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OSTEOPATHY IN LINE OF APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION WITH MEDICINE.

Address Before the Graduating Class of February 1899, by DR. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, Ph. D., LL.D.,
F. S. Sc., F. R. S. L. (Lond.), Dean of the American School of Osteopathy.

TONIGHT I appear before you to offer you my own and my colleagues' congratulations upon this auspicious event in your history. After twenty months of careful study and patient waiting you have reached this climax in your career and now you are ready to go out into the arena of professional life to take part in the healing art. My greetings are offered to you in the spirit of one who has sympathy with you not only in your studies but now as you enter upon your professional career; and I trust you will accept of the assurance that our friendly sympathy and unbroken fellowship go out with you into life with the earnest desire that you may be successful and that your professional career may be an honor to you, to us, your teachers, and that it may reflect great credit upon the science of Osteopathy.

As we look back over the past history of the healing art we are met at every point by controversy and bitter strife. As we survey these controversial struggles we are prone to ask, how far this modern age has been able to rise above the mere routine of dead orthodoxies and to look at the problems of medicine in the light of modern science and the improved methods of science. We must first learn that we have to deal with things, the actualities of life rather than mere words, that all that is gained must be reduced to the category of personal observation. To do this everything must be introduced into the fresh and living light of both facts and nature. This represents the modern spirit of scientific research, in virtue of which alone we can arise out of the dead dogmatisms of the past so as to make progress in knowledge and in art. This spirit is to be imbibed in the laboratory, the dissecting room and the hospital. To attain this there is the wide field of natural history opened up before you, because here you learn there is a true and a central unity in nature which we are apt to lose sight of in our specialization of departments of study. Even in the simple objects found lying in the petals of a flower we find depths of thought more practical and educative than all the scholastic contentions of 1,000 years. During the middle ages and to a large extent in ancient times the scientific method was exactly the opposite of this, designed to present to the mind the abstract and from the abstract to reason toward facts. Often the facts were not reached and then the process ended in a phraseology that meant nothing. Thus De-

mocritus and Lucretius reduced the essential principles of all things to a concourse of atoms. The study of medicine was bound up for long ages in nominalism, the study of words and ideas of the mind taking the place of symptoms and causes of disease. The result of this occult nominalism is the polypharmacology of modern times, occult ideas requiring the occult qualities of medicine. It was only gradually that this occultism was laid aside. It came about by the study of external objects, rather than mere ideas or fanciful notions of things. Vesalius in the 16th century laid the foundation for the study of modern anatomy, followed by a long line of illustrious anatomists who paved the way for Harvey.

Other sciences have forged ahead fired by the enthusiasm of Galileo who ventured for the first time to speak of independent facts in regard to astronomy. Medicine alone during these passing centuries has been a laggard. The healing art continues to a large extent to be governed by precedents, largely because the art of medicine is steeped in antiquity and gathers most of its principles from a period that antedates the Christian era. Today the old school of medicine uses as it inherits the language of Cnidus, and it follows out the prognostics of Hippocrates. Today we realize that this is an age of knowledge, of the higher life and of the higher ideas and it is in this spirit that the last daughter of science, Osteopathy, raises her head and claims to inherit all that is good in the past history of the healing art. "They who want the necessaries of life want also a virtuous and an equal mind" said the Chinese sage. It is impossible in this age of progress to "go around in an eddy of purposeless dust."

THE CLIMAX OF ALL MEDICAL HISTORY.

It is here that Osteopathy comes in to claim the field, not as a restoration of any lost art, not by building up any system of mysticism, but in presenting itself to the world and to the medical profession in particular as the climax of all medical history. One thing that you, as graduates, must remember, is that you have to keep pace with advancing science. Constant worry and interruption incident to your professional life will tend to weaken the habits of continued and sustained attention to study. Physicians are apt to fall into routine habits, giving up all that is not absolutely necessary, abandoning professional reading or doing it only hastily. It is this that has brought the old school physician into such a bad condition today, because it is so easy to prescribe the first medicine offering itself without thinking of details, treating apparent symptoms without inquiring into the cause of the symptoms. This tends to perfunctory duty, the physician excusing himself on account of lack of time. We wish to emphasize the idea that it is the obligation of every Osteopathic physician to find or else to make the time necessary for doing this work. It is an imperious intellectual and moral necessity on the part of those who wish to be educated and advanced Osteopaths to keep up with the most advanced literature of the science. "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man."

These are the words of Bacon. It is this exactness that is one of the rarest qualities associated with him who is an expert in medical diagnosis. Medicine above all other branches of knowledge represents the feeling and expression of the age. It includes not only the science and the knowledge of the age but also the ignorance of the age. In each epoch we find the prominence of particular truths, the abstract preceding the concrete on account of the fact that the mind usually works within itself before it begins to work upon the external world.

The medical science is now passing from infancy to manhood, gathering up the copious generalizations of past history so as to subject them to the inductive examination necessary to their testing. Osteopathically we are attempting to reduce an art to a science. The elements in our hands are being shaped for future form. Although we can see only the meager outline of a nobler and higher structure, there is yet to be raised up by this upbuilding a larger science than any that has occupied the field in the past history of medicine. "To the father of all the ages let us commit this future, with humble yet courageous and unfaltering hope." Osteopathy presents to us all a fascinating study because in it we are concerned with the details of our physical and mental life.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

The name Osteopathy was applied by Dr. Still to the new science on account of the fact that the displacement of bones occupied the first place in the order of discovery by himself of causes or lesions producing diseased conditions. Like every other name given to a new science it does not include all that the new science embraces, but indicates the germinal point from which the new science started. Osteopathy represents a new view of the science of therapeutics. The practice of medicine is not covered by symptomatology and the prescription of some medicinal drug. Osteopathically it means the discovery of the cause or causes of the disease and the correction or removal of the cause or causes of the disease. Pathological conditions may be briefly summarized under three heads, (1) misplacements of bone, cartilage, ligament, muscle, etc.; (2) disturbances in the fluids of the organism, including the blood and lymph and other secretions of the body; (3) disorders and derangements of the nervous system, including its centers, ganglia, plexuses and fibers. Corresponding with these in Osteopathic Therapeutics we find, (1) scientific manipulations that aim to correct displacements in the bony or tissue structures of the body; (2) scientific manipulations that are designed to rectify the disturbances in the circulation of the body fluids and to restore their normal condition, especially blood conditions and defects in the blood circulation; (3) scientific manipulations that utilize the nervous system with its fibers, plexuses, ganglia and centers with the view of correcting disordered nervous conditions, toning the general system or its local parts, promoting trophic conditions of the nerves

and muscles, and stimulating a normal correlation of the psychic with the physiological and vegetative functions of the human system.

The entire body is for functional activity; hence there is nothing waste or superfluous and no room in the body for any abnormal condition. Hence the slightest deviation from the normal structure involves some interference with organic action and may give rise to untold mischief in the neural or muscular systems. Theoretically, Osteopathy has for its ideal a body whose bone framework is perfectly fitted and delicately set, whose muscles are carefully attached in their origin and insertion, whose blood is freely circulated in every part of every organ and tissue and whose nerve force is the assimilating and life-giving principle in the entire body. There is a sympathy of a physiological character between all the different parts of the body and this sympathy is based upon the nerve force. The laws of nerve energy furnish the principles upon which this uninterrupted sympathy may be preserved and explain at the same time all possible deviations from the health standard. In harmony with these laws order must be restored to the system.

Hence Osteopathy regards the human body as a perfect mechanism, all the parts of which must be in harmonious relation to one another and so united together as to form a perfect unit; otherwise the body is in a diseased condition. To apply the scientific principles of Osteopathy it is necessary to have an exact knowledge of the structure, the functions and the relations of the different parts of this mechanism and of the mechanism as a whole from the standpoint of Chemistry, Mechanics, Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, as well as the morbid anatomy and pathology of the body, its tissues and its organs when subject to disease. Only in this way are we able to discover the laws that govern the normal condition of the body and to find out the resources of nature available at the call of osteopathic treatment. Osteopathy recognizes that within the body are found those natural remedies, those essentially human principles applicable on the basis of mechanics, those bioplasmic and metabolic processes which when in normal equilibrium form the basis of health and furnish the means of correcting displacements, derangements and disordered conditions. To accomplish this has been the purpose of your education in this school.

OSTEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS SET FORTH.

The basic principle of Osteopathy is that if the human organism is in perfect health, every body tissue and structure performs its part without interruption, the body structure representing the frame work upon which the other tissues of the body are built and to which they are attached. Hence Osteopathy makes use of the bone frame work in establishing landmarks for physical examination and as a means of restoring misplaced parts of the body. Hence the bones become the basis of operative manipulation, so that Osteopathic manipulation is not to cure the bones, but represents the medium of the therapeutic operation, just as water is the medium

through which heat and cold are applied therapeutically in Hydropathy. Osteopathy recognizes the fundamental principle that for the body whether in health or sickness no extraneous medication is necessary, outside of the natural dieting suggested by experience as essential for the sustenance as well as the repair of existing tissues and for the creation of new tissues in connection with the general disintegration and dissolution of the body bioplasm. Osteopathic Therapeutics incorporates within itself the fundamental principle that dietetics represents the essential basis of a healthy and vigorous system. Good food in sufficient quantity, not to excess, and sufficiently varied, together with muscular exercise and normal respiration represent the culinary and gymnastic theories of Osteopathy.

The success of Osteopathy depends upon the fact that there is a complete establishment of harmonious action on the part of the nervous system in relation to the organs and tissues of the body, and the restoration if need be of perfect circulation in the organic fluids, perfect operation of all the vital forces and the removal of all impediments to the uninterrupted action of bones, muscles, joints. It is here that the Osteopathic school of medicine breaks away from all the other schools. Osteopathy claims that it is the heir of all the medical knowledge accumulated through the ages and it takes the position that the use of drugs as remedial agents is a mistake in Therapeutics. It takes its stand upon the principle that a correct knowledge of and a scientific application of the anatomical, physiological and hygienic principles of human nature form the therapeutic basis of the preservation of health and the prevention and cure of diseases.

It seems opportune that Osteopathy should step in to claim the field of Therapeutics, especially in view of the interminable conflicts in regard to the value and use of different drugs. Even physicians are losing faith in the cure-all capacity of the pharmacopeia preparations. Osteopathy goes beyond this skeptical stage, for it claims that the use of drugs is a disadvantage to the system and represents an unscientific method of attempting to cure diseases. It claims that human nature represents a perfect natural organism, having within itself the remedies of nature and therefore possessing the resources of recuperative, recreative and preventive action in connection with the diseases of the body. Disease is regarded simply as a disorder, a derangement or an abnormal growth, so that to restore health involves the elimination of some obstructing elements, the correction of some disordered condition or the removal of some unnecessary appendage. Whether the disorder is mental or physical, Osteopathy claims that the application of the principles of natural law in their bearing on mind or body will remove the disorder. Every diseased condition is traced through symptoms, signs, or pathological conditions to its primary cause in connection with a nerve, muscle, blood vessel, bone, etc. As soon as the cause is located assistance is rendered to nature with the view of re-establishing its normal function. By thus harmonizing the forces of nature, adjusting struc-

tural relations, establishing normal functional activity in the nervous, circulatory, digestive, secretory and excretory systems, and in removing obstructions to the free play of nervous force and the free circulation of blood and lymph there is laid down a normal foundation for a healthy condition of mind and body.

It is found that by the displacement or dislocation of a part of the body whether bone or muscle, there is produced a condition of pressure in connection with a nerve or nerves and a blood vessel, with the result that nutrition and nerve force are shut off from a part of the body. As is often the case in spinal troubles there is twisting or curvature of the vertebrae, involving direct pressure upon the nerve substance, cutting off the circulation and resulting in a more or less degenerated condition of the nerves and the muscles. It is a well known physiological principle that degeneration takes place in the case of cutting off a nerve from its trophic center, the degeneration taking place away from the center of trophic influence.

That pressure upon such a nerve in the form of a tumor, dislocation, etc., can produce such a degenerated condition is a physiological maxim. To remove such a cause will certainly remove what produces the degeneration and *prima facie* tend to restore the normal condition. The influence of the pressure in connection with osteopathic diagnosis is based upon the physiological principle, that when a nerve is mechanically stimulated with sufficient force to alter the nerve substance we find a pathological condition. The tenderness of certain parts of the body in connection with pain illustrates the physiological principle that the white sheath of the nerves is furnished with special *nervi nervorum periphericorum* which represents the sensory nerves of the pain sensation: in this way the different nerve paths are endowed with special sensibility, partly as a protection to the nerves from dangerous conditions and partly as a signal of such interference with the normal nerve functions.

These are the principles which are found at the basis of the new science of Osteopathy which you are sent out to propagate and apply. We send you out in the full confidence that you are

"Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

OLD PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY NEW METHODS.

Many people look upon Osteopathy as an outgrowth of Christian Science, faith cure or suggestive therapeutics. There is nothing, however, mystical or hypnotic in Osteopathy. The fundamental principles of the science are the common property of humanity, developed in the history of physiological and anatomical research. There is nothing new claimed for these physiological principles except that they are newly set forth. All that Osteopathy claims as new is the application of these principles by scientific manipulation. The human body has been rubbed, massaged, brushed, subjected to vibratory movements; but these are all unscientific as compared

with the attempt of Osteopathy to localize every essential landmark of the body system with the view of reaching most remote parts of the organism and even the most hidden portions of the brain through the channel which nature herself has provided for reaching these parts. Hence osteopathic treatment must be accomplished under the direction of a mind that is capable of appreciating the most minute organic relations in the organism. Just as the fingers of the pianist are sensitive to the slightest dissonance of sound, the fingers of the Osteopath must be sensitive to the slightest abnormality as they pass over the body. Hence the science of Osteopathy asks of you to cultivate not only the mechanism of scientific movements and manipulations but also the science of acute and delicately refined tactile feeling. The osteopathic banner has engraven on it this motto, "Health is natural, disease is unnatural." Long may it survive to float aloft this banner of truth and of health upon the breezes and to represent nature in the field of medicine.

THIS SCHOOL IN LINEAL DESCENT FROM HIPPOCRATES.

I think the time has come when Osteopathy must definitely declare the attitude it intends to assume in the field of science. The time of probation and preparation is now almost if not altogether passed. If Osteopathy is not to sink down into the oblivion which has swallowed up many momentary and transitory outgrowths of science it must take a definite stand and when it has taken this stand it must remain like the adamant rock, immovable. The world is curious to find out how we stand and what we stand for. You are the men and women who must help to solve this question. Do not sink down into the low platitudes of merely mechanical operators. Realize first of all that you are wedded to science and that you have pledged a life long devotion to a noble science, a wonderful profession and to the cause of liberty and humanity. No man, no group of men, no single profession or part of a profession self-constituted has the right to arrogate to itself the claim to deal exclusively with diseases. If there is anything that lies deeply embedded in the heritage of truth borne to this Western Hemisphere by the pioneers of liberty who left the civilization of the old world because of old-time tyrannies, it is the truth that liberty is and must ever be unlicensed. For our profession then let us claim, not that we are cut off from the apostolic succession of the medical fraternity from the days of Hippocrates to this day, not that we are unchurched from the fatherhood and brotherhood of medicine, but that in lineal and legitimate descent we are the heirs of those who, as true physicians, have in every age made the claim to cure diseases, to prevent those abnormal conditions that threaten disease and death to the members of our human family.

OSTEOPATHY ENTITLED TO CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

We must face the consideration of two great problems, first, what is the standing of the osteopathic profession and, secondly, what is the preparation necessary to preserve that standing so as to perpetuate our profession that has

been and is a blessing to large numbers of the human race. The first question is to be solved in the light of our relations, (1) to diseases, what diseases we can deal with, what benefit we can be to those who are affected with those diseases and the therapeutic principles that we can apply in dealing with them. My idea of therapeutics may be explained perhaps in the words of Hilton, "By therapeutics I do not mean to imply the action of drugs, but rather the influence of what I might venture to call natural therapeutics." Medical therapeutics has a history that we do not wish to cut ourselves absolutely away from. Osteopathy believes that a new classification of diseases is possible on the basis of a new etiology and that in the application of osteopathic therapeutics new remedies peculiarly natural are available. Nature has certainly the power of repair, for the Lord of nature has "implanted in man a recuperative power from the accidents and mischances of his precarious existence." Hilton speaks of growth as "the anti-type of repair," indicating the innate capacity of the tissues to repair themselves. By growth we understand those metabolic processes that involve the destruction of certain elements and the new developments of other elements that form the basis of the real upbuilding processes of the body which are going on continuously in every organ and tissue of the body.

(2) This question is to be solved in the light of our relations to the public at large. While we must not cater to the public, the first thing we must do to establish our profession is to fix it imperishably in the hearts and affections of the people. No movement that does not appeal to popular sympathy and that fails to arouse popular enthusiasm deserves to succeed. This nation is built upon the essential foundation of popular rights. Whatever does not minister to the popular interest is alien to the intention of the framers of our constitution and whatever deprives the people of their rights and tends to monopolize is unconstitutional.

(3) This question must be solved in the light of our relations to the laws and the constitution of this nation and of the nationhood of states. Whatever is illegal and unconstitutional must ultimately be swept away. This nation above all others is constitutional and if Osteopathy is to stand it must not forget that it must assume a constitutional position, because a temporizing policy may stand for a time as a makeshift but ultimately we will be forced to face the law and fall into line. To combat the law is to seek self-destruction. The great trusts are gradually being undermined because they are built up in antagonism to a free constitution. A medical drug monopoly must ultimately share the fate of all other monopolies, because class legislation is unconstitutional and class privileges involve injustice. Whatever rights have not been surrendered in the free constitution are inherent in the people. Legislation is not for the benefit of a class but of the whole community, hence medical laws must constitutionally protect and benefit the citizens. The true relation of medicine to the state is that which involves the fact that medical legislation must be for the benefit of

the people; added to this is the other fact that the state has a right on the grounds of public policy to lay down certain requirements necessary on the part of those who shall be employed by the state as ist physicians in state or national offices. This does not destroy the right of the people freely to consult whatever physician they desire in their sickness.

In medicine there are different schools and as the constitution does not allow discrimination in behalf of certain persons, the statute law does not permit any discriminations in behalf of one school against another. The constitution of Great Britain provides that the Privy Council shall prohibit any attempts by any examining body to impose restrictions as to any theory of medicine or surgery on candidates for examination. The statute law of Missouri, Indiana and other states provides that nothing in the medical laws shall authorize the board of health to make any discrimination against the holders of genuine diplomas under any school or system of medicine. The same statute law declares that Osteopathy is a system or science of healing.

This is simply statutory interpretation by the legislature. There is a difference between a statutory privilege and a constitutional right; the former can never conflict with or override the latter. If Osteopathy is a school or system of medicine, which means that it is a method of healing, then it has a constitutional right to protection. If it is not a school of medicine then it can only claim statutory privilege where such statutes exist. Medicine will ultimately be interpreted in the wider sense to include the whole art of healing and the laws upon which this practice is based, so that the Doctorate in Medicine will be the appropriate title of the Osteopath as well as the allopath. The Encyclopedia Britannica defines the Science of medicine as "the theory of diseases and of remedies."

THIS PRACTICE RIGHTLY CONSIDERED IS MEDICINE.

We must claim that we are a school of medicine and demonstrate this fact. Every state in the union is on record against the discrimination in favor of one science of healing against another. This is simply a statutory and legislative acknowledgement of the constitutional principles of the republic and therefore represents the constitutional right belonging to the osteopathic profession. Here, then, is the battle ground, not only is the individual citizen free to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but he is free to prosecute and pursue his chosen profession in so far as it is not contrary to public policy, to sound morals and does not involve infringement upon the individual liberty of fellow citizens. Are Osteopaths trying to establish a new profession or to enlarge the ranks of quackery? No. Can they claim that by the use of their therapeutics they are able to heal diseases and increase the comfort and happiness of some of their fellow citizens? If so, they are physicians and as such entitled to all the safeguards and protection of a free constitution as well as the statutory privileges accorded to those charged with the preservation and promotion of

health and happiness. If brethren in the same profession tyrannize over or trample upon us in the pursuit of our calling, there is a constitutional protection and such parties are guilty of a minor form of *lese majeste* against the sovereign rights of a sovereign people. Let us raise the battle cry that he or they who prevent us from following our vocation of healing the sick are acting against the sovereign rights of the people to be preserved in life, liberty and happiness and therefore is guilty of a crime against the people and the sovereign rights of the people will stand by us. What has raised the war cry in France to-day, as echoed by that patriot Zola, "Vive Dreyfus," if not this fact that a tyrannizing militarism which is the servant of the people has arrogated to itself the position of master.

To-day the medical profession, ourselves included, is the servant of the American people and if among the collaborators in this service of healing there is contention, the verdict of the jury among the American populace will re-echo the language of our constitution and the language of our laws based upon the constitution, as well as of our Judiciary in interpreting these laws, "discrimination is alien to freedom."

THE SCHOOL TO BE RATED BY ITS INDIVIDUAL EXPONENTS.

What part have we to play? It is ours to assert and prove that we are entitled to the rank and position of physicians, first by proving that our science is curative, that it is helpful to humanity in lessening those ills to which human flesh is heir, that our methods are scientific and by comparison with other methods of healing are more successful; then when we have done this we must prove that we are worthy of standing side by side with and even taking the place of those who have held the position of physicians in the past from the standpoint of character, education and skillful insight into as well as treatment of diseases that come to our notice. This means that we must raise for ourselves a standard of professional skill and educational qualifications that will challenge the admiration of the world and show them that we are not charlatans or impostors or believers in the miracle working power claimed by some who impose on the credulity of the people. Here and here only lies the secret of success to Osteopathy.

This it seems to me is the idea that instinctively and almost unconsciously guided the movements of the distinguished founder of this science and his early co-workers. This is the idea that lies buried in all his work, plainly stated in the charter of this parent school of Osteopathy under which since 1894 this science has been taught. In the charter it is stated, "the object of this corporation is to establish a college of Osteopathy the design of which is to improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics and treatment of diseases generally and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred by reputable medical colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school." Here is the policy of the school,

and the purpose for which as a faculty we are engaged in the task of preparing physicians competent to deal, with all the problems of the curative science and art, is "to teach such sciences and arts as are usually taught in medical colleges and in addition thereto the science of Osteopathy."

Shall we haul down the flag so boldly raised and defiantly unfurled to the breezes by the trusty hands of our beloved veteran, Dr. Still? With a prescient faith almost divine he anticipated the stand that Osteopathy would have to take when it claimed the honors of the healing profession. I can almost hear the voice of Dr. Still gently echoing those immortal words of Dame Barbara Fritchie, the heroine of Fredricktown, as she waved the flag of union and liberty in the face of Stonewall Jackson, as described by Whittier, in accommodation:

"He leaned far out on his window sill
And shook it forth with a royal will,
"Shoot, if you must this old gray head,
But spare your science flag, he said."

Let us go before the populace, let us face the halls of legislature, let us stand if need be before the judicial tribunal, let us even boldly carry the standard of Osteopathy before our prejudiced but honestly mistaken medical brethren with this our first declaration of independence avowing plainly what we are, attending to our professional duty with this ambition.

"This above all—to thyself be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Graduates of the class of February '99 we send you out into the field of practice with the confidence that you will manifest the same fidelity to duty that you have exhibited while in the class room. May it be your ambition to lessen the sufferings of your brothers and sisters and to prepare better for life those who at present are subject to life's miseries. We ask you to forget whatever of failure has been associated with the services of love that we have rendered to you as we taught you in the class rooms. We ask you to remember that our sympathy and our confidence follow you in whatever fields you enter and we trust that in the future you may be true to the science of Osteopathy and ever loyal to your *Alma Mater*.

"Farewell—but remembrance will often retrace
The indulgent applause which rewarded each theme,
And the heart cheering smile that enlivened each face."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE FEBRUARY CLASS.

With the foregoing words of earnest truth from Dr. Littlejohn in behalf of the faculty, supported by plain, strong, kindly words of parting from President Andrew Taylor Still, eighty-one men and women making up the February, 1899, class were graduated February 1st, by the American School

of Osteopathy and mankind by the act was made richer by eighty-one additional exponents of the drugless science of therapeutics, competent to carry health, happiness and prolonged life and usefulness to untold thousands. It was the most auspicious commencement event that has yet dawned for the parent college of osteopathy. It was the largest class ever graduated into the profession of osteopathy. The average intelligence of the class was high and no previous graduates had enjoyed as great facilities for pursuing the several courses of the curriculum. The founder of the science was again among his disciples, stronger and more confident of returning strength than at any time since the accident which narrowly escaped putting him on the retired list. No brighter hour had been struck for the new science, with its widening recognition and growing usefulness, and all who shared the event felt that it was participation in a monumental day for osteopathy.

These men and women were formally pronounced Diplomates of Osteopathy and were sent out into life with parchments bearing the signature of Andrew Taylor Still as credentials:

Anderson, J. E.	Erford, Ida J.	Notestine, Flora
Ashlock, H. Thomas	Edwards, Alice	Owens, Mrs. Charles
Agee, Pearl E.	Evans, A. L.	Owens, Charles
Boyes, E. H.	Giddings, Nell	Osenbaugh, Mrs. A. D.
Burris, J. I.	Garrett, M. E.	Poage, J. F.
Beets, W. E.	Gildersleeve, Jessie	Peterson, Mrs. J. E. (Dow)
Bodwell, D. M.	Gebhart, O. C.	Runyon, S. H.
Bodwell, R. C.	Hardin, Melville C.	Ray, C. D.
Chapman, Frank	Henninger, Grace	Seibert, O. C.
Chapman, Mrs. Frank	Helmer, J. N.	Swett, B. A.
Cresswell, Lena	Kerr, C. V.	Smith, Allie M.
Chappell, G. G.	King, T. M.	Stephens, M. L.
Chappell, E. C.	Kincaid, D. H.	Stoher, J.
Corbin, Mattie	Link, W. F.	Teall, C. C.
Clark, M. E.	Lyda, J. L.	Wheeler, J. D.
Carter, Mrs. Georgia	Lorenz, C. E.	Wheeler, C. G.
Conner, H. L.	Minear, N. O.	Wheeler, G. A.
Carstarphen, E. T.	McBurney, Mrs. M. F.	Long, J. Weller
Chase, L.	McKenzie, A. L.	Wilderson, Wm. H.
Corbin, E. L.	Martin, L. D.	Waters, A. R.
Duffie, Warren M.	Miliken, F. M.	Wood, Eldie Preston
Dufur, J. I.	Minear, J. F.	Wells, C. E.
Dufur, Mrs. Nannie	McConnell, W. A.	Whittaker, Esther
Doneghy, A. I.	McCulley, Maggie	Wenger, H. U.
Delahan, William	McKeehan, Ethel	Yowell, Elizabeth
Eckert, G. J.	Milford, E. S.	Yowell, O. Y.
Eckert, W. H.		

POST GRADUATES.

Calvin M. Case, M. D.

James A. Vance, M. D.

Memorial hall and theater hall never looked brighter or more imposing on a gala occasion. The stage was arranged with terraced chairs for grad-

uates and the faculty and was banked in with lilies, palms and potted plants. Ample folds of the red and black festooned the walls and ceilings while over the stage the class title was shown in evergreen. Admission was by ticket only in order to give preference to graduates' friends and yet standing room was all taken and hundreds staid away who deplored that the seating space was not twice as large. This music was furnished by the A. S. O. orchestra, under the direction of Dr. G. A. Wheeler.

March Corps de Garde.....	Godfrey
Waltz, Camiola.....	Bennett
Overture, Cymbeline.....	Grunenwald
Waltz, Italian Nights.....	Theo Tobani
March, The Nation's Pride.....	Scouton

At 8 o'clock the faculty entered Memorial hall and filed down the central aisle to the platform followed by the diplomates dressed in cap and gown. The invocation was made by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn who owing to a cold was unable to deliver his address. Dr. Smith read it in his stead, giving every word of the able discourse utterance that might have reached even the deaf throughout the hall. The Glee Club interluded with two selections. Then this brief address was read for President Still by Dr. J. B. Littlejohn:

DR. STILL'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: "Previous to handing you your diplomas which you have earned by hard study and strict conformity to the rules and regulations of this institution—and as I represent the parent institution of osteopathy, not only of Missouri, but the whole world—I will say that I represent it officially under a legal charter granted by this State for the purpose of teaching the science which I have chosen to name osteopathy, the principles of which no record can show to have had any priority, whatever, among the philosophers of the world. And as to-day closes the last hour of official responsibility with you, I will say when you consulted me in reference to the study of osteopathy, then and there I told you, both ladies and gentlemen, that my experience had taught me that it is one of the finest, if not the finest, science now known. And I did not only recommend, but did insist that you should follow it for the following reasons: First, for the valuable knowledge you could obtain of the human body, with all its parts that work so beautifully in the economy of animal life. Second, the pleasure of the study. Third, as a remunerative, honorable, life-time profession, in which you could do much good and receive the necessary reward. I did believe, then and there, when I advised you to take up the study that the world needed you and wanted your services. And when prepared to meet and treat the afflicted of all kinds of diseases of age and sex, that I would rejoice with you when this day came for you to receive this parchment, the highest token of learning and confidence to which we could subscribe our names. As we are about to take and give the parting

hand I will say that my confidence in the usefulness of this science and the good you can do has strengthened in my mind. I believe now as then, that my advice was good for you. I believe in all coming days that you will be proud and happy that you entered this school. I will now recommend you to the highest school known, the University of Experience, in which you will see bright and dark days when you come to deal with promiscuous humanity; and your work will be like unto a visit into a fine fruit orchard; you will find some very beautiful fruit, ripe with age, delicious to smell and taste, because of the flavor and nourishment it affords to the mind of the hungry explorer; other fruits are dead and rotten, from the stings of the wasps of deception. Though they come to you girdled with golden belts, remember, that the flattering wasp always carries with him the stiletto of death. They are not the philosophers' stone, quietly and firmly pass them by, and try to climb higher and higher into the fruit tree of knowledge. Be honest. Be just, and a satisfactory reward will come to you, with the same certainty that the rising sun will dispel the darkness. I stand by you as President McKinley stood behind Admiral Dewey. If I have confidence in your skill and ability, and am willing to trust you as commanders of the science taught by the American School of Osteopathy, and am confident that you will enter all 'bays' and come out as he did, victorious."

As Dr. Still did not know in advance whether he would have strength enough to take a personal part in the program he committed this message to paper. With the enthusiasm of the hour, he felt a speech by proxy inadequate and just before the awarding of diplomas stepped to the speaker's rostrum and supplemented his first farewell with an eulogy of Dr. Littlejohn's address and a second God-speed to the graduates. He said:

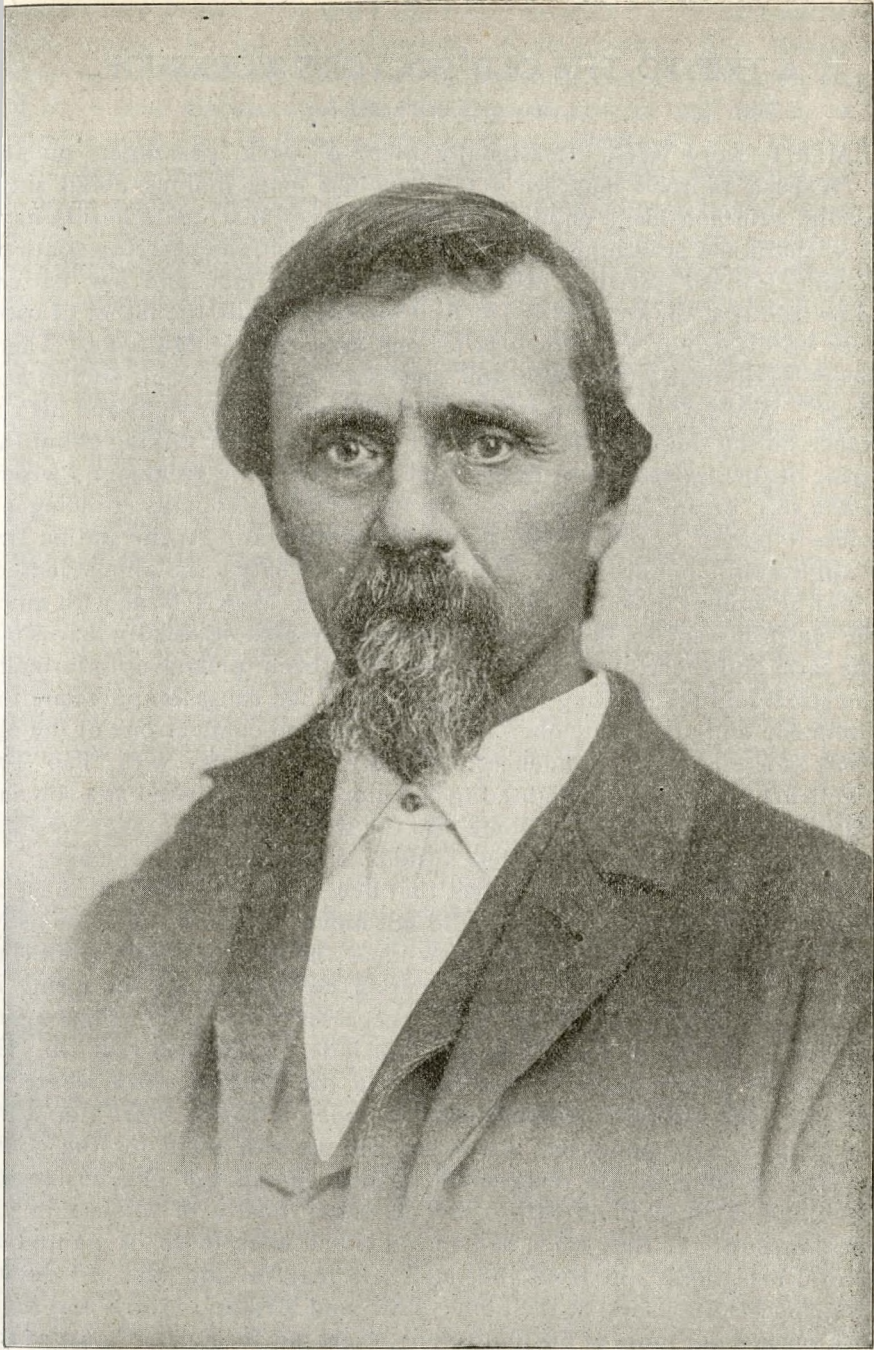
"After listening to Dr. Littlejohn's masterly address I feel like saying to him and to you all what my old father said to his boys after he set us to plowing and doing other things which we came to do by degrees to his entire satisfaction: 'Boys, you are doing mighty well—I am not sure but you are beating me at it—yes, I think you are.'"

Then followed the presentation of diplomas by President Still during which he addressed some word to each one as the parchment was bestowed. The Glee Club closed the exercises.

Class day exercises were held January 31st at 2 p. m. A crowded house greeted the class representatives and good-natured chaffing and good humor characterized the exercises. The program was rendered:

Music.....	Orchestra
Invocation.....	Rev. W. L. Darby
Class History.....	A. L. Evans
Music.....	Orchestra
Class Poem.....	Dr. C. M. Case
Class Representative.....	M. C. Hardin
Music.....	Orchestra.

Every train out of Kirksville for several days after graduation day bore newly fledged Diplomates of Osteopathy to the four points of the compass for their fields of labor.



DR. A. T. STILL, FOUNDER OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

A TRIP TO THE OLD DOCTOR'S WORKSHOP.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING.

ALMOST every week, occasionally twice a week, passengers on the Wabash railroad may see a tall, angular man, looking about sixty years old, with hair black enough for fifty and eyes that could hardly have been as sharp and searching at forty, who gets off at the first stop south of Kirksville, Millard's Station. None of the railroad men and few natives need be told that the traveler is Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the father of osteopathy, on his way to the Morris farm, one mile east of Millard's. There he seeks periodically the seclusion necessary to carry on his studies and writings. Many of the commercial travelers know him by sight and his appearance on the train is sufficient to start groups of men talking about the doctrine of the uselessness of drugs, and possibly some drummer "wiser" than the rest begins an elaborate discourse upon osteopathy "tracing all sickness to bones" or other rubbish equally mysterious. At the station Dr. Still alights with an elastic step that makes his seventy years almost incredible and he ambles down the dirt road toward the Morris farm with much of the spirit of a school boy. In the summer months he usually drives out to the farm and those of his disciples who have been picked up informally in the street and taken along for company have had cause to appreciate the compliment and will remember it in the years to come as one of the old doctor's most flattering confidences. To go to the country with "Pap"—as the students have always delighted to call him—is to be treated as a son and an equal and to have a full welcome into the workshop of the sage who has given to mankind the most priceless system of therapeutics of the ages.

Dr. Still believed from the outset that new systems of thought must be cradled in seclusion. He therefore did not move to Boston as soon as he found himself on the track of brand new ideas; he did not attach himself to the faculty of a university by way of securing credentials for his rating in the world of thought; he did not find it necessary to employ a press agent to put his philosophy before the people, nor indeed to publish it at all. He continued his work with hands and brains in the obscure town where he dwelt and when too much publicity and too much intrusion beset him at his home he packed his bones into a sack and set out with them for the country. As the fame of his remarkable healing spread the pilgrims to his Kirksville home multiplied until it was necessary finally to sojourn in the country most of the time when he had individual work to do or wanted to rest from his labors. So from the outset, it may be said, the old doctor maintained his workshop at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Morris and there he has worked out most of his philosophy, there he formulated most of the plans which resulted in the American School of Osteopathy and the A. T. Still Infirmary, there he wrote his autobiography and contributions to the

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and there today he goes for the preparation of his forthcoming work on the philosophy of osteopathy. The Morris homestead will therefore live in history as the workshop of this Master Mechanic of the human machine and few friends of the science will fail to be interested in what goes on today under the Morris roof-tree.

There is nothing pretentious about this osteopathic workshop. A comfortable country homestead, set pleasantly between woods and fields, prosperous looking from gates to gables, with a well-filled barn, well-fed stock, well-bred chickens and a heaping wood pile near the door in mid-winter is an impressionist's picture of it. Within is simple neatness about the furnishings and easy comfort from rockers to the good housewife's dinners. From the busy arena at the college and infirmary and the throng of callers at his own home, Dr. Still comes into this restful retreat at will and doubtless only, the possession of an asylum of this sort has enabled him to do such a multiplicity of work in his ripe years.

Dr. Still has a good scientific library in his workshop. He had scattered through the house standard text books, the "authorities" on most topics related to his studies—most of which authorities he consults, not to get his own bearings, but to ascertain all *that they do not say* about his special lines of exploration—cyclopedias, charts and disarticulated skeletons. One of the peculiarities of his plan of investigation is that he is usually engrossed with problems which have been dismissed without interest by the world of medicine and surgery. Now he is inquiring whether the lungs have not power in some way not yet explained to extract water from the air for the uses of vital function and whether this power cannot be controlled. Again he is trying to satisfy himself as to what force transfers the arterial blood from its remote ramifications in the capillaries into the venous system and then propels it from the limbs uphill again to the heart. Such a neglected and trivial subject as ear-wax in the alchemy of his mind becomes a prime factor for health or disease and in the subtlest recesses of reason is weighed and analyzed for all its possible bearings upon living tissue. One who is admitted into these daily exercises of the "old doctor's" mind must be quick to conclude that in his thought and methods he is as little indebted to all his predecessors in the field of physiology and therapeutics as any thinker who ever battled first-handed with the undiscovered problems of science.

Through all the years of adversity and toil Dr. Still has acknowledged his vast obligation to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Morris for sympathy, encouragement and personal assistance. They have been knit by ties of life friendship to Dr. Still and his cause. Mrs. Morris is his faithful amanuensis today. She has taken down most of his writings by dictation and has put the generation under obligations by preserving much of the philosopher's fragmentary work which he dashed off for recreation or amusement expecting to throw it into the wood-box as soon as it ceased to amuse him.

When Dr. Still first entered their home Mrs. Morris was a fragile, bed-ridden invalid and to the osteopathic sage she was indebted for being restored to health again; with the return of strength to re-assume her household cares, Mrs. Morris also took up the study of anatomy and physiology and by due preparation fitted herself to be more than a willing follower in the explorations of thought of the dreamer who frequently abode at her home. By degrees she became able to understand his work and to follow him in his researches and reasoning and with this training became his invaluable secretary, librarian and keeper of records. She finished her equipment by mastering the typewriter and in these late years Dr. Still seldom relies upon his own hand to record his reflections. By the lucky possession of a quiet country home and her fitness to assist the father of the drugless science of healing in his great labors, Mrs. Sol Morris has rendered the science a service which can never be forgotten.

At the Morris home the "old doctor" works or rests as he wills. There is no moment, I think, when household duties and farm work will not come to a standstill to serve his convenience or wishes. Mrs. Morris would have no scruples in letting breakfast dishes stand if the philosopher had notes to record. He sits perhaps two hours by the stove dictating his philosophy and then may lie down for a nap while the housework catches up a reef or two again. If some idea banishes sleep the sage has but to call out and "sponge" will stand in the bread pan by the kitchen stove until his dream has been recorded and rest succeeds labor.

It is a peculiarity of the old doctor that while his system has grown into institutions which require all sorts of specialists to carry out his plans he yet delights to stand right at the helm and keep the ship of osteopathy straight in the course he first charted for it. It is no secret in the official family and among his close friends that some annoyance in late years has come to him from the fact that men whom he made and set at definite tasks have come to act independently of him and without due consideration of his wishes. Dr. Still has never failed to show enough interest and firmness in the direction of what he considered his own affairs to triumph over all who have measured strength with him and he never gets so engrossed with his large labors that he loses interest in the little details which make up the routine of college and infirmary business. Sometimes the old doctor shows annoyance when people are too urgent in directing his destiny. Such moods come upon him at times when people betray a wonder that he does not wear a high collar, a silk hat and gold-headed stick, as might befit a great scientist and discoverer. Perhaps they wonder that he is contented to keep off the lecture platform. Perhaps they tell him so. After such an experience on one occasion he amused himself dictating this story:

MEDDLERS OFTEN CAUSE US OUR ALL.

A meddler never meddles with your business before you prove to be more successful than he has. He begins at first by calling you wise, the greatest man on

earth, and big things generally. Soon he begins on your boots and asks if your feet are comfortable; if you tell him yes, he will say to you "they may feel comfortable but the taste you show is out of date for as great a man as you are, sir." "Why! you have the name of making the best brand of soap in the world, and I don't think you at all in keeping with your great discovery. I tell you your fame is bound to reach posterity. You don't know what a wonderful man you are, and we can't live without you. I think you should live always and the young people ought to run the soap business and let you rest. Oh my! you must dress up and get out, the dear world wants to see you, the greatest soap maker in the world; you must go."

Some fools bite at such bladge and get soaped clear off the business board into the fools' ocean, who pay any attention to such business-failing blather-skites. The world is full of them, and hell ought to be.

Those who know the old doctor best will appreciate the humor of this soliloquy.

Dr. Still is now deeply engrossed in writing his philosophy which he designs to be his permanent codification of the system of thought and practice which he gave to the world. It is his belief that his last work will be osteopathy's first, strongest and most adequate presentation and that its influence will be felt in the profession in bringing about a differentiation between the men who work by imitation and those who employ reason. This vast work which will embrace when written about five hundred pages is now half completed and it is this work which now claims his best attention. He hopes to have it completed by summer. At another time will visit the "old doctor's" workshop again and bring back report concerning the scope of this work and how it is progressing.

WANTED—MORE LIGHT ON PATHOLOGY.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., L. R. C. P. & S. [Edin.], and L. F. P. & S. [Glas.], D. O.

THE claim has been made so often by the opponents of osteopathy that it is based upon erroneous premises and its pathology in particular is called so absurd, that when an opportunity offers for presenting to the medical profession an illustration of error in accepted pathological literature and the correctness of the osteopathic idea, the profession must not feel itself aggrieved—especially when one of its foremost and most learned members is put upon the witness stand for the losing party in the suit.

There is a very rare disease called myotonia congenita which is also named, out of compliment to the man who first recorded it, Thomsen's Disease, so rare that only some fifty cases have been observed. One of these cases recently came under the notice of Dr. George W. Jacoby of New York, the celebrated neurologist, regarding which he read a monograph before the American Neurological Association, May 28, 1898.

The manifestations of myotonia are of interest and were thus summed up by Dr. Jacoby:

The myotonic disorder of movement; i. e., the occurrence of tension, stiffness and tonic spasm in the voluntary muscles at the beginning of intended movements.

The myotonic reaction, which is made up of normal mechanical, faradic and galvanic excitability of the motor nerves, and an increased mechanical, faradic and galvanic excitability of the muscles. Here with the galvanic current only closure contractions are obtainable, and these are as strong with the anode as with the kathode; the contractions are always slow, tonic and prolonged.

In many muscles strong faradic currents produce irregular undulating contractions and stobile galvanic currents, rythmical contraction waves which follow one upon the other.

Further, to go back somewhat for a time on his statements, we must look at etiology and one negative indication. Dr. Jacoby said also:

The Etiology. Here the most important factor is, beyond a doubt, heredity, either as a direct transfer from the ascendant, or only indirectly by inherited disposition; atavistically, as in Weichmann's case, or where collateral branches are affected, as in the case of Knud Pontoppidan and Bernhardt; or the disease may occur as a family type, without direct heredity.

And lastly, he states, and to emphasize its importance it is printed in italics, "Absence of all symptoms pointing to gross involvement of the nervous system."

Before going further let me now quote and emphasize what Dr. Jacoby said in all seriousness: "OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS AFFECTION IS NOW SO WELL DEFINED THAT THE TERM THOMSEN'S DISEASE, OR MYOTONIA CONGENITA, EMBRACES A CLEARLY CIRCUMSCRIBED CLINICAL ENTITY, AND CONSTITUTES A PICTURE TO WHICH NOTHING CAN POSSIBLY BE ADDED." In other words, the medical profession is now master of the subject of myotonia—can learn nothing more. We will see.

The case recorded by Dr. Jacoby was that of W. J. Graham, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a man twenty-eight years of age, a native of Ireland, who has been in this country since 1884. The family history reveals nothing of interest. The personal history shows that at eighteen years the patient suffered from typhoid fever, and after apparent recovery noticed, the first time he walked about, a painless cramp of the muscles of the calves which lasted about two minutes. During the following two weeks it tended to recur several times a day, and his legs felt somewhat weak. He next complained of feeble sexual power with frequent nocturnal emissions, but was well and gained rapidly in weight and strength. During this time his muscles increased in size, and he believed that he was somewhat stiff during all this time; this last being only elicited as an after-thought on being closely questioned. About two years after this attack of typhoid he began to complain of stiffness of the legs, and noticed that it was always worse after a prolonged rest of the muscles. At first only the muscles of the legs were involved, later on nearly all of the voluntary muscles. The neck, face and tongue muscles were involved at the time of examination and he felt a stiffness when he closed his eyes. He had no pain, felt perfectly well, but was troubled by the fact that although apparently muscular, he remained still weak. The above is condensed from the report on the case read by Dr. Jacoby, who went into a very full description of the state of the patient at the time of his own examination. So far did he progress in his

efforts to establish the fact that, "myotonia is now fully understood by the medical profession" that he excised portions of the affected muscles and submitted to the association micro-photographic enlargements of the diseased tissue. These fully bore out his diagnosis of myotonia. Having considered every point in the case which could be of the least interest to a body of men who fully understood the condition and were only interested in it as one might be in looking at another double-headed girl after having seen Millie Christine, Dr. Jacoby summed up his conclusion concerning the case as follows:

This case is as typical a case of Thomsen's disease as can be found. The myotonic disorder, the myotonic reaction, the hypertrophy of the muscles, with their disproportionate weakness, all make the diagnosis unmistakable. Yet the absence of heredity, and especially the occurrence of the affection after an attack of typhoid fever at the age of eighteen, render it imperative to make use of some other designation than that of myotonia congenita.

The hypertrophy of the muscles coming on, as it did, at the same time as the myotonic disorder, and not having preceded it, shows the entire symptom complex to have been an acquired one. There is not the slightest ground for the assumption that any symptom of the disease existed prior to the attack of typhoid.

Dr. Jacoby had already informed Mr. Graham that his case was hopeless so far as improvement was concerned, since the medical profession knew nothing which would benefit him; and, as the medical profession claimed to know all about the condition, of course the only conclusion was that Mr. Graham might live as long as he could just as he was and die when he felt so disposed.

Mr. Graham felt the importance of his case to himself and tried to find help; he journeyed in his vain quest from one medical man to another; but they all "knew all about it" and knew better than to meddle with such a case. To use his own pathetic language: "After Dr. Jacoby of New York had me in the hospital for nearly two months under his own supervision, and after a similar experience under Dr. Diller in the Pittsburg hospital—both having told me to go home as they could give me no relief and that I must remain an invalid the rest of my days—I had resigned myself to live my days a physical wreck."

At the St. Francis Hospital in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Graham was examined by sixteen doctors, and THE PEORIA HERALD, May 16, 1898, records that these gentlemen all considered the case truly wonderful, "its many peculiarities mystified them and the very statement that Dr. Jacoby could not stop its course convinces them of its great seriousness." Right here we encounter the great truth of failure as to advancement on the part of the medical profession. The name of Dr. Jacoby staggered these Peoria physicians. Let us respect and honor them for their fealty; it is part of the medical training of honest, well-meaning physicians. The medical man who dares to think differently from the leader of the profession is an outcast; he must believe just so and no other way or—be an outcast from the profes-

sion. He must act as a sheep following the bell-wether, jump when it jumps, stop when it stops; no independent course can be recognized; the terrible names "quack," "charlatan" are ever before him. Would any sane man venture to treat a case of myotonia—"out on him! He is a robber! He can do the man no good! He is only after his money! He is a fraud! Has not Dr. So-and-So said it is an incurable disorder?" So the poor myotonic must go down for lack of grit on the part of his medical attendant. How many other cases are in the same condition, abandoned by the medical profession as incurable merely because some one, the leading man on the special line of allied diseases, has declared that the condition is incurable.

The sooner the medical profession wakes up to the fact that even its wisest men do not know it all, that there are more things on earth that are unknown to them concerning disease and its successful treatment than would fill many a ponderous tome—no doubt, more than has yet been discovered—the sooner will it get out of the rut in which it has so long traveled. Dr. Keith has well said he has "noticed that all advance in medical science has come from those contemptuously denominated cranks" and so he glories in the title of "faddist." Now for osteopathy's sequel to the case of Mr. Graham.

There is a senior student in the American School of Osteopathy, A. Irvine Doneghy, a man who would be looked upon as a quack and know-nothing scoundrel by the almighty and all-wise "scientific" men who know everything worth knowing that sat in judgment on Mr. Graham's case. During his summer vacation Mr. Doneghy acted as assistant to an osteopathic practitioner, Dr. John Thompson, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and while so acting was called upon by Mr. Graham. He heard the story, but, fortunately for the sick man, the fact that Dr. Jacoby had pronounced the case incurable did not scare the student off. The Osteopath is taught early in his career that his entire life is to be spent in research, that he gets at osteopathic schools only the foundation for an education which he has to apply by himself to his work during the remainder of life; that he must be a student of NATURE, an observer and a prover of truth or falsity; so Mr. Doneghy made a careful examination of this case. To the surprise of the patient who had expected nothing but the time-worn, hackneyed phrase, "my poor fellow, I am sorry that there is no hope, but I can do nothing," the student told him: "I cannot say that I can cure you, but there is a condition in the spine which may be responsible for your state of health; I believe I can remove that; if it is the cause of what troubles you, you will get well." Poor Graham could hardly believe there was a chance for him, but, as he puts it in a grateful letter of thanks, "he decided to take the chance."

Osteopathic treatment administered, not alone at the seat of the primary lesion but as well along the entire spine, CURED THE PATIENT. It cured myotonia congenita. Mr. Graham to-day is well.

"I could not believe it possible that you could help me," writes the erstwhile invalid, "but thank God, I took you at your word, and am a well man to-day."

I am well aware that in putting this case before the public, I write that which to the medical profession will read much like a "patent medicine ad." There is good reason for being explicit. Last year when I ventured to say a word of criticism upon the diagnostic powers of two doctors who had a great deal to say against osteopathy, I was berated in vigorous and slanderous language by a medical journal owned by a drug firm. I propose, therefore, in making the statements which I have regarding this celebrated case, to give names, dates and places and since the case happens to be one of a disease regarding which the medical profession "KNOWS EVERYTHING THAT THERE IS WORTH KNOWING" and has NEVER CURED A SINGLE CASE, I desire to emphasize the fact in the strongest way possible, and give every opportunity for investigation.

Now, gentlemen of the medical profession, pray understand that I—a "renegade brother," if you insist—bear no malice, harbor no ill-feeling, and aim hurt against no one; and in my thrusts at you I act with only one motive—to endeavor to wake you up to the fact that in osteopathy there is that which has a power for good which you seem to little estimate.

Why adhere with feeble attempts to stimulate or revive worn-out methods of drug medication when there are open to you the infinitely stronger, the more rational and simpler methods of direct application of nature's methods?

Why follow in the old groove and pander to the fads and fancies of the drug-house which owns and edits the literature which you read?

Awake to the fact that all you hear is not the truth. You are willing to believe anything that is said to you *against* osteopathy, why not test it a little and see if you cannot compel—even a trifle of faith in its methods on demonstration?

Why run off with the idea that its cures are all produced by hypnotism? If so, why did some one not hypnotize Mr. Graham before a half-fledged osteopathic practitioner took hold of his case and cured him? Was there not one of the men in New York possessed of the elemental knowledge which would enable him to "suggest" a cure to the patient? What did Dr. Jacoby spend all his valuable time doing when he handled the case?

Gentlemen, a word of caution also. When you study osteopathic methods, pray be careful of whom you observe osteopathic methods of treatment for there be those now abroad as Osteopaths who do not own the name and are a disgrace to it; men ignorant of its very principles; men possessed of only one idea—not the advancement of that which is to be, sooner or later (depending upon the support or opposition which it gets from the medical profession) an actual demonstration of some of the simplest and greatest truths in all the held of nature—but seized with the desire to make money by any means. We strive here in the school which first taught this truth to teach so that our graduates will be honest men in the great world in which they will figure—men with an idea and a desire in the world beyond the paltry dollar. That the medical profession may wake from its lethargy and shameful readiness to believe only that which is told them by men of their own school, and realize that honesty and ability do not belong to one creed, nor honor to one man is my earnest hope.

If you doubt our word, come to the home of osteopathy and meet us; see what is done,—see how we teach; investigate our work thoroughly; then you will not be able to go out and say again that osteopathy is hypnotism in disguise.

OSTEOPATHIC STATE LAWS.

Official Records From The General Assemblies of Seven States That Have Passed Favorable Statutes.

Five states have enacted laws to protect the practice of Osteopathy. Two others passed favorable bills through both legislative houses but failed to secure their enactment into statutes by gubernatorial vetoes. In a dozen or more states the practice of Osteopathy has been construed to be not in violation of medical laws and legislative recognition is regarded by such states as unnecessary. Wherever the medical societies and state boards of health have dissented from this view and sought to prohibit the practice, laws to give Osteopathy a footing have been adopted. This situation has freshly developed in some half dozen states this winter and more osteopathic recognition is confidently expected.

Vermont was the first to recognize Osteopathy by statutory law. The bill which was to be precursor of all legislative enactment of concern to the new school passed both the house and senate November 23, 1896, and on the day following received the signature of the governor. Legislation in Vermont came about through the activity of the medical profession in trying to suppress Osteopathy. The State Board of Health sought to prohibit the practice because of the alarm in medical circles over the great success of the new school, notably in curing diphtheria. The Osteopaths tried to get a modification of this medical bill; they were given an absolute refusal by the legislative committee. A substitute bill was therefore introduced by the friends of Osteopathy when the prohibitory bill came up for consideration. This substitute bill within an hour and fifteen minutes had passed both houses and the day following became a state law. No roll call was taken as there was no call for it. An official statement

says that the bill must have passed both houses by at least a two-thirds vote.

"The fact that no roll call was demanded indicates that there was practically no opposition to its passage in the house."

The Vermont statute is short and to the point. An official copy of this law reads:

NO 99. AN ACT RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY IN VERMONT.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont:

Section 1 It shall be lawful for the graduates and the holders of diplomas from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, a regularly chartered school under the laws of Missouri, to practice their art of healing in the State of Vermont.

Approved November 24, 1896.

Missouri, the birth place of Osteopathy, made the first effort to legalize the new science by passing a bill through both branches of the legislature in 1895. This pioneer bill, however, was vetoed by Governor Stone, so that Vermont got the honor of enacting the first law to protect the drugless system. The next Missouri legislature passed a similar bill by an overwhelming majority which was promptly signed by Governor Stephens. This is a certified record of the official count "of the House and Senate of the Thirty-Ninth General Assembly" of Missouri, "on the passage of House Bill No. 415, known as the Osteopathic Bill:—House—Yeas, 101; Nays, 16; Absent, 18; Absent with leave, 3; Sick, 2. Senate—Yeas, 26; Nays, 3; Absent with leave, 5. Bill approved March 4, 1897."

The Missouri law is as follows:

An act declaring the treatment of diseases of the human body by the system, method or science commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the

meaning of article 1, of chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889; and regulating and licensing the practice of Osteopathy in the state of Missouri, and fixing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

Sec. 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of article 1, of chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of said article.

Sec. 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuing of such diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend, or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing or relieving disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

Approved March 4th, 1897.

North Dakota was third to throw legal protection about the new practice. Here again an influential lobby of physicians fought to reverse the attitude of the lawmakers toward osteopathy. Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of Fargo, who had received vast benefits from treatment at Kirksville, went before the legislature and by her earnest plea for right and progress put the

phalanx of physicians to rout single-handed. The bill swept through both houses like a Dakota cyclone and was signed a few hours later by Governor Briggs. It became a law July 1st, 1897. Office statistics gave the vote thus: Senate, Ayes, 22; Nays, 5; Absent, 4. House, Ayes, 43; Nays, 16; Absent, 3.

The law of North Dakota is;

OSTEOPATHY.

CHAPTER 105. (S. B. 109.)
PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

An Act Relating to the practice of Osteopathy in the state of North Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the state of North Dakota.

1. DIPLOMA MUST BE RECORDED. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduating shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person proposes to practice and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuing of such diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording the same, for which he will receive from that person a fee of one dollar.

2. MISDEMEANOR-WHEN-PENALTY. Any person who shall practice or pretend or attempt to practice the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing or relieving disease with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

Approved February 16th, 1897.

Michigan was fourth to put Osteopathy on a legal footing. This state is often referred to as standing first and alone in the apparently spontaneous origin of its recognition of the new school. There had been no activity to speak of by the Kirksville

men in the state. Governor Pingree, Postmaster Carroll of Grand Rapids and other influential citizens were friendly to the science for what it had done for themselves or friends at Kirksville and they wanted the benefits of the science brought nearer home.

Official statements of the extraordinary vote show that the Osteopathic bill passed the Michigan legislature as follows:—Senate—Yeas, 24; Nays, 1. House—Yeas, 72; Nays, none. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hazen S. Pingree, and immediately went into effect. The date of approval was April 21, 1897.

Here is the Michigan statute.

AN ACT

Regulating and licensing the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Michigan.

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, that any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as student of anatomy, physiology and diseases of the human structure, in such school, for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, without the use of medicine or surgery after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county which such person proposes to practice, and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuance of such diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording the same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

Section 2. Any person who shall practice or pretend or attempt to practice the system, method or science of Osteopathy, in treating diseases of the human body, within this state, without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine and surgery, or other persons in this state, from curing or relieving disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 21, 1897,

Iowa was fifth to take a stand for Osteopathy. Here as in Vermont the protection Osteopaths came about through the activity of the medical profession to outlaw them. In 1897 a law was enacted prohibiting the practice of Osteopathy in the state. The handful of practitioners then in Iowa attempted no defense and quietly moved to adjoining states. The people who had become accustomed to the benefits of Osteopathy and were loath to do without it rose up in a body and demanded their rights under the constitution. Agitation grew until public sentiment was reversed and a law giving direct protection to Osteopathy was passed by the General Assembly and was approved March 31, 1898. The medical societies of Iowa made a frantic effort to circumvent Osteopathy's victory; they had their law and needed only to defend it; yet the new school triumphed.

The official record of the Iowa vote on this osteopathic bill is:—In the senate—Yeas, 27; Nays, 20; Absent or not voting, 3. In the House—Yeas, 51; Nays, 30; Absent or not voting, 18.

Iowa's law is as follows:

In Act to regulate the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Iowa. (Amendatory to title XII, chapter 17, of the code, relating to the practice of medicine.)

Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months 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, gynecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall upon the presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, shall be granted by such board, a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the state of Iowa, upon payment to said board of a fee of twenty dollars, which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

Sec. 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section, shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice nor to perform major or operative surgery.

Sec. 3. Any person who for the purpose of securing such certificate shall falsely represent

himself or herself to be the legal holder of any such diploma, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Any such certificate may be revoked by the state board of health upon satisfactory proof of fraudulent misrepresentation in procuring the same or for any violation of the provisions of the certificate and for any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

Sec. 5. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the meaning of Section Twenty-five Hundred and Seventy-nine (2579) title Twelve (12); Chapter S-venteen (17), of the code.

Approved March 31, 1898.

Illinois and South Dakota also passed bills to legalize Osteopathy through both branches of their General Assemblies in 1897, but both bills were prevented from becoming laws by the vetoes of the govern-

ors. Both vetoes came too late in the session to admit of reconsideration. Governor Tanner avows himself friendly to Osteopathy and says he refused to sign the Illinois bill because he considered it detrimental to the new school and that he stands ready to sign what he considers the right sort of a bill for its recognition.

The official count of the votes for the Osteopathic Bill in Illinois last year is as follows:—Senate—Yeas, 40; Nays, none. House—Yeas, 82; Nays, 43. The bill was vetoed June 10, 1897.

In South Dakota, the official record gives these votes for the Osteopathic Bill:—Senate—Yeas, 25; Nays, 13; Absent and not voting, 3; Excused, 2. House—Yeas, 49; Nays, 15; Absent and not voting, 8; Excused, 11. The bill was vetoed by Governor Andrew E. Lee, March 10, 1897.

BILLS NOW BEFORE LAW-MAKERS CONCERNING OSTEOPATHY.

Bills legalizing Osteopathy and providing safeguards for its proper practice, as well as bills seeking to restrict or forbid its practice, are now up in several legislatures. The most original bill yet drafted is that of Minnesota which is just now receiving the united opposition of alopaths, homeopaths and eclectics. It was introduced in the Senate January 12, by Senator Grindelund, and on the same day was introduced in the House by Representative Wallace. This bill is entitled "An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy in the State of Minnesota, and to license Osteopaths to practice in this state, and punish persons violating the provisions of this act." The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1.—That any person practicing Osteopathy in any of its branches in this state shall possess the qualifications required by this act.

Sec. 2.—The Governor of this state shall appoint a board of Commissioners as soon as possible after the passage of this act, to be known as the State Board of Osteopathic examiners. This board shall consist of three (3) qualified,

practicing, resident Osteopaths, each of whom shall be a graduate of a legally authorized school of Osteopathy. Each member of said Board shall serve thereon for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed, except in case of the first board, on which two (2) members shall serve for two (2) years, and one (1) for three years, as specified in their appointment. In case of a vacancy by death or otherwise there shall be appointed in a like manner a person to serve through such unexpired term.

Sec. 3.—Said Board of Osteopathic examiners shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall have a common seal, and its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. Said board shall hold meetings for examination at the State Capitol, or at some regularly conducted and legally authorized school of Osteopathy within this state on the third Tuesday of February, June and October of each year, and such other meetings as may be deemed necessary, each session thereof not to exceed three days, and shall issue a certificate of qualification to all applicants having a diploma, or who pass the required examinations as provided by section four (4) of this act, said certificate shall be signed by the President and Secretary of said Board, and attested by its seal and shall be conclusive as to the rights of the lawful holder of the same to practice Osteopathy in this state. Said Board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, and also a register of all applicant.

for a license, together with his or her name and age and time spent in the study and practice of Osteopathy and of the name and location of the school or institute of Osteopathy from which said applicant holds a diploma, and shall keep a register which shall show the names of all applicants licensed, or that are rejected under this act. Said books and records shall be prima facie evidence of all matter therein recorded.

Sec. 4.—It shall be unlawful for any person to practice Osteopathy in this state without a license from said Board. All persons practicing Osteopathy within this state prior to the passage of this act and holding a diploma from a legally authorized school of Osteopathy, of good repute as such, may be licensed to practice Osteopathy in this State, by submitting to said Board of Osteopathic examiners such a diploma and satisfying such Board that they are the legal holders thereof, or by undergoing an individual examination, as hereinafter provided, at a regular meeting of said Board for examinations. The fee for such license shall be ten (\$10) dollars.

All persons, after January 1st, 1900, commencing the practice of Osteopathy in this State in any of its branches, shall apply to said Board for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and place designated by said Board, or at the regular meeting of said Board, shall submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynaecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy and such other branches as the Board shall deem advisable, and present evidence of having actually attended for at least twenty (20) months, or four terms of five (5) months each, a legally authorized and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy recognized by said Board of examiners. All the examination papers on subjects peculiar to Osteopathy shall be examined, and their sufficiency passed upon by the members of said Board, whose decision shall be final thereon and said Board shall cause said examination to be both scientific and practical, but of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice Osteopathy. After examination said Board shall grant a license to such applicant as shall pass the examination to practice Osteopathy in the State of Minnesota, which license shall be granted by the consent of not less than two members of said Board and attested by the seal thereof. For the support and maintenance of said Board the fee for such examination and license shall be ten (\$10) dollars, which shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer of said Board and shall be applied by said Board to defray all the expenses thereof.

Provided, that the requirements of a term of twenty (20) months, or four (4) terms of five (5) months each, shall not apply to those who have been in actual practice for two years and graduated prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 5.—The certificate provided for in section four (4) of this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in the practice

of Osteopathy, nor to perform major or operative surgery.

Sec. 6.—The person so receiving such license shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the District Court, in the County in which he or she resides, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. In case a person so licensed shall remove to another County to practice, the holder shall record license in like manner in the County to which he or she removes, and the holder of the license shall pay to the clerk of the Court a fee of one dollar for making the record.

Sec. 7.—Any person practicing Osteopathy within this State without first having obtained the license herein provided for, or contrary to the provisions of this act, or who for the purpose of obtaining such license shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a diploma as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, for each and every such offense. It shall be the duty of the respective County Attorneys to prosecute violation of this act.

Sec. 8.—Any such certificate may be revoked by said Board, upon satisfactory proof of fraud or misrepresentation in procuring the same or for any violations of the provisions of the certificate or any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

Sec. 9.—The system, method and science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery within the meaning of Chapter 123, of Title One, Gen. Stat. 1894, and amendments thereof. The provisions of Section four hundred and thirty-eight (438) General Statutes, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (1894) shall apply to and govern Osteopaths practicing under this title.

Sec. 10.—Any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Institute or College for the promotion of the science of Osteopathy, and recognized by said Board of examiners, shall have the authority to confer on the graduates of such Institute or College the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy, or Diplomate in Osteopathy.

Sec. 17.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A bill of the same text has been introduced into both houses of the California legislature and is being ably championed.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Nebraska Osteopaths are fighting for recognition and protection more along the lines of laws now existing in other states. This bill was introduced in the Senate February 1st by Senator Reynolds and will be

championed in the house by Representative Tanner. Osteopaths expect victory.

Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school or college of Osteopathy shall, upon presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Health of Nebraska, and satisfying such Board by affidavit that he or she is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such Board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the state of Nebraska, upon payment to said Board of a fee of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) which certificate shall be recorded by the County Clerk of the County in which the holder desires to practice, for which said County Clerk shall receive a fee of One Dollar (\$1.00)

Section 2. The term school or college of Osteopathy in good standing shall be defined as follows:

A school or college of Osteopathy incorporated under the laws of the state wherein it is located and which requires a preliminary examination for admission to its courses of study and which requires as requisite for the granting of the degree of Diplomate in Osteopathy an actual attendance at such school or college of not less than twenty months or four terms of five months each; its course of study to include, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, urinalysis, toxicology, histology, pathology, symptomatology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, and having a full faculty of professors to teach the studies of its course.

Section 3. The certificate provided for in Section 1, shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform major or operative surgery.

Section 4. The Board may refuse certificates to persons guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and it may revoke certificates for like cause; Provided always, That they have given the person an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense.

Section 5. Any person not possessing the qualifications for the practice of Osteopathy required by the provisions of this act, or any person who has not complied with the provisions of this act, who shall engage in the practice of Osteopathy in this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50) nor more than Three Hundred Dollars (\$300) and costs of prosecution for each offense, and stand committed until fine and costs are paid.

Section 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency, and this act shall not apply to physicians or surgeons regularly registered in this state, nor to the United States army or navy surgeons.

Section 7. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy is hereby declared not to

be the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the meaning of sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), articles One (1), of Chapter fifty-five (55), Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1897, entitled medicine.

DANGER IN THE OREGON BILL.

Oregon is now considering a bill entitled Senate Bill No. 92, introduced January 16, by Representative Josephi to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery which demands an examination in materia medica and the practice of medicine. It strikes a blow directly at Osteopathy in Section 8 by declaring:

Any person shall be regarded as practicing within the meaning of this Act who shall directly or indirectly, personally or as a representative, claim to possess a knowledge of the cure of diseases, or a knowledge of physiological processes, and offer gratuitously or for a fee to apply such knowledge for the cure or treatment of disease or for the regulation or management of physiological processes, or gratuitously or for a fee prescribe, director recommend, for the use of any person any drug or medicine or agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture, bodily injury, infirmity, or disease, or for the regulation or management of physiological processes. * * *

Osteopaths are fighting this bill and the situation is serious.

KANSAS BILL HAS MONOPOLISTIC FEATURES.

Kansas is considering the "Hanna bill" now before the house which if enacted into law would not interfere with Osteopaths, Christian scientists or others who are residents of the state at the time the bill would take effect but would thereafter compel all practitioners of the healing art of whatever belief or practice to pass examinations before the state board of health for obtaining license to practice. This examination embraces the usual lines of study except materia medica and practice of medicine. It would thus seem to show no discrimination against those who do not prescribe drugs although if a board of drug doctors is to interpret the law as a state board of health Osteopaths would not from past experience expect fair treatment in the matter. Osteopaths now in practice in Kansas would not be affected by this bill. It is feared the bill if adopted will work injustice or even result as a prohibition to those who may wish to locate in Kansas in the future. It is doubted if the Hanna bill will be passed.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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The Clear Duty of State Legislatures.

MEMBERS of nearly a dozen state legislatures are now considering bills to legalize or prohibit Osteopathy in their several commonwealths. Doubtless many of our law-makers are for the first time hearing of this new rational, mechanical and physiological system of healing. If the history of osteopathic legislation in other states is repeated, probably each of these bills will come to a vote before one-half the senators and representatives have come to any clear idea about the new science. With the seemingly incredible claims made for it by its exponents and believers and the organized opposition by drug doctors and their blind denunciation of it—not to speak of the unjust misrepresentation of these professional gentlemen—it is not to be wondered at if our law-makers pause in confusion and ask what is their duty before the people.

To each law-maker in every state where osteopathic bills may come up for consideration, the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY offers this suggestion: Look at the situation with the knowledge that your own rights are involved and ask yourself if you have not got more right to choose what medicine and what treatment you will use when you are sick than any man or professional society has to decree this for you. After deciding that the citizen has as much right to choose his own medicine and physician as to determine his creed and priest, ask yourself if you are willing to be cajoled, bluffed or frightened into esta-

blishing laws which will deny yourself the chance which Osteopathy offers you for life and health, should you be stricken with a disease which all other schools of medicine have pronounced incurable. Remember that Osteopathy does most of its wonderful work with cases which the drug doctors call hopelessly incurable. Remember also that much of the opposition to the new science is because of this fact—is due to professional jealousy—and that the drug doctors who make themselves busy trying to prohibit the new practice by law, are fighting to keep their own schools from being eclipsed by the new drugless system.

Next ponder upon these facts before deciding which way you will record your vote.

1. Osteopathy cures more than half the cases which ordinarily are subjected to the knives and saws of surgeons, and makes half of such operations unnecessary. Why should the people not have this benefit offered by the new science—even if the old schools of medical belief and practice are belittled it? Better have accepted ideas of medicine belittled than needlessly butcher humanity.

2. Osteopathy cures or greatly benefits a long catalogue of diseases and deformities which all drug systems pronounce incurable. Why should the people be deprived of this blessing? Is the public health of less importance than the feelings of a drug doctor at seeing his own theories outgrown?

3. Osteopathy has inaugurated a revolution in obstetrical practice and now makes it possible for woman to bear child almost without pain, or at least with the minimum of pain that is normal. Have not the mothers of the world the right to this boon, despite the incredulity of drug doctors, who cannot imagine how such a thing is possible?

4. Osteopathy totally relieves women of the usual tortures of difficult and delayed menstruation—it does this marvel instantly and almost infallibly and generally restores irregularities of function not often helped by the drug treatment. Are not your wives, sisters and daughters entitled to every help in bearing the unequal burdens.

of sex which science can give them? Which is entitled to most consideration—womanhood or professional pride?

5. Osteopathy requires its practitioners to study four terms of five month each, or a total of twenty months to obtain the degree Diplomat of Osteopathy. The longest requirement in any state for the medical degree is four terms of six months. Thus the medical student at best studies but four months longer than the Osteopath and as the latter omits *materia medica* and the practice of medicine, there is no difference between the time and attention each gives to other lines of study. The one difference is that the Osteopath is the best anatomist. Remember, too, that the great majority of M. D.'s now in practice got their diplomas on ten or twelve months of study before medical courses were extended.

6. Osteopathy can do no injury, such as follows in the wake of drug medication, if it fails to give positive benefits.

Establish the new science on an equal footing with the drug systems, Senators and Representatives, and make a twenty months course of study necessary to practice the new science. Do not by your vote attempt to halt the march of science. Do not vote one set of men in the healing profession a monopoly of legal authority and business and say to the sick: "You can take these and no other." Protect the science of Osteopathy and the people against fake practitioners, and let the contending systems of therapeutics fight for supremacy in an open field, armed with merit alone.

Have State Boards of Health Had Enough Rope to Hang Themselves.

How far state boards of health may venture in nullifying laws enacted by the people, how bold they may become in usurping executive, judicial and legislative functions of government by way of perpetuating a monopoly of the drug doctors' business has become a very grave question. Just now they seem to be arrogating to themselves autocratic powers not delegated by state constitutions to any bodies outside of the three primary

branches of government. They have risen superior to the law-makers and the chief executive. It only remains now for state boards of health to reverse the decrees of one or two state supreme courts and the triumph of bureaucracy over the people will be complete.

The people of the great state of Iowa have just witnessed the spectacle of a bureau of physicians entrusted out of courtesy with carrying out details of the law for public sanitation and such matters: slapping both the General Assembly and Governor Shaw in the face. These representatives of the people enacted an osteopathic law which provided that this bureau of medical men should give certificates to properly accredited Osteopaths as fast as they presented themselves. This bureau has coolly hung up every application for state certificates and in effect tells the state that its law-makers either had no right to recognize Osteopathy or did not do it in the right manner.

What is the great state of Iowa going to say to such presumption?

The newspapers of Iowa are outspoken in resenting the outrage. Here is what *THE BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE* had to say about it January 22d.

And where is Iowa going to stand in the contest for the maintenance of the rights of the public? Last winter the Iowa general assembly enacted a law granting Osteopaths the right to practice their profession in this state and entitling the graduates of their colleges certain privileges granted those of other medical colleges. But now comes the Iowa state board of health, in which body the Osteopaths have no representation, and coolly nullifies and sets aside the law. The board declines to issue certificates to osteopathic physicians, assigning reasons which are clothed in a verbiage not easily comprehended by the public which are utterly indefensible, and in defiance of the law-making power of the state. The action of the medical board is not only amazing, but it is outrageous and is destined to create a storm of indignation throughout the state as it becomes better known and understood. There is one consolation, however, which gives the friends of personal liberty a great deal of satisfaction; there is coming to pass that which *The Hawk-Eye* heretofore predicted as inevitable if the medical board did not change its policy.

There is traditionally a last feather that breaks the camel's back and the state medical board has obligingly provided that last bit of plum-

age. The cause of personal liberty now comes to the people and it does not require a seer or prophet to foreshadow the result—a result sure to come in due time as the public comes into full knowledge of the controversy and which is now hastened by the illiberal and illegal ruling of the state board of health.

The Hawk-Eye is confident that the better class of regular physicians of Iowa will not approve of the action of the state board. The latter is composed of a class of men who do not stand as high in the profession as many of their colleagues in the state. In fact, the Iowa medical board is a close corporation run more for the benefit of its officary than the welfare of the people. It is constantly trenching upon the rights of the public. Its latest action is so palpably an effort to thwart the legislative will that it is destined to create a reaction in public feeling against the whole system of state medical surveillance. In that respect the action of the board may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

THE HAWK-EYE is doubtless right in saying that the better class of regular physicians do not uphold the state board's boycott of Osteopathy. Certainly the people do not. The governor and General Assembly can hardly be expected to. There need be no surprise therefore if the law-makers rise up in their wrath and put an end to the authority of these bureau upstarts who pretend to be the representative men of the medical profession. State boards of health are expensive luxuries at best and of very doubtful utility. Why should they not be abolished, giving over the routine duties now entrusted to them to the civic officials?

"Suggestive Therapeutics" Caught Poppy Dreaming.

Editor Sydney Flower of the Chicago magazine *SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS* is not the sort of a man who would fake evidence to prove that suggestion is the greatest thing in the world—if he is interested in proving it—nor do I think he would willingly print false testimony to hurt Osteopathy. It would seem that he has printed what he cannot substantiate on this line, however, in his January number, and if he still believes what he wrote we invite him to convince the public of it by using names

with the story. In an editorial on Osteopathy Editor Flower said:

Permit me to close this admonition with a little anecdote for the truth of which I vouch. One of the chief claims made by Osteopathy is that it has a specific cure for diphtheria. Some time ago the child of the superintendent of a college of Osteopathy was stricken with diphtheria. The father lost no time in securing the services of a physician, and placed the treatment of his child unreservedly in the physician's hands. During this period visitors were of course denied admittance, but the telephone was kept busy and inquirers were informed—"Very critical, but we shall pull her through." "Thank you, we are making good headway." "Yes, we have passed the turning-point safely," and so on. The good old physician kept his own counsel, but he told me the story, and knowing him as well as I do, I know it to be true. He is not a man who will lie merely for the sake of a good joke, and in fact I gathered that his services were frequently in request in that family. The story seems to me to do infinite credit to the paternal solicitude and wisdom of the superintendent of the college of Osteopathy, but I cannot help thinking that his conscience must be of good wearable material, warranted not to shrink.

Now, Brother Flower, some man pretending to be a qualified Osteopath and posing as a graduate of a recognized college of Osteopathy and as the superintendent of a recognized osteopathic college may—just as you say—have used the services of a drug doctor in his own family. Perhaps the physician who told you this joke believed that he was retained in the service of a bona fide disciple of A. T. Still. We do not impugn your sincerity or that of the drug doctor. We do challenge the identity of the Osteopath in question, however, and contradict flat-footed your anecdote in so far as it relates to Osteopathy.

The *JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY* denies:

1. That this alleged "superintendent of a college of Osteopathy" is a Diplomate of Osteopathy, graduated by a college which is a member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.
2. That this alleged "superintendent of a college of Osteopathy" is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy.
3. That the institution over which this alleged "superintendent of a college of

Osteopathy" presides, is a member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

4. That any man not recognized by the profession through these institutions and organizations as a qualified Osteopath has any right to represent the profession or be criticized as an exponent of Osteopathy.

Now, Dr. Flower, you will see that Osteopaths view you in the light of disseminating a story to the slander of the drugless science which you cannot substantiate. We believe that you have been imposed upon and made to circulate a fake which you will be ashamed of. If you still think you were justified in telling that yarn you need only cite the name of this alleged "superintendent of a college of Osteopathy" who retains a drug doctor to heal members of his own family and you will both prove your sincerity and win our prompt acknowledgments in the matter.

What the Body Most Needs is a Good Mechanical Engineering.

Why does any one take medicine? Out of the hope that from the stomach it will act upon nerves, to stimulate or deaden them, as the need is evident. Hundreds of thousands of drug doctors in this world do not yet know that the same nerve forces can be controlled at will—far quicker, much easier and without the deleterious results of stoking up the system with poisons—by stimulation and inhibition applied mechanically from without according to the art discovered by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still which he named Osteopathy. This ignorance, too, twenty-five years after the discovery of the fact; seven years after it has been amplified and promulgated as a therapeutic system; after colleges to teach the science begin to multiply in the land; and the states of Vermont, Michigan, North Dakota, Iowa and Missouri enact special statutes in recognition of what it is doing! More's the pity, these drug doctors continue to spend their time making the deepest study of general symptomatology without realizing that bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves and the vascular system all owe most of their ills to dis-

placements and contractions and that good mechanical engineering—not the addition of poisonous or deleterious materials to effect the chemical composition of living protoplasm—is what the body in pain cries out for.

Torture Not a Good Therapeutic Agency.

"If the patient has hip disease hang a grindstone from the ceiling and pull the offending leg till you get results," is the rule of faith of the professional gentlemen who today invoke the law to prevent hip-setting by Osteopathy. Those other professional gentlemen who once had charge of putting theological dogmas through crooked minds also had recourse to racks, steel jackets, thumbscrews and grindstones to accomplish their purposes. How strange that doctors of divinity should have lost their faith in the power of pain to control consciences centuries before the doctors of medicine became assured that simple torture is not a good therapeutic agency!

How Nature Proposes and the Drug Doctor Disposes.

Half the drugs used as medicine rouse the nervous system to unusual energy to throw them off because they are poisonous. To this category are consigned all the medicines that "cure" by "irritation." The other half deaden pain by drugging the functions of the body into insensibility. These are the opiates and narcotics. Take your choice—or, give your body a chance to do its own work in the untrammelled way that Nature planned it would without drug handicaps. That means Osteopathy.

Physicians of the different drug theories schools sat down to banquet in Minneapolis recently as a result of making a united fight against the osteopathic bill now before the Minnesota legislature. Osteopaths are glad if, besides diminishing the quantity of poisons given to humanity, they can compel even a temporary peace among the champions of antagonistic drug theories.

COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY BRIEFS.

The new February class has reached an enrollment of 107 students.

* * *

E. Clyde Beall, a student from the S. S. Still School of Osteopathy, is one of the new February class.

* * *

Rev. DeWitt C. Westfall, of Illinois, a minister of the United Brethren church, is a student in the new class.

* * *

The Rev. U. M. Browder, who is known to fame for having given Congressman Bailey a good run for his seat in Congress, is enrolled as a new student.

* * *

The Osteopathic drama "Crutches for Sale," by Dr. Smith and Robert Darton, was presented at the Opera house January 23d and 24th, by college and local players with marked success.

* * *

Dr. David Littlejohn, at the head of the X-Ray department, and Miss Mary Forbes, the sister of Mrs. Dr. William Smith, were united in marriage January 26th, spending the honeymoon in Canada.

* * *

These medical men have entered the school for post graduate courses: Drs. Lewis Marshall and E. W. McCulley of Vermont; Dr. H. Walter of Pennsylvania; and Dr. R. L. Price of Mississippi.

* * *

A course in dietetics has been added to curriculum for students of the third or fourth term. Dean Littlejohn will conduct it and the course is optional. The class will convene once a week.

* * *

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph. D., LL. D., F. S. Sc., and F. R. S. L. (Lond.), professor of physiology, was elected Dean of the American School of Osteopathy by the Trustees January 4th, and at once took up the duties of office.

* * *

Dr. Smith has added to his lectures and demonstrations on the cadaver a "course," of day-light stereopticon views of great

value reproduced from the most costly books printed which is proving of inestimable benefit to his classes. This is the first school in the land to adopt such a feature. Ascetalyne gas supplements this novelty so that actual demonstrations go ahead according to schedule without reference to daylight or weather.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, attended Commencement exercises.

* * *

Dr. A. H. Sippy, of St. Louis, greeted his old friends Commencement week.

* * *

It is rumored that Prof. S. S. Still of Des Moines, Ia., was in town on Commencement Day.

* * *

Dr. Herman T. Still who has been spending several months in practice at Sherman, Texas, returned for Commencement and the opening of the new college term.

* * *

Dr. Grace Huston of Hawarden, Ia., and Dr. Grace Albright of Waterloo, Ia., returned to Kirksville to see the February class graduate.

* * *

The reception to the graduates by the members of the faculty and the trustees and wives on the night of January 31st was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of the school. The reception rooms were tastefully decorated and the A. S. O. orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served in the east reception room. About 400 were present.

FIELD NOTES.

The Medical Board of Indiana is fighting to have a bill adopted that would shut out osteopathic competition.

* * *

Dr. W. M. Smiley of Rutland, Vermont, has joined the staff of the George J. Helmer Infirmary in New York City.

* * *

Drug doctors in Oregon are making an assault upon the legislature to get a bill

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

passed to drive Osteopaths out of the state.

* * *

E. H. Shackelford, D. O., of Nashville, Tennessee, visited the A. S. O. recently. The firm of Shackelford & Shakleford is enjoying a nice practice.

* * *

Iowa Osteopaths organized at Des Moines January 3d and levied a pro rata assessment to maintain action to compel the State Board to issue licenses to Osteopaths.

* * *

Miss Irene Harwood, Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, has removed from Topeka, Kas., to Kansas City, having formed a partnership with Dr. Cornelia A. Walker.

* * *

Ohio Osteopaths organized at Columbus December 31st as a branch of the A. A. A. O., with Dr. G. W. Sommer of Cincinnati as president, Dr. T. F. Kirkpatrick, of Columbus, vice-president; Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, secretary and Dr. W. J. Liffring, of Toledo, treasurer.

* * *

Dr. M. D. Cole, of Cairo, Ill., waived a preliminary examination in the case brought against him by the State Board of Health last month, preferring to make his stand for personal liberty and professional rights in the higher courts.

* * *

Dr. H. E. Nelson, of Louisville, Ky., won a complete victory in the criminal prosecution which the State Board of Health instituted in January in an evident spirit of persecution. He will endeavor to get a ruling from the Kentucky supreme court in the pending civil suit establishing the legality of osteopathic practice.

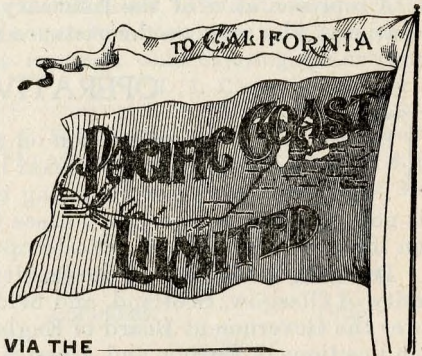
* * *

At the instance of the Board of Regents of the University of Pennsylvania the state refused to issue a charter to Drs. O. J. Snyder and M. W. Pressly of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy for a school to be known as the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy on the ground of insufficient en-

dowment to comply with educational statutes.

* * *

The medical fraternity of Nebraska swore to the legislature that Osteopaths are thoroughly uneducated. Dr. Charles W. Little of Lincoln answered the slander with a challenge to meet any practicing physician of any school of medicine dwelling in the state in a competitive examination in all branches except materia medica and drug practice and he disclaimed being more than an average graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. Moreover he deposited \$100 in a local bank to back up his challenge and the medical profession of Nebraska has not found a Goliath to go into combat. Osteopaths stand ready for the same test in every state where they practice.



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The examining previous to treatment is conducted by Dr. Still's three sons assisted by the operators. After examination the patient is assigned to the rooms in which he or she will receive treatment, and placed under the care of an Osteopath best suited to the case.

The fees for treatment at the Infirmary are \$25 per month. Where patients are unable to come to the Infirmary for treatment, an extra charge of \$1 to \$2 per visit is added.

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

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

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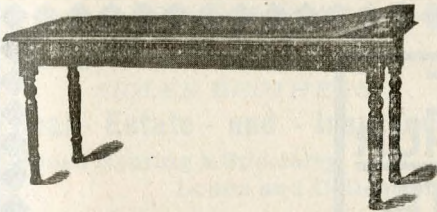
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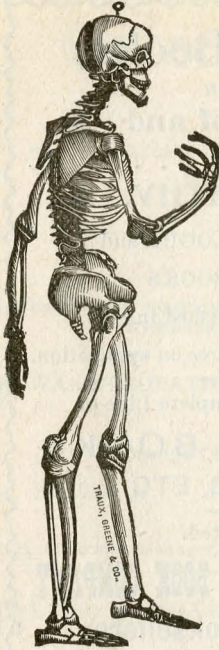
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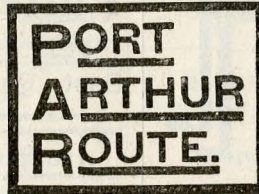
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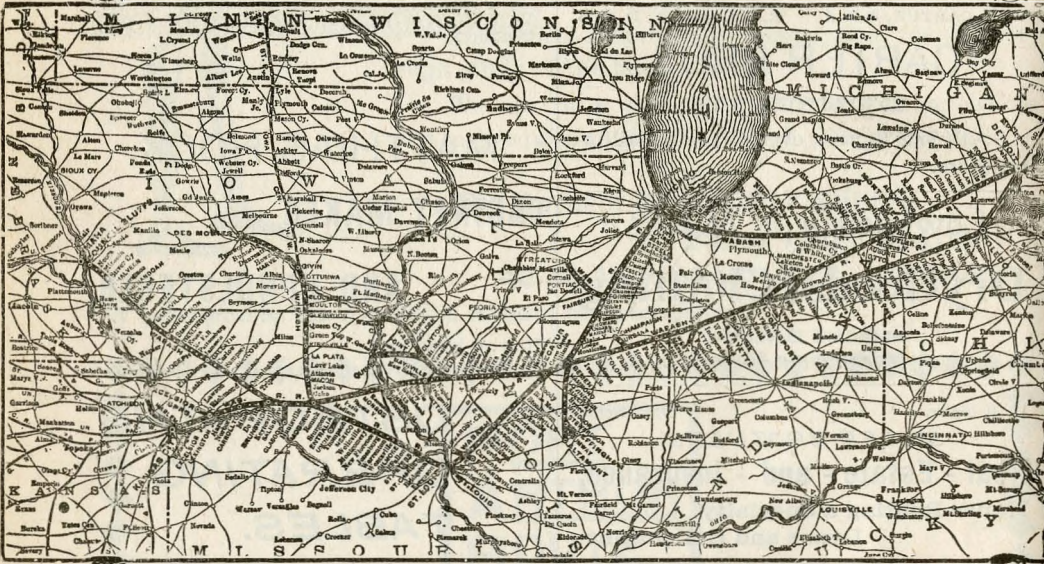


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