten years ago, the founder of the science was a wandering doctor, poor, uninfluential, and unknown. Today he is well to do, his name blessed by by countless thousands who have been benefitted by him and his method. It may be impossible to tell how many persons have been cured, helped, or had their lives saved by means of Osteopathic treatment, but we know enough to safely put the list at fifty thousand. Ten years ago those sounding the praise of Osteopathy did not exceed twenty-five. In the last decade the city of Kirksville, the cradle in which the infant Osteopathy was rocked, has grown from an insignificant village, to a city of between eight and ten thousand. At the beginning of the last decade, there were not one per cent of the inhabitants of the town, who took Osteopathic treatment. Today perhaps fifty per cent in the city, are doctored by Osteopaths. If a science can grow in one spot in ten years, so as to completely overcome the prejudices against it, and gain more than fifty per cent, what is there to prevent it from overcoming the remainder of the world. The A. T. Still Infirmary employs about fifteen operators who have about seventy-five assistants. These practice not only in the Infirmary, but all over the city, and even in the country, wherever medical doctors go. Some very interesting calculations might be made from this fact. There are about eight or ten thousand inhabitants in Kirksville. While there are perhaps ten or twelve medical doctors in the city, and fully fifteen regular Osteopaths, and seventy-five assistants. This however we must bear in mind includes the treatment of the patients at the Infirmary. But let us make the calculation outside the Infirmary, where Osteopathy has an equal fight with drugs. In Kirksville where Osteopathy is best known, the per cent of people who depend upon Osteopathic treatment is fully fifty. It might be said to be more, but in order to be safe we will call it fifty. There are perhaps seventy millions of people in the United States, and counting one doctor for every seventy, makes a million doctors of all kinds. If in the United States Osteopathy in time is to half supplant medicine, as it has done in Kirksville, then there will be need for five hundred thousand Osteopaths. If the American School of Osteopathy could graduate one thousand Osteopaths in a year, and all would live a thousand years, the school could not in five hundred years supply the demand in the United States alone to say nothing of all the remainder of the world. Of course other legitimate schools will in time be started but no one need ever fear that the demand will be supplied. The knowledge and confidence in the science spreads with the number of graduates turned out, so that no one need ever fear that there will be no room. The constant demand for operators, has caused many to go out before they were prepared, but every effort

is now being made that no more such mistakes shall occur. No science ever had a more hopeful outlook. The student of Osteopathy has brighter prospects before him, than the student of any other profession. There is a rich reward for all who will labor faithfully to win the prize. Do not be contented with any cheap school, of six, nine or even twelve months, for it will unfit you for effective service. There is no royal road to an Osteopathic education. It must come after close application of years, for he who would wear the golden spurs must fairly win them. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well. This will apply to Osteopathy more than any other science. Osteopathy is honorable, if one is what he pretends to be, but a quack Osteopath is as degraded as a quack doctor. Be the very best, and to be the best attend the best schools for instruction, and you will never regret that you devoted your time and money to learn it.

STATES WHICH HAVE RECOGNIZED OSTEOPATHY.

OSTEOPATHY is now recognized as a legitimate school of practice in five states of the Union. There are a number of other states where it is not opposed or prohibited. The states that have recognized it on their statute books are, Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, and since March 30th of the present year, the state of Iowa.

Hon. Josiah Grout, Governor of Vermont, was the first chief executive of a commonwealth to affix his signature to a bill, recognizing and permitting the practice of Osteopathy, on equal grounds with other schools of healing and treatment of the sick. Governor Grout was elected to the high office he so ably fills in 1896 and has served the people of his state faithfully. He comes from a distinguished family, and served with distinction in the late war.

The present Governor of Missouri, Lon V. Stephens, whose signature gave Osteopathy a legal recognition in this state, is a warm friend of the new science. Previous to his term a law had been passed in this state giving Osteopathy equal rights before the law with the so called regular school of medicine, but it was vetoed. For this reason among others our present Governor occupies a warm place in the hearts of all well informed friends of Osteopathy. Governor Stephens is a young man and represents the younger generation of public men who have grown up since the great contest over the slavery question which resulted in the civil war. He was born in 1858, and is a man of thorough education and wide culture. He is a graduate of the Washington and Lee University of Virginia.

North Dakota was the next commonwealth to take her place in the Osteopathic column, and to welcome its practitioners within her borders, and to place them under the protection of her laws. The triumph was largely due to a woman, Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, who had been saved

from the surgeon's knife by a course of treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary in Kirksville, Mo. She was very active in pressing the claims and merits of Osteopathy before the legislature and at the opportune moment made an able address before the house of representatives. Governor Frank A. Briggs promptly signed the bill after its passage. While the bill was pending, when called upon by the reporters for an expression of his position he replied that he intended to sign the bill if passed and added: "It was a good thing in my family, and won't hurt anybody." Last autumn Governor Briggs was a patient for several weeks at the A. T. Still Infirmary, and while here was tendered a reception by the students of the American School of Osteopathy as a mark of their esteem, and appreciation of his action in the matter. Governor Briggs, always, when questioned has a good word for Osteopathy.

Michigan was the next state to join the galaxy of commonwealths that have recognized common sense in the treatment of diseases and wiped out all obstruction of a legal nature in the practice of the art of healing without drugs. The bill was signed by Hazen S. Pingree, whose economic theories, and whose devotion to the common people of the commonwealth have gained him a world wide reputation. Governor Pingree is a man of broad sympathies and sterling integrity. He is a stern antagonist of every sort of combine or conspiracy calculated to shut out the people from their natural rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." His career is too well known to need further elaboration in this article. In giving the citizens of his state the right to employ Osteopaths in the treatment of disease he was but consistent to all his former record as a public man.

Iowa wiped off her statute books her former hostile legislation against Osteopathy, and in March of the present year made it legal for any duly authorized and qualified graduate of the science of Osteopathy to practice in her borders. The May issue of this JOURNAL gives an extended account of the legislative battle in that state. The regular M. D's of the state made a hard fight both in the committee and on the floor of the Senate and House but in vain. Hundreds of sufferers all over the state had found relief in Osteopathy, while scores of young men and young ladies, had enrolled themselves as students and each was an enthusiastic friend of the bill to give it legal recognition in the commonwealth. The bill passed and was signed by Governor Shaw and Osteopathy is free to do its benign work in the Hawkeye state.

Graduates of any recognized and legitimate school of Osteopathy whose course of study is in accordance with legal provisions, may freely practice their calling in any of the above commonwealths on an equal footing with other physicians. In many localities in Iowa, where the science has become somewhat understood, and where patients have tested its merits, the Osteopath will find a warm, and often an enthusiastic welcome.

HONORING OUR PROFESSION.

MINNIE POTTER, OCT. CLASS.

I HAVE often been impressed by the deep significance of the word "doctor" and as many times have I wondered if we even faintly realize what great responsibilities are involved in that title. The life of a doctor is no speculative adventure. With those who feel its value and duties, it has a deeper meaning.

We have chosen a profession we have a right to be proud of. A profession that should, and I believe does stand next to the ministry in all its sacredness. Our profession demands that we keep mind, heart and body strong and active.

As we step from the sheltering roof of this school, over its threshold into this new life we should remember that we are more than mere graduates, we should be men and women in the truest and broadest sense, if the teachings of our beloved Doctor Still have been at all instilled within us. If we expect to follow his example we will leave here with hearts and hands full of love and sympathy for all unfortunate sufferers who look to us for help; and it will be a pleasure to us outside of the mere pecuniary consideration involved, to be able to relieve those who are in pain. We will labor for "results" not "dollars."

Of course it is right and proper that the accumulation of wealth be one of our aims in life, but we should have a care that "money getting" is not the lone star to which we shall hitch our chariot. Those who are able to pay for treatment should pay and pay well. From this source we shall acquire our financial success.

On one occasion I heard a fellow student remark that "he was not going to take charity patients, he was not going out for his health." I regard this as simply an idle remark, for I cannot understand how any man or woman with a spark of human sympathy could refuse to relieve the sufferings of one of their kind just because they were penniless.

This is indeed a science of development. We not only have opportunities to develop mentally, physically, socially and financially, but morally, as well. Every time we do an act of kindness, we unconsciously develop our own moral natures—and this means more to us than gold.

If a doctor expects to treat his patients with scientific accuracy he must show them that he takes at least friendly, as well as scientific interest in them. For mind has a wonderful influence over matter and matter over mind. It is here that the personal magnetism, the unspoken sympathy of the doctor brings out many an important fact or symptom, which the

doctor who takes no special interest in his patient, fails to probe deep enough to find. True, man is a machine, perfect in all his adjustments, but he is more than this, and when the crisis of life, happiness and future fortune rests upon us, we cannot afford to be thoughtless upon these subjects.

This profession should be the highest possible to attain on account of the vital nature of its many responsibilities. Furthermore we must be courageous, honest, and possess a large degree of tact. If we are not naturally endowed with the great gift of tact, we should lose no time in cultivating it, for we will find it a very useful accomplishment, in our own profession. The study of this science is a constant building up of the mental and physical being, and a broadening and refining of all the moral nature. Here we are building foundations, that will be eternal.

While we may not do all we desire or dream of, we may if we choose, be far from failures. For we undoubtedly stand on the road to successful, beautiful and useful manhood and womanhood. Let us do our duty with courage and determination. Thus we shall be doing justice to our new born science, building ourselves a lasting monument and honoring our beloved leader—Dr. A. T. Still.

The wise man rules his stars, the foolish obeys them.

We cannot arrest sunset nor carve mountains, but we may turn every English home, if we choose, into a picture which shall be no counterfeit, but the true and perfect picture of life indeed.—*Ruskin*.

What is microscopic in one is largely developed in another; what is rudimentary in one man is an active organ in another; but all things are in all men, and one soul is the model of all.—*Olive Schreiner*.

It is a fundamental law of our nature that the mind shall have its power developed through the influence of the body; that the organs of the body shall be the links of the chain of relation between it and the material world, through which the immaterial principal shall be affected.—*Bell*.

TO DR. A. T. STILL.

THE morn has beauties of its own in landscape and in sky,
And there's a world of promise in Aurora's waking sigh,
But morning lacks the fervor of the noontide's solar heart,
Whose blessings from the land of light stand utmost and apart.
Tho' opal, saffron, rose and pearl come from the sunrise mint,
The vast and shoreless ether realm from midday gains its tint;
Tho' some frail flowers bloom with the morn and scarce outlast the dew,
The graceful floral monarchs nod as sinks the sun from view.
Without the morning's grace, forsooth, we could not have the day,
But morn alone could never drive creation's mists away.
All honor to the primitive in nature and in art—
The thundering ocean was, methinks, a raindrop at the start;
Fair science, which a thousand lights on fields of reason sheds,
Has struggled thro' a world perverse from humble fountain-heads.
But yet why ape adventurers who sought the Nile's far source,
And, seeking, lost its scenery and fertilizing force?

I live not in the olden time, I worship no antique—
We speak in English thoughts to-day beyond the olden Greek;
We have as potent magic soil as ever Hebrew trod,
And we have men who walk as close as Enoch did with God;
Under the sun there are new things, despite Judaic view,
And common mortals now know what old sages never knew.
The modest muse here turns to you, great medic pioneer,
The Stanley of the healing world, the Fremont of your sphere!
Nor Galen, nor Hippocrates, grown great by time, confined
The method of your practice or the orbit of your mind.
You stopped not at absorbing thought, but for yourself you thought,
And with the midnight oil the gems of patient learning bought;
Like all who lead the plodding world in science or reform,

About you gathered mists of doubt and censure's sullen storm.
But genius looks beyond the clouds, nor heeds the gloom around—
You sought relief for suffering man, and that relief you found.
No wild chimera, such as Ponce de Leon madly led,
Its ignes-fatui about your humble study shed;

You did not seek for self the fountain of eternal youth—
Your quest was for the whole wide world, and for remedial truth.
Success is slow—denial lurks along endeavor's path,
And dullest men, outstripped, are full of envy and of wrath;
You thought not of your enemies, but battled with disease,
The sanguine, bold Columbus of the therapeutic seas!
Tho' hope, like tireless Sirius, is never known to set,
But in the day of plague or woe is somewhere shining yet,
For every great discovery of realm or science new
We have to trust to thinking men, and they, alas! are few.

Pythagoras as we are told had magic art to trace
His thoughts in speaking characters on Luna's distant face;
If Jefferson was right, and health our morals still controls,
You far surpass him, for your thoughts on countless souls!
It was a dauntless Titian's task, indeed, to meet and slay
The ephialtes ignorance heired in an olden day,
And from a great profession, that was hampered everywhere,
To brush away the hemiplegia born of dull despair.

But triumph smiled to see one man the welcome truth reveal,
We need not break on drugs, like old Ixion on his wheel,
No captious, mean disparagement is by my pen designed,
Peace be to Dr. I. O. Dine and his empiric kind;
He doubtless trusts to learning's light as far as he can see,
And gives noxious drugs because they sell for more than tea.
His school can trace its history thro' many ages back,
And well has faithful I. O. Dine kept in the founder's track;
Just as of old, he leaves the moribund to his despair,
Then coolly sends his bill next day and whistles "Over There."
A relic of antiquity, he is not up to date—
The drugs he sells now by the trip he yet may sell by weight.
Success to all the pioneers, to each one in his field,
May partial Fame to every one her fadeless laurels yield!
They point out to the stolid schools that morning is not noon,
That January in the year ne'er takes the place of June.

That old-time methods pass away to make for newer room,
And evolution will abide until the crack of doom.
One name will live conspicuous, methinks, among the rest,
The name of Andrew Taylor Still, the Wizard of the West,
The modest, unassuming child, whom Science bent to teach,
What time he played, as Newton did, on Truth's eternal beach.
Ah, Doctor! long you waited there the signal skill to win,
But now the tide is all your way—your ships are coming in.
A paradox, it seems to me, unto the world you give—
A Still-born science that is destined thro' all time to live.



ONE "OLD SCHOOL DOCTOR'S" IDEAS.

THOUGH quires and reams have been written giving the views of the old school doctors against what they choose to call the "Osteopathic Fad," and many hundreds of free American citizens have rushed in to print to defend their inalienable right to "do as they D—— pleased when it comes to a question of dictating to them as to whom they shall employ to do any work for them, whether it be to attend them during sickness or black their boots. Very little I think has been said about the views of a respectable proportion of doctors of the old schools who are finding "Drug Therapeutics" "flat, stale and unprofitable" and are dragging out a discouraged "routine life" and feeling sorry, away down in the bottom of their hearts, that they must give their friends and patients certain courses of treatment in their attacks of sickness because "the authorities" (God bless them or do something else to them) say so, and they themselves know well that in all probability the remedies will not bring about the desired results, or, if they do, there will be undesired results to contend with in almost all cases.

Of course these "dear doctors" do not make a practice of telling the public how futile they consider their own methods. That would never do. They must manage somehow, to keep the butcher and baker quiet, and they occasionally band together to fight something that has merit in it, for fear someone else will get a part of the revenue to be derived from attending the sick people. The Spanish have a similar idea about the revenues to be had from Cuba. They want it all themselves, whether they deserve it or not, poor Cuba's interests or the sick man's interests being secondary considerations.

As a student in the St. Louis Medical College I remember hearing the late Dr. Jno. T. Hodgen say repeatedly, "use a liniment—it does not make any difference what you use, but tell them to rub well, for it is the rubbing and manipulating that does the good, not the medicine."

Dr. Hodgen was considered, all over the world, one of the representative medical men of the Mississippi Valley if not the representative so I should think his opinion about the uselessness of liniments "per se," might be a straw that would show that the wind didn't blow very freely through his mental make-up, in favor of "drugs, drugs, nothing but drugs."

About three months ago I was talking to an old school physician, a friend of mine, who is practicing in St. Louis, and asked him: "Candidly G. do you think your perscriptions cure sick people?" He said, "no, I do

not. I do the least I can, follow the teachings of my school and of the authorities. Some of my patients die, some get well. I am reasonably sure I do not kill any of them and just as sure that I don't cure any of them. Some of them die and some of them get well and that's all there is to it."

"In other words you give most any old thing and hope that the "Vis medicatrix natural" will help you out eventually."

"That is the way of it in most cases."

Another case in point: One of the most celebrated doctors in central Kentucky said to young doctors who asked his advice in starting out, "You need only quinine, calomel, ipicac and opium to treat the cases you will meet with."

To realize what a black eye this gives to the other thousand and one drug remedies in use, take a copy of the U. S. Dispensatory under one arm, a copy of the one used by the Eclectics (National, I think it is called) under the other, balance the Homeopathic book of the same kind on your head, and walk a mile or two—you might put a few books on "Alkaloidal Therapeutics" and some other odds and ends in your pockets too, and I think you will admit that the poor sick people are getting some medicines besides these four.

Dr. Bernays, the well known anatomist and surgeon of St. Louis, is certainly an intellectual giant though some "Spaniards, who want it all themselves" would like to see him get off the earth and out of their way. He has said to me and to others in my presence on several occasions "I can write the names of all medicines I use on the nail of my little finger"—and that isn't all—not long since he said he had made up his mind, after treating many hundreds of cases, that mercury was more hurtful in syphilis than than beneficial. He said "Don't give it to them, old man, they may croak."

I had always been taught that there were certainly two remedies that could honestly be called specifics, ie, mercury in primary and secondary syphilis, and Quinine in malarial diseases. Now with one of my two reliable remedies gone I am poor indeed.

Another fact suggests itself—take a Sunday paper published in any large city, look among the advertisements and you will see a number of "Bath Massage" advertisements. Do the M. D's organize and fight them? No, they know they are conducted by people who can't accomplish anything worth mentioning and do not, as a rule, know the phrenic nerve from the popliteal artery and are not dangerous competitors.

In the St. Louis Republic of May 2d, I see an account of the detection of twenty druggists who had been "substituting." If twenty even are caught, how many in all probability, are doing it without being caught. So here is another element of uncertainty in drug therapeutics. The doctor guesses as to what medicine to give, the patient guesses the druggist will prescribe what the perscription calls for. Neither can be sure he has guessed correctly.

Any honest observer will see by the results sometimes gotten by the Kneipp cure that all of the good that can be gotten for sick people does not come through drug therapeutics by any means.

From the time of Celsus, somewhere about 50 B. C. I think, people have come to the front from time to time with new efforts to make the doctors appreciate the value of mechanical therapeutics, but found them so wedded to pills, plasters, draughts, loitons, etc., that they could not be influenced to any great extent and Dr. Ling, of Sweden, claimed great virtue for "Passive exercise of the muscles for the purpose of improving the circulation, innervation, and nutrition of diseased and enfeebled organs."—Is there anything very unreasonable in that?

At some future time I hope to have the opportunity to call your attention to some facts offered by Dr. Douglass Graham of Boston and Drs. Benjamin Lee and Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, the most prominent advocates of mechanical therapeutics of the old schools.

In conclusion I would ask if it is not reasonable to suppose that the times are ripe for something more certain, scientific, practical and satisfactory than the vague routine guess work of drug therapeutics? Is our "grand old man" Dr. A. T. Still the right man at the right time? Do the results the Osteopaths all over the country are getting, make it appear that in Osteo-
he is offering the right thing?

Very Respectfully,

CALVIN M. CASE, M. D.

Ex-Ass't Phys, St. Louis City Hospital, Female Hospital, and Poor House, and Ex-A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

IOWA LEGISLATION.

ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—I am in receipt of a copy of the Iowa Health Bulletin, published by the Iowa State Board of Health and edited by Josiah Forrest Kennedy, which contains an article, entitled "Osteopathy," marked well with blue pencil, undoubtedly so done by some one who feared I would miss such valuable information. I quote the same in full for the benefit of the friends of Osteopathy and the public in general, and in order that the world may know the unpainted and unvarnished truth.

"The following bill passed the House by a vote of fifty-one (51) ayes, a bare constitutional vote; and the Senate by a vote of twenty-seven (27) ayes—just one vote more than the constitutional requirement, and having received the approval of the Governor, is now the law of the State, but in the absence of a publication clause will not go into operation until July 4th.

Bills similar in purport, that is, specially legalizing Osteopathy—whatever that is, were vetoed by Governor Tanner of Illinois, Governor Stone of Missouri, Governor Lee of South Dakota, and Governor Adams of Colorado.

—We would not be surprised if there were twenty schools of Osteopathy in Iowa within the next two years. There are two already, and since the law has been enacted scarcely a week, yet we have heard that one or two would be organized in Des Moines. And why should there not be? It is the only system of practice that we know of that has received special legislative sanction and protection. Homeopaths, Eclectics, Regulars and all other physicians in the State in order to be admitted to examination in Iowa, who graduate after January 1, 1899, must show that they have attended a reputable medical college for not less

than twenty-six weeks in four separate years; while an Osteopath will be entitled to a certificate, without any examination, after an attendance of twenty months upon a "legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such."

No legislation, perhaps, in Iowa was ever so persistently lobbied as was this bill, and the Osteopath and attorney who represented the measure as lobbyists, predicted beforehand the exact vote that would be given for the measure in each branch of the Legislature, we are told. There has probably never been in the history of Iowa legislature a better illustration of the benefits of persistent and persuasive lobbyism."

I have asked space in your magazine to write upon this subject for the reasons that being on the ground during the session of the Iowa legislature just closed, I feel that I am acquainted with the methods used, both for and against Osteopathy, during that session, and I want the world to know simply the truth of the matter. Dr. A. T. Still, the illustrious discoverer of this scientific method of treatment, for years and years stood alone amidst a tempest of adverse criticism, derision, ridicule and scorn of his fellow man, battling ever on the defensive. Simply by the results of his labor did mankind learn to know him. The English language falls short of its intended mission, when you endeavor to frame in fitting terms a proper eulogy, to the man who is honest enough to stand up against the whole world, for what he knows to be truth. Since the chartering of the American School of Osteopathy—the first school of the kind on earth—its management has ever endeavored to follow in the footsteps of its founder, and fight for freedom, justice and truth, strictly on the defensive. The work in Iowa was within these lines:

When the extra session of the Iowa legislature was convened for the purpose of recodifying the laws of that state, the Medical fraternity of Iowa put their heads together and decided that it was high time to pass a law there that would shut out quackery, and especially debar the new fad Osteopathy, which was making such rapid progress, that it bid fair to be a formidable competitor. The result was the most stringent medical practice act ever passed by any state in this Union. They were not satisfied with regulating the practice of medicine alone, but took upon themselves the authority and power to strike out every method of healing which did not come directly under the head of Allopathy, Homeopathy and Eclectics. Even the mid-wife, the masseur, and nurse would become criminals under this law. Especially was the Osteopath excluded, and when some of the friends of our profession said to the physicians they were afraid it was an injustice to the Osteopath, they were answered by the medical men who were members of the House, and others who were interested in the passage of the bill—"That it was a bill to protect the people of Iowa from quackery, and to elevate the standard of medicine." Notwithstanding the bill was passed for these seemingly fair and just reasons, an allopath who was a member at that time when the vote by which the bill passed was announced, turned and remarked to two brother members of the House: "We have got the Osteopaths shut out now."

We believe in the highest possible standard of medical education, realizing that he who administers drugs should know the exact effect of the same upon the human system, and that mistakes in issuing the same often causes death. We will stand side by side with the old school in every legitimate effort to elevate and broaden the educational facilities of their schools and ours, but never will we aid them or any other school, to seek legislation that will narrow the caliber of the profession, and obstruct the field of discovery and progress in healing diseases, as a great many of the state laws of this union do.

The editor of the Iowa Health Bulletin from which the above clipping was taken, lays particular stress upon the fact that the vote by which the bill passed recognizing the practice of Osteopathy, was a bare constitutional majority in the House, and with but one to spare in the Senate. I would to God that every voter of the great state of Iowa could know just why that vote was as it was. Could they have witnessed the methods used against the passage of the bill, especially in the house, they would have blushed with shame. Men, those who were not only sent to represent the will of the people, but were members of a profession whose dignity should be unassailable and whose hand should ever be reached out to aid in any discovery for the betterment of mankind. These are the men who stood like a

solid wall against us. These are the men who caused the vote in the House to be fifty-one, a bare constitutional majority, and twenty-seven in the senate, and how did they do it? They caused to be sent out over the state broadcast to every physician in the state, letters urging each physician to write letters to his Representative and Senator asking them to vote and work against the Osteopathy bill; said no word about its merits or demerits, but simply said vote and work against said bill. The man whom the profession used to stir up this agitation over the state, and keep it stirred up, is a man whom the profession are constantly at war with themselves, and only used him there because he was convenient—we want the people of the state of Iowa to know that out of all of the members of the 27th General Assembly against our measure, they came entirely from physicians, and almost all from the allopaths. Not a single letter or word against us from one not of the profession. One morning there were a number of petitions laid on different members desks in the House, marked on the back, "use and return" to number so and so, and on investigation it was found that these same petitions were used one and two years before, against the homeopaths. This time they had simply pasted a new heading on them entitled "Against the passage of the Osteopathy bill" instead of the Homeopathic bill." We quote also for information of the citizens of Iowa the following which was adopted by the Association of Iowa Physicians, and was largely used against the Osteopathy bill:

"For the promotion of wise and just legislation upon subjects pertaining to the public health, and the protection of our professional interests from extremists who attempt to limit the usefulness of our profession: We will vote and work where our professional interests lie, and will, at all times make party principle subordinate, in state matters, to our professional interests, and vote, when necessary, in a body for such individual candidates as will comply with the expressed wishes of this organization. This principle shall be especially adhered to in the selection of members to the state legislature."

Officers of the Association, State Central Committee: Chairman, Dr. Donald Macrae, Council Bluffs; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Kime, Des Moines.

Committeemen:—1st. Cong. Dist., Dr. D. Snook, Fairfield; 2nd. Cong. Dist., Dr. A. B. Bowen, Maquoketa; 3d. Cong. Dist., Dr. F. J. Will, Eagle Grove; 4th. Cong. Dist., Dr. E. A. Ainsworth, West Union; 5th. Cong. Dist., Dr. H. L. Getz, Marshalltown; 6th., Cong. Dist., D. C. Brockman, Ottumwa; 7th. Cong. Dist., D. W. Smouse, Des Moines; 8th. Cong. Dist., Dr. H. E. W. Barnes, Creston; 9th. Cong. Dist., Dr. D. Macrea, Council Bluffs; 10th. Cong. Dist., Dr. Arte Folsom, Denison; 11th. Cong. Dist., Dr. W. B. Warmock, Battle Creek.

We leave the above quotation to our readers. They may judge for themselves, whether professional interests of any profession is greater than the interests of a combined state. Again when all these methods failed the family physicians of the respective members were prevailed upon to write a letter and put it upon personal grounds, asking his members to vote against the Osteopathy bill. No man stands closer to another than does his family physician, because upon him (he thinks at least) his life depends. Now you can begin to see why the vote was just fifty-one. We had the assurance by three members who voted against the bill, that if their votes were needed to pass the bill, we should have them. In their honest hearts they knew we were right, but for the reasons given above they felt it was best for them personally to vote against the bill. We court investigation upon the method of our campaign in Iowa. We are now in possession of letters from members who voted for and against our measure, which we will publish over their own signature should it become necessary to show to the world how we conducted our fight there.

We met the opposition argument at every turn and met it like men. We had this advantage. We knew what we were talking about. We had truth and justice behind us. They were fighting something they knew nothing about; crying down as a fraud a practice which they had never even investigated, and which hundreds of the citizens of their own state were demanding.

The writer of the above article says further:

"Bills similar in purport, that is, specially legalizing Osteopathy, *whatever that is*, were vetoed by Gov. Tanner of Illinois, Gov. Stone of Missouri, Gov. Lee of South Dakota, and Gov. Adams of Colorado."

But he fails to be fair with his six thousand readers and tell them that at the next regular session of the legislature in the state of Missouri, following the veto of Gov. Stone, a bill was passed legalizing the practice of Osteopathy by almost a unanimous vote of both Houses, there being only sixteen votes against the bill in the House, out of one hundred and thirty-two voting, and only three against in Senate out of thirty-one voting, and it was signed by Gov. Stephens (one of Missouri's best Governors) and is now a law of the home state of this science. Michigan passed nearly the same law, with only one vote against it, in the Senate and none in the House. Vermont and North Dakota have opened up their doors to our profession by passing laws legalizing Osteopathic practice. We wish to say that in each of the three last named states, the laws were passed by friends of the practice, who at one time had been patients, and did so purely to have Osteopaths in their home states so they could patronize them at home, and not be forced to go abroad in order that suffering humanity could be blessed by its benefits and justice to a new discovery done. Last came Iowa, but not least by any means. We value the good friendship of our friends throughout the state and upon both the floors of the House Senate and who aided us to win that victory. They together with their able Gov. Shaw, will ever have the lasting gratitude of all Osteopaths throughout the United States, for doing what they believed to be their duty, and what we know to be right. Gov. Tanner of Illinois, and Gov. Adams of Colorado, both vetoed the measures brought to them upon the ground of the form of bill, and not with any malice toward the profession. Again, "Osteopathy, whatever that is." Think of it. The editor of the Iowa Health Bulletin published by the State Board of Health of the magnificent state of Iowa, saying to the intelligent readers of his enlightened state, that he does not know what Osteopathy is. Living as neighbors of the great state when this science had its origin, the chosen representative of the medical fraternity of one of the greatest states of this Union, living as they do in the dawn of the twentieth century, an age of boasted advancement, discovery, and progress, standing at the head of a profession that has for ages been looked up to as the culmination of knowledge, especially instructed and posted on all subjects pertaining to the public health, saying to the world, we know not what Osteopathy is. These are the men who were arrayed so solidly against the bill which was passed by the last session of the Iowa legislature. The fountain head of this knowledge is located only one hundred and fifty-six miles from Des Moines, Iowa. Its doors are ever open to honest investigators. There has been from three to six hundred patients at Kirksville, Mo., all the time for the past three or four years for Osteopathic treatment representing every state in this Union. There are now four hundred and fifty students representing twenty-seven different states, enrolled in the American School of Osteopathy. And yet our neighbors profess to know us not! We believe had they known us less, and feared our competition less, the vote by which the bill recognizing our profession passed in this state, would have been more than a bare constitutional majority. In regard to the state filling up with such schools, we have this to say: Notwithstanding the fact that the editor of the Iowa Health Bulletin intimates that the state will fill up with incompetents, and the medical profession has fought our measure valiantly, yet we believe that that fight has been conducted largely through prejudice, and that the members of the state board of examiners of the state of Iowa, are men of character and integrity, and that they will fulfill the duties of their office strictly in accordance with the laws of this state. If they do so they can grant certificates to practice Osteopathy only to those who hold a diploma—from "legally incorporated and regularly conducted schools of Osteopathy of good repute as such; and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months, or four terms of five months each, in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instructions in the following branches to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynaecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy."

It seems to us there could be nothing fairer, and if this law is enforced the citizens of Iowa need not fear quack Osteopaths, nor the profession inroads upon their reputation.

SOME EXPERIENCES AND THOUGHTS OF THE EMBRYO OSTEOPATH.

A. L. EVANS.

CHEMISTS have recently discovered a new element in the air and have named it Argon, but in Kirksville the air is composed of nitrogen oxygen and Osteopathy. To such an extent is Osteopathy in the air here that a newspaper in a neighboring town was recently led to remark, somewhat facetiously, perhaps, that "If it keeps on at the present giddy rate the Kirksville citizen who keeps out of Osteopathy will be a freak if not a hero." And indeed there seems to be some foundation for the prediction, but the fame of Osteopathy, both as a healing art and an attractive profession, has long since spread beyond the limits of the city and state that gave it birth until now there are but few states in the Union, without the honor of representation within its ranks, and foreign countries, are not entirely unrepresented.

That politician and legislator who, a short time ago, contemptuously declared that "from Kirksville, after a twenty months vacation from the hod, the shovel, and the plow, they go forth to treat all diseases" told only a partial truth. Our ranks are not only recruited from the laboring classes—to a certain extent,—but from all trades, vocations and professions from the plow boy down to the politician, and he might properly have added each of them gives us their brightest and their best.

Becoming imbued with the "Osteopathic idea" the preacher forsakes his pulpit and "yaller legged" chickens; the editor lays down his quill and his ponderous "we"; the traveling salesman "loses his grip" but brings his best stories along; the schoolmaster and the school ma'am turn their backs upon their princely salaries and lingeringly lay down the "birch" forever; the merchant drops his yard stick and his patent smile; the disciple of Blackstone abandons his briefs, but *never* his regard for the truth; and even the M. D., to become an Osteopath, forsakes his wise looks, mystifying latin, and proverbial "pill bags."

Of course all of these before deciding to take up the study have heard of the marvelous cures performed by graduates in the science, and of the good hard dollars that incidentally find their way into their coffers. Doubtless each of them in prophetic vision sees "the light that falls on marble halls" of his *own* big infirmary. He is therefore eager to begin, and would seriously regret that two years must elapse before he is permitted to go out and pick up nuggets, were it not that he feels the need of a "vacation," and the rest that it will bring.

And thus in blissful ignorance of the devious, rugged, and stony paths of knowledge along which his little feet are to be guided, the embryo Osteopath is "happy as a clam." He calmly and confidently proceeds to arrange

to the satisfaction of "the powers that be" the little matter of the matriculation fee; being "soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust" in himself and his future.

To those who have been over the ground it need scarcely be told that he is destined to a rude awakening from the dream that his course is to be one prolonged perennial picnic. Ere long the fellow who contemplated that while putting in his twenty months time, he would take a course in Greek and Latin for diversion, run a business for profit, attend all entertainments for pleasure, and cultivate a garden for exercise, will gradually find himself dropping all side lines, and devoting himself assiduously to the cultivation of the acquaintance of his text books. In a few days after his entrance his dreams will be troubled by such unusual phantom visitors as "corrugator supercillii" and "orbicularis palpebrarum." After a week or so with much anguish of spirit and mental effort, he will probably be able to translate into English "foramen lacerum posterius basis cranii," the euphonic appellation that dignifies that little hole in the skull. When by the aid of Potter, a microscope and the "eye of faith" he is able to locate all of the points on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, he is ready to doubt either the sanity, the intelligence, or the veracity of that individual who would refer to a course in Osteopathy as a "twenty months vacation." By the time he passes the sphenoid and the ethmoid he is in the relentless grasp of that all gone, used-up, "tried feeling" which at this stage of his experience is as omnipresent as the middle meningeal artery and as indescribable as the palate bone. He finally gets into the articulations, and by dint of hard labor and midnight oil succeeds in impressing upon his memory the foreign names bestowed upon most of the fourteen different ligaments of the knee joint—besides a few other ligaments and joints. But he learns that his knowledge of articulation gained in the study of elocution, is of as little use to him as he will later find his previous reading of Ayer, McLean and Hostetter to be when he comes to the study of symptomatology.

At length he reaches the muscles and finds that even they are "no snap." It would seem to him naturally that the "Levator Labii superioris alaeque nasi" might have its origin on the superior surface of the parietal bone and its insertion into the distal phalanx of the hallux. But "things are not what they seem" and he must learn that frequently the importance of an anatomical structure is in inverse proportion to the length of its name. When the study of the nervous system is begun and he stands in awe and amazement contemplating those massive and magnificent columns of Goll and Burdach and gazes in wonderment upon the graceful and artistic pillars of the fornix, the truth of the somewhat hackneyed expression "we are fearfully and wonderfully made" is borne in upon him as never before.

He reads that there are paths (motor and sensory) in the brain, but woe to the venturesome and inexperienced explorer who undertakes to traverse

them without a competent guide. He is almost certain to stumble over some of the numerous structures on the floor of the fourth ventricle, bump his head on the roof of the third, get stuck in the "iter-a-tertio-ad-quartum ventriculum," or be lacerated by the pes hippocampus major. If he goes "chasing off" after the fillet the chances are great that he, like "the sweet face of Lucy Gray," will never more be seen." In floundering around he is likely to fall into the infundibulum, get crushed in the torcular herophili become impaled upon the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle, or wander into, and he unable to find his way out, of its descending cornu as it gracefully sweeps backwards, outward, downwards, forwards and inwards. To use a nautical figure, the mariner in this unknown sea must take heed lest he misses port by sailing in the circle of Willis, goes aground in the aqueductus sylvii, or is shipwrecked upon the Island of Reil.

Thus far the terrors of but one department have been alluded to; the graduates and students of Osteopathy need not be reminded that "there are others," each with its own peculiar griefs. But notwithstanding the fact that the things to be learned in the various departments are in number as the "sands of the sea," yet there are compensatory features. It is not so bad that it might not be worse. Thus far no scientist ambitions for deathless fame has discovered an unspeakable name for each individual hair, while several million different pores as yet remain unchristened, and we ought to be thankful for that.

As the days, months, and terms go by the earnest student of Osteopathy catches an occasional glimpse of the promised land that lies above the mists and clouds that so enveloped his early career.

He begins to see that each of the hard studies upon which he at one time wrought almost with despair, are but blocks and columns which are fitted into and go to make up the finished temple of the new, beautiful, and beneficent science. Upon the arrival of that glad day when he is to receive his commission to go forth for the healing of the afflicted, he will realize that the great tribulations through which he has passed, have not been in vain. Standing then at the real commencement of his Osteopathic career, he may feel justifiably proud of his attainments and hopeful for the future, yet will doubtless have learned that the mystic and much coveted letters "D. O." mean just what they spell, and that the Osteopath like every one else who would be a force and factor in the world's great work must

"Do noble things—not dream them all day long—
And so make life, death and that vast forever
One grand, sweet song."

The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE

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as second class matter.

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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

O STEOPATHY knows no surrender in the
conflict with disease.

O WING to the unusual press of matter in
this issue of the JOURNAL, the story
"The Osteopath" is unavoidably crowded
out.

T HE college yell of the students of the
American School of Osteopathy on the
laying of the corner stone of the court house
in Kirksville, Mo., was hearty beyond ques-
tion, but we would suggest that the wording
be changed.

S PECIAL attention is called to the offer in
this issue of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPA-
THY. Any young man or woman who has
pluck and energy, has excellent opportunity
to secure a scholarship free. This is an op-
portunity that many should not slight. In
this age no one can plead poverty as a lack
of education. The poorest can pay their
own way to the American School of Oste-
opathy.

A FOOL is a man who does not believe
as you do. A wise man is one who
believes you to be the wisest and greatest in
the country, and that everything you say is
true. We are too prone to believe we are
right, that we have absorbed all that is to be
known and nothing is left for the remainder
of the world to do but worship us, until the
explosion of a bomb of intelligence, just as
the discovery of Osteopathy in the medical
world, upsets all our theories, and teaches us
that after all we are only poor worms of the
dust.

SOME unscrupulous persons who have
never attended a week in any reputable
school of Osteopathy, are trying to deceive
the people into the belief that they are Oste-
opaths. The public are warned against these
persons. When a man pretends to be an
Osteopath, ask for his diploma. If he be a
graduate of any reputable school, it will be a
pleasure for him to comply with your re-
quest.

A NOTHER case of failure to prosecute
comes from Colorado. Dr. Warner,
Osteopath at Boulder, was arrested on charge
of practicing medicine, but the cause was dis-
missed without trial. Why men should con-
tinue to arrest Osteopaths when they must
know, if experience teaches anything that
the prosecution will not stick, is a puzzle of
the age, unless they have determined like
the Spaniards to fight for a hopeless cause
from the mere love of fighting.

D OGMATISM comes with a poor grace in
a reform magazine, claiming to be lib-
eral and progressive in regard to all matters
pertaining to health and disease, and the
May issue of "Good Health" published at
Battle Creek, Mich., is the latest example.
In answer to a query by a correspondent it
dismisses Osteopathy with the following
bigoted and dogmatic utterance. It says
Osteopathy is

A clumsy application of massage and
manual Swedish movements mingled with
ignorant assumption, presumptuous claims
and quackery.

That ends it! The Pope of Battle Creek
has spoken.

A YOUNG lady who has spent all her
means to acquire a musical education,
finds that by teaching every day, and almost
every hour in the day, she can just about
earn a respectable living. Music is
crowded, the field is full, but there is plenty
of room in the Osteopathic field. The lady
Osteopath can command a salary that will
almost turn the heads of some of our high
salaried people, or better still go to work for
herself and make more in one month than
she could at teaching school, or music in a

year. Then while the music teacher pleases the ear, the Osteopath has the glorious consciousness of relieving the suffering of the afflicted.

THE United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the question of "Liberty" as construed in the constitution of the United States, which gives a very broad meaning to the term. By this decision it would seem that no state has the right to enact laws that will infringe on the liberties of people to pursue any livelihood or calling. It would seem that the same rule of law laid down in this decision would upset all the medical laws in the land against Osteopathy. At least the matter is worth looking into, and if a case is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States would fix the question of Osteopathy in every state in the Union, a test case should be made as soon possible. We quote the decision below from the American Law Review for September and October, 1897:

"Constitutional Law. A New Version of Liberty:—In the case of Allgeyer vs Louisiana (165 U. S. 578: s. c. 17 Sup. Ct Rept. 427) the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term held that the word liberty as used in the 14th amendment of the federal constitution, comprehends not only the right to freedom from physical restraint, but also the "right to pursue any livelihood or calling, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts that are proper."

"IT is so hard to learn, and so easy to forget!", This was the remark made by a student who had grown a little discouraged after having wrestled in vain with a long list of hard names of muscles. Just pause a moment and think. If you have learned a principle thoroughly do you ever forget it. It is easy to forget mere words that have been committed, and which to the person who has learned them have no meaning, but the very simplest principle cannot be forgotten so long as any gleam of intelligence remains. We learn the principles of walking and of talking, and we never forget them. It is no easy matter to learn to walk and talk. The child totters and falls a thousand times. It stammers and makes mistakes and mingles its words in an awkward man-

ner, but it continues to try until talking and walking becomes second nature. If the child does not become discouraged, why should a student in Osteopathy. Others have mastered the science and why not you? You can if you will throw your soul into the work, and never despair. Oft times those who make the greatest effort, retain what they learn longest. The dullest student is not always the conspicuous failure, nor is the brilliant scholar in the class room always the most successful in life. Be not discouraged if you find yourself a little dull in the beginning.

A WORD TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS OF OSTEOPATHY.

ONE who has not kept in close touch with the growth and progress of this school is not in a position to realize fully the changed condition thus brought about. Measures and methods which were sufficient when there were only one or two dozen students, are entirely impracticable with the present numbers and need to be revised, or replaced by others, better adapted to the existing exigencies.

One of this class of problems which has been much "in evidence" and pressing for solution during this year has to do with the time of admitting students and how to manage the work for students who enter late in the term, so that they might get as much profit from their class work as possible, and at the same time that they shall not be a deterring element in a class already well started.

The only practical solution seems to be to limit the time during which students may enter, and accordingly the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy have adopted a rule that hereafter students will not be received and admitted to the regular classes after the close of the first month of each term. The next term will open the first of next September, and anyone desiring to enter that class ought to be ready to enter at that time, but must matriculate on or before Sept. 30th, and if in any case that is impossible, it is better for all concerned that entrance should be deferred until the opening of the next term.

The attention of our friends and especially the alumni of the school is called to this rule, so that inquirers may be set right in this matter.

The experience of most students who have entered very late has been unsatisfactory. They have been handicapped in their work and will feel the effects of it throughout their course. This is not just to them, to the school or to the profession, and it is this state of affairs that it is desired to avoid in the future.

This school is not like some others which advertise that students "may enter at any time" and that sessions are continuous" and we confess our inability to understand how a systematic and comprehensive curriculum can be administered under such an arrangement. There is no royal road to learning in

Osteopathy any more than in any other line of intellectual endeavor and no "short-cut" system can make competent and well furnished Osteopaths, and the permanent success of the individual practitioner as well as the recognition of the practice as a profession in the future depends on the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of the work done by students of Osteopathy.

A NUMBER of anatomical drawings prepared by members of Prof. S. S. Still's classes will form a part of the American School of Osteopathy exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. The collection will be quite a large one and most of the drawings exhibit remarkable care and skill. They will undoubtedly prove one of the attractive features of the exhibit.

SCHOOL AND INFIRMARY NOTES.

H. H. Gravitt, D. O., is practicing at Greenville, Ohio.

* *

H. C. McClain, D. O., of the May class is at Mason City, Iowa.

* *

Mrs. Sadie Hart Miller, D. O., has recently located at Columbus, Nebraska.

* *

W. M. Smiley, D. O., has located at 23 Lancaster street, Albany, New York.

* *

The Glee Club of the A. S. O. are making fine progress under the leadership of Prof. Woollery.

* *

Roy Bernard, D. O., who has been at Kalamazoo, Michigan, for some months is now at Clarinda, Iowa.

* *

Miss Irene Harwood, who graduates in June, 1898, expects to locate for practice at Topeka, Kansas.

* *

J. W. Banning, D. O., will locate at Burlington, Iowa, for the practice of his profession some time in June.

* *

O. Densmore, of the May Class who has recently located at Princeton, Ill., says that business is opening up nicely.

* *

A large and improved heater has been purchased and installed recently for the bath department of the A. T. Still Infirmary.

* *

O. B. Prickett, D. O., has recently opened an office for the practice of Osteopathy in the Masonic Temple at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. S. A. Gates, a prominent attorney of Leon, Iowa, was a recent interested visitor at the A. T. Still Infirmary and the American School of Osteopathy.

* *

Harry McLain of the late graduating class has established an office at Mason City, Iowa, and we learn by private letter that he has already a number of patients under treatment.

* *

C. W. Little, D. O., and Ginerva I. Green have opened an Osteopathic Infirmary at Creston, Iowa. They have already secured a gratifying success in the way of patronage.

* *

Miss Craven, of the graduating class has decided to locate at Pittsburg, Pa., and also open an office at Wheeling, West Va., spending three days in the former city and two in the latter.

* *

Mrs. A. M. Burke, D. O., of the May class, who has located at Monroe, La., remembered a number of her friends at the A. T. Still Infirmary recently with a box of Magnolia blooms.

* *

Ellen V. Beecher, of Newark, New Jersey, a former patient at the A. T. Still Infirmary, and a regular reader of the JOURNAL writes: "The April number of the JOURNAL was fine."

* *

Senator Lewis, of Poweshiek county, Iowa, recently visited Kirksville and was a guest of Dr. A. T. Still. Senator Lewis assisted in passing the Osteopathy bill in his state at the recent session of the legislature.

* *

H. A. Hart of the far western coast of Old Mexico writes that a deep interest is taken there in Osteopathy and numbers would take the treatment if

they had the opportunity. One party starts on the 26th, for Kirksville to take treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

* * *

Drs. H. E. and Alice M. Patterson, who have spent the winter at St. Augustine, Fla., go to Mackinac Island, Michigan for the summer. They will open office at Mackinac about June 1st. Dr. H. E. Patterson has promised the JOURNAL a carefully prepared paper on typhoid fever.

* * *

Dr. W. J. Conner who spent the winter months at Phoenix, Arizona, returned to Kirksville about the first of May. Dr. Conner enjoyed his trip immensely and did some good work for Osteopathy while absent. He has resumed his place as one of the operators at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

* * *

An entertainment was given on the 12th for the benefit of the A. S. O. Orchestra. The entertainment was given in Memorial hall and the net proceeds reached \$55. The A. S. O. Orchestra is composed of a number of accomplished musicians under the leadership of Mr. G. A. Wheeler of Vermont, who is a member of the April (1897) class.

* * *

F. W. Hannah and wife who have been practicing so successfully for a number of months at Detroit, Michigan, will seek a milder climate. They have closed their office there and are visiting relatives in Kirksville and Lancaster, and taking a much needed vacation before choosing a new location.

* * *

The A. S. O. will hold its annual meeting at Memorial Hall on June 28th and 29th. The meeting on the 28th will be devoted to the consideration of a number of scientific articles by members of the association. On the 29th will occur the business session at which important matters will come up for discussion, and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

* * *

W. E. Green, D. O., has opened an office at Glens Falls, New York. He believes in using Osteopathic literature and is doing so freely.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

John T. Rankin, D. O., Bedford, Iowa.

Under date of April 28th, Dr. Rankin writes:

There are several men in this locality who deserve special mention in the JOURNAL in recognition of their services to aid in securing legal recognition for Osteopathy in Iowa. I believe it was mainly through the efforts of Mr. T. J. Stephenson, or Redding Iowa, that Dr. Prentiss, the Representative from Ringgold Co., was induced to champion the Osteopathic cause. Mr. Stephens gave up considerable of his time in securing signers to a petition, which was sent to Dr. Prentiss, asking that he use his influence in favor of the Osteopathic bill. Mr. Stephens succeeded in getting some of the most prominent men in Ringgold county to sign this

Tuesday evening, May 10th, "The Sojourners Club" observed "Dewey eve." at Memorial hall. The hall was appropriately and tastefully decorated and draped with "Old Glory" and the flag of "Cuba libre," typical of the present crisis. An American eagle held in its beak a tattered Spanish flag. Excellent music was furnished by the A. S. O. Orchestra and the A. S. O. Glee Club. Hon. S. M. Pickler read an appropriate original poem on the battle of Manila. Prof. Wm. Richardson delivered an address on "Our Enemy" which was highly applauded. The "Sojourners Club" has been doing some excellent work during the past year and among other things has formed a nucleus for a nice library, open to visitors and patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary, and to students of the American School of Osteopathy. Mrs. H. Kretchmar is president of the club, and meetings are held every Saturday afternoon. Prof. Wm. Richardson's talks on English Literature has been one of the leading features of recent club work.

* * *

Osteopathy in the East.

Mary M. M., of Baltimore, Md., in renewing her subscription writes: "My interest in Osteopathy is still very warm notwithstanding its remoteness. I have endeavored to excite an interest in it by talking it up and spreading its literature and have so far succeeded that several of my friends are very anxious to try it if we could only have a good operator here or in Washington, D. C. I have heard vaguely that Osteopathy has representatives in both places. If so I would like very much to know it definitely, and also as to their reliability. One would indeed be in the hands of the Philistines who might be so unfortunate as to fall in with an unskillful operator. I am glad to know that the new science is being accorded recognition in so many states and hope it will before very long be granted its rights in all."

petition and I believe this was the main factor in securing the support of Dr. Prentiss for the Osteopathic measure. Others that deserve mention for their help, are J. W. Collins, Gery W. Wisdom and P. J. W. Wisdom of Blockton also, O. J. and R. Lentzenhiser of Blockton and Mr. Weaver of Bedford, Iowa. Respectfully, JNO. T. RANKIN.

R. E. Smith, D. O., Kahoka, Mo.

Has opened an office for the practice of Osteopathy. He was a member of the last graduating class and is a young man of excellent character and attainments. Dr. Smith writes that a fake Osteopath who has only been studying in a so called School of Osteopathy since September has been trying to practice in Kahoka. He advertises "cheap work" to catch suckers. Dr. Smith has already met with gratifying success and promises this department a letter soon.

A PROGRESSIVE CLUB AND ITS SEQUEL.

A NEW departure in Osteopathic education which has been tested and proved a success was the formation of a club early in the autumn of 1896.



Among the students who entered the October class of that year, who graduate this month were Messrs Albert Fisher, Sr. of Chicago, Ill., M. E. Donohue, of Beresford, S. D., C. C. Klumph, of Chicago, Ill., W. A. Gervais, of Crookston, Minn., and Louis E. Wyckoff, of Fairview, Ill., whose pictures appear in the accompanying sketch.

Soon after the opening of the class these gentlemen were drawn together through their association in class work and finding themselves congenial, formed a club for the further prosecution of their studies, realizing the advantage of organization in study as well as in any business. They named it the "Research and Review Club," meeting twice a week to review what they had gone over and report what their research had developed along their line of study. The club work was thorough and effective, not only were the college text books used but all the information that could be otherwise gained, was utilized.

They invented quizzes of their own in order to broaden their reading and research. The members made it a point to go to higher authorities, including Dr. A. T. Still, the recognized founder of the science of Osteopathy for information on specially knotty points and reporting the information at the next club meeting.

In the club work the assimilation of ideas which grew out of discussions, strengthened, broadened and deepened their knowledge in Osteopathy.

The method of research and review early began to show its effects in the class. The members of the club received excellent grades in all their examinations and stood high in the class. Three of them were presidents of their class organization.

For such a club the five gentlemen were eminently fitted. They represented the wisdom of age and the strength of vigorous, mature manhood with all the enthusiasm of youth. The gentlemen met as strangers, but great must have been their affinity for they held together as a unit all through the school work.

So now the direct outgrowth of the club is the formation of a business corporation which has sprung Minerva like full armed and equipped for the battle with disease. It is their intention to establish a *first class* Osteopathic Infirmary that will be an honor to themselves and a credit to their Alma Mater. To be known as the "Equitable Infirmary Association of Osteopathy." Their location has not yet been selected for they propose to use great care in this selection for they realize that their future business success depends in a great measure on their proper location. They have strong inclinations toward that portion of our beautiful country near Mason's and Dixon's line where the fierce northern winds are tempered with southern zephyrs, somewhere in Maryland, North Carolina or Virginia. They have also under consideration propositions from the great west. But wherever they locate their Infirmary it is the strong desire of the gentlemen to select a place that will be at once attractive for its climatic features, pleasant surroundings and other local attractions and advantages.

Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr. the President was born at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1841, is the oldest member of the company. He was educated at Canton, Ohio, and is a personal friend and acquaintance of Pres. McKinley. He was educated for a mechanical engineer, and for four years was employed in making heavy ordnance for the government. For from fifteen to twenty years he was consulting and contracting engineer during which time he planned and equipped some of the largest electric power houses in America.

From the study of machinery and mechanics to the study of the greatest of all machines, the human body was a very easy and natural transition.

Dr. M. E. Donohue, the Vice President, is a native of Illinois, educated in Ivesdale, Ill. who until he entered the American School of Osteopathy was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business.

D. C. C. Klumph, 2nd Vice President, is a native of Bay City, Mich.,

and was educated in Detroit and Bay City. He was an electrical engineer and had charge of the motor department at the World's Fair.

Dr. W. A. Gervais, Treasurer, a native of Chatham, Ont., educated at Crookston, Minn. Was engaged in mercantile business until he entered the American School of Osteopathy.

Dr. Louis E. Wyckoff, Secretary, was born in Illinois, received his education at Fairview and Galesburg, Ill., and soon after leaving college, Osteopathy attracted his attention and he determined to study the science which is such a blessing to mankind.

The value of such an organization can hardly be estimated. They do not go out with immature plans nor are they raw recruits, untried and inexperienced, but enter at once in the field to battle with death and disease an organized body of veterans.

The value of such progressive clubs as voluntary auxiliaries to the American School of Osteopathy can hardly be calculated. The success of the Research and Review Club should be a stimulus to the formation of others, and the JOURNAL hopes to see more follow their example. Research and Review is essential to a clear comprehension of all the depths, beauties and wonders of Osteopathy.

While class study is essential and necessary, a progressive club like this is an auxiliary to effective work and the results will invariably prove beneficial

I heartily endorse the work of the Research and Review Club and the men composing it. The splendid work of the Research and Review Club has awakened all to the need of such auxiliary organizations in the American School of Osteopathy, to such an extent that I feel like encouraging the formation of such clubs for study while in school. And I also recommend the gentlemen named in this club as competent Osteopaths.

A. T. STILL.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

Dr. H. J. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.

As the last letter I wrote you never came to light, thought I would write again. In the above mentioned letter I reported the case of Mrs. Rhotenhamel who has since entered the school at Kirksville, which speaks very well for what Osteopathy did for her. I could report several cases of interest but will only say that the enclosed clipping is the best evidence I can produce that I have been having some success. The new law concerning the practicing of medicine is just beginning a systemized "round up" of all of the unlicensed persons practicing any of the healing arts, so any Osteopath coming

to this state can come prepared to defend himself. With best wishes for Osteopathy and the JOURNAL.

H. J. JONES.

The following is a clipping referred to by Dr. Jones:

An Osteopath practicing in Indianapolis, Dr. Jones, was cross questioned by the state board of examination and registration, Wednesday. Under the medical law he has no protection, and persons taking treatment need not pay bills. He refused to answer many questions as to how he would treat various diseases. "Manipulation" was the answer most of the time. The board is preparing to proceed against him in the courts.

A little sensation was produced when he named state and prominent railroad officials whom he had treated.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN OUTSIDER.

J. B. DODGE.

IT IS not my intention in this article to attempt to pen a scientific treatise on the science of Osteopathy, but shall try to adhere strictly to my text, "Observations of Osteopathy" with an occasional deviation, however, to rather break the monotony of the theme.

It has been my good fortune during the past six years to be so intimately acquainted with the science of Osteopathy, the American School of Osteopathy, and their illustrious discoverer and founder, that I am naturally constrained to the belief that I am in a position to give to others something of interest.

Although I am not a graduated Osteopath, my life during these years has been so interwoven with Osteopathic affairs that I am often addressed as "Doctor" or when not accosted face to face, such epithets as "there goes the crank on Osteopathy" are frequently thrust at me.

I was introduced to Osteopathy at a time when my mind was evidently in such a receptive condition as to fully and freely absorb every word that fell from the lips of its famed discoverer.

My conversion was complete. I did not have to be put on six months probation, to ascertain whether or not I would stick.

Reason, from my earliest infancy has been my torch, I have heard of other guides in this life, but I never cared to stray from my first love.

I was intensely interested. I said to myself "why has a thing so reasonable, lain dormant so long, and then I thought of the ignorance and prejudice all discoveries have had to combat with. I thought of Columbus on bended knees before the Queen of Spain; I thought of James Watt, who was plunged into a dungeon because he was considered crazy; I thought of Robert Fulton, and the crowd gathered on the banks of the Hudson to "guy" him should he make a failure in his heroic effort to give the world, the first successful steam boat. I then thought of Prof. Morse and the telegraph, of Cyrus W. Field and the Atlantic Cable, of Thomas Edison and his electrical appliances, now the admiration and wonder of mankind, and then I thought to myself, why, why *is* it that these great discoverers are made to suffer so at the hands of those who are the ones to be benefitted, and whose lives are made richer, happier and better by the works of God's greatest creatures? I can easily conceive how a great man can be made in the image of God, but I must confess my short sightedness, I can't see how a fool can be.

Occupying a position that has compelled me to traverse the broad prairies, and the productive valleys of the great Mississippi basin, I am placed in a position to say to the students of Osteopathy authoritatively, that so far as your chosen profession is concerned the obstacles alluded to

are almost a thing of the past. Prejudice and superstition are rapidly giving away to the sledge hammer blows that Osteopathy and Osteopaths are delivering to them. My observation has been that Osteopathy has always fought in the open. Neither the science, nor its ardent adherents are believers in guerrilla warfare. They have never sought the protection of special acts of legislation, "Equal rights to all with special privileges to none" has ever been their battle cry. They have driven disease and death from thousands of happy homes and for this, have been arrested and persecuted, till at last the people, the plain people if you please, became so intensely incensed at these continuous outrages that they have in many instances, taken the law in their own hands, from whence it came, and jumping into the political saddle, grappled the young fiery steed of Osteopathy by the reins, and putting the spurs of equine sense to the fastest intellectual race horse of modern times, yelled to the crowd of M. D. plugs to get off the track, and off earth and out of existence with those deadly drugs, those instruments of horror and torture and implements of general cussedness.

My readers will please pardon the strength of my language, but if any of you should by chance "bump" up against what I have during the past six years, and are not to the blood boiling, fighting point, you will certainly be entitled to "read your titles clear to mansions in the sky." It is time some one was speaking out in regard to this subject, and speaking in no uncertain tones, and if it falls to my lot, I assure my friends, I am ready for the fray. I am tired of seeing daily, as I do see, abuse after abuse heaped upon the most blessed science of the 19th century. I hate to see on the least provocation, those who contemplate studying Osteopathy, looked upon as being weak in the upper story or on the non compus mentis order.

The study of Osteopathy is enough to tax to the utmost the brightest minds of this or any other age. The subject is so deep, so broad, of such length, of such intricate and complicated make up that no one mind will ever fathom its depths. To my mind there is not, and cannot be a study, of such gigantic importance, as the study of man. If it be true that "God made man in his own image, after his own likeness," then I am absolutely correct in my conclusion, and I challenge successful contradiction. No man or woman who contemplates the study of Osteopathy should lose sight for a moment of this great truth, that man is the most wonderfully constructed piece of machinery yet created. The resurrection of the physical dead, may take place, and granting that it will and does, is it more wonderful than the fact that we live and move and act as we do, day by day, without a seeming care as to our wondrous existence? Simply to exist is exaltation and yet we move on totally unconscious of the influence that thrills our souls with exquisite pleasure and supreme delight and never stop to ponder what we really are, from whence we came and whither are we going.

In my opinion, Osteopathy, with the best and brightest brains of this and coming generations, concentrated and centralized upon its yet unexplored fields, will enable man to better understand himself, his fellow man, his birth, his life, his death in all its grand immortal light, and in the end can see the vision, long his cherished hope in all its grandeur crystalized, on through, beyond the goal of life and up to nature's God.



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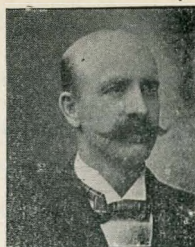
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

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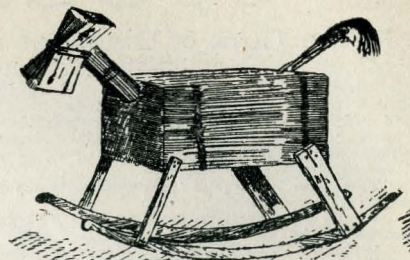
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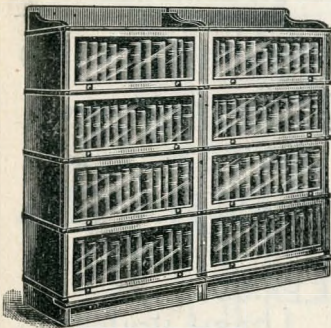
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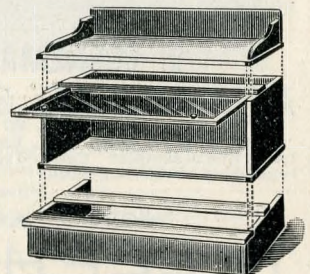
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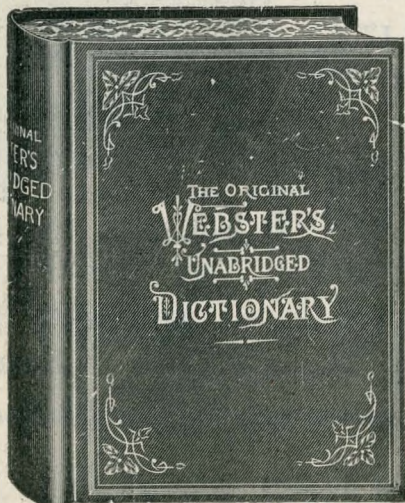
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
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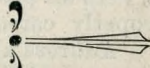
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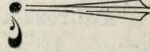
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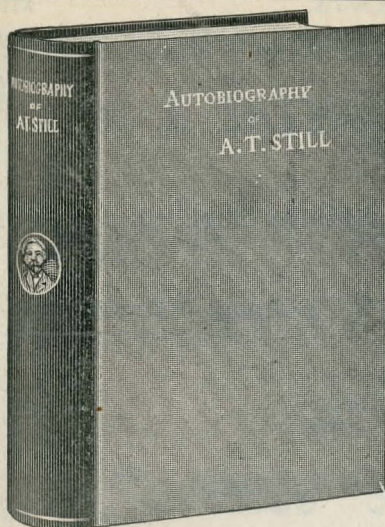
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