

DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.

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TRIALS OF PIONEER DISCOVERERS.

By John R. Musick.

SCIENCE tends to run in beaten paths. This is an age of theories and principles, regarded by some high in authority as inviolable, which must be held sacred. Beaten paths become ruts from which the traveler can not easily extricate himself.

The pioneer in new discoveries soon finds himself handicapped by the so-called learned men of the world. You must not say this or that—you must only think and reason as the learned universities have taught, and follow in the foot-steps of the great professors. The man who dares to run counter to the established theories of scientists, philosophers and political economists is in danger of being branded a fanatic. But no man who follows in the beaten paths of others can ever be more than an imitator, be he philosopher, painter or scientist. He may have imitated well. His picture may surpass the original, he may exceed his master in the profundity of his philosophy, he may have even delved deeper into science than his teacher ever dared, and yet he is only an imitator. The man who revolutionizes in science, art and philosophy is he who begins at first principles and studies from nature, rather than from books. He finds established theories wrong, and the principles and laws with which philosophers have hedged themselves round about a hindrance to free and unprejudiced investigation, consequently he discards them. He then becomes a pioneer in the discoveries of science; he has cast off the incubus of established theories and settles down to the only true method of discovery.

If the man who started out to explore a new country should only follow the paths made by some one before him, would he ever become an explorer? He might be classed as a traveler, the road might become improved, widened and beaten down, but he would never really be able to give to the world anything new.

If Edison had followed only in beaten paths would electricity ever have



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been brought to its present perfection? If Morse, the discoverer of telegraphy, had kept only in the beaten path we would have still been using the flags and signals for dispatching news; and yet who ever met more stubborn opposition than these same pioneers in discovery.

Man is so constituted that he seems the greatest enemy to his best friend. This has been true since the Savior of the world was reviled, persecuted and suffered the ignominious death on the cross for the very men who persecuted him. Every new discovery for the happiness or comfort of mankind has met with stubborn opposition by those who might be benefited.

Columbus before the junta of wise men at Salamanca is a picture of the pioneer of discovery running counter to old and established theories. What a striking spectacle the hall of that old convent must have presented at that memorable conference. A simple mariner standing forth in the midst of an imposing array of professors, friars and dignitaries of the church, maintaining his theory with natural eloquence, and, as it were, pleading the cause of a new world.

Newton revolutionizing the theories of gravitation, like Columbus pleading the rotundity of the world, met the stubborn opposition of entrenched ignorance and prejudice, but building the foundation of his house upon a solid rock it withstood the storms and winds which beat upon it; he conquered, and while the names of his once powerful enemies have been lost in oblivion, his still shines forth, a beacon star to guide the honest scientist.

He who starts out to explore the field of science or revolutionize theories has no path of roses to tread. He must have a brave heart and a strong arm to win in the great conflict that comes before him.

Every profession is jealous and looks with a wary eye upon all inroads made upon it. No class of people are more jealous than the medical profession, who watch any new innovation that threatens to rob them of their conceived rights. The medical etiquette that will not permit one school of physicians to practice with or consult another has possibly been the cause of the loss of life. What cares the patient or the friends of the patient for medical etiquette? The sick want to be healed, they want their lives spared, to be restored to health and happiness, and if the mother wants a homeopath and the father one of the regular school, instead of discussing what would possibly be best for the patient and how he can be healed, they make faces at each other until the patient dies or gets well without their aid. Entrenched ignorance and consolidated prejudice, though found in all professions, reigns supreme in the medical profession.

A quarter of a century ago, when a pioneer in scientific discovery first came to Kirksville preaching the theory that drugs were not essential to life and happiness, he was greeted with sneers and scoffs. He was not deemed a dangerous fanatic, and people were inclined to treat him with that silent contempt which they thought he merited. Nevertheless the advocate of this then absurd theory was at work, diligently delving into the mystery of



OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND OPERATORS.

science. He had broken down the barriers of established theory, and amid the rubbish was searching for the truth. Common sense taught him that the Creator never intended the stomach as a chemical laboratory.

The poet says that the greatest study of man is man, and he began to study the human organism and its relation to diseases. He despised all established rules and worked from common sense theories. Long years of hardship were passed, years of sadness and disappointment, and days of darkness, yet he never despaired of establishing his new science, the art of healing on natural principles without the aid of drugs or stimulants. During all this time he was exposed to continual scoffs and indignities, being ridiculed by the light and ignorant as a dreamer, and stigmatized by the illiberal as an adventurer. The very children smiled as he passed and whispered that he was mad.

And yet the art of healing without drugs, *Osteopathy*, to which this pioneer in discovery has given his life, became a fixed fact, acknowledged by law, even in his lifetime. Few great men live to see the fruition of their hopes—their life is given to work, realization comes after death—but Dr. A. T. Still has lived to see the theory for which he battled, firmly established. Let those who are disposed to faint under difficulties, in the prosecution of any great and worthy undertaking, remember that twenty years elapsed after the time that Dr. Still conceived the idea of Osteopathy before he was enabled to fully establish the science in the world; that the greater part of that time was passed in labor under the most trying circumstances, amidst poverty, neglect, and taunting ridicule; that the prime of his life was wasted away in the struggle, and that when his perseverance was finally rewarded with the most glorious success, he was an old man. But his mind and heart are young, and his memory will ever be green in the world so long as plague-stricken man has breath to bless him who brought relief to his sufferings.



THANKS TO MICHIGAN FRIENDS.

It is needless to say that there was great rejoicing among the faculty and students of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., when the news reached here of the magnificent victory attained in the Michigan legislature in favor of Osteopathy. While no general ratification was held, yet all friends of Osteopathy here showed great gratification in their hearts over the grand victory. Now that the fight is over, THE JOURNAL, in behalf of the faculty and students of the school, and the friends of Osteopathy everywhere, takes this occasion of returning sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgment to the members of the Michigan legislature, and especially to Hon. Thomas F. Carroll, postmaster at Grand Rapids, and to Senator Barnum and Representative McGill for the gallant work performed and the splendid service rendered to the cause of Osteopathy in the passage of the bill admitting the newly discovered science to the state of Michigan.

THE GROWTH OF OSTEOPATHY.

By A. L. Conger.

AS WE read history and learn of the growth and advancement of the different branches of science pertaining to the art of healing, we find that each one has grown and advanced in accordance with its worth and merit, as shown by the results secured from actual tests made. Take as a basis that department of the science of medicine which was founded on the theory that drugs are curative. We find it has been in existence for more than two thousand years, and practically without progress, unless the enlargement of its pharmacopœia might be termed an advancement. Be this as it may, there can be no successful contradiction of the fact that for all time, as civilization has advanced, there has been a constant desire on the part of the higher civilization to break away from drugs in the art of healing. This was most marked when Hahnemann discovered and introduced the science of homeopathy. Hahnemann's trials in introducing homeopathy demonstrated with what terrible force this department of the science of medicine has met any effort to heal the sick without the use of drugs, the very thing from which all intelligent mankind were seeking to be relieved. These facts may be further illustrated by following out Hahnemann's theory, which met with such universal favor throughout advanced civilization, and in spite of the united opposition of the drug doctors, gained and maintained its principles, so that every town of any size now has its homeopathic physician. The theory of Hahnemann was to break away from the large doses of medicine, getting down to the attenuation and infinitesimal doses, even going so far as olfaction. It is a significant fact that the popularity of homeopathy is greatest where civilization is highest, as in the great cities and larger towns. It does not appear that the early popularity of homeopathy was due to remarkable results obtained by Hahnemann's method of treatment so much as to a willingness of the public to accept the lesser of the two evils.

In the other sciences, such as orificial surgery, eclecticism, hydropathy,



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massage and Swedish movement, all of which have merit and intelligent followers, the whole tendency has been to displace drugs with something more reliable in the art of healing. In this proposition the ground was never so fully covered as has been by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in the discovery and development of the science of Osteopathy. It is a complete science within itself, and is susceptible, if taken in time, of curing all diseases which have been generally recognized as curable, and of greatly reducing the minimum of incurable diseases. As I understand Osteopathy from my own observations and personal experiences, it is thoroughly scientific, rational and natural. It is founded on a philosophy, a logic, and a constructive basis that will bear the closest investigation. The Osteopaths, from the nature of their work, must be, and I believe they are, the best anatomists in the world. This will appear only reasonable when it is remembered that the whole practice is founded upon a most thorough knowledge of all the parts and processes of the human body in health and disease, and that there is not a single Osteopathic operation, treatment or manipulation that does not require the most exact anatomical, physiological and pathological knowledge to perform. As regards anatomy and physiology this is true of no other method of healing except, possibly, operative surgery. While anatomy and physiology are taught in medical schools, unless the medical graduate is going to be a surgeon, he is apt to make no practical use of this knowledge, and it soon slips away from him. The Osteopath who would allow his knowledge of anatomy and physiology to slip away from him would be in as bad a predicament as the medicine doctor who would go to see a patient without his pill bags.

As a therapeutic agency, Osteopathy is working revolutions in the art of healing. In the work it has performed at the Still Infirmary at Kirksville in the earliest stages of its introduction to the world, it has made for itself a record of results along the whole category of diseases which certainly challenges the respect and admiration of all other departments of medical science. The building now occupied by the A. T. Still Infirmary was opened for patients in January, 1895. Since that time two new wings have been added, increasing its capacity about threefold, and about seven thousand patients have been treated. The great mass of these patients had been pronounced incurable by many of the arts of healing, and yet more than fifty per cent of such cases have been absolutely cured, while a majority of the remainder were greatly benefited, and a case is seldom found in which no benefit is received. All this has been accomplished without advertisement. Patients who have gone to the Still Infirmary for treatment were universally induced to do so from the favorable reports of friends or relatives who had visited the institution. While Dr. Still has been at work on this science for more than twenty years, it has only been brought before the public in the past ten years, during which time public attention has been called to the many remarkable cures made by Dr. Still and his assistants. Osteopathy has made rapid strides and established for itself at this infirmary and at other

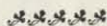


points, cures, a record of which certainly merits the unbiased investigation of the American people and thinkers throughout the world.

The infirmary to-day has a capacity of treating five hundred people daily, while the American School of Osteopathy is equipped to accommodate one thousand students. The growth of this school has been simply wonderful. One year ago there were only fifty students in the school, while to-day there are over three hundred enrolled. This shows the enormous increase of 500 per cent in one year, and is a fair index of the growth of Osteopathy during the year. One-third of these students are ladies. The science opens a new field for women, and they are destined to become experts in the art of healing by Osteopathy. In fact, looking at the matter from a business man's standpoint, I believe the science of Osteopathy affords an opportunity for intelligent, ambitious young men and women that is not equaled at the present day in any other art, trade or profession. The study is fascinating, the work is pleasant, and the results are of such a character that the Osteopathist will always be paid handsomely for his services.

Osteopathy has already attracted the attention of our legislative bodies. Within the last six months the right of graduates of Osteopathy to practice has been conceded by the passage of proper laws in the states of Missouri, Vermont, North Dakota and Michigan, and a similar law has passed the senate in Illinois.

It is charged that those who write or speak of Osteopathy are perhaps over enthusiastic, but it is true that the science of Osteopathy performs most wonderful cures, and these cures, coming under the personal observation of those who speak and write on the subject, can not help but make them justly enthusiastic. Take the case of the writer. He was stricken with paralysis while in Boston, on the 11th of January last, arrived at this infirmary in Kirksville on the 17th of January, in a helpless condition, his whole left side being paralyzed. He was carried to his boarding-house and placed under Osteopathic treatment. In four weeks his recovery was such that he could arise, dress himself and walk about. If such recoveries and such results of Osteopathy are not calculated to make patients enthusiastic, it is hard to tell what would. But while some of these cures seem like miracles, they are simply scientific, and science becomes less marvelous when better understood.



OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY.

UNLIKE drugs, surgery is a science; it must be a science, for it is based upon anatomy; but it is a science only when it follows the structure and functions of the human body. Surgery has its conspicuous and serious defects, as at present practiced. It is hasty, rash, indiscriminate, and often bungling. It is too often ignorant of the curative resources of nature and of their control for remedial results; and, so, hastens to an operation with the knife, when a knowledge of the mechanics and physiology of the human organization would secure relief and restoration without the knife. Such knowledge of the mechanical and molecular laws of the body is supplied only by Osteopathy. We are bold to say that the knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and the therapeutic application of this knowledge to disease, that is given in the course of instruction of The American School of Osteopathy can not be duplicated anywhere in the world. And, so, Osteopathy will do more than can be told to minimize the terrors and horrors of surgical operations. This is said in full recognition of the value and use of anæsthetics. Anæsthetics are proper in their place, but they are the fruitful source of physiological irregularities and disorders, from which thousands of patients suffer long after an otherwise successful operation. Osteopathy is, therefore, a double protest against indiscriminate surgery and the unwise use of anæsthetics. All acknowledge, however, that there is a place for surgery in Osteopathic practice. There are many abnormal conditions of the body that require a proper surgery; and Osteopathy is training its operators in the accessory science of surgery, and is pursuing a wise physiological course between the harmful use of anæsthetics that are almost invariably used in such operations, and the neglect of the health of the body under abnormal conditions that require the services of a skilled surgeon. Osteopathy thus marks a new advance upon modern surgery, and its course has been vindicated by the success of its new methods along this line.

WOMEN IN OSTEOPATHY.

Mrs. H. E. Patterson.

OSTEOPATHY is an exact science in which great advancement has recently been made. The Osteopathist is a mechanical expert who, with a delicately trained touch, quickly detects and rights the disordered human mechanism, and the Divine recuperative forces vitalize and dispel disease and re-establish harmony and health where disorder reigned. To be a student and successful operator in this science of Osteopathy is not confined to the sterner sex. In many of the undertakings of life woman has proven herself man's equal. In this field strong young women who love to study and *work*, and who desire to uplift and benefit suffering humanity, will find unlimited opportunities. Scores of brave women have identified themselves with Osteopathy. Many have already gone out and demonstrated the truth of our beloved science by relieving the suffering ones of earth.

In this profession a capable woman receives the same recompense for her labor that a man would receive. She thus places herself above all pecuniary concern for the future, and has the comforting assurance that with every dollar added to her bank account is deposited a blessing from some grateful heart.

We now have about one hundred earnest, intelligent, level-headed, rather than "strong-minded," young women in our school. We feel only respect and admiration for one who takes her place in the ranks of workers and diligently labors to banish disease.

Woman's very existence depends upon her difference from man, and all things which it is desirable that she should do in this profession can be done without in the least forsaking those sacred emblems of femininity—modesty and true refinement.

This is distinctively woman's age, and the world is beginning to realize the beneficent fruits of her development and greater freedom. Within the past quarter of a century, the barriers and prejudices which have hindered her progress have been swept aside, and woman now finds herself standing with avenues leading out in numerous directions, open and inviting her to "come and possess at least part of the land." To these calls she is eager to respond when she can see good work to be done and victories to be gained, especially if it be to relieve the suffering. In Osteopathy, woman is sure to succeed—shall I not say excel?—because of her sensitive, sympathetic, *intuitive* nature, her intense love for the helpless, her joy in being able to alleviate pain; and while she will find her moneyed reward equal to that of man in this profession, is she not infinitely better prepared by her woman's heart to rejoice in that greatest of all rewards which comes with the knowl-

edge that a duty is well done, that her efforts are accomplishing something for the betterment of mankind, for the promotion of happiness in the human family? Osteopathy gives ease to the aching head, cools the fevered brow, quiets the excited nerves, and restores harmony to this animated machine. In this work, the firm hand of the woman Osteopathist is none the less effectual on account of her sex. She can go from this school into homes where the darkness and gloom of disease and despair have settled, and with the broad light of the grandest truth ever unfolded to man, leave the bright beams of health and happiness pervading the family circle. Truly this is a work well worthy of woman's noblest, most womanly ambition. To be an Osteopathic anatomist, an adjuster of the human anatomy, is one of the grandest callings in life.

"If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred.
And the glory and sweet of a man
Is the token of manhood untainted.
And in men and women, a clean, strong, firm fibred body
Is beautiful as the most beautiful face."



THE SCOPE AND SPIRIT OF OSTEOPATHY.

FIRST—Osteopathy, from its inception by its illustrious founder, Dr. Andrew T. Still, to its present position of development and success, has been, and still is, a *science*—that is, it is based upon exact, definite and verifiable knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human mechanism, including the chemistry, histology, morphology and psycho-physics of its known elements, and such reasoned conclusions from this practical knowledge as make discoverable the great laws of the human system, by which nature, apart from artificial and medical stimulation, may recove from displacements, disorganizations and consequent disease, and regain strength and health.

Second—The science of Osteopathy consists in the profound study of these facts, forms and forces of the human organism, under all attainable conditions of literary research, morbid anatomy, and normal life; and so regulating and controlling the laws of each organ, according to its original and normal structure and function, as to secure and maintain the natural equilibrium of health.

Third—Osteopathy has, therefore, an immovable basis in nature itself, and that its operations are in harmonious accord with the ineradicable and irrepealable laws of nature, and that its future, both in scientific achievements and remedial results, is as illimitable as the boundless and inexorable resources of universal life.

Fourth—Osteopathy views man as a microcosm—a miniature of the cosmic universe—and that the proper study of man, as a passive machine and as a living organism, opens up radiating lines of research into all the departments of thought and of things, and relates itself, naturally and

logically to all the great sciences, both of the organic and inorganic world; and it furnishes a new organizing principle by which many of the facts of these sciences may have an entirely new interpretation. Its study, therefore, is most ennobling to intellect and feeling; it is enriching in wisdom to understand, and empowering in ability to mitigate the ills to which flesh is heir.

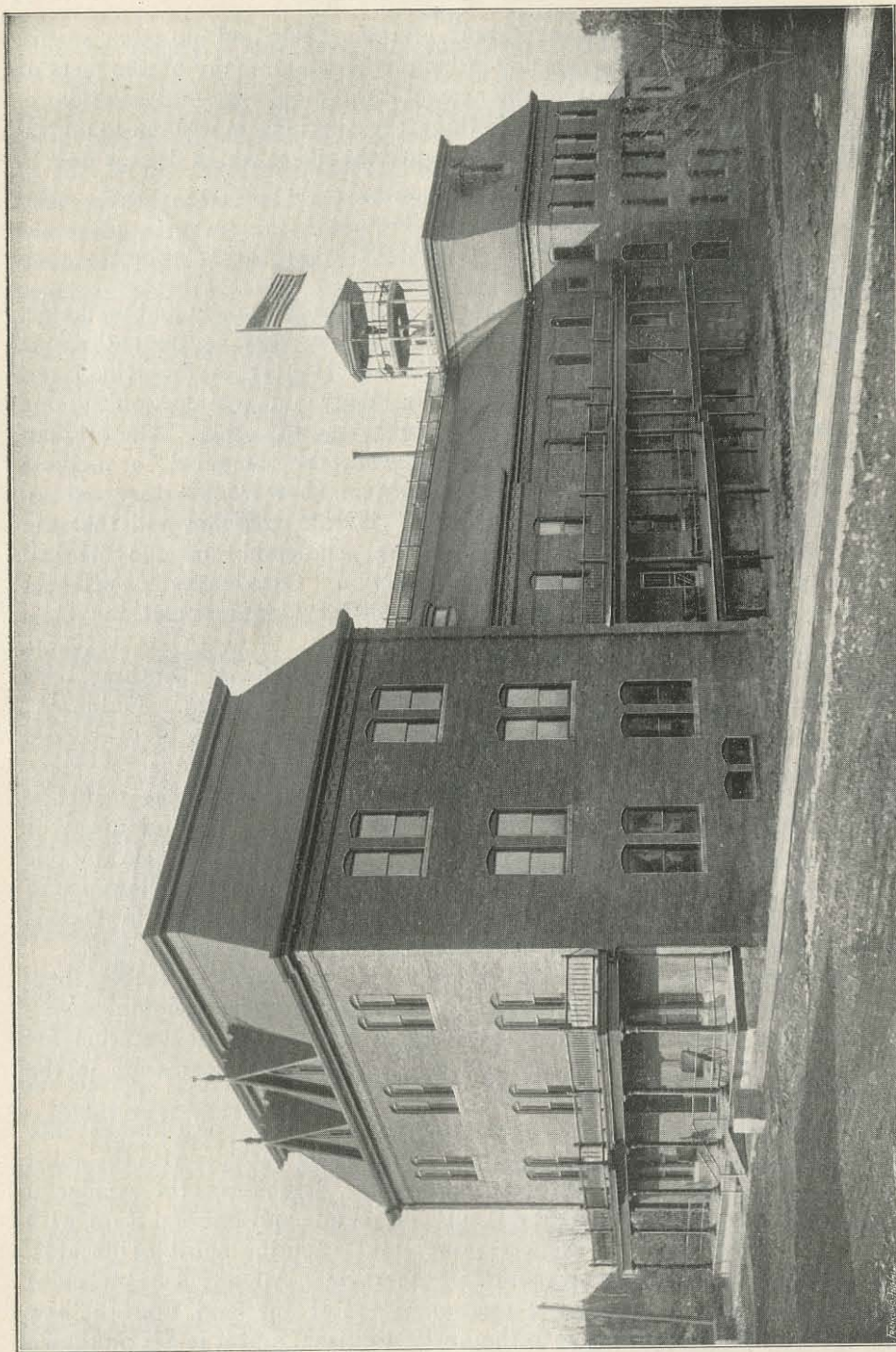
"Know thyself,
Enough for man to know,
The proper study of mankind
Is man."

Fifth—Osteopathy is in no way affiliated with pharmacy and medicine, except as the effects of these may be known *to be avoided*. Osteopathy runs a line of cleavage through the entire so-called "History of Medicine," and divides it into the facts of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, on the one hand, and the facts of pharmacy and chemistry on the other. The original practitioners were anatomical and physiological; the "chemical," or medical practitioners were irregular. So, Osteopathy can show from history, reason, and nature, that the "Doctor of Medicine" is still irregular, and that the *Doctor of Osteopathy* alone is *regular*. The scholarship of the medical fraternity is challenged to deny this distinction. Osteopathy is a science; medicine is not, and never has been, and all its "doctors" can not show that it is.

Sixth—Osteopathy appeals, from first to last, to facts. Nothing tells like results. Facts are the biggest forces that rule the world. Fiction can not be foisted upon a practical public as fact. The minds of to-day are impatient with mere theories and speculations. They clamor for facts. They ask for results and returns. Osteopathy does not evade the challenge of a critical and curious public. It courts investigation. It is not afraid of all reasonable tests. It stands only on its merits. It does not ask any one to bankrupt his reason and then pension him on a miserable allowance of faith. Its principles and philosophy are capable of illustration in disease, as are the rules of mathematics in numbers, or of forces in mechanics.

Seventh—There is no culture of character, refinement of feeling, brilliance of intellect, keenness of reasoning, no polish of manners, completeness of education, grace of literature, resources of scholarship, or ambition for discovery, that may not find free and full exercise and expression in the proper study and practice of Osteopathy.

Eighth—It has the peculiar power of infusing the deepest interest into its students and enthusing the most phlegmatic of its patients with the spirit of love and loyalty for its methods and results. It possesses the wonderful charms and fascinations of nature itself. In its fine and finished form, with scholarship, literary grace, logical power and scientific spirit as its aids, Osteopathy will fast win its way into all the world. Already it has hosts of friends and followers among the great and good of our land, from the new president of the United States to the lowliest citizen; and it is not unknown across the seas.



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE MARCH OF MIND.

Mason W. Pressly.

PROGRESS is the stirring watch-word of the hour. The clear, clarion peals of the command of mind—"Forward, March"—is shouted from every precinct of Christendom and echoed from a thousand hill tops. In every bosom burns the hope that breathes, from day to day, sublime things. Procrustes, with his iron bed, has now no place by the wayside. Mind is free and every barrier to impede its progress is as ineffectual as the mandate of Canute to the rolling waves, or the bold attempt of the Persian monarch to handcuff the sea god. No power can veto thought!

Information is sought through the realms of Nature and of Art. Age-honored opinions are drawn through the sieve of scrutiny. In search of it the lowest strata of the earth are bored and far-off glittering worlds, that dance in azure, are brought from their distant homes of grandeur within the limits of mental observation. In search of it man fears not the trident of Neptune, or the power of Jove to thunder. He dreads not the wrath of the storm god, treading on the tornado, but plays with the angry waves of the hoary main, and gathers murmuring sea shells from old Ocean's coral caverns. He rides upon the whirlwind, faces the dread simoon of Sahara, and wanders amid eternal snows. Before him—Athos like—huge mountains fall and valleys rise. He sinks the shaft of inquiry into the tombs of buried empires, and reads the symbolic hieroglyphics of antiquity. He has chained the red fury of the raging storm, and made its electricity a vassal of human thought, and can girdle the globe in five seconds, with the flash of his mind! An iron network covers the land, and steam palaces swim the ocean wave; which, like vast needles, have woven continents together in a rich embroidery. The telegraph and the telephone have annihilated time and space—have cut a hedge-way for thought through the realms of the huge leviathan, and made the world one vast whispering gallery. Man has lighted the world with the flambeau of invention and discovery. He has explored the polar seas and made his home amid mountain icebergs. He has gathered



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information from the hollow pyramids of Egypt, and Pompeii and Herculaneum have answered responsive to his call.

The Goddess of Learning, with a loftier flight than the winged Pegasus is traversing the universe. All the departments of progressive truth are throwing wide their portals to let the Lady of Learning enter and wield her rightful sway. All the sciences, instinct with life, have burnished their armor, donned their well-bossed bucklers, and are battling for the extension of the empire of eternal truth.

Chemistry, that fundamental of all sciences, with its torturing inquisition, is prying into the penetralia of nature, questioning the agencies which are operative in her vast laboratory, and is thus advancing the domain of mind over matter.

Geology has built her a subterranean palace of massive masonry, whose floor is the purest gold, roofed with glittering diamonds, emeralds and sapphires, and walled with the crystalline spar and the flashing stalactite.

Astronomy has paved her a golden passage through the milky way, and she walks as safely and as serenely amid the burning worlds, in nebular fields of light, as over the pebbles and shelly lutes that murmur on the sea shore's breast.

Mineralogy is diving into ocean's caves and delving into the mountain's bosom for gems to glisten in the fair coronet of mind.

Such, briefly, is the activity of the mind of man—such is the luminous advancement of light, letters and learning—such is the progressive development of truth. Our own country is marching in the van of the glorious phalanx. The cold, bleak hills of the north and the green, sunny plains of the south re-echo the music of the march of mind. At the golden gates of the morning her forces are marshaled, and around the crimson couch of evening her sentinels watch. And that old giant, the magnificent Mississippi, with its fertile tributary of the Missouri, is robed in a richly-wrought mantle of letters. Although his head be pillowed in the waters of the lakes, it is crowned with a dazzling areola—although his feet be bathed in the waters of the gulf, they are clad in the silvery slippers woven in the loom of thought—and though in his right hand the Rocky mountains rest, and, in his left, the colossal Alleghenies slumber, yet they, too, have a voice which thunders forth the march of mind.

The time was that when Genius advanced a truth antagonistic to public opinion, it was persecuted and pursued, like the gold-guarding Gryphon pursued the one-eyed Avimaspiian. When through his "optic glass the Tuscan artist viewed the wandering fires that move in mystic dance," and advanced the theory of the rotundity of the earth and its revolution around the sun he was incarcerated as a wicked heretic. But Truth, like the Phoenix, rising from its own ashes, is immortal and will come forth brighter from the crucible of opposition.

We are pleased and proud to chronicle another achievement of the human intellect, and this achievement has now been recorded in the annals

of high legislative authority. The latest triumph of Truth has been Osteopathy.

This new healing science has gone forth into world of sickness, panoplied in the golden armor of truth and fact, and it is now dealing its blows, thick and fast, upon the hydra-headed monster of disease, and thus winning its crown of glory, that is shining brighter and brighter, day by day; and the day is not far distant when Osteopathy will be crowned by a glad and grateful public as the QUEEN SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Here in Kirksville is the seat of this new science. The symmetrical proportions of the buildings that are dedicated to its culture and practice, now rear themselves in architectural beauty, a trophy to its founder, Dr. A. T. Still, and an honor to the cause he so dearly loves. May the great truths of Osteopathy be garnered in the treasure house of the minds of those who are now flocking to this fountain of learning and health, and may there be laid the bases of mental monuments, more lasting than the polished shafts of Parian marble, which stand firm and immovable, though around them worlds may crumble and eternity play. I invoke the genius of science, of art, of eloquence, of learning, of prudence, and of power, to record their names on this monument of mind, and to write upon the walls of the American School of Osteopathy in flaming letters—method, study and perseverance, onward and upward, *labor omnia vincit*. Expunge from the vocabularies, Latin, Greek and English, the small but baneful words *can not* and *failure*, and substitute therefor "*possunt quia posse videntur*."

May the infirmary and the college be a lasting monument of the favor bestowed on genius, chastened by truth and virtue; and may there go forth from its portals, from time to time, many high-minded and cultured young men and women, who shall be found in the van of the grand race of progress, and leading forward and lifting up the multiplied and jubilant myriads of earth, to the health and happiness of heaven.



TO OUR FRIENDS IN CHICAGO.

THE constantly growing needs of the parent institution have led to the necessity of the return of Harry M. Still and Arthur G. Hildreth to Kirksville. It is a source of much gratification to all friends of Osteopathy that these two gentlemen, whose recognized ability and long experience so eminently qualify them for this work, are hereafter to be identified directly with the progress and development of Osteopathy at its fountain head. In the meantime the JOURNAL desires to assure their host of friends in and near Chicago that they still have Osteopathy with them. Mr. J. H. Sullivan, a graduate of this school, and for a long time a skilled and excellent operator in the Kirksville Infirmary, with competent assistants, will have charge of the work there, and may be found at the same place, 905 Masonic Temple.

DR. STILL AND HIS WORK.

By Will A. Potter.

O STEOPATHY is the name of a new school of medical practice recently founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, the discoverer of the basic principles of the science. With the exception of antiseptic and poison antidotes, this new school totally discards medicines in the treatment of diseases, and adopts in their stead a system of intelligent manual operations by which all mechanical obstructions to the circulation of vital fluids are removed, and the inherent recuperative forces of the body are controlled and directed to the restoration of harmony and health, without the introduction of drugs or other agencies than the good, wholesome food prescribed by the normal appetite. The new school embraces in its curriculum all that is known of the human body in health and disease. The principles of the new treatment can neither be comprehended nor applied by one who is not thoroughly acquainted with anatomy, physiology, pathology and symptomatology. In addition to these branches the Osteopath requires special training in the development of a most delicate sense of touch and a knowledge of special nerve centres unknown to other schools. Osteopathy is a complete system of treating diseases and deformities without drugs or appliances. It differs from other schools of medicine principally in the remedial agencies applied; and while using only the hands to do its work, this system also differs from massage and all other forms of so-called "manual therapeutics" in that no Osteopathic diagnosis or treatment is possible without a most exact and practical knowledge of all the parts and processes of the physiological and pathological man. The special nerve centres and principles by which remedial effects are secured in this practice were discovered by Dr. Still and are neither recognized nor understood by any other school.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter into a lengthy discussion of the principles of Osteopathy, nor to tire the reader with uninteresting historical data regarding the discovery and development of the science, but to give a brief statement of the general facts of Dr. Still's great work in the founding of his new practice.

Much has been said and written about Dr. Still's struggles with poverty while engaged in the pursuit of his new idea. Some of it is true, but a greater part of it grew in the fertile imagination of enterprising space writers. Dr. Andrew T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, who is now in his sixty-ninth year, was the son of a well-to-do Virginia doctor, who moved westward with civilization, to become one of the pioneers of the middle states, a few years before the civil war. While life in the struggling west at that time furnished a fitting environment for the development of all that is sturdy and strong and manly in human character, it can not be truthfully said that Dr.

Still grew up amidst the pathetic hand-to-mouth struggles which many writers who have more regard for sentiment than truth would place about him. Had he been reared in the most squalid poverty, he is not the kind of a man who would be ashamed of it, but he is a lover of exact facts, and does not believe in misrepresentations, even to the extent of lending sentiment or interest to a good story. As a practitioner of medicine among the Shawnee Indians and early Kansas settlers, his success was above the average. His business life, up to the time when he decided to forsake the practice of allopathy, was successful. He had accumulated property, and his practice was on a prosperous basis, but his own researches had convinced him that the drug theory was a fraud. He saw the foreshadow of something better. He determined to get closer to old Dame Nature and learn from her the exact truth. To do this, to pursue his new path, it was necessary to forsake forever the tenets of the drug system. This meant sacrifice of his medical practice and pecuniary loss, but he had the courage of his convictions; principle was more to him than wealth, or even the ordinary comforts of life. At this time began the real struggle of his life, in which poverty, false accusations, the desertion of friends, and the scoffs and jeers of ignorant and prejudiced neighbors only served to steel his soul in its determination to know and demonstrate the truth.

All of his early life history, the pioneer struggles with their lessons in originality, the Indian and war experiences with their homilies of courage



MEMORIAL HALL, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

and endurance, contributed indirectly to Osteopathy's future, by unfolding, broadening and strengthening this most remarkable human character; yet that part of Dr. Still's life in which the public is most concerned is the period embracing the development proper of Osteopathy.

Dr. Still and family came to Kirksville, Mo., from Kansas, about twenty-five years ago. For a time he continued to practice allopathy. Although convinced that the drug theory was founded upon error, he was too practical a philosopher to wholly abandon its use until he had something better with which to replace it. The great foundation principles of Osteopathy were not yet clear to him, but his labors were all directed toward their discovery. The many ingenious experiments and original methods by which he finally arrived at an understanding of this great truth of nature, the Osteopathic law, would make an interesting volume, but two or three incidents will serve the purpose of this article.

One cold day, while Dr. Still was yet a drug doctor, he was summoned in great haste to see a woman who lived six miles in the country. He hurriedly departed only to discover at the end of his journey that he had forgotten his medicine case. The woman was suffering with an awful pain in her side and was lying upon the bed writhing in agony. What could the doctor do? He did not relish the prospect of making another trip to Kirksville and return for his medicine, but as the woman seemed to be in a very serious condition he had about made up his mind to do so, when a happy thought struck him. He would examine the woman's side and at least show a little sympathy. He went to the bed, ran his hand over the surface from which seemed to come the pain. He thought he felt one rib that did not feel just right, and taking a position in which he could hold it firmly, he raised the arm and gave it a peculiar turn. In an instant the pain was gone. He had relieved an unnatural pressure upon certain intercostal nerves. The woman was able to get up out of bed and resume her household duties.

At another time he was visiting his brother, then a practicing physician in a little Kansas town. As they walked along the road the brother called attention to a boy who was standing in a yard by the roadside and explained that there was a very remarkable case which had puzzled all the doctors in that vicinity. The little fellow could not see when the sun was shining, and was practically blind whenever surrounded by a bright light. Dr. Still's allopathic brother said it was a case of "congenital intolerance to light!" When they came to the place Dr. Still jumped over the fence, went up to the boy, made a careful examination of his neck, found what he thought was an abnormal position of the vertebræ, gave the neck a few sharp turns, and to the utter mystification of the brother doctor, the boy was able to look across an adjoining field and count and describe the cattle, although the sun was shining brightly.

One hot summer afternoon Dr. Still went to sleep on a carpenter's bench. When he awoke he was surprised to find that there was a great difference in the temperature of the right side of his body from that of the

left. On careful investigation he found that while asleep one side of his neck had rested in a very peculiar manner on a block. This experience led to the discovery of a subsidiary vasomotor center by which the general blood pressure can be controlled at will.

For many years Dr. Still suffered with a supposed heart trouble. One day the children brought home a croquet set. The bright new balls gave the doctor an idea. His heart was distressing him considerably at the time. Bringing one of the balls into the house, he got down on the floor, and lying flat on his back, placed the ball under his shoulders, with his legs up against the wall. In this position he rolled around upon the ball until he got it where he wanted it, when a dislocated rib went back into place and his heart trouble was a thing of the past.

The reader must not confound these incidents with the discovery of Osteopathy proper, for (Osteopathy is not a set of moves, methods or manipulations by which certain diseases can be cured. Moves, methods and manipulations are used in the practice of Osteopathy, but they are not Osteopathy; they represent only the application of mechanical skill and anatomical knowledge to the correction of conditions which require for their discovery or diagnosis a thorough comprehension of the great principles of Osteopathy. These principles, an absolute knowledge of which is essential to Osteopathic diagnosis, constitute the real discovery upon which the whole practice is founded.) A knowledge of these principles involves the understanding of a natural law hitherto unrecognized. The incidents here mentioned, with thousands of others of like nature which might be told, do not mark discoveries that were to become a part of a great system of aggregated mechanical movements and manipulations by which the various diseases might be relieved or cured. They were merely little guides or mile posts that marked the pathway of Dr. Still's long and tedious journey toward the recognition of the great law upon which Osteopathy is founded. When he went to sleep upon the carpenter's bench he did not discover a "way to treat fever," but he was led by that experience to look deeper into a principle. When he relieved the pain in the country woman's side he did not discover a "method of treating pleurisy," for it is entirely possible that he would never meet another case just like that one. When he fixed a Kansas boy's neck he did not "discover a way to cure congenital intolerance to light," but he caught a brighter gleam of that faint light that stood yet afar off. When he performed the croquet ball experiment he had not discovered a way to cure heart trouble. This experience, like the others, was only a little guiding star that pointed toward the realization of a great truth which nature finally revealed to him as a living principle, a law that is absolute and can neither be taken from nor added to.

Dr. Still continued his researches many years, practicing among the poorer classes, sometimes going from place to place in search of patients. Among the upper classes, who doubted the stories of his success, he was considered a harmless enthusiast, while the ignorant who had witnessed the



proof of his work were wont to accredit him with supernatural powers. There were many ludicrous and strange stories told of his wonderful work, as well as many interesting experiences, which may some time be woven into a valuable history. One day the old doctor was riding through the Chariton hills, west of Kirksville, where the country was sparsely settled. As he came up to a little hut in the timber he noticed that something unusual was transpiring in the front yard. Dismounting, he went up to investigate. In front of the house was a man apparently dying from suffocation. The trouble was asthma. The poor fellow was black in the face and gasping as though every breath would be his last, while the family stood helplessly to watch the father die. Dr. Still got hold of the fellow, gave him an Osteopathic treatment, and the asthmatic attack subsided at once. The doctor remounted his horse and rode on his way, without taking the trouble to make explanations. Although the conditions responsible for the asthma had been removed by perfectly natural and scientific means, no amount of argument could convince the simple family that the strange looking man who came out of the woods just at the right time and "jerked the asthma out'n dad" did not possess supernatural powers.

Dr. Still made no effort to convert people to his way of thinking by preaching to them. He preferred to wait until he could demonstrate his philosophy by tangible results that could not be denied.

About the year 1887 he began teaching his new system to his son Harry. Dr. Charles and Herman soon followed, with the younger brother, Fred., and a few friends of the old doctor. By this means it was soon demonstrated that Dr. Still's new method could be imparted to others, for the sons readily became experts and secured results in practice that were considered almost as wonderful as had been the work of the father. About this time the name "Osteopathy" was coined by Dr. Still and applied to his science. Although this word is universally criticised as a "misnomer" by scholars upon a superficial investigation of the subject, deeper researches and longer experience with the basic principles of the new philosophy, show profound wisdom in the selection of the word.

This first little private class conducted by Dr. Still at his home slowly increased until about the year 1892, when a charter for a school was taken out under the laws of the state of Missouri, and Dr. William Smith, of Edinburgh, Scotland, the present demonstrator of anatomy, was engaged to teach that branch. This was really the first class in the school, and was looked upon as an experiment. Now that Dr. Still finally understood the great truths for which he had labored a lifetime, he was confronted with the gravest problem yet encountered: "How can Osteopathy be taught to others that the work may be given to the world?" Experiments in methods of teaching were now necessary, and these extended over several years with varying success and disappointment until October, 1894, when a new charter was granted, there having been some grave errors regarding the power conferred by the first instrument. The school and infirmary were then conducted in a little 18x24 one-story frame building that stood where the new building now stands. There was only one class, and really the school was looked upon as a very small part of the work. For several years the number of patients coming to Dr. Still for treatment had been increasing rapidly until he and his assistants had all the work they could possibly do. At first patients came only from neighboring towns and counties, then from adjoining states. In January, 1895, a three-story brick building, fitted with all modern conveniences, was completed at a cost of \$30,000, every dollar of which was paid with money earned in the practice of Osteopathy. The number of patients, which had about doubled each year, had so greatly increased that in the year 1895 over 30,000 treatments were given to sufferers from nearly every state in the Union.

In October, 1895, a class of twenty-seven was enrolled, followed by a class of twenty-three in January, 1896. Of these two classes twenty-eight were from the state of Missouri, while the others represented five different states. These classes recited to one teacher in one class room 20x25, the recitations taking up only two hours a day. In May, 1896, work was begun on an addition that doubled the capacity of the building, but even before that was completed, the rapidly increasing demands made it necessary to begin work on a second addition, which trebled the size of the original edifice. The whole building, which was completed in January, 1897, is four stories high,

contains sixty-seven rooms, aggregating 30,000 square feet of floor space, and costing \$80,000.

The largely increased facilities were provided none too soon, for while the infirmary business has grown steadily, increasing at the rate of about 100 per cent each year, the increase in the school attendance has been phenomenal during the last year, increasing nearly 500 per cent in twelve months. While one year ago there were fifty students from six different states, reciting to one teacher, in one room, there are now two hundred and eighty-three students, representing twenty-four different states and two Canadian provinces, using nine large class rooms, with lectures and recitations occupying the entire day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, with demonstrations held at least two nights each week. The equipment of the school is up-to-date in every particular.

I think one of the greatest discouragements in the way of real scientific advancement is the disposition of men to tell more than they know. Truths that might have been understood and taught with profit in the family nursery have been consigned to the mouldy archives of scientific rubbish because those in whom nature confided buried their treasure beneath a weight of erroneous theories. If men were only content to be the plain bearers of truth, how much nearer humanity could get to the mother of all! But the man who sees a bright ray flit across his mental pathway from a gem of truth yet invisible, usually destroys his chances of finding the gem itself by immediately piling a theoretic brush pile about it. This is true of theosophy, spiritualism and many other isms, and has been true of more than one of the religions of the past. Even the sciences, where the utmost candor and exactness ought to prevail, have had their bitter experiences with this idiosyncrasy of human vanity. But greater than elsewhere, perhaps, this building of massive towers of theory upon the smallest possible foundation of truth has cropped out in the medical profession. Dr. Still wisely left it for other men to make theories about Osteopathy. He preferred to present the great truths entrusted to his care in their simple garb. He is a remarkable, but also a remarkably plain man. A true philosopher, he sought the companionship of plain people, that he might get closer to nature, and here the first results of his wondrous work were obtained. This is the reason Osteopathy gained such a rapid foothold. Results appeal alike to the ignorant and the learned. Theories sufficiently "scientific" to attract the attention of one class, become unintelligible to the great majority, while theories sufficiently simple to appeal to one class would be passed unnoticed by others. Theories will, of course, be built about Osteopathy, but they will be constructed by those who have a greater bent for theorizing than Dr. Still, will lack authenticity and will have to be proven by their merits. Meanwhile Osteopathy, as a plain truth of nature, will go forth into the world unaided and unhampered by questionable hypotheses, to establish a long needed precedent of *doing*, not *dreaming*, in the healing art.

MRS. FORAKER'S LETTER.

Mrs. Julia B. Foraker, the wife of Ohio's distinguished senator, is one of Osteopathy's warm friends. The interest of Senator and Mrs. Foraker in Osteopathy was occasioned by the case of their youngest son, Master Arthur, who is now five years old. About a year ago prominent eastern specialists examined the little fellow and decided he had organic heart trouble that was incurable. Mrs. Foraker brought him to Kirksville, where he was submitted to a careful Osteopathic examination. The diagnosis under the new system was very different from that made by the Ohio medical doctors. The little fellow was placed under treatment in Kirksville, and from the first, improvement was marked. The symptoms of his supposed "heart trouble" gradually subsided, and his general health soon underwent a decided change for the better. After six months have elapsed he continues



Dr. A. J. Still.

My dear Sir,

I most heartily congratulate you upon the recognition which the Legislature and Governor of your State have given you and your work. Your fame is spreading abroad throughout the land. Wherever I go I find gentlemen anxious to learn about Osteopathy.

I predict there is a great future for your system of treatment, and that your name will have a permanent and honored place in the history of the benefactors of mankind.

With sentiments of high regard

I remain, Very truly Yours

Julia B. Foraker.

Washington, D. C.

March 28th 1894.

to improve in health. Senator and Mrs. Foraker were led by this case to make a thorough investigation of Osteopathy, and in order that little Arthur should have the best of attention while taking treatment, Mrs. Foraker purchased a handsome cottage in Kirksville, where they make their home when in the city.

The letter on this page was received by Dr. Still just after the passage of the Osteopathy bill in Missouri. The interest taken in the newly discovered science by Senator and Mrs. Foraker has induced many other prominent people to investigate.

Mrs. Foraker and little Arthur will spend several months of this spring and summer at their Kirksville home.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

By William Smith, M. D., D. O.

WERE I asked to name the three branches of medical study which I considered of the most vital importance to the practitioner, no matter of what school, I would most unhesitatingly state, anatomy, physiology and symptomatology. They are the three invaluable and indispensable weapons in the unending warfare with death. Deprived of any one of the trio the conscientious physician early finds himself confronted by appalling difficulties; and in a case where health, nay, life itself, is at stake, ignorance is criminal.

Concerned as I am in the teaching of all three, having spent a fair number of years in their study, having practiced on the lines of allopathy before commencing the study and practice of Osteopathy, I feel that I am competent to say a few words on the importance of these subjects, and the cases of mistaken diagnosis which I daily meet would make an eloquent text.

We teach anatomy, physiology and symptomatology. We believe that if a man does not know the construction of the body and understand its action in health he can not recognize the symptoms of disease nor intelligently treat the condition. Our students will either leave us fitted to undertake the care of the sick and to treat them intelligently or they can stay here for the rest of their natural lives.

To every student of Osteopathy in every school of Osteopathy, let me say a word. Do not be content with what you learn at school; be interested enough in your life-work to read, read, read; learn every thing you can of every system of treatment. What is good save, the trash "gather into bundles and burn." Your fire will not be apt to die out. Thrash the stack over and over; every grain of wheat is of value. In the short space of two years you can not learn one-tenth part of what you will have to know. You will only then be fitted to begin what must be a life-long study, practical Osteopathy. Watch your cases and study them with care. Note the symptoms and see how your treatment affects them. Do not be satisfied with a rule-of-thumb system of manipulation. Study your case; think it over; read up the literature regarding the condition; learn from the case



WILLIAM SMITH, writer of the above article, is Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Symptomatology and Surgery in The American School of Osteopathy. He is a native of Scotland; is licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians, both of Edinburgh; also of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Scotland, Licentiate in Midwifery, member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh. He received his medical education in the University of Edinburgh and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh. He is also a Diplomat of Osteopathy, having graduated as one of the first students under Dr. A. T. Still. He taught the first class in anatomy in the first school of Osteopathy at Kirksville. He has had seventeen years of medical

experience, having practiced allopathy before taking up Osteopathy.

as well as help the patient. Thus, and thus only, can you make the case do more than merely represent to you dollars and cents; it will be to you a mine of valuable information. You are students now and must be students the rest of your lives if you are to remain in the front ranks of your profession, and the three essentials are what you will find of the greatest use; the structure of the human body, the action of the human body in health, the abnormal conditions produced by various circumstances, which collectively form what is commonly denominated disease. It is impossible for your teacher to tell you all; it is impossible for you to remember all which you are told; it is to yourself that you must look for knowledge, for it is you who must find it out, whether from books or from experience.

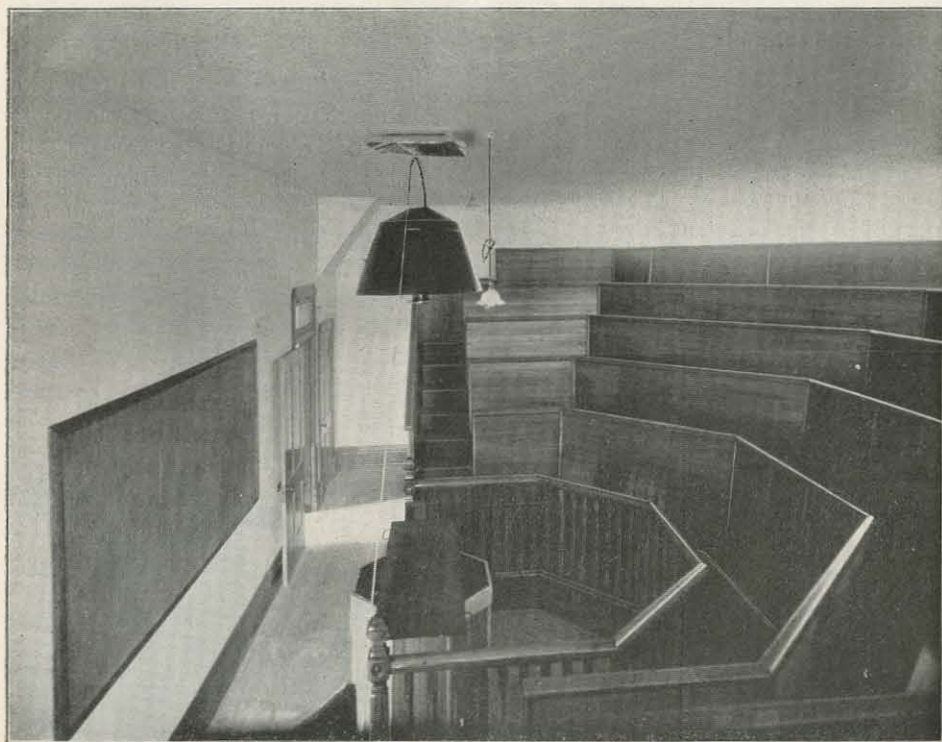
It has been stated in public meeting among medical men, and since published and sent broadcast over the country by a medical society, that the success of Osteopathy was largely due to the carelessness of diagnosis among medical doctors. To a very great extent that is true. The medical profession is shamefully careless in the matter of diagnosis, and it is at this place, to which many patients come as a last resort, that we find lives shortened, cripples made and deformities perpetuated by an ignorance on the part of the profession, which is nothing if not criminal. It may be thought that I speak strongly. I do, and if I could speak in such tones that my words would ring in the ears of every teacher in every medical school in the world I would shout the words, "If you permit ignorant men to go forth and treat the sick and suffering, it is you who are responsible for their errors."

A poor young woman brought here a few months ago suffering, as stated by the doctor, who had attended her for four weeks, from insanity. With a temperature of 105 that poor tortured sufferer from meningitis had been lectured and scolded, forced to eat and drink, kept in the light, bullied and exhibited to chattering visitors. She died a few days after arrival at Kirksville. I filled out the certificate of death as "due to meningitis," but "mal-praxis" would have been far closer to the truth. A man came here a few weeks ago after being told that he had only "three days to live," that "no one could do him any good, it would only shorten his life to move him." He was given up to die with that terrible disease, "cancer of the stomach." For three months before his arrival he had passed no urine, and during the progress of the disease the patient and his wife both mentioned the fact to the attending physicians, but the clear and scientific explanation was given that the "tumor had closed over the tubes leading from the kidneys to the bladder, nothing can be done, he must pass away." Against the very strong advice of his physicians his devoted wife brought him to Kirksville, and at once found that the terrible cancer of the stomach was nothing more than a distended bladder,



CORNER OF DISSECTING ROOM.

due to an enlarged prostrate gland, that the patient (Mr. Ben White of Macon, Mo.,) was suffering from a severe attack of "the medical services of two learned medicos of his own town." Here the distended bladder was relieved by means of a catheter; seventy-two ounces of stale, ammoniacal, offensive urine were drawn off; in thirty hours three hundred ounces of urine were voided, the symptoms rapidly subsided and the patient was in a fair way for recovery. Had the doctors known that the stomach is not situated in the hypogastrium, had they learned that a man could not live forever circulating in his tissues the absorbed products of retrograde metamorphosis, had they possessed only the most elementary knowledge of the diagnosis of disease, they would not have confused the symptoms of uraemia, which were clear and distinct in the case of Mr. White, with those of the cancer of the stomach, of which not one symptom existed. Had one of my students exhibited for ten minutes the astounding, monumental and crass ignorance displayed by these men for three months, he would have been referred to his studies for a further period of six months, without arousing in my breast for one second a trace of sympathy or sorrow. Through their ignorance Mr. White was brought very close to the dividing line between time and eternity. He has now gone home to all intents and purposes well, save that I fear his bladder is, by so long and



AMPHITHEATER, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

extreme distension, permanently crippled. This case is no exaggeration. I know that to many such terrible ignorance must seem incredible, but the names of the doctors are known here. Mr. White or I will furnish them if desired.

Last year the St. Louis *Medical Fortnightly* started out to "expose Osteopathy if it took all summer." The summer passed and the fall came, the ruddy tints of autumn gave way to the snows of winter and still the promised exposure did not materialize. We are waiting. It might be that the editors of that little sheet might find it an easier task to expose the ignorant members of their own profession. We will gladly furnish them with an immense wealth of material. Oh! it is easy to make fun of Osteopathy, to speak of "its long-haired students and short-haired women devotees," but the long and short haired people have now stood patiently and quietly under the sneers and slights of ignorant and ill-bred know-nothings long enough; have endured the insults of such profound and all-wise authorities on the ethics of the profession as the St. Louis *Medical Fortnightly* too long. The promised exposure did not for one second alarm us. We are now prepared to expose, (and that in no measured and carefully chosen diction,) the ignorance of the learned members of the medical profession on the three essentials—anatomy, physiology and symptomatology. It is my intention, so often as I can get the time from my other duties, to publish a list of cases treated, giving the name of the previous medical attendant, his diagnosis and treatment with its result, our diagnosis and treatment, with the result obtained. "By their fruits ye shall know them."



AROUND THE FLAG

By Helen de Lendrecie.

THE growth of Osteopathy, or rather of the sentiment favoring it, has been absolutely phenomenal during the last year. The like was never known of any other form of healing. This can be only attributed to the fact that whoever gives Osteopathy a fair trial, invariably carries the flag back to his own home, and gathers a company of eager inquirers about it. Whoever investigates the science with a desire to learn the truth, becomes thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm it inspires, and I think every one who knows anything whatever of the matter will agree that no other science of healing has such eager, earnest defenders as has Osteopathy, either among its students or patients, and in both classes no one who carefully observes can fail to see how deeply the religious sense is increased, with the greater knowledge acquired by the study given. The writer has been a careful observer of Osteopathic treatment during the last year, and can truthfully say that among the hundreds who have come under her own observation only one has had other than words of praise for this healing method, and

this person, after but a few days' sojourn at an Osteopathic institute, returned to her home with the information that Osteopathy was a fraud and Osteopaths were spiritualists.

After careful inquiry into the case, it transpires that the lady was told at the infirmary that she must not expect to be cured under a year, and that probably it would take six months' treatment before she could hope to see any pronounced change in her condition. This certainly is not the business method of "frauds," and it can only be inferred that after many long years of invalidism the lady's perceptive powers were so dwarfed as to render her incapable of appreciating an honest statement of existing conditions. As to the charge of spiritualism, it is about as sensible for an argument against Osteopathy as was the argument of an acquaintance of the writer's against her employing a certain surgeon of her own town whose services were needed, "Why, he is an infidel." The writer replied, "What has that to do with his skill as a surgeon?" So one feels like exclaiming when hearing the Osteopath called a spiritualist, "What has that to do with his skill as an Osteopath?" Since spiritualism widely prevails in all professions, all arts, all kinds of business, it would be very strange if it could not be found among the exponents of Osteopathy. But to charge that Osteopaths are spiritualists, only proves to those at all familiar with the treatment of their science a gross ignorance of existing facts.

Osteopathy, in the judgment of the writer, is a purely mechanical science, as clearly demonstrable as a problem in mathematics. Yet she would not be understood as saying that a high grade of intelligence and spiritual insight would not add to the usefulness of the Osteopath, as the same characteristics would improve the work of the architect or the builder. Deep, intelligent thought, and that perception which the earnest seeker after truth cannot help but attain most weight in the results of Osteopathic treatment, as they weigh in any other sense in which they are applied. The recuperative powers of the body itself are more vividly portrayed in Osteopathy than in any other treatment, because no drug medication being employed, there is absolutely no other solution offered for the overwhelming resistance to disease, which is shown in acute cases, in such brief periods of time. And in old chronic cases, let one observe, as has the writer, the color increasing day by day in the pale face, roundness in the emaciated form, light in the sunken eye and strength in the faltering limb, and the most intense bigotry of unbelief will be swept away. The more one studies the intricate laws that govern in Osteopathic treatment, the more reverent becomes the mind, and the more intense the desire to fathom, if possible, the true relation of creature to creator, and as the study advances, the human soul seems to be absolutely absorbed in the contemplation of the founder of man, the Majesty of God.

ORGANIZATION OF OSTEOPATHS.

By D. B. Macauley, Chairman Committee on Organization.

A GENERAL organization of Osteopaths for the advancement of the science and the interests of its followers is an idea that has been suggested several times within a few years, but has so far never been crystalized into fact. The advantages of such an organization, earnestly conceived, born of careful thought and foresight, waxing and growing strong under the guiding care of enthusiasm for the cause, tempered by the wisdom of experience, must be conceded by all. The time is now ripe for a determined and concerted effort to perfect such an organization, and this effort is being made. (Those charged with the preparation of the plans have brought to the task minds filled with an earnest, vivid conception of the value, the scope, and the future of this organization; have brought a fund of thought, of care and of foresight, out of which they have endeavored to provide it with a good, strong constitution as a defence against dangers that may assail it from within and without; have brought hearts full of the vital power of enthusiasm to quicken its pulse and thrill its nerves; and have brought hopes that, as time rolls on, experienced wisdom may see its growth into the power for good it should become.)

The reasons for organization are many, are obvious, are strong; and personal protection is the least of these. No! (the members of this organization,) the charter members and those who join it later—students, graduates, faculty, every one—(have laid upon them a heavier responsibility, a greater duty than that so-called "first law of nature"—self-preservation.) And to fit them for this duty, to enable them to bear this responsibility, they have self-preservation, personal protection, practically secured to them by the unselfish, untiring, ceaseless and successful efforts of those who have gone before them into the world and worthily borne the brunt of the onset. From the "old doctor" (our pathfinder, our forty-niner), who found and blazed the little path years ago and who has led the van of the stalwarts ever since, down to the last and the littlest of his followers, these pioneers, backed by the almighty truth of the cause, have hewn out a road of safety, which they give freely and without price to those who follow.

There are further duties before them now, and before us who come next,



DANIEL B. MACAULEY was elected president of The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy April 10, 1897. Mr. Macauley is a native of the Hoosier State, a son of General Daniel B. Macauley, formerly of Indianapolis, and spent the first half of his life in that city. After a number of years of business experience, largely in our Spanish-American sister republics, his attention was called to Osteopathy two years ago. He at once came to Kirksville, and after investigation, decided that in this science he had found a work to which he might worthily devote his life's best efforts and energies. In pursuance of this idea, he entered the May (1896) class in The American School of Osteopathy.



RECEPTION PARLOR, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

the vanguard of the great army of the future. (We all must maintain the high standard of the examples set us of bravery, devotion and unselfishness. We must, starting from the vantage ground these others have won, carry our flag farther and higher, plant it yet more firmly.) We have, as sappers and miners, to dig and delve yet more deeply for the great facts and truths of our science. As scouts, we must pursue the paths of all allied sciences—of chemistry, of physiology, of physics—and bring to our forces their good things. We must level the hills of pride, fill up the valleys and sloughs of ignorance, clear away the brambles and undergrowth of prejudice, bridge the rivers of doubt; fell the trees that interfere with clear scientific vision to the farthest horizon, and let in God's sunlight of truth over the whole land—leaving behind our advancing lines a clear and level field for the host that follows with its mighty armament.

Such the work before us! Such our duty!

For its due accomplishment is needed not alone the individual courage and work and knowledge of men and women, notwithstanding the fact that these men and women have singly and alone achieved such magnificent results and won such noble victories. The field is wider now, and widening daily; and to fulfill our full duty as it lies before us we need the added force of organization—the strength of all united, the courage that comes of touch-

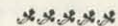
ing elbows with true comrades, the inspiration of many minds working together for one common end, and the enthusiasm of strong hearts beating in unison.

(The detailed plan for such an organization has been prepared by the committee having this work in charge, has been presented to a full assembly of all Osteopaths here in Kirksville, and has been accepted and ratified by them.) It contemplates, first, the perfecting of the organization with the working material here at hand (this to obviate the difficulties and delays of endeavoring to transact such business by correspondence), then an immediate invitation to join hands to all Osteopaths and Osteopathic schools in good standing throughout the United States. The membership is, for a time, to include both graduates and undergraduates of recognized schools; but as in the course of a few years the graduates become stronger numerically, provision is made for the merging of the organization into an association of alumni only. There is also a provision covering subsidiary local organizations for the mutual advancement and advantage of students, and these may eventually resolve themselves into independent local societies.

The Constitution adopted is such as to give the organization the widest and most liberal possibilities of growth and utility, good influence and conservation of the interests of its members; and the Declaration of Principles conforms fully to the high standard of the science of Osteopathy—the standard which its followers must adopt.

(The name proposed is "The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy," and the primary objects of the organization are, in the broadest sense, to work towards and attain all things that will truly tend to the "Advancement of Osteopathy," and the rounding of it into its destined proportions as the eternal truth and vital principle of therapeutic science.)

Since the above was written another meeting of the Kirksville Osteopaths has been held, at which the work of organization was carried farther and some of the officers elected. During the period intervening between the two meetings communications were sent to all Osteopaths in good standing in the United States, detailing the steps taken so far, and asking their co-operation. To these letters answers were had from the majority of those addressed, heartily endorsing the work and joining in it enthusiastically.



A NOVEL BUSINESS CARD.

The most novel and effective business card in evidence was used by the late Dr. de Bossy, an aged physician of Havre, France, says the *Beacon and Republican*, Akron, Ohio. His card read thus:

DR. DE BOSSEY.
Born 1794.
(He has always prescribed for himself.)

Dr. de Bossy's advertisement shows with what doubt and misgiving the drug prescription was received by the French public.

OSTEOPATHY AND LEGISLATION.

By H. E. Patterson, D. O.

WHEN Abraham Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, he simply carried into effect in one direction the spirit of the Declaration of American Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The wording of these documents is so very plain as to leave no room for doubt as to the intention of their framers. They meant to found an absolutely free country, the laws of which should in fact extend equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Yet the people of this country have been from the beginning and are now under a bondage that makes them anything but a free people. They are under the absolute domination of drugs in the hands of the so-called "regular" or allopathic school of medicine. This school was handed down to us from the mother country, and very early in our history secured a franchise for the healing of the sick, and has so fortified itself by legislation as to make that privilege practically an exclusive one. As soon as a state was organized and admitted into the Union, the representatives of this school proceeded at once to procure the passage of such laws as would protect them and exclude all others. It was but natural that the framing of medical laws should be left to the medical members of the legislative bodies, and they were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them. Thus there was established a monopoly that was more fully protected by legislation than any of our modern trusts.

The allopathic school of medicine was founded upon the supposed curative properties of drugs, and while it has found it necessary to modify its original claims and plans to some extent, dosing with drugs is still its fundamental idea and is made the basis of all medical laws and rules and regulations of the boards of health existing under those laws. In almost every state in the Union we find all power and authority in all matters pertaining to healing vested in the representatives of this system, and where other schools of medicine are admitted at all, it is never on an equal footing with the old "regulars." Even the doors of the army and navy are closed against every other system and all advances made through any other channel. Having such full control they can and do assume the right to make all advancements and discoveries in the science of healing; and every discovery made, whether inside or outside of their ranks, must wait until they approve and promulgate it. An iron clad code of ethics binds them together, any violation of the provisions of which is unprofessional, and unprofessional conduct is under the law sufficient cause for revocation of license to practice.

But the order to wait could not always be obeyed, because of the fact that the people are always looking for something better, and care little for "regularity" in such matters. Thus, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Swedish Movement, Massage, Psychotherapy, Electropathy, Hydropathy, Gastropathy and many other pathies have compelled the old school to extend to them more or less recognition. The "regulars" have appropriated some of the systems and improvements outright, after having ridiculed and reviled their believers. In some cases this adoption has been only after long delay, and then under different names from those originally given the new system. The homeopath and eclectic have secured some independent legal standing, but have been compelled to fight hard for it, and have to be content with the simple permit to practice, the old regulars reserving unto themselves practically all of the state and federal patronage and support. Missouri has just witnessed an exemplification of this in the difficulties encountered by the governor in attempting to place one of the state insane asylums under homeopathic control.

Now comes Osteopathy, a science of healing without dosing with drugs, complete within itself, not needing the support of any of the drug schools. It has stood alone for over a quarter of a century, and has demonstrated its ability to materially reduce the death

rate in all curable diseases, and successfully handling many diseases heretofore pronounced incurable; but not being on a drug basis, it could secure no legal standing unless it formed an alliance with some of the systems founded on the drug theory. Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, recognized that any merely expedient combination would prevent the proper development of his discovery, so he kept it free from any alliance with drugs and developed it on an absolutely independent basis. The position occupied by the science at the present time, as a result of his policy, amply proves the wisdom of this course. Being himself a registered practitioner of the regular school he could not be prevented from practicing as he chose, but when he organized a school and began teaching his science to others, who were not medical graduates, and demonstrated that his system was founded on scientific principles and could be taught, he encountered the combined opposition of all the representatives of the drug school, who sought to close up his work and drive him to introduce drugs into his system. He was often discouraged, and at one time closed up his school because of the legal obstacles in the way of his graduates practicing, but he never wavered from his purpose of keeping Osteopathy pure and free from debasing alliances. Osteopathy was, however, too great a boon to mankind to be thus lost, and he was induced to open the school again by the strong pressure brought to bear by the people who wanted the system perpetuated, and people who wanted to study it, and who were willing to take their chances with the laws. Under such circumstances, the progress of the school was necessarily somewhat slow at first. Those pupils who were brave enough to enter the work in the face of these obstacles, had that vigorously independent spirit needed to aid in pushing the work forward. Many prosecutions were instituted, a few convictions resulted, but the penalty for violation of the law was of such a nature as to permit the accused to demand a jury trial, and a verdict of acquittal was usually rendered. In the very nature of things, prosecutions were seldom begun until after the Osteopathist had secured some results, curing a few cases that were not yielding to former treatment, thus interfering with the local prescriber of drugs, but these results arrayed the people on the side of the accused, and obnoxious laws were hard to enforce under such circumstances, there always being a doubt to their applying to a system not using drugs or the knife.

Most medical laws are so worded as to impose their conditions upon all practitioners of medicine and surgery, but usually go on and attempt to include thereunder all who pretend or attempt to cure disease by any means whatsoever, although, of late years, some few of the more progressive states have so modified their statutes as to make such laws apply only to those who use drugs or the knife. In the broad sense the terms "medicine and surgery" would embrace all remedial agents and measures, and the attempt has been made to so construe it, as applied to Osteopathy, but it has never yet been done. Most of these iron clad laws are so arranged that could their literal rigid construction be enforced, all nurses, midwives, bath establishments, massage and Swedish movement cures, and all who attempt to alleviate human suffering by any means, would be excluded. However, as long as a system does not materially interfere with the practice of the old regulars, no trouble is made, but when the Osteopathist comes into the field and cures some cases that the disciples of drugs have pronounced incurable, then the weakness of human nature usually asserts itself, and the attempt is made to drive him out. It cannot be claimed that no medical laws are needed. There is good reason for suitable restrictions being thrown around the practice of the healing arts, especially where drugs and the knife are used, and standards of qualification should be fixed, but the argument that the people need protection falls powerless in the face of the fact that no very great proportion of them admit the necessity of having any law providing that they shall or shall not employ any person or system to treat them or their families when in sickness. They usually feel warranted in denouncing such measures as unwarranted interference with their personal liberties. Besides, almost every page of printed matter, every available stone, board, fence, wall and roof within reach of the eye of the passer by, sets forth in glowing promises the virtues of the many nostrums and remedies that are on sale at every street corner and cross roads store in the land. Every drug and poison used by any physician is thus placed within the easy reach of everybody at

much less cost than it can be prescribed by the physician. However, the Osteopaths could not feel called upon to revise and remodel the entire medical laws; they could not hope to succeed if they did undertake to do so.

In view of all these circumstances it seemed wise that Osteopathy should ask for direct, independent recognition at the hands of the immediate representatives of the people, the law-making powers. The states of Missouri, Vermont, North Dakota and Michigan have passed special laws recognizing the science and granting its graduates the right to practice, under suitable restrictions. In Ohio, the judiciary has sustained the rights of the Osteopaths to practice in that state. In some other states the laws have been so modified as to permit the practice without special recognition. Some states have repealed all laws restricting the practice of medicine, leaving the field open to all.

In almost all cases where changes in the laws have been made in order to permit the practice of Osteopathy, the demand has come from the people of the state, because they want Osteopathy, and in order to get it, go to work independently to secure the removal of the barriers without any help from the representatives of the science. Every genuine has its counterfeits. There are many, and will be more, counterfeits, pretenders and frauds who will use the good name of this science to humbug the afflicted public. It being so new and known to so few, comparatively, that the people have no means of knowing the genuine from the counterfeit. Therefore, the legislative bodies that have acted in the matter up to the present time, have seen fit to place some restrictions around the graduates. No one can raise serious objections to this as long, at any rate, as the present policy of regulating such matters by law is kept up.

Osteopathy asks no special privileges; it desires only the right to be used if the people want it. It seems but fair that it should have that right in every state in the Union, and as it becomes better known the people will no doubt demand that they shall have it, and our national congress may be asked to give the science a trial in the army and navy. Its friends believe that if introduced into the army and navy it would greatly reduce the death rate.



DISCOVERIES IN OSTEOPATHY.

Charles E. Still, D. O.

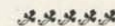
EVERY good thing has its counterfeits, and it is to be expected that Osteopathy cannot escape this common penalty of success; but there is one fact in this connection that is to be sorely regretted, and that is that occasionally an imposter has crept into the Osteopathic school, and remained just long enough to lend a shadow of respectability to his bunco tendencies. The number of this class who have gone out to dishonor both Osteopathy and themselves is comparatively small, and this is a source of consolation; but these pretenders, who have no higher aim in life than to acquire just enough of something good to enable them to work a profitable humbug, should be spotted by the friends of Osteopathy everywhere, not only for the financial protection of such friends, but as a vindication of the cause of truth.

Various devices are resorted to by these pretending Osteopaths to attract business, which, if genuine Osteopathy were practiced, would come without solicitation. One of the first ear marks of this class of pseudoism is a published assertion that the pretender has made some "new discovery in Osteopathy" by which he treats certain diseases, or that he "has so greatly improved Osteopathy" that he is "enabled to treat certain diseases more successfully" than can the founder of Osteopathy himself.

As Osteopathy is new to the general public, the term "discovery" has an attractive sound to the uninitiated, but to any one who knows a spoonful of Osteopathy proper, such assertions are ridiculous. Osteopathy proper is not a set of "methods," but a system of principles, as immutable as the law of nature upon which they are founded. The successful

Osteopath rarely spends a day in his operating room without discovering some new application of these principles. This field of discovery will never be exhausted, for the careful Osteopathic diagnostician rarely if ever finds two cases that are exactly alike. Methods of applying Osteopathic principles that would be successful in one case, might fail in the next, although a hasty exploration might have failed to reveal any difference in the two cases. (The student of Osteopathy is taught all that is known about the human body, its various parts and actions in health and disease, then he is instructed in the principles of Osteopathy. He is shown the methods of application used by the operators who happen to be engaged in the work of clinical demonstration, not that he may learn to imitate those moves, but that the principles upon which the treatment is founded may become clearer to him from having witnessed their practical application. Then, with a knowledge of the human organism and the principles of Osteopathy at his fingers' ends, he is expected to make one or more "discoveries" in every case he diagnoses or treats.) A case is brought to him for treatment. (When he locates the cause of the trouble, he has made a "discovery," but this discovery may never be applicable to another case. Before he succeeds in correcting the disorder, he may have to make several discoveries. The Osteopathic treatment of any case requires the exercise of good, sound reason, guided by accurate anatomical and physiological knowledge, as well as a general acquaintance with diseased conditions. If, upon examination, no discovery is made, then no intelligent Osteopathic treatment can be applied.)

At the very instant when an Osteopath applies treatment to a case in which he has not made a discovery, he lays aside his Osteopathy and becomes a massuer. That mechanical order is the first law of health is one of the fundamental principles of Osteopathy. To practice Osteopathy, the operator must first be able to discover the conditions of disorder and locate their cause, then able to restore harmony by intelligent manipulation. No two operators use the same movements to attain their results, but discovering the trouble, they take what appears to them the easiest way to remove it. The man who thinks he has discovered a "new way" to treat any particular disease by manipulation, and applies his new way to every case of that disease, is in no sense an Osteopath, but a massuer. If an operator is going to practice massage he has no use whatever for Osteopathic principles, unless he desires to use the name "Osteopath" for purposes of deception, and in this case simple justice to Osteopathy and the public demands that he be exposed. It is much easier to practice massage than to practice Osteopathy, for massage requires no thought, no exploration, involves no discovery. And perhaps this fact is the rock upon which a few pretenders, who have no higher aim than to obtain their patient's money, are willing to wreck what little Osteopathy they may have absorbed. When I read that one of these pretenders has "made a discovery" regarding the treatment of a certain disease or class of diseases I am inclined to think it may be true that, while practicing massage, he has surprised himself by making one accidental Osteopathic diagnosis. In this one case he may have discovered the cause of the trouble, just as a competent Osteopath should discover in every case, and the good results from that chance treatment so elates him that he thinks he has discovered a treatment that he can apply to all cases of that class. (But there is no easy road to Osteopathic diagnosis.)



A SENSIBLE DOCTOR.

A French doctor died the other day at the age of 103 years. He must have belonged to that large class of men who are unwilling to take their own medicine.—*Cleveland Leader.*

This doctor was a veritable Osteopath, and his teachings and resolutions against taking his own or any other doctor's medicine was the cause of his longevity.



JUDGE KOHLER'S DECISION



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

meaning, but the intent of the general assembly in the enactment of this section must be found in the ordinary meaning of the words.

"What, then, do the words *or other agency* apply to? It is an axiomatic principle in the interpretation of statutes that where particular words are followed by general ones, these general words are restricted in meaning to objects of the like kind with those specified. This rule stands upon very eminent authority and has been approved by the Supreme Court of this state in a number of cases.

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

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

"If in construing this statute we are to use the words *other agency* in the broad sense claimed, then the inquiry may well be made, why were the words *drug or medicine* expressly mentioned? Surely, drugs and medicines are agencies in the healing of diseases and require no special mention; if, therefore, the words *drug* and *medicine* do not qualify and limit the general words, then

we might as well eliminate the particular words so that the section would read as follows: 'Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. D. or M. B. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, *any agency* for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease, etc.'

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

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

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

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

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



HON. JACOB A. KOHLER, author of the above decision, is one of Ohio's prominent attorneys. His decisions mark him as one of the ablest jurists and greatest thinkers at the bar. He was educated in the district schools and in Lodi Academy; was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1859; elected and served as prosecuting attorney of Summit County for two terms; was a law partner of Hon. Sydney Edgerton, ex-governor of Montana, and later with Rolin W. Sadler, and subsequently with Harvey Musser. He represented Summit County in the state legislature in 1884-6. He served with marked distinction in the state legislature and upon his retirement was elected attorney-general of Ohio in 1888. He is president of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Akron, director in the Citizens' National Bank and judge of the Common Pleas Court

of the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio. He is in line for promotion, and will doubtless some day be one of Ohio's supreme judges.



JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY,
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Entered at the postoffice at Kirksville, Mo., as
second class matter.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The many friends of Osteopathy will no doubt be pleased with the change in the form of THE JOURNAL this month. This handsome magazine will give the reader a better understanding of the subject, and is more in keeping with the advancement of the science than any thing heretofore issued. It is the desire of the school to make this publication an up-to-date affair that shall at all times keep abreast of the rapid progress of the science and the growth of the parent institution. It is also hoped that the friends of Osteopathy everywhere will render such aid as they think the effort merits. The publishers desire to broaden the scope of THE JOURNAL each month, and to make it a forum in which the friends of advancing civilization may be heard upon all questions affecting free and independent scientific progress, especially in the healing arts.

In making the subscription price \$1 a year the publishers feel they have placed THE JOURNAL within the reach of all. Those who desire to receive the magazine regularly are urged to send in their subscriptions at once.

The circulation of the JOURNAL for May is 20,000 copies, and it is believed this list will be doubled before the close of the year. Advertising rates will be forwarded upon application. Address all communications to

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,
Kirksville, Mo.

DR. STILL A COMRADE OF THE
G. A. R.

THE men who composed the great armies who fought the war of the rebellion from '61 to '65 sprang from the best blood of the land, both north and south. After the war was over and peace was once more restored these ex-soldiers took an active part in the affairs of their country, both in the northern and southern states. In the northern states the ex-soldiers were enrolled in the great organization which will be known in history for

all time to come as the Grand Army of the Republic. These comrades of the G. A. R. have been leaders in nearly every thing. They have been entrusted with leading positions from president down to governors of states, United States senators, members of congress, etc. They have been leaders in business, in professions, in sciences and in the advancement of civilization. The country is proud of their services and records, and they have reason themselves to be proud of the records they have made. In the line of scientific discoveries, one of the most wonderful achievements yet made by an ex-soldier of the rebellion, is the discovery of the science of Osteopathy by Comrade A. T. Still. Comrade Still was one of John Brown's lieutenants before the war and during the Kansas troubles. When the war broke out he became a surgeon in one of the Kansas regiments and after the war was over he joined the great organization and is now a member in good standing of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., Kirksville, Mo.

John Speer, a prominent western writer, in his recent work, "The Life of Gen. James H. Lane, the Liberator of Kansas," referring to the wounding of Lane in the closing chapter, says of Dr. Still and his father:

"The Rev. Dr. A. Still, the father of Dr. Andrew T. Still, was a missionary among the Shawnee Indians before white settlement, a divine, a patriot and a philanthropist; and his entire family were physicians of intelligence and ability. Dr. Andrew T. Still was called in immediately after the wounding of James Lane, as counsel with Dr. Fuller, as well as an immediate friend and co-worker in the free state cause. He assisted in the surgical operation and probed the wound, discovering that the ball passed up the thigh several inches. He was first lieutenant in the military company of which Abbott was captain. Was on the most intimate terms with Lane in his command, and afterwards a surgeon in the volunteers under him in the war of the rebellion. He was also identified with all the movements of the times in connection with Lane, John Brown and the early pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. At the very first opportunity to elect any free-state candidates, Dr. Still was elected to the house of representatives (in 1857), in which he served with distinction, the writer sitting by his side in that distinguished body, which gave the finishing stroke to slavery in Kansas; and he is now at the head of one of the most prominent scientific institutions of the west, entitled "The American School of Osteopathy."

It will be very gratifying to all comrades of the G. A. R. to know that one of their number was the discoverer and founder of the science of Osteopathy, which, as the art of healing without drugs, is destined to take a foremost place among the new and valuable scientific discoveries of the world.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES

The following letters from regular graduates of the American School of Osteopathy who are out in the field practicing, were written in reply to a request from the editor of the JOURNAL. It is the idea of the JOURNAL to make this department one of its most interesting features. The request sent out was for a plain statement of what the operator is doing, with a short sketch of his most recent interesting case. All the operators are not represented, as space would not permit, but those not mentioned here will receive attention in the next issue. At the time of going to press we have received letters from about half the number of graduates who are out practicing. Those who have not yet replied to the request should do so at once in order that their letters may appear in the next number.

These letters are not published for the gratification of Osteopaths alone, but to give the public an idea of the character of work being done throughout the country by graduates of this school.

Charles E. Corbin, D. O., Montpelier, Vt.

I received with pleasure the announcement that you were to transfer your journal into an illustrated magazine. I am at present located at the capital of the Green Mountain State. I came to this city from Chelsea, Vt., last October in company with George H. Helmer. Up to the last of December we had a list of about one hundred and seventy-five cases who were regularly treated, and in all have treated over one thousand patients. About January 1st Mr. Helmer left me to settle in New York City, where he is at present practicing, since which time I have been practicing in this city alone, with an average list of regular patients of between seventy and eighty. Of course we have been forced to breast the tide of opposition and prejudice, and especially that of the physicians of the old school of medicine, who, in more than one instance since we began practice in Vermont, have tried, but in vain, to force us to the wall.

Osteopathy is gaining new supporters day by day on the strength of its merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
C. E. CORBIN.

Mrs. Ella Hunt, M. D., D. O., St. Louis, Mo.

I am very much pleased with the Osteopathic magazine idea, which I consider a good move and a progress in our science. I also heartily endorse the Osteopathic organization. I have offices in the Equitable Building and have a very pleasant and satisfactory practice among the most exclusive people of St. Louis. At your request I will give you the facts of one recent case: Miss Minnie Shuab, 2725 Taylor Ave., St. Louis, Mo., had a severe case of "stygmatisms" and has worn glasses for three years. The oculist gave her little hope and said she must use the second pair for reading and writing. She accidentally heard of Osteopathy and determined to try it. In three weeks' time the glasses were changed to a weaker pair and she wore them occasionally for another three weeks, when she left them off entirely. She considers it a permanent cure—having suffered in the meantime with an extreme case of "grippe." Miss Schaub is also employed constantly writing, which is a test, too. Wishing you all success and three long cheers for our "Bill."

Osteopathically yours,
ELLA A. HUNT.

Dr. W. W. Steele, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

I am located in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and am doing a nice business. I inclose you a case of "insanity," which is not the most recent, but one of the most interesting cases I have had. The account of the cure is written by the patient's husband, unsolicited. Here is the letter, which will tell its own story:

The latter part of February, 1896, my wife, Isabel Henson, began losing her mind. Our family physicians advised me to take her to the sanitarium at Evansville, Ind. There Dr. Walker made an examination and said she had a slight female trouble, but the chief trouble was mental, and advised me to take her to the state asylum. I took her home and placed her under our physician's care, but she gradually grew worse, and Dr. Green, of Omaha, was called in consultation. But she continued to grow worse, and most all my friends wanted me to take her to the asylum. This I much disliked to do, so I sent for Dr.

Lemon, of Morris City, who began treating her, and for a short time she seemed to be improving, but her relief was only temporary and she again grew worse. April 11, 1896, I took her to the state asylum at Anna, Ill., where she remained for seven weeks, gradually growing worse. Some of the physicians there thought her hopelessly insane. While on my way to pay a visit to my wife I heard of Osteopathy and Dr. Steele. As I was anxious to get her away from the asylum, I took my wife home on a furlough. The superintendent of the asylum secured an attendant for me, but my wife grew so much worse it was necessary to keep her hands in an endless sleeve and her feet strapped, in order to prevent her from doing herself or the household effects injury. It took two to hold her in the carriage the day we took her to Dr. Steele. From the third treatment we could see an improvement in her condition, and after being under Osteopathic care two weeks she drove a distance of ten miles herself. In two months—September 15, 1896—Dr. Steele pronounced her cured. She has gained thirty pounds in flesh and is entirely well.

JAMES HENSON.

Stokes, Ill., March 1, 1897.

Dr. Underwood, Montclair, N. J.

Since leaving Kirksville I have been very successful in practicing Osteopathy at my old home, Hancock, N. Y. On March 1st, I left Hancock, and now make my headquarters in Montclair, Bloomfield and The Oranges. The results, I am happy to report, have been very satisfactory, both professionally and financially. I was delighted to hear of the proposed change in the JOURNAL, and also to learn of the Osteopathic organization movement. I am heartily in sympathy with any effort that has for its object the raising of the standard of Osteopathy. At your request I will report my best recent case: Miss Kathryn West, of Hancock Junction, N. Y., had been troubled with constipation and kidney disorder all her life. At the age of two and a half years she had scarlet fever, which left her with catarrh and deafness. She also had a troublesome cough, which would grow worse at night. For many years her mother was aroused from one to five times every night by the wheezing of her daughter. The young lady's appetite was very bad and she was reduced to almost a skeleton. After six Osteopathic treatments she was entirely free from her cough, sleeps well, and as she has a ravenous appetite, is rapidly gaining in flesh. Her hearing is also restored, and she is sound and well every way.

HORTON F. UNDERWOOD.

Since the above letter was written, word has been received at this office that Dr. Underwood has opened an office at 121 Thomas street, Bloomfield, N. J., and at 280 Broadway, New York City.

Dr. J. S. Gaylord, Springfield, Ill.

On February 3d, I was fined \$100 and costs, in justice court in this city, for "practicing medicine without a license." I appealed to the county court which meets in May. I think it would be a good plan for all students in Kirksville, from Illinois, to

write to Governor Tanner and to members of the legislature from their districts, and to get any influential friends to write regarding this practice. I am in favor of immediate organization. I believe such an organization as is proposed would be a great protection, and would also be a valuable aid in securing recognition in the different states.

My best recent case is that of a girl who had suffered with asthma and granulated eyelids for three years. Her eyes were so bad she could not attend school at all. One month's Osteopathic treatment cured both the asthma and the granulated eyelids. The girl now attends school and is perfectly well.

J. S. GAYLORD.

Dr. Adaline Bell, Shelbyville, Ky.

I am now located at Shelbyville, Ky., and am doing very well. I have not made my thousands, as some have done in a few months, but I have no reason to complain. I have also been fairly successful in effecting cures. I inclose you a testimonial written by one of my patients, which is about as good a case as I have had recently. The great Dr. McMerty, of Louisville, was engaged to perform the operation mentioned.

ADALINE BELL, D. O.

The inclosed testimonial is as follows:

In September last I was confined to my bed for four weeks with constant menstruation. The most eminent physicians of Louisville concluded I had a tumor on the side of the uterus, and arrangements were made for an operation. Three days before the operation was to be performed, I heard of Dr. Adaline Bell and called her in. After an examination she told me there was no tumor and that an operation was unnecessary. She said all my suffering had been caused by an incomplete abortion a few weeks after conception. She told me to put away my medicines, eat good food and with Osteopathic treatment I would soon be well. She was right, for in two days I was able to sit up and a month's treatment restored me to health and strength. I had suffered from indigestion for many years, and another month's treatment cured me of that trouble.

MRS. S. TURNER, Shelbyville, Ky.

S. R. Landes, D. O., Centerville, Iowa.

We came to Centerville, Iowa, January 26, and though the thermometer registered 12 below zero the cordiality of our reception was 100 in the shade. The best people of Centerville are the firm friends of Osteopathy. Attorney Meacham, Adjutant-General Write, Bankers D. C. and James Bradley and Mr. Lewis, who is also a prominent business man, were to give their favorable opinions of Osteopathy. We have now twenty-five patients enrolled. They are all well pleased, and many are improving beyond our brightest expectations. We are glad to hear that "Old Missouri" has at last come to the front with recognition for Osteopathy, and we hope the time will soon come when every state in the Union will welcome Osteopathy in the name of humanity. I

have a case in mind, which, though not very recent, is about the best one on my list to illustrate the accuracy of Osteopathic diagnosis. On February 19 I received a telegram to go to Lancaster on the first train. There I found a Mrs. Miller suffering extreme pain in the left side. She had been confined to her bed four days; could neither take a deep breath, eat nor sleep. When I arrived at the bedside she could scarcely speak. "The best doctor" in Lancaster had been doping and blistering her for four days with no good effect. I separated the sixth and seventh ribs, taking the pressure off of the intercostal nerves, and in ten minutes the patient was entirely free from pain, laughed, talked, and breathed free and easy. She slept soundly that night and the next day got up and went about her work.

S. R. LANDES.

C. E. Hulett, D. O., Carmi, Ill.

I am glad to see the movement toward organization and hope it will be completed soon. I am located at Carmi, Ill. Have been here four months, and while I have not had a large practice, I hope I have done some good for Osteopathy. I also have an office at Grayville. I recently treated a young lady who had suffered for nine years with what the M. D.'s said was Bright's disease. The last report I had said she was now in good health. We are happy to know that Osteopathy is at last recognized in "Old Missouri," and want to thank Drs. Hildreth and Patterson and all others who helped secure the great victory.

C. E. HULETT, D. O.

G. W. Sommer, D. O., Louisville, Ky.

I wish to say that Osteopathy is rapidly gaining patronage and admiration in the state of Kentucky. This is not due merely to a radical change from old methods, but is justly merited by successful operation. The people of Kentucky are very slow to take up new theories, unless accompanied by beneficial results. The thinking men of Kentucky are beginning to recognize Osteopathy as a science worthy of their confidence. In homes where Osteopathy is understood, I find no trouble in displacing the regular family physician. Since I left the American School of Osteopathy, I have had many a hard battle with all kinds of infirmities. In most cases I have been successful in driving the enemy from the fort and leaving there the banner of health. I have met with many cases of epilepsy, which yielded readily to Osteopathic treatment. Mr. L. Stennette, of Whitesville, Ky., was treated for epilepsy by the best physicians for ten years. He had from four to twelve spasms monthly. He came to me for treatment in October,

1896. Upon examination I found the atlas turned upon the axis and an induration in the pancreas, partly occluding the duct. After five weeks' treatment the spasms ceased and at the end of the tenth week the patient was permitted to go home. He has had no symptom of epilepsy since. "Nothing succeeds like success" is a truism. Osteopathy is a success, therefore those who have made a thorough study of Osteopathy and apply themselves to the work, must be successful.

G. W. SOMMER.

E. B. Morris, D. O., Cairo, Ill.

I think this organization of Osteopaths is just the thing. It will bring us closer together, and enable us to help one another in time of trouble. As I have just opened up here in Cairo, I have no interesting case yet, but the outlook is very flattering. The people of Cairo are very friendly toward Osteopathy, and I believe I will have a good business.

E. B. MORRIS, D. O.

J. A. Boyles, D. O., Bloomington, Ill.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail!" Our joy knew no bounds when we heard that Osteopathy was recognized in Missouri and we were sorry we could not be with you to celebrate the great victory. We are located in Bloomington, Ill., where we have practiced for a year past. We have had a nice business all the time, and it is steadily growing with no other advertising than the results with our patients. We are delighted with the work, and while we grow physically tired, we never weary in well doing. We have had several remarkable cases, among which was one rather interesting case of asthma. Mrs. James Fauver, of Gibson City, Ill., had suffered with asthma all her life, since she was eight months old. She had tried about every known treatment, but could get no relief. It took seven months to effect a cure by Osteopathic treatment, but the lady is now entirely well. We are pleased to hear of the progress of the Osteopathic organization, for "in union there is strength." Hope to hear more about it soon.

J. A. BOYLES, D. O.

W. Ammerman, D. O., Franklin, Ky.

I would like to emphasize the necessity of concerted action on the part of Osteopaths. The proposed organization is a long felt want. We should stand together. If we can win so much, as has been already won, while not in touch with each other, while petty jealousies, etc., exist, why should we not take the world when properly united? We have been practicing right here in Franklin ever since leaving the school, over a year ago. Our business continues good. The

case here given was brought to us on a stretcher. The patient was absolutely dead below the waist line. His trouble was a posterior slip of the seventh and eighth dorsal vertebra, bone pressure on the spinal cord resulting. As he is an M. D. we give the case in his own words:

"I had la grippe in November, 1893. This was soon followed by burning intercostal pains, and a burning misery in the epigastric region. General prostration and emaciation followed, with loss of appetite, sleep and rest. I stayed on foot but suffered much all the time. Diagnosis, pleusidenia, or in-er-costal neuralgia. In December, 1894, I applied to Drs. Witherspoon and Duncan Eve, physicians and surgeons of Nashville, Tenn., who are second to none in the south. They diagnosed my trouble as "Bott's disease" and prescribed a spinal brace, which I procured, but to no avail. I grew worse and worse until March 25, 1895, when I had to take my bed from paraplegia, or paralysis of the lower one-half of my body. I lost all sensation and motion of my lower limbs. I took my first treatment in the Infirmary of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky., May 6, 1896, and now after ten months I am on foot again, going where I please, without crutch or cane. "By the grace of God I am what I am," and Dr. Ammerman was God's means of grace in my behalf. May Dr. Ammerman and his wife live many years to bless other sufferers as they have me, is my prayer.

Yours with gratitude,
R. W. NORWOOD, M. D.

Dr. A. C. Moore, Anaheim, Cal.

The Pacific School of Osteopathy was opened in its present location, Anaheim, Cal., May 14th, 1896. There have been treated an average of twenty patients daily up to January 1st of the present year, and we can point with pride to seventy per cent of cures. In this connection it is well to remember that nearly all the cases which have come under our treatment are such as have been discharged or pronounced incurable by the various schools of practice.

One case in point will illustrate the character of work being done: Hon. H. W. Chynoweth, of Anaheim, had long been a sufferer from an affection of the knee, which specialists in bone diseases, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, diagnosed as tuberculosis of the joint. He at last consulted Dr. Moore, who told him the trouble was dislocation of the tibia. Mr. Chynoweth was surprised, and said he was not at the time prepared to admit the statement of one whom he then considered a quack, as against the preponderance of opinion of the medical specialists. But the X rays were turned on and demonstrated Dr. Moore's diagnosis to be the correct one, which fact Mr. Chynoweth and at least one of the specialists, Dr. Morrison, chief surgeon of the Santa Fe railway, have had the courtesy to acknowledge.

Miss Hansen, who, with her parents, is living near this city, was treated by Los Angeles specialists for curvature of the spine; being, by them, placed in a plaster jacket for the purpose of effecting a cure, but a distressing cough setting in, accompanied by loss of flesh, the jacket was removed. The

cough grew rapidly worse, rendering sleep almost impossible, and the young lady wasted away to a shadow of her former self, and was gradually sinking under the ravages of that dread disease consumption. As a last resort her father brought her to the Pacific School of Osteopathy, where an examination revealed the fact that the lungs were adhering to the adjacent tissue, caused by the compression of the ribs upon these organs by the plaster jacket. Miss Hansen took twenty-four Osteopathic treatments at this institution and is to-day as fine a specimen of healthy young womanhood as lives.

Our roster counts twenty-eight enrolled students, with more to follow.

We have no cause to feel ashamed of what we have accomplished, nor to feel discouraged for the future.

We can not close this letter without a meed of praise to our Alma Mater. The military, scientific and literary world have had their heroes; the modern medical world can boast of her eminent physicians; England of her Jenner; France of her Pasteur, but to America has been reserved the crowned jewel, Dr. A. T. Still. No doctrinal zealot taught him, he was stimulated by no medals, he trod a highway of his own and bequeathed to future generations a system of practice before which all others must finally yield.

AUDREY C. MOORE.

George J. Helmer, D. O., New York City.

It affords me pleasure to comply with your request for a report of my work since leaving the school. As you know, I opened an office in Chelsea, Vermont. Between July 1 and September 1 we gave over three thousand treatments. Some time in August the four doctors of the town appeared in a body before State's Attorney Hide and alleged that I was humbugging a lot of weak-minded people, and demanding that the law for the protection of such people be enforced. Mr. Hide investigated, and found that the reported "weak-minded ones" were the intelligent and representative people of the state of Vermont. From his investigation he was convinced that Osteopathy was a science instead of a quackery, as reported to him. He therefore congratulated the citizens of Chelsea by message a day later for having in their community a science that could do so much good for mankind. The ladies of Chelsea gave a public banquet in the park in honor of Osteopathy, a military band was present, speeches were made by prominent people, and a big time was enjoyed by everybody but the doctors.

September 15 we moved to Montpelier for the purpose of defending the cause in the legislature. Two bills were introduced against us. We introduced an Osteopathic bill. The committee, which was composed chiefly of doctors, offered to hear us after the

medical hearing in the committee room on the same evening. Senator Ward and other friends objected and secured for us a hearing one week later, which took place in the house of representatives, the medical committee room being found entirely too small for Osteopathy. Ex-Governor Dillingham managed Osteopathy's interests on that occasion. There were about five hundred people present. When evidence of Osteopathy's good work was asked for, over two hundred of the audience stood up. This showing completely captured the remainder of the crowd, and so dazzled the committee of doctors that they could only muster up enough courage to ask me one question, "Where would you reach the origin of the pneumogastric nerve?" Seeing our power, the committee offered a substitute bill linking our bill with theirs, allowing us to practice in Vermont providing we would submit to an examination before a board composed of seven Allopathic doctors. We refused to do so unless they would give us representation on the board. They refused to do that. Their bill was killed, and the committee refusing to report our bill it was called up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed both houses, in one hour and ten minutes. The governor signed it the same day.

While in Montpelier we gave about four

thousand treatments. On the first of January last I moved to New York City, where I will remain permanently, excepting the months of July and August of each year, which I expect to spend in Vermont.

As you request I will give one recent case: A middle aged lady had been told by a prominent M. D. she had Bright's disease and could not live many weeks. After one month's Osteopathic treatment she was examined by the same M. D. "Why, Mrs. B.," he said on examining her, "Had I not known you, after this examination I should have pronounced you a sound woman; but March is apt to be a trying month with you, so continue the same treatment, after which you will be well." She did not tell him she had discontinued the pills and was being treated by a "D. O.," but will tell him later.

GEORGE J. HELMER, D. O.,
136 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Albert Fisher, D. O., Little Falls, N. Y.

Dr. Fisher, who has been practicing with splendid success for the past year in Little Falls, writes that he will soon open an office in Utica, N. Y., where he will spend three days each week. His Utica address will be, Rooms 9 and 10, Hoisey building.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Dr. Thomas Still, brother of Dr. A. T. Still, who has been attending the school, will leave this month for his home in La Panza, Cal. He has been a practicing physician of the allopathic school many years, but will hereafter practice Osteopathy. Dr. Still has made many friends during his stay in the school and all wish him success.

The JOURNAL is gratified to learn that Dr. Herman T. Still, who has been practicing Osteopathy at Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio, during the past year, is meeting with splendid success. He has been dividing his time between Cincinnati and Hamilton, but owing to his rapidly increasing business in Cincinnati he will close his Hamilton office in the near future and devote his entire attention to the Cincinnati work.

Important to Graduates.

In order to shut out pretenders and to elevate the standard of Osteopathy, those who had charge of the legislative work in the different states deemed it best to so frame the law as to require a twenty months' course. This has been done in several

states, and owing to this fact, the officers of the American School of Osteopathy have decided to extend to all graduates who are interested in upholding this standard, who have paid their tuition and who did not receive a twenty months' course, an invitation to return and complete the course without extra charge. All such graduates are not only invited, but urged to come back, put in the required extra time and receive a diploma that will comply with the law. Let us be united in an effort to place and maintain our science at the highest possible standard.

Eugene Eastman, one of the bright young graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, has hung out his shingle and commenced the practice of Osteopathy at Akron, Ohio, and although arrested many times by the drug doctors of Akron, yet Mr. Eastman was fortunate in coming under the jurisdiction of so able a jurist as Judge Kohler, whose decision in the case is given in this issue of the JOURNAL, and who says the Osteopathist may practice under the present Ohio law. This is gratifying news to the friends of the science of Osteopathy everywhere, and to the friends of Eastman in particular.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

OCTOBER (1895) CLASS.

Ash, Mary E..... Oneida, Illinois
 Baldwin, Mollie..... Plevna, Missouri
 Darling, Agnes..... Evanston, Illinois
 Darling, Charles G..... Evanston, Illinois
 Hartford, William..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Hartuppee, W. N..... West Liberty, Iowa
 Hulett, C. M. Turner..... Edgerton, Kansas
 Illinski, Anielka..... East St. Louis, Illinois
 King, A. M..... Hester, Missouri
 Landes, Mrs. Mae..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Martin, Clara..... Purcell, Kansas
 McCaw, Cora..... La Plata, Missouri
 Mahaffy, C. W..... Brashear, Missouri
 Mahaffy, A. D..... Brashear, Missouri
 Mayes, Mr. M. T..... Dalton City, Illinois
 Mayes, Mrs. Florence..... Dalton City, Illinois
 Potter, Will A..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, L. B..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, Wilbur L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, Ernest P..... Englewood, Missouri
 Shackelford, J. R..... Lewiston, Missouri
 Still, Thomas C..... La Panza, California
 Still, Mrs. Ella..... Maryville, Missouri
 Strong, Mrs. J. W..... Evanston, Illinois
 Taylor, L. H..... Columbia, Missouri
 Vallier, Robert..... Leonard, Missouri
 West, Bertha M..... Washburn, Illinois

JANUARY (1896) CLASS.

Bailey, M. W..... Brashear, Missouri
 Bernard, H. E..... Chicago, Illinois
 Bernard, Roy..... Chicago, Illinois
 Buckmaster, Robert M..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Emeny, Harry William..... St. Paul, Minnesota
 Furrow, Nettie..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Gravett, H. H..... Grayville, Illinois
 Hazzard, Charles..... Peoria, Illinois
 Hobson, Mary..... Chicago, Illinois
 Hulett, Mac F..... Lawrence, Kansas
 Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S..... Lawrence, Kansas
 McGavock, R. E..... Columbia, Missouri
 Owen, J. E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Owen, Mrs. J. E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Parker, John W..... Winchester, Illinois
 Pendleton, Gid H..... Gallatin, Missouri
 Proctor, Mrs. Alice H..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Rankin, J. T..... Monmouth, Missouri

Rider, Clarence L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Shackelford, Ed. H..... Lewiston, Missouri
 Sippy, A. H..... St. Louis, Missouri
 Warner, John R..... Browning, Missouri
 Williams, Mrs. D. S..... Council Bluffs, Iowa

MAY (1896) CLASS.

Bailey, H. E..... Brashear, Missouri
 Banning, John W..... La Plata, Missouri
 Beeman, E. E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Bolles, Newton A..... Denver, Colorado
 Brown, Leander S..... Fort Collins, Colorado
 Burke, Mrs. Anna M..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Campbell, Mary Nettie..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Campbell, Arthur D..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Cole, M. D..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Conner, D. L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Denmore, O..... Mason City, Iowa
 Cluett, Frank G..... St. Louis, Missouri
 Ely, William E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Ely, Mrs. Anna L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Fletcher, William A..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Gentry, Benton F..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Green, Ginevra I..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Greene, W. E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Hart, Lawrence M..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Hartford, Isaac J..... Queen City, Missouri
 Harlan, Mrs. F. J..... Webb City, Missouri
 Hibbets, Ulysses M..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Holme, T. L..... Bolckow, Missouri
 Hook, Otis..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Hook, Virgil A..... Pond Creek, Oklahoma
 Hudleson, Mark E..... Bevier, Missouri
 Hulett, Marcia Ione..... Edgerton, Kansas
 Igenfritz, Harry F..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Johnson, Gid E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Johnson, Mrs. Alice..... Fairfield, Illinois
 Johnson, Norman S..... Horton, Kansas
 Johnston, Willie H..... Canton, Illinois
 Jones, Hiram R..... Estill, Missouri
 Kellogg, Howard G..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Landes, Agnes V..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Little, Charles W..... Des Moines, Iowa
 Macauley, Daniel B..... Chicago, Illinois
 Mathews, S. C..... Pattonsburg, Missouri
 McCoy, Charles K..... Kirksville, Missouri
 McLain, Harry C..... Wellsville, Kansas
 Miller, Frank C..... Kirksville, Missouri

Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart, Kirksville, Missouri
 Peterson, Charles A..... Chesterton, Indiana
 Prickett, Orson B..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Shaw, Dudley H..... Maroa, Illinois
 Smiley, William M..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, Le Roy..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Spangler, Harvey L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Underwood, Evelyn..... Kansas City, Missouri
 Willard, Mrs. Alice N..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Williams, Roger K..... Council Bluffs, Iowa

OCTOBER (1896) CLASS.

Albright, Mrs. Grace..... Queen City, Missouri
 Banning, Mrs. J. W..... La Plata, Missouri
 Beaven, E. H..... Fulton, Missouri
 Bowden, R. W..... West Salem, Wisconsin
 Brock, W. W..... Montpelier, Vermont
 Burton, J. C..... Paris, Missouri
 Burton, George..... Paris, Missouri
 Chambers, Miss Etta..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Cherrier, A. B..... Kansas City, Missouri
 Clayton, G. F..... Utica, Illinois
 Connor, Miss Mary..... Paradise, Oregon
 Corbin, W. S..... Brashear, Missouri
 Craven, Miss J. W..... Evanston, Illinois
 Deeming, C. O..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Dodson, C..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Dodson, J. W..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Donohue, M. E..... Beresford, South Dakota
 Duffield, Miss Bessie..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Eneboe, Miss Lena..... Canton, South Dakota
 Elliott, W. S..... La Plata, Missouri
 Fisher, Albert, Sr..... Chicago, Illinois
 Foster, Mrs. Fannie..... Carrollton, Missouri
 Fout, George E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Gage, F. S..... Baird, Texas
 Gervais, W. A..... Crookston, Minnesota
 Green, Mrs. L. E..... Hot Springs, S. Dakota
 Harris, M. B..... Columbia, Missouri
 Harwood, Miss Irene..... Maysville, Missouri
 Hofsess, J. W..... Benton City, Missouri
 Huston, Miss Grace..... Circleville, Ohio
 Jefferson, J. H..... Des Moines, Iowa
 Kelley, Mary E..... Sioux City, Iowa
 Kennedy, Sylvester A., Rochester, Minnesota
 Klump, C. C., Jr..... Chicago, Illinois
 Kyle, C. T..... Downsville, Wisconsin
 Laughlin, W. R..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Lewis, J. L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Long, J. Weller..... Kirksville, Missouri
 McCartney, L. H..... Hoxie, Kansas
 McNicoll, Miss D. E..... Darlington, Indiana
 Miller, Mrs. Ella Ray..... Salmon City, Idaho
 Mingus, C. A..... La Plata, Missouri

Morris, J. T..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Neely, Miss Marie F..... Franklin, Kentucky
 Nelson, Miss Camille..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Northrop, W. N..... Louisville, Kentucky
 Novinger, W. J..... Novinger, Missouri
 Owen, E. M..... Omaha, Nebraska
 Potter, Miss Minnie..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Pellet, H. L..... Prairie Center, Kansas
 Ray, T. S..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Rhynsburger, Will J..... Des Moines, Iowa
 Rozelle, Mrs. Lida K..... Tarkio, Missouri
 Severson, Miss K. M..... Cohoes, New York
 Sherburne, F. W..... Barre, Vermont
 Sisson, Miss F. E..... Genoa, Illinois
 Swan, W. E..... Franklin, Kentucky
 Thompson, J. A..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Trenholm, A. M..... Trenholmville, Quebec
 Turner, Thomas E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Underwood, E. B., Lake Como, Pennsylvania
 Underwood, H. R., Lake Como, Pennsylvania
 Vance, G. P..... Pomona, California
 Walker, Mrs. Cornelia..... Cameron, Missouri
 Westfall, E. E..... Grayville, Illinois
 Wilson, T. N..... La Plata, Missouri
 Wirt, J. D..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Wycoff, Louis E..... Fairview, Illinois

JANUARY (1897) CLASS.

Browder, J. H..... Greensburg, Indiana
 Brundage, C. L..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Buckmaster, Pearl..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Brush, D. R..... Centerville, South Dakota
 Currey, Miss Algah..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Clark, D. L..... Harvard, Iowa
 Chapman, Miss Nora, Platteville, Wisconsin
 Dodson, A. T..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Dillon, H. G..... Ludlow, Illinois
 Ernst, J. Y..... Yorktown, Iowa
 Gilmour, G. H..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Goetz, E. W..... Cincinnati, Ohio
 Goetz, H. F..... Quincy, Illinois
 Gherke, Carl..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Harris, Harry..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Hardy, J. H..... Greensburg, Missouri
 Johnson, J. K..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Mullins, J. M..... Omaha, Nebraska
 McLelland, Charles A..... Kirksville, Missouri
 May, B. E..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Mansfield, T. B..... Kirksville, Missouri
 McKeehan, W. A..... Ft. Madison, Iowa
 Nienstedt, G..... Clarinda, Iowa
 Pressly, Mason W..... Hamilton, Ohio
 Reynolds, J. F..... Kirksville, Missouri
 Sommer, Charles..... Sedalia, Missouri

Smith, W. J. Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, Caryl T. Kirksville, Missouri
 Willcox, S. W. Yankton, South Dakota
 Willcox, Mrs. S. W., Yankton, South Dakota

APRIL (1897) CLASS.

Anderson, J. E. Macomb, Mississippi
 Ashlock, B. Thomas . . . Kirksville, Missouri
 Agee, P. M. Kirksville, Missouri
 Boyes, E. H. Aux Vasse, Missouri
 Burris, J. I. Kirksville, Missouri
 Beets, W. E. Kirksville, Missouri
 Beckham, J. J. Mystic, Iowa
 Bodwell, D. M. College Springs, Iowa
 Bodwell, R. C. College Springs, Iowa
 Chapman, Frank Gerlaw, Illinois
 Chapman, Mrs. Gerlaw, Illinois
 Coons, W. N. Estill, Missouri
 Creswell, Lena. Valisca, Iowa
 Chappell, G. G. Kirksville, Missouri
 Chappell, E. C. Kirksville, Missouri
 Corbin, Mattie. Kirksville, Missouri
 Clark, M. E. Petersburg, Illinois
 Carter, Mrs. Georgia. . . Kirksville, Missouri
 Connor, H. L. Kirksville, Missouri
 Cupp, H. C. New London, Missouri
 Carstarphen, E. T. . . . New London, Missouri
 Chase, L. Farmer City, Illinois
 Corbin, E. L. Kirksville, Missouri
 Dufur, J. I. Kirksville, Missouri
 Dufur, Mrs. Nannie. . . Kirksville, Missouri
 Doneghy, A. I. Kirksville, Missouri
 Delahan, William Helena, Montana
 Dow, Miss J. E. Spokane, Washington
 Dufur, Newton J. Queen City, Missouri
 Eckert, E. C. Kirksville, Missouri
 Eckert, G. J. Kirksville, Missouri
 Erford, Ida J. Carlisle, Pennsylvania
 Edwards, Miss Alice. . . King City, Missouri
 Evans, A. L. Kirksville, Missouri
 Finch, F. D. Kirksville, Missouri
 French, E. B. Greentop, Missouri
 Giddings, Nell. Hamilton Ohio
 Garrett, M. E. College Springs, Iowa
 Gildersleeve, Jessie . . . Kirksville, Missouri

Henninger, Grace Hamilton, Ohio
 Hunt, Adah. Gallatin, Missouri
 Helm, W. W. Laclede, Missouri
 Helmer, J. N. Morrisburg, Canada
 Hardy, Mary. Greensburg, Missouri
 Kerr, C. V. Kirksville, Missouri
 King, T. M. College Springs, Iowa
 Kincaid, D. H. Milan, Missouri
 Lovell, S. E. Milan, Missouri
 Link, W. F. Kirksville, Missouri
 Lyda, J. L. La Plata, Missouri
 Lorenz, C. E. Kirksville, Missouri
 Minear, N. O. Kirksville, Missouri
 McBurney, Mrs. T. M. . . Kirksville, Missouri
 Martin, L. D. Williamstown, Vermont
 Milliken, F. M. Nind, Missouri
 Minear, J. F. Kirksville, Missouri
 McConnell, W. A. Washington, Vermont
 McCulley, Maggie. Bailey, Missouri
 McKeehan, Ethel. Kirksville, Missouri
 Milford, E. S. Villisca, Iowa
 Meeks, William. Kirksville, Missouri
 Notestine, Flora. Kirksville, Missouri
 Owens, Mrs. Charles. . . Monmouth, Illinois
 Osenbaugh, Mrs. A. D. . Kirksville, Missouri
 Poag, J. F. Kirksville, Missouri
 Quintal, J. A. Kirksville, Missouri
 Runyon, S. H. Joshua, Texas
 Ray, C. D. St. Louis, Missouri
 Seibert, O. C. La Plata, Missouri
 Swett, B. A. Kirksville, Missouri
 Smith, Allie M. Plevna, Missouri
 Sholley, W. M. Kirksville, Missouri
 Stephens, M. L. Kirksville, Missouri
 Teall, C. C. New York City
 Wheeler, G. A. Randolph, Vermont
 Wheeler C. G. Montpelier, Vermont
 Waters, A. R. Clarinda, Iowa
 Wood, E. P. LaPlata, Missouri
 Wells, C. E. Waterbury, Vermont
 Whittaker, Esther Perry, Illinois
 Wenzel, H. U. La Plata, Missouri
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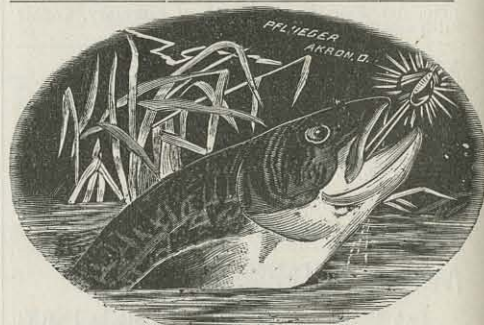
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