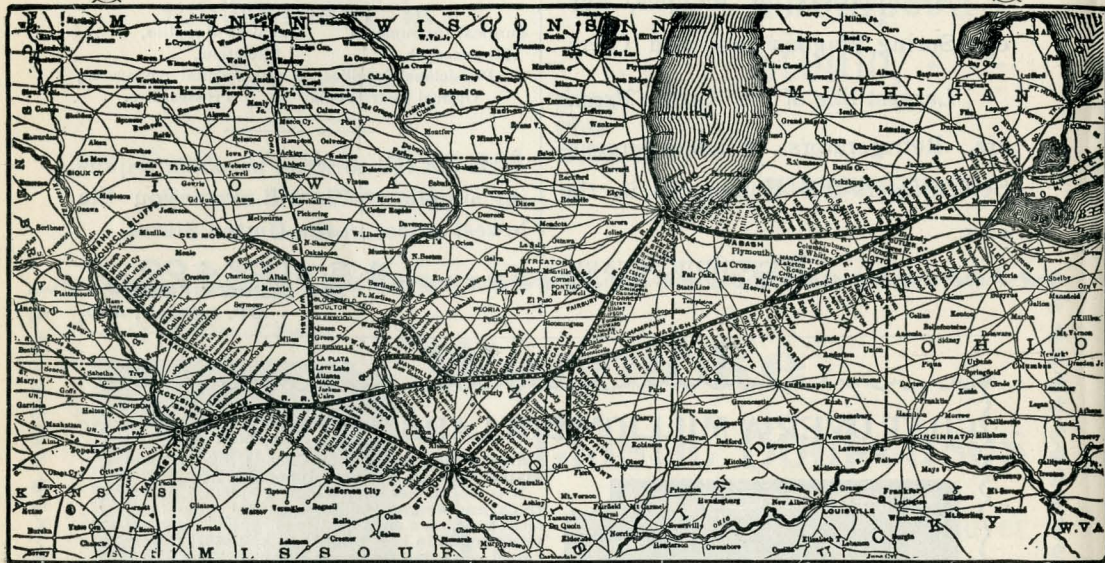


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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

★
DIGESTION.

ARE the tracks and truths of God in plain view? I use the word God in preference to Nature, Almighty or the Supreme Being, because I believe it conveys the thought of absolute intelligence more forcibly to the mind of our deepest thinkers, as well as the half-way and superficial. Whether "God" be an individualized person or not I will leave that for the reader to decide. But when we take up any one subject for investigation on which mind and experience may dwell for knowledge we see those truths, those mighty principles, always going in one direction which is for the accomplishment of some great and wonderful result. We can halt as explorers at any point, place or position, for the purpose of taking observation, and we reap a great reward, a feast of intelligence in all forms of life that it presents, in every principle that is discovered or unfolded to us by reason.

For a long time I have tried to stand upon this stone of observation. Questions like these arise to my mind: does God or Nature chew, swallow, digest, produce blood, muscle, bone, skin and hair? What is digestion? Where does it begin to manipulate matter for the purpose of making blood, which is simply matter prepared for the purpose of transposing substances from one form to another and for different uses? To what degree of condition of fineness would satisfy the exacting demands of nature in preparing acceptable matter for producing a muscle? Our popular Physiologists have traveled part of the journey and gone into camp, satisfied that they have acquainted themselves with the law of digestion, with every step from mastication to living blood. Are you satisfied to pitch your tent and go into camp at this point of the journey, as an investigator, believing you have obtained all knowledge pertaining to the subject? If you are I am not, for the reason, that in the stomach of nature, the lungs of space, I see the law of atomizing is only partly fulfilled, prior to the gaseous condition, when the great thoracic duct of animals receives the fluid, commonly called chyle, which I am satisfied is in a lifeless and very crude condition when it arrives at the lungs.

We are told that the lungs take on oxygen, throw off carbon and other elements, and at this time we have "living blood." But as we look farther

into nature's great gas generator of space, we find previous to forming worlds that they are first converted into purified gas. Then the association of prepared matter begins by building the frame work of a globe from the hardest substances which we commonly call stone. In the animal body we would say bone. This generator of worlds keeps up the process of producing gas which may and does contain all known elements, these great vital forces conducted by nature to a completed world. Are we not at this point admonished to halt and observe the action in the lungs? which is possibly the greatest and most wisely constructed gas generator that mind of man has ever been able to contemplate. Does not every breath taken into the lungs teach you by the highest school of reason, that the exacting and refining laws of nature do demand, proceed to execute and reduce all substances to the gaseous condition previous to forming it into blood.

At this point of our investigation we will give place to the literary definition of digestion as found in Webster's International Dictionary:

"DIGESTION:—The conversion of food, in the stomach and intestines, into soluble and diffusible products, capable of being absorbed by the blood."

When a philosopher has traced digestion from mastication to the stomach and bowels where it receives various liquids supposed to be solvents and transfers the compound which is called chyme into the thoracic duct, to be conveyed to and into the heart, where it is transferred to the great common gas generator, commonly called the lungs, where one gas is exchanged for another he seems to be pleased to say it is useless to go farther. He sits down under this beautiful tree of "light" and never sees nor speaks of the wonderful works of nature as she converts this crude chyme into gas, which contains all the elements known to the chemist previous to reducing them to solids and semi-solids as the body of man may require in its construction.

Has the philosopher ever conceived the idea that the human body is a complete gasometer, which holds and reduces the gases in the lungs, which are condensed and reduced back to the consistency of bone and muscle, and placing this liquid back into proper channels for distribution? Does not reason teach him that all material forms have been by nature reduced to gas before they can be constructed into bodies of any kind, animal, vegetable or mineral?

Is it not reasonable to conclude that digestion is incomplete in all conditions short of the gaseous state? If worlds are the result of association of condensed gas, what is a bone or muscle but condensed gas?

At this point of reasoning we are frank to say our belief is that every part and particle of flesh and bone that is in the human body has passed through the gaseous condition previous to its appearance as blood and bone. Thus we have a better understanding of what is called digestion, which we believe has received its greater work while in the lungs.

One would say this is a new story about digestion. The story may be new but the law is as old as "God." See the spring, summer and fall, as the part of the year that vegetation grows. How does it grow? A proper answer to the question would be, by eating food suited to its growth. Is that food visible to the aided eye before it enters the vegetable body? If not then it must be in the gaseous condition. If nature can feed vegetation by gas only and goes to that trouble to fill the stomach of vegetation from gas, why not expect the same law in animal life? Reason says it must be, and that the gaseous change is given the blood in the lungs, as we can find no other reasonable place to change chyle to gas before blood is completed.

We think and speak of death but never think of a defect in the gas generating machinery; that it has failed to produce pure gas while in the lungs, which I think may be the cause of asthma, consumption, dropsy, all diseases and death. A good definition of death would be asphyxia by foul gas. If that be true then life must be sustained by pure gas. Then we are bound to stand on the conclusion that pure gas is the law of life, and impure is death. At twelve breaths per minute we generate in the lungs about seventy-two gallons of per hour, and about 1728 gallons each twenty-four hours, that is the air taken in the lungs as the basis of gas, when united with dead and vital substances met in the lungs while forming gas. Then we have about 3455 gallons of gas as a result of such union during twenty-four hours.

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WHEN DIGESTION IS COMPLETED.

AFTER digestion is completed and the flesh material is condensed after the application and appropriation, what can we think of this process but that it is the finale of physiological action, with the completed construction of the parts and ready to be used for all purposes by the spiritual man. Please say the principle of life or life itself, which is ready at all times to construct in proper form to suit its uses as the end and object of this body during its existence. This principle of being has knowledge, it has strength, with all the active qualities common to man or beast, the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, with all the intelligence as given by the Supreme ruler. Without the fine workings of the lungs in refining matter to that degree by which life and matter can exist in the associated form, all efforts to bring into existence a world, a muscle, or the whole being, without doubt, would be a failure. Thus we see the workings of the lungs by every method of reason that we can bring to bear upon the subject are nearer to God or mind itself than all else of the human body. We have great reason to believe and facts to know that the lungs do more work in preparing the nourishment of animal beings, than all else combined. Let us establish an observatory right here and make intellectual beings of diseases, for convenience of argument and ask mental questions to be answered by them. We will address

them by the title of Mr. and Mrs. We will begin with Mr. Measles and ask that mighty champion in what part of the body he intends to deposit the seed of death? His answer seems to be given about thus and so: "by the action of the lungs and the elements of air I ride in the air into the lungs and deposit an egg, believing that a living principle commonly known as biogen, welcomes and assists me in the development of measles; here I reach the nerve terminals as one would say, and by secretion am conveyed to the universal fascia, in which I am nourished and watered into perfect manhood, matured measles. Then as I have possession I assert my authority and run the machinery of life until my whole desires are satisfied although death be the result in many cases. When I take possession of the lungs my first thought is to close the secretions by filling them with dead substances as they pass out of the skin. My first strategetic move is to close the mucous secretions of the lungs. Should they continue normal with the ability to combine oxygen and hydrogen, I would be washed out by the water renovation, therefore I close both excretion and secretion until my work is done, and my goods exhibited upon the surface as my ability to work, which child has been universally called a rash."

Another mighty dragon's head appears whose name is "Asiatic Cholera" and says, "I have some work to do," and succeeds in opening secretions and excretions, which process lowers the temperature of the lungs and body to the degree of condensing gases to water in the lungs, secreting and excreting. "In order to make my work successful, I stop all principles of thirst or desire for water, then I proceed to use the lungs as a generator of water, I throw all the powers of secretion into motion until the water fluid becomes an irritant, by the power to fill and strain the excretory vessels throughout the whole body; then I turn the faucets of excretions loose upon the stomach, bowels and skin, and as there are thousands and millions of excretory channels I drown the man or woman, and they die of asphyxia by the water thus generated in the lungs." The champions of other diseases and death all come and put up at one common hotel, deposit their baggage with the clerk, wind up and put the machinery of death in motion, and spread out their goods for inspection. One is small-pox, one summer complaint, one malaria, one brain disease, one throat disease, one of arm, one of chest, one of heart, lungs, bowels, liver, kidney, bladder, rectum, and the lower limbs, and say emphatically that all the tunes of death play their pieces first in the lungs, and so places the sound-board that the dying groans can be heard in all parts of the physical organization.

By further observation we have evidences that the lungs do generate water for all animals and birds. Some birds, the eagle, hawk and buzzard, have never been known to take a drink of water. Many animals have been reported to spend long periods without having access to either food or drink.

A lady and gentleman of undoubted veracity related an instance to me where on the night of Nov. 25th, a skunk made its appearance in an outhouse. In the same house was a half barrel which was used as a pounding barrel (a washing machine in those days.) Fearing the scent would spoil the barrel she ran in picked up a cover that just fitted the top of the barrel, and as the skunk could not be found, gave up the chase. As it was nearing winter the barrel was not molested until the following April, when the woman took the cover off the barrel she noticed something moving very slowly. Being somewhat alarmed, she called her husband, when on close inspection he found it to be the skunk that had been scented on the night of which I have just spoken. The barrel was worn smooth and shone as though it had been polished. The man turned the barrel down and the animal had barely strength to crawl. Without taking a second thought he killed it, but says he has been sorry ever since for the rash act, as he thinks it paid dearly for its life, being shut up in a barrel without food or water for four long months.

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MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

WHEN I think of the melodies of the sky and remember that it came from the swan of the long ago as he sailed aloft with angel-white plumage as his robe; I listened to them, I enjoyed their sweetness, they were charming from their perfect harmony in musical tones, so much so that I sought the body to dissect that I might see the construction of that great and natural music box, the bagpipe that was carried and played upon by this beautiful bird. I laid the skin bare on the front side of his neck, which is about two feet long. I dissected away the flesh until I reached the breast bone. There I found the wind pipe descended under the bone in a circuitous route, made a turn until it penetrated the body, then turned until it reached the breast bone again, thence back and turned over the body for a distance of ten inches, then it forked and entered into two sack like tubes, one of which extended to each lung. Those sacks seemed to be the musical part of the bagpipe of the swan. When I took the windpipe out of the lungs with the musical bags I had a trachea five feet long. Why this wonderfully long pipe ran backward and forward doubling itself so often until it got into the mouth of the bird I cannot tell, I can only say this, that the softest and most melodious sound I ever heard came from that bird. That beautiful bird whose music so often comforted me when a child, today is numbered among the extinct birds of this country; the hand of man has destroyed him with all his associates. He is dead, his music is gone, his form is seen no more in the sky, but his memory to me is yet as vivid and as sweet as ever. I often wish I could hear one single note from that beautiful bird in whose construction the God of skill seemed to have displayed one of his greatest efforts. The rustle of the wing of the wild

pigeon which was given by millions upon millions has long since been booked with the swan. The raven, the paroquet and many other of the musicians of the sky are gone. But I have one friend left to cheer and remind me of the days when the swan did sing for my comfort. He does not sail aloft the starry skies but keeps close to mother earth. It is the common American-toad, and when he sings his plaintive lay my eyes fill to overflowing; it brings before me all the days of my youth, the joys and sorrows that surround me. Were he dead too, I could possibly forget the rest, but when my ear catches his low strain I realize that he is the only one left. He and I too will soon cease to disturb the living with the sound of our voices. Oh! that I could describe the scenes of the past that appear in this panorama when I hear the midnight moans of the toad, the last friend of my childhood days.

★

A WORD TO THE OSTEOPATHS.

WHEN you are summoned to the bedside in cases of sickness of all kinds you must remember that you are there to report as an engineer, for the purpose of inspecting the machinery of the physical body, and your duty as an explorer must be to first find the abnormal conditions, which are the results of derangement of either bone, ligament, muscle, nerve or blood vessel, to such a degree as to distract the natural workings of the laboratory of life when in action to produce normal fluids, for the use of all parts of the body. You are not called there for the purpose of giving written opinions of so-called eminent authors, nine-tenths of which have long since had an undisturbed rest in the waste basket that was prepared before the foundation of the world, to receive and retain the latin adjectives of the superficial writer, which he has borrowed from the grandpaps of all stupidity. You are not supposed to enter the sick room armed and equipped with books on symptomatology that contain no symptoms whatever except the symptoms of guess work and ignorance, which have been dead so long in the hand and mind of the speaker that he has not been able for more than twenty years to shed one tear over their demise. But you are called there to show your good sense as a skilled workman who is proud to know that Osteopathy is a science complete in and of itself. A science that is proud to know that it can lend, but can neither borrow nor buy one assisting thought from any medical school or from their writings.

As this school is young, and has a chair devoted to Osteopathy, we promise you that oral lectures with demonstrations will be given you as fast as possible. We say oral because we do not want compilations from medical authors palmed off on you as Osteopathy, and when such chairs are filled they will be filled by men and women who will know what to say from an intimate acquaintance with the subject on which they talk. You can only receive knowledge from him who has knowledge, and that knowledge

must come from his head and mouth which will have an easy delivery, if he knows what he is talking about. The Osteopath that depends upon notes for information is poorly armed for the combats of the sick room.

★

PROVERBS.

I WALKED out into open space in the early night, I turned my back on the full length of the earth, there was nothing between me and my earth support and that world of space. I threw open my eyes and began my nightly gaze. I saw worlds wheel, counter-wheel and march to see other and lesser worlds dressed in infant garb, and lying upon the breast of nature, whose motherly care and fountains loaded with the milk of life was thrown into the life of embryotic worlds. They nestled close to their mother's bosom and drank freely, until those children of the skies developed the pure paternal and maternal orbs and homes, with the countless millions of forms of animated beings, the human races, though all different in appearance, different in language and different in genius. They seemed to be as numerous as the stars and parts of stars found in some great constellation, all vivified by the one common force of light and life and governed by that one unerring principle mind. Many of those children grew at the mother's breast and took complete man and womanhood. Kissing their mother farewell they commenced their journey into space and they carried with them the odor of love and wisdom. They have obtained that love and admiration by the beings that God brought into existence, those worlds and inhabitants living in peace without any knowledge of war, or any of the common wrongs known and practiced by the inhabitants of this earth. There seemed to be great walls around many of them as represented by the rings of Saturn. When I enquired the use of those rings which were placed many thousand miles from those orbs, I was told those walls were to prohibit the approach of any element of man's creation, hatred, wars, grief and confusion from entering or approaching near these harmonious worlds. And the mother of these worlds said, worlds are not created for war, death and disease, but to give birth and growth to man and beast, and so blend their acts and dispositions that they shall give an exhibition of beings covered in the full regalia of love. She said war is not natural nor is it intelligent. It is the act of the poisoned waters of unintelligence that have crept into and spoiled the milk in the breast of that earth-mother, or any other mother world; it is the crazy expression of bad digestion, producing dyspepsia, both of the body and mind. Thus you have the causes of all earthly confusion and unmanly acts.

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FOR years seclusion has been my business day star. I have just gone along and attended to my business as I thought best and kept all my plans to myself. I have evaded and avoided notoriety in almanac, and

magazine, and newspapers, and circulars in shape of cards and folders. I may be wrong but as I have had a belief that good things would find the front seat by merit, I was quite willing to keep out of the columns of all papers with stories of "my wonderful discovery." Another reason why I have preferred seclusion to publicity, is that so many absolute lies are put off on the sick folks, the voters and even the sinner, that I have gotten tired of people who are so small in merit as to need paper horns to blow their merits. I am often asked why I have not published Osteopathy in all the papers of the world and let the people know of the "wonderful truths of the great discovery." To all such questions I say the persons who have been relieved or made well, must answer such questions. I have never wanted to measure my business by the yard stick of number and dollars, but by merit only.

Our school and business has a JOURNAL in which we publish much of the science and progress of the school, also facts relative to successes of our methods of cures as proven when put to the test of the "beds of affliction." We ask no better method of solid notoriety than the statements of the once "hopelessly afflicted"—now well. If that does not suit the inquirer I know of no better way. We are now well published, but I planted only merit and waited years for the business to do its own growing to the present dimensions of which I am well pleased and hope other schools will do likewise.

Our JOURNAL was not created to be used as a medium for advertising, but to be devoted to Osteopathic literature which will all be new and original as far as possible, as this is the parent of Osteopathy. It will feel free to speak lessons of advice and on subjects of importance pertaining to Osteopathy, feeling that the tree of knowledge is ever ready to let the ripe fruits fall for the use of the JOURNAL of the American School of Osteopathy. Original contributions solicited.

PAP.

★

MY OBSERVATION OF HIP AND SHOULDER DISEASES.

AFTER a hip, shoulder, or any joint, has been out of its natural place for a long time and continues to be sore and congested, it may get well of its soreness, or it may and often does set up a torturous inflammation, by fermentation of blood and other fluids checked in the return to the heart through the veins. Such diseases of the shoulder, spine or hip, are very dangerous from the fact that the high grade of inflammation accompanying those conditions leaves the blood in a thick and ropy condition and forms clots, that accumulate in the veins and is conveyed from there to the heart producing death at once, which would leave the young Osteopath undecided whether the treatment had caused the death of the patient or not. Persons thus afflicted are liable to die without any warning, more than a soreness about the shoulder or hip joint. I will give two cases, one of the shoulder

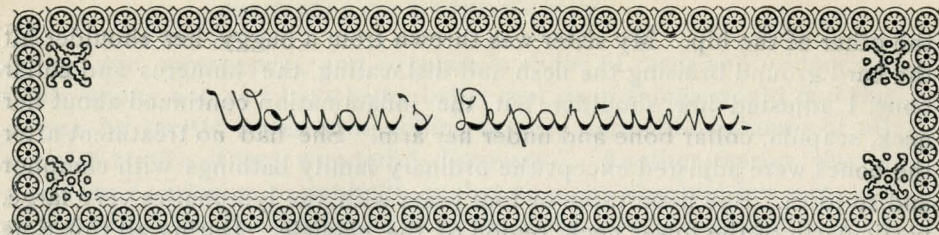
the other of the hip. My sister was thrown from a buggy, her shoulder hit the hard ground bruising the flesh and dislocating the humerus and collar bone. I adjusted her shoulder but the inflammation continued about her neck, scapula, collar bone and under her arm. She had no treatment after the bones were adjusted except the ordinary family bathings with camphor and so forth. She lived three or four years with the lymphatics very large, particularly of the lower neck, region of the clavicle. During all this time there was a swollen condition with soreness commonly called rheumatics. She could use her arm for ordinary purposes, while sewing. Without any warning she simply said, "Oh," and fell dead. That inflammation caused a clot of blood that went to the heart. The other, a sister-in-law, met with an accident which resulted in a dislocated hip which I adjusted some six or eight years afterward, which gave her normal use of the limb and reduction apparently of all swelling, which to her was very satisfactory, and flattering to the operator as a surgical result. It still retained some soreness about the hip-joint which extended up the lumbar region and to her shoulder. The day before she died she seemed to be in ordinary health, but complained of pain in the region of the groin which extended in the inner blood vessels leading to the heart. Some foreign body was pushing itself through the veins. At this time while walking across the floor she placed her hand over her heart and with an, "Oh!" fell dead; no doubt from a heart clot. My observation has caused me to arrive at this conclusion, that when a shoulder, hip, back or any other joint becomes dislocated and is not adjusted before high and general inflammatory condition in the region of joint sets in there is great danger of heart clots being formed from this cause and carried to the heart, producing death. Many from the long continued condition of the venous system could be called cancers. On the other hand I feel justified from my experience in adjusting those conditions. It relieves the sufferer from the unbearable pain about the joint and limb, and with at least nineteen out of twenty a complete recovery.

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"PAP'S" CORRECTION.

I WISH to state to all students and graduates, that I have never had a "pet student" to whom I gave more attention than others. At an early day I "petted" Mrs. Bolles; later, after she left, I "petted" Mrs. Patterson; and still later, Mrs. Still, by putting them at the head of the Woman's department. I had to be with them much of the time to guard the patients from harm, and help my "pets" to a practical knowledge of Osteopathy, before I could conscientiously put them in charge of the afflicted. In those days I had no choice, as one woman was all I had on hands for the work. Now all have a much better chance to learn, because we have ample arrangements to give all thorough drills in all branches, and they do get it without exception. Such intimations as above alluded to are not true.

A. T. STILL.



Woman's Department

EDITED BY BLANCHE STILL, D. O.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE WITH OSTEOPATHY.

UNDER a sky of cloudless azure in the beautiful woodlands which belong to Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of Osteopathy, who lives in Kirksville, Mo., I am writing at present. A cool wind sweeps through the trees, whispering joyously of recent victories, which the new science gained over every other art of healing. The leaves rustle in reply praises for the hero, who single handed fought for twenty years for recognition of his new science. Of course the great discoverer's efforts were finally crowned by success through his wonderful demonstrations. You know most people are very skeptical and believe only what they see, and I confess I was no exception. I saw people cured of the most severe chronic diseases and all were healed without the use of drugs. Osteopaths have no use for such productions, and believe drugs very detrimental to health. What a boon to suffering humanity to be able to get well without swallowing those dreadful mixtures of the apothecary.

Since I became acquainted with Osteopathy I have not used a cent's worth of drugs and my acquaintance is now three years old. In reality I was a candidate for death when I came here for treatment but to day I feel like a person of average health and strength. My ailment was of sixteen years standing, and it is certainly worth the while to give this treatment a trial, when one can be made happy once more after suffering badly for sixteen long years. This I am telling to other sufferers, so they may know that there is a chance yet to get well in the lovely city of Kirksville, at the Infirmary of Dr. A. T. Still, whose fame is spreading far and wide through the success he achieves by curing ailing humanity without the use of drugs.

MRS. H. ORSHEL.
Livingston, Montana.

"IS OSTEOPATHY A SCIENCE?"

BELOW will be found a few responses out of many received in reply to the question, "From your knowledge, experience and observation do you consider Osteopathy a Science?"

"After having at least eight years practical experience with Osteopathy, in the treatment and curing of diseases, I am prepared to say that it is a science, backed by philosophy, logic and indisputable facts."

J. O. HATTON, D. O., M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

*

"As 'any department of knowledge in which the results of investigation have been worked out and systematized' is considered a science, I must regard Osteopathy as such. When the general and often marvelous cures are considered, often at the hands of youthful diplomates, from an application of the principles as formulated from the systematized arrangement of facts obtained during practice, by Dr. A. T. Still, it must be admitted that Osteopathy is scientific."

J. W. HENDERSON, D. O.,
St. Paul, Minn.

*

"When I first heard of Osteopathy I was very doubtful of its efficiency, but on my visit to Kirksville, and Dr. Still's explanation and demonstration on patients, of what Osteopathy was, showed that he had worked the whole question into a science."

ARTHUR ROBERTS,
London, Eng.

*

"Osteopathy is a science—it is also an art. It is the science that treats of animal organism. Its practice aims at the perfect adjustment of every organ and every part of the body, thereby enabling each part to perform its perfect work. This necessarily includes the hygiene of each part. The skill with which the operator manipulates diseased parts so as to restore them to their normal condition may be called the ART of Osteopathy."

HON. S. M. PICKLER,
Kirksville, Mo.

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"Each day of my observation and experience, but makes stronger my conviction that Osteopathy is a natural science; a knowledge of laws, principles and relations. Without such knowledge, Osteopathy would amount

to little ; but with it, and its proper application to the ailments of the human system, its power for good cannot now be reckoned."

J. H. OSBORNE, D. O.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

*

"Judging from experience in and noting the good results obtained by the application of the principles of Osteopathy, in the treatment of disease, I am convinced that Osteopathy is a science founded upon the rock of demonstrated truths. I object to calling it a science (Remedial,) for it is THE SCIENCE."

R. M. BUCKMASTER, D. O.,
Moncton, New Brunswick.

*

"Since science means that which can be demonstrated, and as I know what the results will be before treatment, and can demonstrate the facts satisfactorily to my patients, and later, prove this demonstration in results, I can think of Osteopathy as nothing else than a science."

GEORGE J. HELMER, D. O.,
New York City.

*

"From my personal experience I consider Osteopathy to be the coming science of the age. It is yet in its infancy and there is much to be developed in the future as has been brought out in the past. All the principles now in use are as correct as mathematics and can be demonstrated just as clearly."

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

*

"In answer to your question : 'From your personal experience and observation do you consider Osteopathy a science ?' I answer I do. It is a classified knowledge of the human body whereby the cause of disease is analyzed, the effect demonstrated to the patient by anatomy, and the cure effected practically."

MRS. DUMONT CLARKE,
New Jersey.

*

"First a convert to its logic, afterward myself an example of the curative power of Osteopathy, where medicine had failed, I found it a science as exact as surgery, capable of demonstration and perpetuation, as proven by innumerable cures wrought by the instructed in its principles."

ELLEN BARRET LIGON.
Okalona, Miss.



COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THURSDAY, June thirtieth, witnessed the graduation of the largest class yet sent out by the American School of Osteopathy.

The closing exercises of graduation were held on the handsome lawn in front of the Dr. C. E. Still residence, at the western terminus of Jefferson street, and near the College and Infirmary grounds. The natural conformation of the grounds was well adapted to the purpose as it formed a natural amphitheatre, capable of seating a multitude, where each spectator might hear and see without discomfort. No building in Kirksville would have been commodious enough to have accomodated one half of the crowd in attendance. The grounds were beautifully lighted with electricity, and the light breeze which was stirring tempered the heat, so that natural conditions left nothing to be desired.

The graduating class, the professors and officials of the school, and a number of prominent guests occupied seats on a roomy platform erected at the foot of this natural amphitheatre, and the view of the brilliant audience from this point was indeed an inspiring one.

The opening overture was played by the Altschuler orchestra, after which came an earnest and fervid invocation by Elder Rozelle of this city.

The Dean of the American School of Osteopathy, Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, introduced Professor J. Martin Littlejohn, who delivered the following address to the class:

ADDRESS OF DR. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, PH. D., LL. D.

GRADUATES of the October class:—My first duty is to acknowledge the high honor conferred upon me by the Faculty in appointing me to address to you some words of congratulation on this happy occasion in your career. After spending two years in this classic institution that stands alone in the world as the parent College of Osteopathy, you are to receive the authorization of this school which covers the imprimatur of this great commonwealth, as well as the warrant of us, your instructors, certifying that you are fully qualified to practice anywhere under the broad sky the Osteopathic profession. We hope you do not feel to-day as poor Hawthorne felt when in doleful tones he penned these lines, "I cannot become a physician and live by men's diseases." You are to live to see these diseases cured.

In these closing years of the nineteenth century, it is something to have the privilege of living and taking part in scientific efforts and movements that promise to crown civilization with its greatest glory. We live in an age in which it is desirable to live. To this end in the field of medicine changes

are taking place unheard of in other ages. In other fields artificiality is giving place to naturality. Accumulations which have been added to science, are being unloaded and methods of observation and experiment are leading us back to the simpler and more sure methods of nature. In medicine perhaps more than any other science is this true. Symptomatology which, after all, is purely artificial, is giving place to a discussion of the real etiology and nature of the abnormal conditions.

It may be laid down as a well established maxim that nothing is born out of due season. Of the crowning life that appeared on the horizon of humanity it was said, he appeared "in the fullness of times" and of every great science in the progress of history it may be fittingly said that it is born in the fullness of times. Of all the great benefactions to humanity, none occupies such a high place as the science and art of healing. An ancient scholar has this exalted praise of your profession, "man in nothing comes nearer to the gods than in giving health to his fellow mortals." Whatever is the cause of the introduction of disease, suffering and death, and whatever the purpose of their existence may be, it is a well established fact that everywhere these prevail wherever man is found. To alleviate sickness and to combat disease has been one of the ambitions of men most fondly cherished. But to few have come the honor to become a founder and pioneer in this great movement. Among these few, history when it is written with the pen of iron on the mountains of time, will tell the story of the wonderful life of Andrew Taylor Still, by whose patient labors for over a quarter of a century, you and I have been enriched by receiving from him the principles of Osteopathy. God has always given the best gifts to mankind in the form of a human life and He has ever made a human life of surpassing earnestness, eloquence and power the means, as well as the measure of His gifts to humanity. To no single age has all knowledge been revealed, but as time and occasion demanded knowledge has come to man. Of no profession more than yours may it be more justly said that knowledge is the very foundation of its existence, and progress, the essential and fundamental basis of its perpetuation. Those single men who have stood alone have been the heroes of the world. The tap of Cæsar's finger awed the Roman senate. So Dr. Still, the father and founder of Osteopathy, after spending years in the laboratory of nature in the study of human anatomy and physiology, has founded this science; that last virgin daughter of science that came down to earth as the harbinger of mercy and health to a suffering and infirm humanity. This science so formulated has been imparted to you, and you are to be the depositories of this knowledge and the executors of the practical side of the science. Osteopathy is an art, for "knowledge is power," as Bacon said; and where knowledge is not power it is useless and worse than useless, because it becomes dangerous. Impart it to others, for "education is the generator of power."

Much discussion has arisen as to the science of medicine and its real-

ity. I have used the word medicine several times. It comes from medicus, medicina and medeor to heal. The Encyclopedic dictionary defines it as "a science and art directed first to the prevention of diseases, and secondly to their cure." It has been stated that there is no science of medicine. If by medicine you mean drugs, it is correct. But any of you who are familiar with the great medical schools of this country and Europe know very well that drugs occupy only a small part of the educational system taught in these celebrated schools. Anatomy, physiology, pathology and symptomatology have found their guardians and promoters in these schools and if we set aside the pharmacology there is left a large field of medical education very valuable to us in building up the science of medicine. Out of seventeen chairs in the University of Edinburg only two deal directly with drugs, the remaining fifteen dealing with the human system in its normal and abnormal conditions. The science of medicine deals with the preservation and prolongation of human life and with the prevention and cure of those abnormal conditions or diseases which threaten and destroy life. In the presence of the founder of Osteopathy I dare not attempt to define Osteopathy. It is sufficient to say it presumes that the body is a perfect mechanism and that when it becomes disordered, nature has within her own resourceful economy all of nature's remedies. All that is needed is the magic hand of a skillful operator to bring these remedies to the aid of a diseased part. While true to Osteopathy, remember that you owe a debt of gratitude to ancestors who have tilled the field of anatomy and physiology, both normal and morbid, and made it possible for us who have received from its founder the principles of Osteopathy, to apply these with precision and definiteness to the human system. The homœopathic principle is applicable to Osteopathy, *similia similibus curantur*, not in the sense that drugs are used or ought to be used, but in the sense that the only rational method of curing disease is that based upon this principle of nature. Why is Osteopathy making its present triumphs and promising that these shall be permanent? It is because here we have an exact science and a science founded upon nature. Nature has won her victories in other fields. In the field of education nature won a victory and the names of Rabelais, Rousseau, Montaigne, Pestalozzi and Froebel testify to the scientific power of nature in the hands of skilled educators under whose genius modern education has ceased to be a system of cramming and promises to be the stimulation of mental growth by the skilful communication of knowledge in nature's method. What nature has done in other fields she can accomplish in the field of medicine. When nature triumphs everything unnatural will be exorcised and the body will be found to be a perfect medicine chest awaiting the hand of genius to turn the crank and let the soothing draughts of nature freely flow. Some one has said the difference between allopathy and homœopathy is that in the latter case medicine is reduced to such a minimum that some is given, just enough to make the patient feel that he is taking

something. The difference between allopathy and homeopathy on the one side and Osteopathy on the other, is that in the case of Osteopathy no medicine is used at all except nature's medicine.

You will meet with two classes of people in the medical profession and among the people generally. There are honorable and honored medical men who have never used medicines in the sense of drugs. These will welcome your science, if you perform your part. Do not be astonished if the bulk of the medical fraternity receive you coldly. You have to prove your right to be called a physician by your works. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is a divine maxim. Your words will have less effect than your deeds. May it be so by your grandest achievements that it may be said of you as you march on.

"Onward he moves, disease and death retire,
And murmuring demons hate him but admire."

Among the people you will also find a class ready to welcome your science and also a class ready to repudiate your science, because they are wedded to drugs as much as the medical profession that caters to their demands. To-day in this as in every other field the death knell of dogmatism has been sounded. "The day of orthodoxies is over and the day of real science is just dawning." Take the banner of this virgin Science as you would the stars and stripes on the field of battle. Let the banner float above you wherever you go and you will be pioneers and defenders of truth. We send you out because we cannot go ourselves. The old Doctor has here built the fort. He stands on its watch tower. He has called us, your instructors, as his personal comrades to rally around the flag he holds in his hand and waves above his head. We cannot leave the fort to go into the distant parts of this great land of ours to tell the story of truth to a suffering humanity. But you take up the flag to carry it from shore to shore and to plant it on every hill top and in every citadel. On you rests a greater responsibility than even upon us, because we can rally together, while you go out alone, and yet not alone because the spirit of companionship is with you. Do not lose the inspiration of your old *alma mater*. Carry out the memories of the A. S. O., thrilling your hearts and enthusing your lives, so that you may feel always as if in thought and memory you were still with us and we with you. We will remember every one of you. Remember us and our work and register here with us your triumphs that we may build up a record of achievements of which we may all be proud.

There is no virtue needed so much in the Osteopathic field to-day as prudence. You know as well as I do that the world has always been haunted by fakes. Prudence and consecrated loyalty to truth which Osteopathy represents will change the order of things. As soon as Osteopathy separates itself in the public mind, as it is in reality separated, from the faith cure or the spirit cure idea, and establishes in the public esteem its nature cure method it will make rapid strides. Criticism and even scepticism will

help it forward for "truth is great and shall ever prevail." The destiny of Osteopathy lies in your hands and your co-operators. Prudently unfold the light that is in you and let it shine, and rest assured in a glorious future not far distant, truth that has been crushed to earth will rise again, and it will shine doubly bright from the fact that in its resurrection it brings up with it a regenerated humanity, freed from the agonies, deformities and infirmities to which human flesh has so long been subjected.

There is one thing that is urgently called for in this epoch making period of Osteopathic history. It is a band of specialists who will be as true to their profession as the sun is in its mission of giving light to the universe. Don't spend your time provoking your neighbors to a quarrel for that will only arouse bitter feelings. If you cannot make a friend, never imprudently make a foe, for every enemy you make adds to the difficulty of the task that Osteopathy must perform. Put yourself into the laboratory of human nature—use the knowledge you have already acquired and the skill you possess; add to that day by day and make yourselves more proficient in your chosen profession. Do not be content to go out and give general treatments. Remember that here is the danger of Osteopathy as it has been the danger point of drugs. Dr. Smith, one of the professors in an Eastern college, tells this story of himself. He was not only physician but also compounding chemist. He says that he kept a general jar upon his table into which he put the remnants of every prescription he made up, powders, solutions, etc. Whenever a difficult case arose that he could not diagnose, he simply made up a bottle of this general mixture in the hope that it would strike somewhere. Ladies and gentlemen, let us not poke fun at the medical man for that sort of mistake. It may happen in our own profession. The operator who simply gives general treatments in the hope of hitting the right spot is in the same box. Hence we need specialists who know just where and how to treat.

Ladies, I am glad to congratulate you upon your admission to this noble profession. I hope the day is not far distant when our sisters and mothers will be admitted to every field and avenue of life it is their desire to enter. How fittingly appropriate that you should occupy the highest place in this field. Never was truer philosophy uttered by human lips than these words of Scott,

"O woman, when pain and anguish wring the brow,
* * * a ministering angel thou."

Let the memory of the patience, self-sacrificing devotion and heroic tenderness of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton, the messengers of love and the angels of divine peace to the suffering and wounded brotherhood be an inspiration to you, so that the world may feel its pangs and sorrows lightened and its sufferings soothed in your arms. May the world with gratitude, true as expressive, recognize you as Wordsworth did when he penned these inimitable lines of Dora Wordsworth,

"She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
A heart the fountain of sweet tears,
And love and joy and thought."

My brothers, while we pass this eulogium upon our sisters I would not have you think that there is nothing left of work or mission for you. You are representatives of the stronger sex. And while by delicate tact and an indefinable gentleness our sisters are winning the admiration of the world for our science, it is yours to fight the hard battles, to use the manhood in all its strength with which you are endowed in the defence of this great profession. To one and all of you we would say, your primary duty is to heal the sick, to relieve the suffering, and to raise up the bowed down. Do not be carried away by a sordid love or lust for money, ambition for fame or pride in outranking others. Osteopathy asks no favors. Do not ask any for yourselves. She simply asks for an open field and you are to take possession of it, not in your own name but in the name of your science. Avoid the glitter and the pomposity of the self-important. Be confident of your ability, unchangeable in your faith in the science, and leave to the hereafter the glory of your person. One of the menaces of your profession is quackery. This cannot be met by legislation however honest and well meant, for legislation can never make men moral. We must educate the people in the principles of our science and teach them that the greatest consecration of manhood and womanhood is devoted to this great science. The grandest thing you can do to the prejudiced is to enable them to see clearly, for as John Ruskin says, "to see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion all in one." As for the hypocritical element of society, these can only be aroused from their present condition by some seismic eruption belching them out of their own imaginatively formed hospitals in order to introduce them to free breathing space in the parlors of nature where free oxygen is the medicine of nature.

Graduates, on behalf of the Faculty I once more offer you our sincere and hearty greetings on the work you have done, on the successful completion of your course, and offer you our "Godspeed" in the practice of your profession. We take you by the hand and bid you tonight adieu—adieu to your student days—adieu to the pleasant associations we have had with you from day to day—adieu till we meet again. Many ties of friendship and association have bound us together, ties that speak of work, companionship and victory. Tonight these are in a sense to be severed because you start out to your life-work. I trust that to each of us there remains a memory picture of these happy associations and memories that time cannot efface. I hope that the misty curtain of time may never shroud these in oblivion or cast a shadow of forgetfulness over our hearts. As you cast your bark on the stormy ocean of time to cross the sea of life let the white banner with its maroon stripes representing Osteopathy float from the mizzen top—let the glaring lights of truth, effort and consecration shine at the bow, on the larboard and starboard points of your vessel and then you will

figure in the struggle for existence as those who inspired by genius and allured by hope have been worthy of the call to arms in defence of truth.

"Comrades, go but not to claim, mouldering spoils of earth born treasure,
Not to build a vaunting name, not to dwell in tents of pleasure.
Think not that the way is smooth, hope not that the thorns are roses;
Cast no wistful eye of youth where the sunny beam reposes;
Thou hast sterner work to do, hosts to cut thy passage through;
Close behind thee gulfs are burning. Forward! there is no returning.
Lo! the right's about to conquer! Clear the way!"

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen graduates, for your kind attention.

The class representative, Miss Dorcas Ellen McNicoll responded as follows:

RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF THE GRADUATING CLASS BY MISS D. E. McNICOLL.

DR STILL, Gentlemen of the Faculty, Friends and Fellow Students:—
There comes a time in life when the heart to express itself must coin new words; so tonight there comes to me an inexpressible desire to speak my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by my class-mates, that of addressing you in their behalf.

The October Class has in the past two years successively gone through the various stages of Osteopathic growth from that of the embryo to the fully developed child. Carried and nurtured by our beloved mother, the American School of Osteopathy, through a gestation period of twenty months, which she early learned, because of vigorous foetal movement, that her prospective offspring would outrival in size, strength and kicking qualities all predecessors; still she carried us, may we hope, with maternal pride.

Looking backward, the day of our matriculation seems as yesterday. We are still conscious of the warm hand-clasp, of our first preceptor as he guided our tottering, uncertain steps at the foot of the slope, always pointing to the heights, the goal, Osteopathy. What matter if we sometimes swung out from spine or tuberosity over a seemingly bottomless abyss; he was equal to all emergencies; from his pockets came bridges galore. Who, of all our number, recalling the proverbial pencil with its worthy helpmeet, the spectacle case, could ever "despise the day of small things?"

Tonight, a cursory glance backward reveals to us distinctly the outline of the past two year's work.

Our drafting has been under the supervision of masters in whom we have abiding confidence. Our corners are firmly laid. Our lines straight because of their guiding hand. And now, gentlemen of the Faculty, after the lapse of two years' earnest labor, punctuated with numerous trying examinations, we receive your approval with hearts so distended with joy that old Nature in her compensatory effort is threatening hypertrophy. Anticipation of this hour has been our prime motor power since October

5th, 1896. Then we represented many trades and professions and felt ourselves strangers together; now, we have one calling, one motive common to the entire Alumni of the American School of Osteopathy and its hundreds of students, that of giving to the world a heritage of which ignorance has robbed her through countless ages.

Our preparatory work is finished. Today marks the dividing line 'twixt it and the commencement of a new life. With earnest endeavor we have been gathering that potential force, which, in proportion to individual effort and capacity must evolve such kinetic energy as will propel us successfully onward, or exhausted, drop us by the wayside.

Our eyes turn hopefully to the great questioning world realizing as we do, that many of her centers are already vibrating with intense interest in this, our new and rational method of righting the machinery of life; and we are only waiting our marching order, that we may help in bearing to her a satisfactory answer.

In the past, every successful Osteopath going hence, has proven a recruiting agent for the American School; so we leave behind in the old fort an enthusiastic army that can be trusted to keep her colors flying.

Two years ago many of this number never heard of Osteopathy; I mention this to call your attention to the natural aptitude of an American to recognize a good thing when he sees it; still, there are those "who, having eyes see not, and having ears hear not." elements of humanity since the day of our Saviour, yea, even the prophets spake of them; and the period is brief in which Osteopathy has been known, with few exceptions, beyond the confines of Kirksville. But today, she stands a mighty giant, whose one hand extended, rests upon the Green Mountains, while the other generously scatters its blessings beyond the Rockies.

Up to November, 1896, the doors of every state were closed against her; if one of her children boldly entered by way of a window, his only safety lay in his having friends enough to act as body guard, because some brave sentinel of the medical profession was always ready to cry hands up. It was our privilege, as well as our pleasure, to celebrate the first, and all succeeding legislative victories, beginning with Vermont and ending with Iowa.

In the midst of our success was planned that most impious persecution of Dr. Smith by the medical fraternity of our sister state, headed by President Healy, of Dunning fame. Regardless of Uncle Sam, Spain thought she could capture Commodore Dewey and silence his American fleet, but the world knows she failed. Regardless of Lon V. Stephens, Governor of the great state of Missouri, Healy thought he would capture our Prof. Smith and cripple the old fort at Kirksville; and he demonstrated, satisfactorily to himself, I trust, the futility of a little gun in modern warfare.

The medical fraternity, like Titans have attacked our beloved science

from all points, but a veritable Jupiter, she sits on Olympic heights and the Titans of the entire universe cannot dethrone her.

Dr. Still, founder of Osteopathy: two hundred years ago a poet whose poor frail body knew nothing of the touch of Osteopathic fingers. unconsciously described you in these two lines:

"Slave to no sect, who take no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God.

We treasure the principles you have given us, and as a class, pledge our loyalty to the American School of Osteopathy.

Members of the Board of Trustees, and of the Faculty: we appreciate your uniform kindness to us while here; we are most happy individually in counting you each a personal friend.

Fellow students, allow me to express our appreciation of your acquaintance and the friendships we have formed among you; may they ripen into a fraternal union in which we shall have one aim and no divisions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

This was followed by a short impromptu talk to the class by Dr. A. T. Still, and by many it was pronounced one of the doctor's best efforts. It was delivered in response to many calls both from the class and from the vast assemblage.

In his address the doctor spoke feelingly of the contrast which the present occasion afforded to the early days of the science, when there were but few to do it honor, or even willing to give it a hearing.

Today a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy, signed by himself as president, and by the faculty of the institution, gives its holder a standing everywhere and an opportunity for usefulness, and is a mute but powerful witness that he or she who possesses it has mastered all the branches necessary to fit them to practice genuine osteopathy. "You have been tried and found guilty" said the doctor, "guilty of a thorough knowledge of your profession" so far as this school or any school can give you that knowledge. Now that you are going out into actual practice, beware of compromising yourselves and your calling with medicine, or with the M. D's in any manner whatever. You stultify Osteopathy whenever you do so. The doctor also warned the class against what he termed "worn out politicians" and broken down business failures who would attempt to use them for their own profit, and to further their own ends, by pretending to wonderful influence and great business experience. He advised each one to run his own business and to give this class of people the cold shoulder. The doctor made many more fine points but nothing short of a verbatim report would do them full justice.

Rev. Dr. Cook, who has been a college president for over thirty years, and who was, we believe, the honored head of the LaGrange College for more than a quarter of a century was one of the distinguished guests on the platform. He yielded to earnest solicitation and made a few very happy

and appropriate remarks, and was greeted with frequent applause.

Then followed the singing of the "Class song" published in the July number of this JOURNAL. It was composed by Mr. Rhynsburger, a member of the class.

THE PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

Was made by Prof. Wm. Smith in his own happy and inimitable style, and this with music and congratulations, closed the ceremonies of the evening.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

ON MONDAY, June 27th, the seniors, "The October Class," made their last public appearance previous to the graduating event which closed their career as a class.

President Burton urged upon the class to give earnest heed to the parting sermon which was preached by the Reverend Grandma Walker, who, by the way, is herself a most worthy classmate. As the sublime intonations of her voice rose and fell upon our ears, the mind's eye looked back with hers to the great Joshua, whose modern prototype—Osteopathy—is commanding the sun of drug medication, and the moon of prejudice to stand STILL, (if they can.)

The class then repaired as a body to the tree planting on the southeast corner of the Infirmary grounds, each carrying a brick with his or her name deeply engraved thereon, to place around the tree, a beautiful elm. Dr. Owen made a suitable address which was followed by the special dedicatory song:

SOME DAY.

(ARRANGED BY MINNIE POTTER.)

Some day we'll wander back again
To where our old tree stands,
Beneath its branches down the lane
Afar from other lands;
Its lovely shade will shelter you
From every care and pain
As memory brings old scenes to view
When we are home again.

CHORUS.

We'll wander back, yes back again
To where our old tree stands,
Beneath its branches down this lane
Afar from other lands.

Some day we'll wander back again
When we are old and gray,
Beneath these towering branches stand
And recall scenes of today;
Once more our tired feet shall roam
Each well known pathway o'er,
From basement of this school to dome
We'll go as in days of yore.

CHORUS:

We'll wander back, yes back again
When we are old and gray,
Beneath this elm to read the name
Of the class we love today.

We'll wander back, yes back again
Where we bid our sad adieu,
And loving faces still remain
In memory's cherished view;
To live once more the golden hour
Of joyous, youthful busy days
Where "friendship ties" like sweet flowers
Brighten all life's weary ways.

CHORUS:

We'll wander back, yes back again
Where we bid our sad adieu,
And loving faces still remain
In memory's cherished view.

Then the class returned to Memorial hall to prepare for a picnic spread, which all heartily enjoyed. We then listened to a remark or two by the highly esteemed "Old Doctor." At 8 p. m. the class again assembled to hear the class history by Dr. Gervais, in which were many amusing and some pathetic reminiscences. "The Heroes of the Maine" was then sung by Mrs. Dr. Wirt, after which followed the class prophecies by Mrs. Albright for the gentlemen, and Dr. Hoffsess for the ladies. These visions of the future will greatly help each one to so live that when his summons come to complete his destiny, he will go, "not like the quarry slave, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" and fulfil the prophecy with due bravery and confidence. Three members of the class proclaimed by an active little song the outcome of many an attempt, in mutual congratulation and friendly intercourse, at building "castles in the air." "All went merry as a marriage bell" till the different wishes of the builders lacked appreciation by the others, when with a clash and a jangle, the castles all fell, amid a storm proceeding from the audience. The edifying sermon of the morning was then repeated by request, after which Miss Grace Huston read the class poem, which in pleasing verse cheerfully "roasted" each member of the class to a brown turn; each one stood the ordeal nobly, and laughed heartily with the others upon seeing how neatly they were made the subject of some joke.

Thus ended "Class Day of the Octoberites"—a day much enjoyed, and long to remain a kind remembrance in the heart of each of these notorious, yet highly appreciated kickers.

The great Inventor of the Universe, by the union of mind and matter, has constructed the most wonderful of all machines—man—and Osteopathy demonstrates fully that He is capable of running it without the aid of whiskey, opium, or kindred poisons.—A. T. Still.

TWENTIETH CENTURY SCIENCE.

BELOW is a brief report of Commencement Week Exercises as given in the Ottumwa Press. It will be of interest at this time, presenting as it does the observations of an outside publication:

Wednesday and Thursday, June 29th and 30th, were days whose events mark with great importance the history and future possibilities of the American School of Osteopathy and the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville, Missouri. Wednesday there assembled in the auditorium of the magnificent Infirmary building, representatives of schools throughout the United States, members of the protective society known as the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. This meeting was largely attended. The object was to regulate Osteopathy, form an outline of an Osteopath's code and take such measures as would protect all legitimate practicing graduates from the pretentious, unqualified person who enters his registration, pays the state fee and through deception attempts to secure a practice which he is wholly incompetent to manage. This safeguard to hereafter exist between the irresponsible quack and the public will have its good results.

Wednesday evening the A. S. O. Alumni held their annual meeting which was unusually pleasant as a social function and a helpful association event.

Thursday was commencement day. Sixty-seven members of the June class, '98 received from Dr. A. T. Still, the coveted diploma. The presentation was accompanied by one of those delightfully characteristic speeches by the doctor and the program of exercises was executed in numbers of surpassing excellence on Dr. Chas. Still's lawn, which was lighted by incandescents artistically arranged.

The evening before, the faculty gave a pretty reception to the graduates which was enjoyed heartily.

A new departure, one that will prove of incalculable worth to the welfare of Osteopathy was introduced and carried to effectiveness during this two days' session of varied features of entertainment and improvement. The movement referred to was the action of delegates from all the Osteopathy schools of the country to determine upon and adopt a constitution as would permit the establishment of schools under certain prescribed and strictly enforced conditions. Also to outline and adopt a curriculum of study, giving the minimum course, all of which includes at least twenty months term and the studies to be taught. This is a wise act on the part of the Osteopaths, as it gives a uniform proficiency to every graduate and a meritorious standing for every authorized school. All of which tends to the advancement of the science.

No school compares with the A. S. O., (American School of Osteop-

athy) at Kirksville, in the matter of thoroughness. No Infirmary in the Osteopathic world is equal to that of Dr. Still's in influence or successful instruction. The graduating class of last February numbered forty-seven. The next class will contain over two hundred. In the past four years, these classes have grown in numbers so fast that the average taken would show an increase by the multiple of two for each succeeding commencement day. The students are from all sections of the country even from the isles of both oceans. The tuition is reasonable in charge and liberal as to payments.

It is the Infirmary where the grand good work of Dr. A. T. Still and his corps of skilled operators has caused its fame to extend all over the civilized world. What a wonderful healing institution. What a number of sufferers throng these halls awaiting the amelioration and cure of their ailments. How many hundreds every year seek not in vain at this fountain of scientific knowledge which flows out to the afflicted and restores to them that chief blessing of bounding health.

Dr. Still says health is: "the result of harmonious action of the system when all its parts are unirritated by any cause, such as increased or diminished flow of the fluids of the arteries or veins, or the nerve force by partial or complete dislocation of bones, muscles, tissues, membranes, or parts of the whole system." The object of Osteopathy is freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids, forces or substances pertaining to life." Dr. Still further says: "That a natural flow of blood is health; and that disease is the effect of a local or general disturbance of blood." The skilled Osteopath finds these compressions, removes them and permits the full natural flow of nutritious blood to diseased parts and the result is a complete cure of 70 per cent of the accepted cases. Of the remaining 30 per cent many receive lasting benefit. In seeking health look to that remedial agency where the methods are closely allied to those of nature in which is found the basic principles of Osteopathy.

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Let us not be governed today by what we did yesterday, nor tomorrow by what we do today, for day by day we must show progress.—A. T. Still.

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I do not want to go back to God with less knowledge than when I was born. I want my footprints to make an impress on the field of reason. I have no desire to be a cat and walk so lightly that it never creates a disturbance. I want my footprints to be plainly seen by all readers. I want to be myself, not "them," not "you" not "Washington," but just myself.—A. T. Still.

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As an electrician controls electric currents, so the Osteopath controls life currents and revives suspended forces.—A. T. Still.



## OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL FUSION.

J. H. SULLIVAN, D. O., CHICAGO.

AS OSTEOPATHISTS we are now called upon to face a new proposition in our field; a condition born of bogus Osteopaths, running through the country, falling down in their efforts to grow rich in this work, without being fitted or drilled sufficiently to enable them to secure results.

Some have felt the spirit calling them to start schools, and in such we hear them extolling medicine, and advising its use together with Osteopathy. These people are sawing off the limbs of the tree upon which they rest, and will fall as they deserve to fall. They seem blind to the fact that all people under Osteopathic treatment, have exhausted medical practice in their search for relief; they forget that Osteopathy has grown, and become a scientific power in the land, through the tremendous truth having been proven that people get well under Osteopathic care without the use of medicine, and that such cures form a large percentage of those treated.

Now, consider the fact that most of these people are called "incurable" before the Osteopath meets them, and I take it that anyone having the effrontery to suggest "Drugs with Osteopathy," is either devoid of good reasoning power, or is conspiring against our God-given science, with a view to its downfall. I would suggest that they take a Kirksville course of two years under Dr. A. T. Still, or any other reputable school, and become Osteopaths in fact, and not in name only.

An institution such as I have referred to above has seen fit to deliberately misquote me in some remarks I made before a Physician's club banquet recently. They claim that I recommended medicine in connection with Osteopathy. I wish to set these people right by saying, they are skillful manipulators of the truth, however ignorant they may be as to Osteopathic manipulation. I need no drugs to aid me in my work and judging from the opinions of various medical practitioners I have had as patients, they have little use for medicine themselves and while they cannot thus commit themselves to their patients, I have heard them so give expression to their thoughts. And this from doctors now in active practice, and worth several hundred thousand dollars as a result of such practice.

When people come to me and say they must take drugs for their condition, I tell them to remain under the care of their medical friend, as they are not quite ready for me, evidently. I repeat that I help or cure people without the aid of drugs, and if these people who want to employ them with their Osteopathic work will go to the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., and stay two years, they will learn the utter uselessness of drugs in cases such as we are meeting with every day.

The people I speak of are evidently following a wrong vocation, and, if possible, should go to work at something else, and thus spare Osteopathy the humiliation of having to apologize for them.

## TO THE GODDESS, OSTEOPATHY.

A Plea for the Class of October, 1896.

O H! goddess of the golden wings,  
 And youthful beauty thou,  
 Who wearest a wreath of glory, bound  
 Upon thy virgin brow,  
 Who bearest the ills of all the world  
 Within thy slender hand,  
 That all the nations of the earth  
 Await thy clear command,  
 I pray thee, in a gentle hour,  
 To grant us, graciously,  
 The boon of all thy fairest gifts,  
 To these who come to thee.

They have but touched thy garments here,  
 And such thy maiden grace,  
 They fain would walk the path of life,  
 With thee, and face to face;  
 And do thou from thy boundless wealth,  
 A little treasure spare,  
 And drop a goodly blessing, from  
 Thy fingers, ever fair.  
 That nobly they may enter in,  
 And nobly win the day,  
 Oh! shed the glory of thy brow,  
 For aye across their way.

Across the rugged path they tread,  
 Across each troubled stream,  
 The saintly radiance, pure and fair,  
 The almost angel gleam  
 That all thy countenance doth lend,  
 And to each faithful heart,  
 The gift of grace and purpose true.  
 In equal strength impart.  
 Wher-e'er the hidden path may lead,  
 Be all the night and day,  
 The shadow of thy shining wing,  
 For aye, across their way.

MYRNA ANDERSON LEWIS,

Kirksville, Mo., June 1898.



## BACTERIOLOGY—ITS HISTORY AND RELATION TO DISEASE.

PROF. JAMES B. LITTLEJOHN, M. A., M. D.

THE history of Bacteriology is one closely associated with that of Microscopy. Leeuwenhoek had in his youth been a grinder of lenses, but later he constructed microscopes. These microscope were not the complicated ones of our age, yet such simple instruments revealed to his master-eye what has been so immensely valuable to the world since. His examinations included such materials as water—both rain and well—also vegetable and animal substances, and in these he found minute organisms which he carefully describes. So careful were his investigations that he specified particularly the fact of their minuteness, their motility and forsooth the character of their motility. Somewhat of the idea he had in regard to them may be learned from his account of his investigations published in 1692. He speaks of them as being one thousand times less in size than a grain of sand. So exact were his observations that wood cuts prepared in 1683, and the representations of them are so accurate that they compare favorably with those of the present day, in fact the comparison of these with the later productions and in view of the "nineteenth century progress" proves beyond a question of dispute that Leeuwenhoek was correct. Such was the beginning. After this others took to investigating; some going so far as to claim their association with disease. Among these was Nicholas Andry, who, in 1701, claimed that all these micro-organisms were worms. After him came Lancisi, who, with others, associated the plague that was then raging at Marseilles and Toulon in 1721, with these "worms", speaking of them as "vermicules." Here the whole fabric came close to the verge of destruction on account of these ridiculous and absurd theories which were held and lauded by many of the writers showing again the necessity of absolute precision in dealing with such new advances. Notwithstanding the criticism and adverse writing to which all this theory was subjected, it survived and the great Linnaeus makes an acknowledgment of it, when he groups these micro-organisms of Leeuwenhoek, with the causes of putrefaction and fermentation along with the contagia of specific fevers in one class which he designates "chaos." This theory was supported by many others, and would doubtless then have been established beyond dispute, but there were no proofs forthcoming in support thereof. The same old story was repeated which has so often been told how the climax was almost reached but proofs of the fact were wanting. Although the relation to the production of disease was discredited, the interest was still kept up in the study of these micro-organisms until it became widely known and proven beyond a doubt that such existed. The question under consideration, however, was mainly

that of finding others so that their numerical significance could be estimated; instead of observing those already found the object was to find the new. Muller noticed this fact and he in 1786 began to consider the different biological characteristics and in this way arrived at a point where classification became possible and thus the foundation of the science was laid.

About this time the question of their origin was one which gave rise to considerable discussion. Two principal theories were in evidence, one that they arose by spontaneous generation, another from pre-existing germs. The former had many strong and able supporters among whom was Needham. He contended that the micro-organisms which appeared in his infusions of meat which he had boiled and placed in closed vessels could only be of spontaneous origin. In this he was opposed by Bonnet who asserted that they originated from ova in the fluid, or else suspended in the air. He could not prove his assertion but Spallanzani did. He boiled his infusions and sealed them while boiling; then putrefaction did not take place. It took place only when the vessel was broken, or when air entered in some way. The question at issue now was, has the quantity and quality of the air not something to do with this process of putrefaction? It being held that a certain amount of air was necessary, too little being present in these experiments of Spallanzani and further that the quality of the air was changed in the process of boiling. The evidence was insufficient either way for a time and the battle raged apace slowly but surely. It became necessary to show that it was not the air itself but what the air carried that produced this result. Different methods were adopted to prove the point in dispute but the critic still continued inexorable. And although the experiments with glass tubes bent at a right angle which were used, allowing the steam to escape in boiling and connected with different chemical substances or molten metal to allow the air to pass in again through these substances, did prevent putrefaction, yet they still had the objection that the air might have undergone a chemical or a thermal change. It took time but it came when all that was necessary was to use cotton-wool stoppers or have the neck of the flask elongated and bent in a spiral manner, at first during the stage of ebullition but later without the process at all. The explanation of the first being filtration, the second deposition of these micro-organisms in the curved neck.

A new question arose which almost gave victory to the spontaneous generation theory. In 1872 Bastian claimed that even when all these precautions were taken putrefaction occurred. This was found to be due to the spores which remained in the fluid, that boiling on three or four consecutive days, for a few minutes each day was necessary to destroy the organisms absolutely, and that when so treated the solution was rendered absolutely sterile and so remained.

The fact of a micro-organism being established there was yet the greater question of their relationship to disease to be settled. Well nigh



two hundred and fifty years ago Kircher dared to express the opinion that they had such a relationship, still the fact was not established. It has been well said that no great discovery ever dawned on the bright morning of this world's history without its association with some dark spot. So it was in this case. Early in the century the commercial world was agitated by the terrible diseases then prevalent among the silk worms and the grape vines. But has there ever dawned a period in the history of the past where the proper person could not be found at the proper time. Certainly we must answer, no. Nor was this an exception. We have such men as Bassi and Pasteur to the front and last but not least the celebrated Koch. Early in 1837 Bassi discovered the cause of this disease among the silkworms; he proved it to be due to the minute spores which were on the bodies of these worms, and in this way carried to the healthy members of that group of animal life. Pasteur had been concentrating his attention on the process of fermentation but took up also the diseases of the grape vine and the silkworm. He carried his observations so far as to be able to show that he could artificially communicate the disease to the healthy and he did it by first pounding in a mortar with a little water—these affected organisms and painting, with the mixture, the leaves upon which the healthy organisms lived. Further, he destroyed the diseased organisms and left only the ova of those which he found to be healthy.

The remaining step to be taken was to prove that these spores or corpuscular bodies really constituted the true contagia. This was completed ably by Koch, the able and indefatigable experimenter and scientist. His well known four rules which he has formulated have been the guide to all enquirers since.

We have often seen and read these rules but give them here for the purpose of bringing out the importance of his investigations. They are

- (1) The micro-organisms of the disease must be found in the animal or person suffering or dead from that disease.
- (2) These micro-organisms must be isolated from, and cultivated outside of the animal or person through several generations.
- (3) This cultivated material must be capable of producing the same disease, on inoculation into healthy animals.
- (4) From the inoculated animal the same micro-organism must be taken.

The difficulties of the situation can best be recognized by the consideration of these rules. In some cases they are almost impossible to surmount for we must remember that the lower animals upon which alone experiments are possible are not seemingly subject to the same diseases as the human races in other words are immune; and again the animals inoculated present very different degrees of activity in the case of these micro-organisms. Still the gulf may be bridged and it only receives the reward of success when the difficulty is surmounted. All diseases with bacterial origin as yet

definitely settled have been established by careful and industrious research until the animals were found upon which the scientific results could be tested.

These micro-organisms, we may be safe in asserting now, exist. They are related closely to the production of disease. Why is it then that humanity escapes the dreaded inroads of these terrible diseases? When we consider that they exist in myriads all around, that they reproduce themselves with such extreme rapidity, and further the fact of their almost certain presence in our very inmost self, how can it be that we live to tell the tale. This brings us to a question of great interest to the scientist—the question of immunity. What is it? It is a certain capacity for resistance on the part of the body to infection or its effects. It is spoken of by writers as being either hereditary or acquired. The whole question of immunity is one which involves considerable inquiry and the true nature of which is yet in reality unknown. Without going into the theories in regard to the subject, or in fact, the subject itself, we will briefly mention the several natural methods by which the incursions of the enemy are prevented. We have the protective agency of the skin while intact, of the mucous membrane aided doubtless in many locations by the waving oceans of Cilia, the lymphatic system with its filtering arrangements to prevent or help prevent their presence in the general circulation and we have further the influence of the living fluids and cells not merely to aid in killing but to aid in destroying these organisms. This opens up what is known as the phagocytic or cellular and the chemical methods of obstructing these invasions.

That there is such a thing as immunity is undoubted. We are all familiar with examples where highly infectious diseases are non-transmissible to certain individuals; the same condition is found in the animal world when experimenting with "innoculations" of different sorts. Whatever it may be, the influence it already has had upon the scientific mind is considerable, and unquestionably will lead to still further and better achievements. It certainly will be along this line that the best results of treatment will be found in the future and all schools of medical thought, no matter what their "pathy" is, must strive to follow science and walk along her paths. We venture to assert that that one which is nearest nature will reach the highest point in the future greatness of this science and its results.

We have here given a brief outline of the salient points in connection with the history and development of this science. It is brief and intended to be a help to the students who attend the school, and others interested, to guide their minds to the fact of the importance of this subject. It needs no words of mine to sound her praises, such men as Pasteur, Koch, Lister and many others have left their indelible mark on the pages of the world's history and no small place is taken up with their work in this direction. Great advances have been made in the last years of this now vanishing century; great advances yet may speedily follow. Could we but read the future



we could surely tell how, on the horizon of time, we could see the whole world influenced by these tiny germs, her possibilities widened and increased by the proper knowledge of these micro-organisms. We have already referred to the fact that the advance of this science was almost side by side with that of the microscope. We think justly so because it is alone by the aid of microscopy that the science was possible. The thought in our mind here in regard to the microscope however is that not alone has microscopy advanced but so has telescoping and it has often been said that they stood together and is it not so. Has telescoping revealed to us the possibilities and beauties of the unknown magnitudes in space, certain it is that microscopy has revealed to our finite comprehension those of the other invisible and infinitesimal.

#### TESTIMONY OF A WELL KNOWN WRITER.

HESTER M. POOLE, the well known litterateur, and popular contributor to a number of the leading magazines of the country has given Osteopathy a trial and pays it the following tribute:

"I am glad to give my testimony to the value of Osteopathic treatment.

During seven years I have been a sufferer from gastro-intestinal disorders, nervous exhaustion, catarrh of the stomach and the train of ills to which these affections necessarily give rise. Last July they culminated in a fever during which my life hung in the balance. From the effects it seemed impossible to rally, in fact I was daily losing strength and hope, when I sought the aid of Osteopathy. Neither my husband nor myself had ever seen a diplomate or a patient of Osteopathy, but, on general principles, we believed from what we had read, that Dr. Still had made most important discoveries, and that Osteopathy must justify the claims of its friends.

"At first the improvement was intermittent and gradual, but during the third course, which is not yet finished, I have steadily progressed toward such a condition of health as I never expected, in this life to experience.

Years seem to have rolled from my shoulders, this world is altogether a different place, and my gratitude to Dr. Still is unbounded. Insomnia of long standing has given way to sleep like that of childhood, the most persistent constipation of several years continuance is yielding, and there is a sense of power, ease and freedom, to which I have long been a stranger. Usefulness as well as happiness seems once more before me.

I should add that several members of my immediate family are or have been regular physicians, and that my husband and myself long ago lost all faith in drug medication.

#### PRIMITIVE OSTEOPATHY.

CALVIN M. CASE, M. D.

WE Osteopaths must make up our minds to bear some things that are very annoying. I suppose an old school doctor who decides to give up drug therapeutics and to try to learn a better method, has a harder time than others. My friends, actuated by honest but mistaken motives, generally have a shot at me to the effect that it is a pity to see a man who has had exceptional advantages in getting a medical education, chase off after such an "Ignis fatuus" as Osteopathy; that I ought to know better; that Osteopathy is a fad and will only last a few years; that people go into it because they can make some money playing on the credulity of the public; and all such "tommy rot" as that. Some of them insist that our cures are made by "suggestion" like some of those mentioned in "Bernheim's Suggestive Therapeutics." Of course we know better, but they don't. In my own case I tell them to "go warm themselves" when they annoy me too much, but unfortunately, I have no way of preventing them from annoying my relatives, and it is annoying indeed to have them say to my father, for instance, "Can't you get him to give up that folly? Has no one any influence with him? What a pity to see a man follow such heresy as that—another man gone wrong," etc., etc. "If what you say is true why did it remain for a western man in a small town to hit on the truth? Why didn't some famous eastern doctor or European scientist find it out long ago?" I can only say, I do not know why Dr. Still found it out and Dr. Smith, Jones or Brown did not. I cannot tell why Roentgen found out about the X-rays and Tesla, Edison, Emmens, Bell and others did not. I can only take the facts as I find them. I can only remind them that it is a common saying among old school doctors that "medicines were made to give, not to take" and that we stand by the results we get.

Dr. Harry Still hit the nail on the head one day when he was teaching us at a clinic. He made some remarks about the theories and principles involved in the case in hand and wound up by saying, "They come to us. We treat them. They get well. That's what we want." People who have only glanced at the surface of our science say, "It's absurd. It is just as natural for a sick man to take medicine as it is for a duck to go barefoot. Why do our thoughts turn to a dose of medicine intuitively when we are sick, if it is not the right thing? Why do primitive or savage nations turn to medicine to cure their ailments if it is not the rational method?" Ah! now we have it. The idea of dosing a sick man is undoubtedly the result of a mental warp caused by generations of false teaching. Most of our ladies use a side saddle because of the same influence of long-continued false teaching. Any one can see with half an eye that it is no more philosophical for a woman to



hang herself on a peg on the side of a horse than it would be for a man to do so. How would Roosevelt's Rough Riders look equipped with side saddles?

If a gnat gets in your eye and gives you pain what is your first impulse? To put up your hand and rub or manipulate, or to run out and hunt up some zinc and some sulphuric acid, make some sulphate of zinc, dissolve it in water and use a few drops three or four times a day? If you have a "stitch in your side" do you not, immediately rub it and rub it hard too? Does it not generally go away immediately? Or perhaps you run to a bottle of iodine and paint on a coat of that. The influence of your false teaching may be "in the ascendant." If a little child runs bawling to its mother and shows a bump on its head where it has fallen on something, what does she do? She says "There! There! Let mama rub it." She works with it a minute. She says "now it is well." She kisses the place and says "There now—run along and play. It will stop hurting." And away the little one goes and forgets it even had a fall. This is maternal instinct, a pretty good card to draw to,—by the way. Do savage nations turn to drug therapeutics instinctly? Not by any means. A medicine man with them is a sort of a cross between a priest and a magician. No drugs are used at their "medicine dances" in which they have so much faith and history informs us that mechanical measures of one kind or another in the treatment of disease, are as old as mankind.

About the massage and kindred methods in use among the Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians in ancient times, it is not my purpose to speak at present, but please let me call your attention to some matters of interest in connection with the crude methods of savage nations. One might almost call it the "kindergarten" in a scheme in which Osteopathy is the "Senior class in the college"

The most interesting of all these, especially now that Hawaii has become a member of the United States' family, is the Lomi-Lomi of the Sandwich Islands. My attention was first called to it years ago by my mother who had read an account of it some periodical. I then went to a friend who had lived in Honolulu and he said he knew there was such a treatment but had never seen it applied. I went to the St. Louis Mercantile Library and hunted for hours and finally found what I wanted in a book on Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, by Nordhoff. I have a copy of it and propose to offer it here. I see Dr. D. R. Graham has it in his book on massage. He says: "Whenever you stop for lunch or for the night, if there are native people near, you will be greatly refreshed by the application of the Lomi-Lomi. Almost everywhere you will find some one skilled in this peculiar, and to tired muscles, delightful and refreshing treatment. To be Lomi-Lomied you lie down upon a mat, or undress for the night. The less clothing you have on, the more perfectly the operation can be performed. To you thereupon comes a stout native with soft, fleshy hands,

but a strong grip, and beginning with your head and working down slowly over the whole body, seizes and squeezes with a quite peculiar act every tired muscle, working and kneading with indefatigable patience, until in half an hour, whereas you were weary and worn out, you find yourself fresh, all soreness and weariness absolutely and entirely gone, and mind and body soothed to a healthful and refreshing sleep.

The Lomi-Lomi is used not only by natives, but among almost all the foreign residents; and not merely to procure relief from weariness, consequent on over exertion, but to cure headaches, to relieve the aching of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and by the luxurious as one of the pleasures of life. I have known it to relieve violent headache in a very short time. The chiefs keep skillful Lomi-Lomi men and women in their retinues, and the late king who was for some years too stout to take exercise, and yet was a gross feeder, had himself Lomi-Lomied after every meal as a means of helping his digestion. It is a device for relieving pain and weariness which seems to have no injurious reaction and no draw-back but one—it is said to fatten the subjects of it,"

Dr. N. B. Emerson says, in speaking of the Lomi-Lomi, that the Hawaiians bestow it upon each other as an act of kindness and their crowning act of generous hospitality to a well behaved stranger. He speaks of the process as being "neither squeezing, kneading nor rubbing, but now like one—now like the other." The natives are such firm believers in it that they sometimes defeat the ends of the surgeon, who would secure perfect rest for fractures, by untimely manipulations.

The Hawaiians are a famous race of swimmers and to a foreigner they seem almost amphibious. When wrecked they sometimes swim long distances and if one of their number becomes exhausted they sustain him in the water and Lomi Lomi him at the same time. Refreshed by this they all proceed on their watery way together. The Chiefs are so much larger, handsomer and more magnificent in muscular development than the rest of the people, that foreigners would think they belonged to a superior, conquering race did they not know otherwise. The Chiefs are about twenty-five per cent larger than their subjects. Dr. Emerson attributes this to the fact that they are better and more abundantly fed, and have themselves constantly Lomi-Lomied.

Dr. G. W. Tull who has recently returned from Honolulu where he has been practicing Osteopathy for some time, tells me that the native Lomi-Lomi men put a man on the floor and have children "walk bare-foot" on his arms and legs. I have read of a similar procedure in Borneo and Sumatra.

"In choosing a "path" to the tomb, which one  
Shall we take to make sure of our way?  
Shall it Allo—Homeo— or Osteo— be?  
If any man knows, let him say."



## WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

THE scientific world is just now beginning to learn that there may be something of merit in a new system of treating disease of which its books and its standard "authorities" say nothing. Hence the question which forms the title of this article is no longer asked by the "common people" only, but is frequently heard from the centers of culture, and the seats of learning, asked by earnest students, who believe, as Dr. Littlejohn, in his address to the graduating class says, that "the day of orthodoxies is over and the day of real science is just dawning."

"A great many people regard Osteopathy as a secret which Dr. Still and his co-workers are guarding from publicity. Greater error was never made. Those who are acquainted with Dr. Still know full well that, were he possessed of a secret, which, if generally known, would benefit humanity, that secret would be made public without delay. But Osteopathy is not a secret that can be easily disclosed. Any attempt to give to the general public or place before the scientific world a written explanation of Osteopathic practice, would work greater harm than good, for it could only result in turning loose a lot of quacks to prey upon the people. It is utterly impossible to impart a useful knowledge of Osteopathy through the press, the printed text book, or from the lecture platform.

"The principles of the science can be comprehended only by those who are thoroughly familiar with anatomy and physiology; and even to those competent to grasp its principles, Osteopathic practice cannot be explained in print or by word of mouth. A clear, practical knowledge of the system can only be gained while working on the animal machinery under the direction of a competent operator."

"The successful Osteopathic operation must be directed by a mind thoroughly acquainted with every part and process of the animal economy. In addition to this knowledge, the Osteopathic fingers must be trained to instantly detect the slightest abnormality. The sense of touch must be developed to its highest perfection. As the deft fingers of the blind pupil are trained to readily distinguish the different letters of the alphabet through many thicknesses of heavy cloth, so the Osteopath, by running his skillful fingers over the surface of the body, discovers the slightest misplacement of any muscle, tendon, bone, artery or vein. An absolute unerring knowledge of normal anatomy, not merely the name of each part and how it looks, but HOW IT FEELS as well—this high development of the sense of touch—is the great foundation of Osteopathic diagnosis. And it is rare, indeed, that any morbid condition of the body escapes the Osteopathic fingers."

"By a technical definition of the word Osteopathy, a great many people

are led to believe the new science one which treats only bone diseases or dislocations. The term "Osteopathy," like terms that are often applied as names, is not truly indicative of the character of the new method of treatment. In fact it is impossible to frame a word that will give a correct idea of the new system. Realizing this, Dr. Still coined the word Osteopathy and applied it to his science AS A NAME. While the most common translation is misleading, the word "Osteopathy" is, after all, a very appropriate name for the science. The great fundamental principles of the new philosophy are:

"1st—That health is natural; disease and death, between the time of birth and old age, unnatural.

"2d—That all bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to the free circulation of vital fluids and forces.

"Under this law, when the animal organism is "in line," as the machinist would express it, health will follow. The body is regarded as a machine. Alignment of any structure must begin from the framework. The framework of the animal machine is the bones. Upon this framework the Master machinist built the structure of animal life. Order is the great law of life. Disorder is disease and death. In the maintenance of the physical order necessary to the normal working of the animal machinery, the bones are of paramount importance. As the surveyor looks for his stakes, so an Osteopath must go to the bones for his fixed points before "running a line or exploring the human body in search of abnormal conditions. Thus the human skeleton, being the part of the animal organism upon which order most depends, is made the foundation of Osteopathic practice; hence the name "Osteopathy." The word should be defined, not as "bone-healing," "bone doctor," or any of the constructions which the enemies of Osteopathy delight to give it, but as "a method of treating diseases, founded by Dr. Still." When considered in this light, the word is very appropriate. The system consists of carefully tracing out and readjusting mechanical disorders which interfere with natural functions, thus enabling nature to maintain her equilibrium, which is health."

Here is a machine for you to handle, and if you have nothing but words in place of ideas, how are you going about the job?—A. T. Still.

★

Every drug tolerated by an Osteopath in a disease will shake the confidence of your most intelligent patients, and cause them to always take your words, skill and ability at a great discount. I would advise you to bathe your heads long and often in the river of divine confidence, and pray God to take care of you with other weak minded people, who pretend to know that which they have not studied.—A. T. Still.



## OSTEOPATHY IN HONOLULU.

DR. G. W. TULL left us in Honolulu on May 25th, and now we are having the unpleasant experience of seeing the "Jordan," in the way of the wide Pacific, roll between us and an Osteopathic physician.

As he has already informed you by letter, the atmosphere of this fair island is unfavorable to the reception of "strange gods" in medicine. I am told that the homœopath, who for many of us possessed all medical wisdom before the discovery of Osteopathy, had his trials here in days that are past.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ed Towse, the able representative of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," an excellent newspaper article early gave the Islanders an opportunity to learn in outline the claims of the new method of healing which a stranger was about to introduce in their midst. Had Osteopathy invaded the island under no such favorable auspices, its defeat, it seems to me, would have been inevitable, and its friends may indeed congratulate one another upon the happy circumstances which have thus planted it for the first time upon the soil of a foreign land.

Many of Dr. Tull's patients have expressed themselves as greatly benefited and are decided advocates of the practice.

He has done nobly for the cause here and should receive due honor for his effort. As one result of his work several persons in Honolulu are contemplating the study of Osteopathy, and at least one of these, at present a teacher, has decided to enter your school at Kirksville in September. Thus it will be only a question of the near future when Osteopathy will be permanently located on the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Tull, Mrs. Tull, and I wish we could make your readers know the delight of our winter passed, as it has been, in the lap of tropical luxury and beauty. It is a rare privilege to be entertained in such a home as Mr. Ather-ton's, if even physical pleasure only were considered; but when there are added to this the graces and charms of genuine Christianity, when the atmosphere of love and spirituality pervades and inspires each heart, such a home becomes indeed an ideal dwelling place.

My thoughts often revert to Kirksville and to the months of last October and November spent there. I cannot forget the courtesy and the many favors received in your city. I am glad to know that "The Sojourners Club" which we organized with so much enthusiasm, is prospering well.

We friends of Osteopathy rejoice in its late triumph in Iowa. I trust that my own state, Ohio, may soon welcome it within her borders, if she has not already done so.

CORA M. McDONALD.

If you go out thinking that Osteopathy is a good aid to medicine, you are using the words of incompetency.—A. T. Still.

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

## ITS SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Catalogue and Sixth Annual Announcement of the American School of Osteopathy has been issued. It is a handsomely printed pamphlet of forty pages and contains a mass of interesting matter relating to the School and to the general principles of the science of Osteopathy. Prospective students and all others interested in the propagation and spread of Osteopathic principles will be furnished copies on application to the Dean of the School, either in person or by letter.

## THE FACULTY.

For the session of 1898-1899 is constituted as follows:

A. T. STILL, D. O., President—Philosophy of Osteopathy.

C. E. STILL, D. O., Vice President—Practice of Osteopathy.

H. M. STILL, D. O., Vice President—Practice of Osteopathy.

H. T. STILL, D. O.—Practice of Osteopathy.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.—Lecturer and Demonstrator in Clinics.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O.—Professor of Anatomy, Symptomatology and Obstetrics.

W. J. CONNER, D. O.—Demonstrator in Clinics.

C. P. McCONNELL, D. O., M. D.—Theory and Practice of Osteopathy and Osteopathic Diagnosis.

C. W. PROCTOR, A. B., Ph. D.—Professor of Chemistry.

CHAS. HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.—Principles of Osteopathy.

J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, Ph. D. LL. D.—Professor of Physiology, Psychology, and Psychiatry.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN, M. A., M. D.—Professor of Histology, Pathology and Minor Surgery.

W. R. LAUGHLIN, Ph. D., D. O.—Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.

JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON,—Medical Jurisprudence.

C. L. RIDER, D. O.—Prosector of the chair of Anatomy.

MISS CLARA PROCTOR—Assistant in Chemistry.

C. M. T. HULETT, D. O.—Dean.

The first term of the coming school year opens on Thursday, September 1st. The second term on Thursday, February 2, 1899.

A new rule has been adopted in regard to matriculation, which should be noted by prospective students, viz:

"The registration books will be CLOSED at the end of the first month of each term (September 30th and February 28th) and NO APPLICANTS for matriculation will be enrolled thereafter, until the opening of the next term."

"Students will find it greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term, and to be in attendance from the opening of the course."



EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men. It is the policy of the School that there shall be no distinction as to sex, and that all shall have the same opportunities, and be held to the same requirements.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MATRICULATION.

1. Creditable evidence of good moral character.
2. Satisfactory evidence of a good English education as follows:
  - (a) In English, an essay of not less than two hundred words, judgment on which will include thought, construction, spelling and handwriting.
  - (b) A good knowledge of arithmetic, including compound numbers, percentage, ratio, proportion, and the metric system.
  - (c) A fair knowledge of history and geography, especially of the United States.
  - (d) In physics some knowledge of the fundamental principles.

Candidates who fail in one or two of the above named branches may be admitted to the regular course of study, but such condition must be removed before the beginning of the second term.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy including Osteology, Syndesmology and Myology; lectures on Histology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; the principles of General Chemistry and Physics.

The second term includes Descriptive and Regional Anatomy; didactic and laboratory work in Histology; Physiology; Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis; Principles of Osteopathy; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The third term includes Demonstrations in Regional Anatomy; Physiology; lectures in Pathology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; Symptomatology; Physiological Psychology; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy

The fourth term includes Symptomatology; Minor Surgery; didactic and laboratory work in Pathology; Psycho-Pathology; Gynæcology; Obstetrics; Sanitation and Public Health; Venereal diseases; Medical Jurisprudence; Clinical Demonstrations; Clinical practice.

The American School of Osteopathy was chartered in 1892, and students have been graduated and other students enrolled each succeeding year since then, and while a distinct catalogue was not issued, the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY was used as the medium for announcing the work of the school, which was regularly presented to the public through its columns. Last year's announcement was the first one to be made in separate form but it was in fact the fifth in annual succession, and that order will be observed in the future, making the present the sixth annual announcement.

The charter of the school has been amended from time to time as experience in the development of Osteopathy and the growing needs of the work seemed to call for, until a broad and permanent basis has been reached in the charter as it now stands.

This school is not organized as a joint stock company, or as a commercial concern, but its charter is granted by the State of Missouri under the section of the law which provides for the establishment of literary and scientific institutions, the provisions of which require that the needs and interests of the work which the corporation is chartered to perform shall always be paramount in the management of its business.

In this way has the keen insight of Dr. A. T. Still into the future possibilities of Osteopathy, and his entire and unreserved devotion to the interests of this child of his brain been exemplified in tangible form, and provision made for the development and promulgation of the science on a basis at once broad, liberal and permanent.

The Trustees and Faculty will, in the future as they have done in the past, endeavor to uphold a high standard of effort and attainment in the work of the school. In the teaching, the practical will be just what the term implies and the scientific will be so presented that it shall become practical to the student. The course of study, laboratory, clinical and other facilities, are such as to make the school attractive to those who wish to prepare themselves by laying a solid foundation for their life work.

SOME STATISTICS.

Total enrollment of the school since its beginning, 603; graduates previous to June 30th, 161; graduating class, June 30th, 66; total number of graduates, 227; present enrollment, deducting those who have died or been expelled, 371.

OSTEOPATHY NOT A COMPROMISE.

Osteopathy stands alone. Osteopathy is independent; not in any way related to Ralstonism, massage, faith-cure, christian science, or any other method of healing. Osteopathy became necessary through the failures of medicine; it covers a broader field than medicine. It needs no prop since it grew up of its own strength. True Osteopathy does not affiliate with medicine. Schools of medicine are seeking to incorporate Osteopathy with medicine; two have already done so; some physicians are willing to prescribe Osteopathy together with medicine, delighted thus to imply that Osteopathy is but auxiliary. The public is warned against such so-called Osteopathy.

Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of the science, is President of the American School of Osteopathy and a member of its faculty. He is the father of the science; his school is the pioneer in its teaching.



## The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo.,  
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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

While due and reasonable care will be exercised  
in the admission of advertising matter in this  
JOURNAL, such admission must not be taken as an  
endorsement. Patrons must exercise their own  
judgement in these matters.

THERE is an ever widening field for com-  
petent Osteopaths.

THE new catalogue of the American  
School of Osteopathy for the year  
1898-9 is out. Friends of the school and  
students who contemplate entering the school  
should send for copies, which will be fur-  
nished on application.

DRUGS and Osteopathy do not go togeth-  
er. Any sensible man who has given  
the subject an hour's thought perceives this  
truth. If the drug theory is correct then  
Osteopathy, and the principles on which it  
is based is false; if the Osteopathic theory  
is correct the reverse holds good. Fire and  
water are no more antagonistic than are  
drugs and Osteopathy.

THE best way to build up the science of  
Osteopathy and establish its truths in  
the hearts of the people is to increase the cir-  
culation of the JOURNAL. Some article will  
be found in every issue of this magazine that  
is well worth the price of a year's subscrip-  
tion. Every diplomate of Osteopathy and  
every friend of the science should help the  
good work along by not only becoming sub-  
scribers themselves but by making an effort  
to induce their acquaintances to subscribe.  
Get up a small club; it will not require much  
work. Send in six names with five dollars  
in cash.

THE JOURNAL desires its readers to under-  
stand that the delay in receiving the  
July issue is largely due to the postal depart-  
ment and not the fault of this office. The  
local postoffice has been moving into new  
quarters and installing a free delivery sys-  
tem, and is at the same time short of the  
help necessary to expedite business, even  
under more favorable circumstances. It is  
to be hoped the department will remedy the  
matter at an early date.

### THE SEPTEMBER CLASS.

THE September class promises to be the  
largest yet enrolled. The attention of  
the friends of the American School of Osteo-  
pathy, and especially the alumni is called  
to the rules adopted in regard to matricula-  
tion so that inquirers and prospective stu-  
dents may be set right in the matter. The  
faculty have decided that hereafter students  
will not be received and admitted to the regu-  
lar classes after the close of the first month  
of each term. The next term will open the  
first of next September, and anyone desiring  
to enter that class ought to be ready to enter  
at that time, but must matriculate on or be-  
fore September 30th, and if any case that  
is impossible, it is better for all concerned  
that entrance should be deferred until the  
opening of the next term.

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for June  
and July has received a large number  
of voluntary and altogether spontaneous  
compliments from its readers, both profes-  
sional and lay, and these have come to it  
from widely separated localities. The article  
in the June issue by Dr. Harry M. Still, on  
Paralysis, has been specially commended  
and commented upon. "The Last Decade of  
Osteopathy" and "Success," both published  
in the June number, have been widely  
quoted, as has also Prof. Proctor's article  
which appeared in the May issue under the  
title of "Will Osteopathy be Permanent";  
"Woman in Osteopathy" by Ethel Soles,  
has also been copied in other publications.  
The criticism and comment that comes to the  
JOURNAL in letters as well as through the  
contemporary press is an evidence that the  
JOURNAL is not only widely but intelligently  
perused by its thousands of readers.

ALL graduates of the American School of  
Osteopathy should send at once to the  
Secretary of this school their latest address  
and notify him promptly as removals are  
made. Letters are received almost daily  
from parties who desire to go to the Osteo-  
path nearest their home and in order to in-  
telligently answer these inquiries it is neces-  
sary that the Secretary be correctly informed  
regarding addresses of all graduates.

The best way possible to keep both this  
school and the friends of Osteopathy every-  
where informed of your correct address is to  
insert a professional card in the JOURNAL.

THE management of this JOURNAL have  
decided to make a change in its policy  
in regard to the department of "Letters from  
Graduates." The testimonial feature will  
be eliminated and contributors are requested  
to write on broader and more general lines  
touching their experiences in Osteopathic  
practice. There was a tendency in the de-  
partment to degenerate into a mere medical  
almanac style of expression which must be  
avoided as much as possible in the future.  
Well written, carefully prepared articles dis-  
cussing Osteopathic problems and their solu-  
tion are always welcome. Will our corres-  
pondents please make a note of this and  
govern themselves accordingly.

THE Iowa Health Bulletin is published by  
the State Board of Health of that state,  
and Josiah Forrest Kennedy, M. D., is its  
editor, being also Secretary of the Board, an  
official of a state which by its supreme law-  
making power has declared Osteopathy, as a  
method of practice, equally legitimate with  
all others heretofore recognized. From a  
state officer, and a professional man recog-  
nized as a representative of a school of prac-  
tice, one would expect that official duty,  
professional dignity, and a proper respect  
for the commonwealth, in whose service he  
is engaged, would prompt candor and court-  
esy in public acts and declarations, however  
much chagrin as an individual he might feel  
at the recognition given by the legislature.  
But Dr. Kennedy does not seem to be so con-  
stituted that he can yield gracefully to the  
inevitable, and prefers to use the Iowa

Health Bulletin to placard his unhappiness  
over the result of last winter's legislation.  
The June issue contains a "tirade" that is  
neither "professional" nor "dignified" and is  
better suited to the school of yellow journal-  
ism, than the pages of an official and pseudo-  
scientific publication. It is not the fault of  
Osteopathy that the editor of the Bulletin  
and his would-be very sarcastic correspond-  
ent, are unable to understand or mentally  
assimilate its definition. This is evidently  
a case where "Mountainous ponderosity lu-  
gubriates" to no purpose.

THE growth of Osteopathy has assumed  
national and international proportions.  
Everywhere it is received gladly and where  
ever a competent Osteopath locates there  
grows up a new center of influence for  
the propagation of Osteopathic ideas and  
sentiments. However much difficulty the  
scientists of the Kennedy pattern may have  
in understanding its principles, no such dif-  
ficulty seems to be felt by the average intel-  
ligent citizen. Its patients become its en-  
thusiastic advocates, and those who test its  
merits at first without faith and in doubt,  
quickly become converts. Leading states-  
men, men of letters and erudition, and no  
inconsiderable number of surgeons and med-  
ical men of recognized ability and reputa-  
tion have recognized the solid and scientific  
basis of its philosophy of health and healing,  
and are welcoming it as a new discovery of  
inestimable value to the world. Graduates  
of the leading learned institutions in Europe  
and America have considered it of sufficient  
importance to justify long pilgrimages to  
the place of its birth in order to meet its  
founder and discoverer, and to see for them-  
selves its practical application. Graduates  
of the American School of Osteopathy are  
not confining their operations to rural or ob-  
scure sections but have boldly invaded the  
centers of progress and population east and  
west. Osteopathic practitioners may be  
found in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Se-  
attle, San Francisco, and in fact nearly all  
the leading cities of the country, meeting  
with the same uniform success that has  
crowned it practitioners in village and ham-  
let. Each center becomes a radiating point



of influence to disseminate a knowledge of the system so that the demand is insistent and persistent for men and women thoroughly drilled and equipped, and bearing the diploma of the American School of Osteopathy and the signature of its venerable President, the discoverer and founder of the science, Dr. A. T. Still. Within a few days the JOURNAL has received inquiries for Osteopaths from Michigan, North Carolina, California, Kansas and other as widely separated localities, showing to what an extent Osteopathy is growing and spreading. The demand for competent Osteopaths is not only growing, but growing rapidly, and this demand is not likely to be diminished either in this generation or the next.

**A WORD TO ALL DIPLOMATES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.**

WITH the space the JOURNAL has at its disposal, we cannot do any more than to say to one and all, that with the July number we gave notice that "goodbye write ups" would cease, as you all have diplomas that carry on their faces the names of the teachers and officers of the most thoroughly equipped and the oldest school of Osteopathy, and it has long since earned a character at home and abroad as a standard authority, and papers now issued by it are a recommendation to any lady or gentleman holding them. We hope you all will do much good and be well remunerated for your labors. So far the reports received from all are good, with great praise for their alma mater. We could say much more in praise of those who have taken their degrees here, and have then gone out to all parts of the world. So far, nearly every one has been a brilliant success. It is the wish of the JOURNAL to kindly support all diplomates of the American School of Osteopathy. It is your friend and will honestly sustain all the worthy graduates of that school.

A. T. S.

**DISEASES OF THE SEASONS.**

AS the year is divided into four distinct seasons, it would be wise and proper for the Osteopathic practitioner to adjust his

thoughts accordingly. As this is the summer season we will speak about those parts of the body that give away to the effects of heat and cold, as indicated by bowel troubles, liver complaints, and general prostration of the nervous system. Thus you have to contend with, and consider what nerve and blood supply is deranged in flux, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and summer fevers generally and direct your treatment accordingly.

Later as the season changes we have fall diseases which are traceable to derangement of the spinal chord, from heat, resulting in chills and fever with congestion of the blood vessels of lungs, stomach, bowels and other parts of the system, which are known as periodic diseases.

Still later on we have diseases peculiar to winter; such as pneumonia, pleurisy, and typhoid diseases. Thus your attention is drawn to the sensory and motor nerves of the lungs, plura, etc.

Then come in the diseases of the spring season; such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and various other kinds of rash. If you govern your thoughts as indicated, you will have much less mental confusion to contend with in combatting disease, being ready for each in turn.

At the close of each season the JOURNAL would be glad to have a short and concise report of your successes and difficulties, together with such observations and conclusions you have arrived at, that there may be a general and systematic consensus of Osteopathic experiences for the benefit of all Osteopaths. Thus local and individual experience is specially valuable to all as diphtheria may prevail in one section, yellow fever in another, malaria in another, and so on according to climate and location, and thus each will be able to profit by the experience of all, in the matter of combatting disease in whatever form it may present itself.

A. T. S.

**THE A. A. A. O. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.**

A FAILURE on the part of the proper officers of the American Association for the advancement of Osteopathy to fur-

nish an official report of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the association, held in this city on Thursday, June 29th and 30th, prevents its appearance in this issue of the JOURNAL.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by Dr. Peterson, of the board of trustees, the president and vice-president being absent. W. F. Link was elected temporary chairman and Dr. W. B. Davis, of the Northern Institute, was made assistant secretary.

Papers were read by Dr. N. Alden Bolles, on the "One Reflex Arc," and by Prof. Hazard on "Principles of Osteopathy." Dr. Matthews spoke on "The Osteopathy in the Field" and Dr. Hildreth on "Legislation." Dean C. M. T. Hulett, of the A. S. O., explained the objects of the organization of the "Associated Colleges of Osteopathy."

Several amendments to the constitution were presented. They will come up for action at the next session.

Officers for the ensuing year: Dr. C. S. Matthews, President; Rev. S. M. Morgan, Vice-president; Dr. G. L. Huntington, Vice-president; Irene Harwood, Secretary; Dr. Clark, Treasurer.

**NOTES.**

M. B. Harris, D. O., has located at Kankakee, Ill.

N. S. Johnson, D. O., is at Grand Junction, Colorado.

Mrs. Grace Albright, D. O., has located at Waterloo, Iowa.

Miss Blanche Still during a portion of July visited friends in Macon.

D. L. Conner, D. O., has opened an office at Prescott, Arizona.

J. W. Banning, D. O., has opened an office at Burlington, Iowa.

BORN:—On Monday, July 25th to Dr. Harry M. Stil—a son.

J. W. Hofsess, a recent graduate has located at Clarinda, Iowa.

Mary A. Conner, D. O., has located at South Bend, Indiana.

Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Still have severed their connection with the A. S. O., and the A. T. Still Infirmary and have located at Des Moines, Iowa, where they will be connected with the new School of Osteopathy to be established in that city.

We learn that C. O. Deeming, D. O., has located at Sterling, Illinois.

T. L. Ray, D. O., will open an office in Boise City, Montana, the present month.

Dr. Herman Still is making a tour of the principle cities of the state of New York.

Elmer E. Westfall, D. O., of the October class has located at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Phoebe E. Harlan, D. O., of the May class, has opened an office at Boulder, Colo.

The Cosmopolitan Osteopath, published at Des Moines, Iowa has made its appearance.

Elmer H. Beaven, D. O., of the late graduating class is located at Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Geo. T. Burton, of the late graduating class has decided to locate on the Pacific coast.

M. E. Donohue and C. C. Klumph, of the late graduating class have located at Woodbine, Iowa.

J. H. Jefferson, D. O., of the late October class has opened an office in Knoxville, Iowa.

W. S. Corbin, D. O., and Miss Irene Harwood, D. O., are practicing at Topeka, Kansas.

Prof. Hazzard, of the Faculty of the A. S. O., is spending his vacation in Evanston, Ill.

Miss Camille Nelson, D. O. is visiting at Louisiana, Mo., during the heated term.

Mac F. Hulett, D. O., of the A. T. Still Infirmary has been spending his vacation at his old home in Kansas.

Herbert Bernard, D. O., has succeeded to the practice of Dr. F. W. Hannah at Detroit, Mich. Card in this issue.

Mr. Eubauks, a prominent citizen of Sherman, Texas, is taking a course of treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

Miss Hezzie Purdom, of Kansas City, Mo., and



Miss Ethel Hudson, of Macon, are the guests of Miss Blanche Still.

\*\*

Mrs. Alice Willard, D. O., who graduated in February, reports a very satisfactory practice at Petersburg, Ill.

\*\*

J. T. L. Morris and L. H. McCartney, graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, are practicing at Springfield, Ohio.

\*\*

Miss Bessie Duffield, of the late October class, has accepted a position in the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky.

\*\*

Dr. McConnell spent the first part of July at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He returned to Kirksville about the 18th.

\*\*

C. O. Hook, D. O., has gone to Rock Rapids, Iowa, under an engagement with the Iowa Osteopathic Institute.

\*\*

Rev. S. H. Morgan, D. O., has removed with his family to Florence, Colorado, where he will enter into active practice.

\*\*

Miss Agnes Landes, D. O., has changed her office from Emporia, Kansas to Newton in the same state, and reports a very fine practice.

\*\*

Miss Harriet Crawford, of the A. T. Still Infirmary clerical staff, is spending her vacation at her former home in Albilene, Kansas.

\*\*

M. C. Hardin, of the April '97 class, is assisting L. M. Hart, D. O., in his practice at Bethany, Mo., during the summer vacation.

\*\*

Dr. T. J. Sheehan who is spending vacation at his home, Elkton, S. D., reports an intense and growing interest in that section of the northwest in Osteopathy.

\*\*

Miss D. E. McNicoll, the class representative of June graduates, will spend a few weeks at her former home at Darlington, Indiana, before entering upon active practice.

\*\*

W. J. Novinger, D. O., one of the June graduating class has gone to Eugene City, Oregon. He expects to select a location for the practice of Osteopathy at some point in that state.

\*\*

G. W. Somner, D. O., who has been enjoying a large and growing practice at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the past year, is taking a much needed rest. He was a recent caller at this office.

\*\*

U. M. Hibbetts, of Brooklyn, Iowa, was called

back to Kirksville recently by the illness of his wife. Dr. Hibbetts reports gratifying success in his practice, and a growing interest in Osteopathy.

\*\*

V. A. Hook, D. O., who has been practicing very successfully at Pattonsburg, in this state, has decided to join Dr. Matthews, of the late May class, at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

\*\*

F. W. Hannah and wife, both graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, will open an Institute of Osteopathy at Huston, Texas, in the near future. For the present their address is Kirksville, Mo.

\*\*

D. H. Shaw, D. O., a recent graduate, is located at Decatur, Ill. He writes that he has had splendid success with a number of cases which have come to him for treatment and his work keeps him quite busy.

\*\*

O. B. Prickett, D. O., has sold his practice at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to W. A. Fletcher, D. O., who will succeed him about the 10th of August. Dr. Prickett will go to Helena, Montana, where he formerly practiced.

\*\*

Miss Etta O Chambers of the graduating class has gone to Birmingham, Alabama, where she will practice Osteopathy in connection with her nephew, Howard Kellogg, D. O., who has a large and growing list of patrons.

\*\*

Mrs. Anna Burke, D. O., who has been practicing Osteopathy very successfully at Monroe, La., returned home on a vacation in August. She will return to the south in October. Louisiana offers a fine field for the well equipped and thoroughly competent Osteopathic missionary.

\*\*

Drs. Henderson and Macauley of St. Paul will open a second office in the German Life Building in order to accommodate their rapidly growing practice. The new office is situated in the heart of the best business district. They will still retain their present office on Kent street and Selby avenue.

\*\*

J. W. Henderson, D. O., of St. Paul, Minnesota and J. H. Sullivan, D. O., of Chicago; O. B. Prickett, D. O., of Cedar Rapids; W. A. Fletcher, D. O., of Cantril; and W. J. Hartford, D. O., of Champaign, Ill., attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, during Commencement week.

\*\*

Dr. Chas. E. Hulett who has been practicing Osteopathy at Chillicothe, Missouri, for the past six months has located at Topeka, Kansas at 611 W. 6th Avenue. Dr. Hulett has been in the practice for some years and is a successful practitioner and goes to a large field with the best wishes and recommendations from the citizens of Chillicothe, Missouri and Kirksville, the home of the school.—Saturday Mail, Kirksville, Mo.

### Osteopathy in Des Moines.

Dr. A. T. Still has just returned from a long promised visit to the Hartupee Bros., the recognized representatives of Osteopathy in the capital city of Iowa, where he spent two days very pleasantly. During his visit the doctor met a large number of people interested in Osteopathy and anxious to meet its discoverer and founder. Among them were a number who declared their intention of becoming enrolled as students, and he found the preference unanimous in favor of the parent institution, from the fact that its diplomates are without exception regarded as competent representatives of the science, and because it is well understood that the diplomas of the American School of Osteopathy have a definite and recognized value and force wherever Osteopathy is known, or to the least degree understood. This is because they come direct from headquarters and bear the signature of its founder. We are glad to know that the Hartupee Bros., are enjoying a large and growing practice. They are pleasantly located in the Observatory building.

Prospective students living in the vicinity of Des Moines, desiring any special information in regard to the American School of Osteopathy, would do well to see the Hartupee Bros., who will furnish them with all needed information, copies of the catalogue, etc.

#### AT OTTUMWA.

The Doctor spent a day with E. B. Morris, D. O., recently of the Infirmary operative staff, who has opened offices and is enjoying a growing practice, in a hustling wideawake city. Parties seeking information of Dr. Morris in regard to the American School of Osteopathy or the A. T. Still Infirmary, will find him well posted in every respect.

### Associated Colleges of Osteopathy

It has for several years been a matter of great and increasing concern with legitimate Osteopaths, that the reputation and recognition which Osteopathy, as a profession, should sustain before the world, should be imperilled by the existence and operation of institutions that were professing to qualify men and women for its practice, but which were in fact doing so only in name.

Another and even greater cause for concern is found in the fact that the demand for Osteopathy is so great as to tempt people who, otherwise honest and well intentioned, are wholly devoid of the necessary culture to enable them to successfully meet the requirements demanded in the teaching and training of men and women involving a scope of learning and scholarship such as is comprehended in the science of Osteopathy. Indeed, it is a spectacle that would be ridiculous were it of less serious import, to see a man who could not possibly secure a position as teacher in a third class acad-

emy, gravely announcing himself, with one or two others of similar calibre, as a "faculty" of a college of Osteopathy, and throwing open the doors of his institution to those who would fain become seekers for fame and shekels in the domain of Osteopathic conquest.

There are institutions, or individuals, to the number of a score or more that profess to be able to turn out Osteopaths. Some of the older ones have realized their mistakes and have seriously set about correcting them. Others, new as to years and experience, but rich as to good intentions, will rise or fall as merit may determine. And a few others have no higher ambition in life than to collect the tuition fees of their hapless students.

In view of these conditions and their cause, the time seemed ripe for an effort to reach some basis for united co-operation in the work of education in Osteopathy. The first class of schools felt the need of help and united effort along common lines, the second class needed the experience of those older in the work, and the third class needed the vigorous enforcement of a policy of suppression arising from an enlightened public sentiment to reduce to the minimum the danger to the profession of their poisonous emanations.

In order that this need might be met and that steps might be inaugurated leading to an organization that would accomplish the desired results, a letter was addressed to a few of the better known colleges of Osteopathy, inviting them to a conference to consider the advisability and practicability of such an organization.

There was no attempt to include all the colleges of Osteopathy in this first call as it was expected this meeting would be only preliminary, and that other meetings would be necessary to perfect the plans; but discussion of the subject soon developed the fact that there was great unanimity of opinion among the representatives of the six colleges present at this first meeting, as to the essential features of such an organization, and it was decided to proceed with the work of perfecting the details. The first session was devoted to the discussion of the general basis of the organization, and at the two following sessions the details were perfected



and the by-laws prepared which were finally adopted, which fix the following requirements for membership in the Association:

"Any College of Osteopathy before being admitted to membership in this Association, shall conform to the following requirements:

"It shall be regularly organized and legally incorporated.

"It shall include permanently, as active members of its faculty at least two persons who are graduates of some reputable School of Osteopathy.

"It shall teach Osteopathy pure and unmixed with any other system of healing in the sense of modifying the science of Osteopathy by combining with such system, but this shall not prevent any college from teaching surgery as a cognate profession.

"It shall require regular attendance of its pupils for a period of four terms of five months each.

"It shall publish a definite date for the opening and closing of each term.

"It shall publish, or furnish to the Executive committee of this Association, a list of students matriculated and of those graduated each term.

"It shall require of each student, before admission to its course of study, an examination, the minimum requirements of which shall be as follows:

"In English—An essay of not less than two hundred words, which shall be judged on the point of thought, construction, punctuation, and spelling.

"In Arithmetic—A knowledge of fractions, compound numbers, percentage, ratio and proportion and the metric system.

"In History and Geography—Such questions as will show a fair knowledge of the United States.

"In Physics—Such questions as will show some practical knowledge of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, acoustics and optics.

"In place of all or any part of this examination colleges may accept certificates of reputable literary or scientific institutions of learning, colleges academies, normals, high schools or first grade teacher's certificates.

"In case of students who fail in only a part of the above examination colleges may, at their discretion, admit them to the regular course, but they shall not be allowed to enter the second term's work until the entrance requirements are complied with: or such students may be required to take a special course of study of five months after which they may enter the regular course.

"Colleges that are members of this Association may honor official certificates issued by any other member of the Association except in the work of its last term; and when a student is suspended or expelled by any member of this Association the facts shall be at once furnished to the Secretary of this Association who shall notify each member of the Association, and such student shall not be admitted to any other College in this Association until such disability be removed.

"It shall require satisfactory completion of the following minimum course of study:

"Anatomy—Five hours a week for three terms.

"Histology—Two hours a week for one term.  
"Chemistry, including Urinalysis and Toxicology—two hours a week for two terms.

"Physiology—Five hours a week for two terms.  
"Pathology—Two hours a week for one term.

"Symptomatology—Five hours a week for one term.

"Principles of Osteopathy—two hours a week for one term.

"Clinics—Four hours a week for one term.  
"Gynecology and Obstetrics—Two hours a week for one term.

"Hygiene and Dietetics—One hour a week for one term.

"Psychiatry—One hour a week for one term.

The standard of requirement for Colleges of Osteopathy as thus established, it will be noticed, is approximately that which has been developed in the curriculum of the American School of Osteopathy, and which has stood the test of actual operation in its work as well as that in other colleges so far as it has been applied, and any college of Osteopathy to be entitled to membership in this Association or to be considered legitimate, must bring its work into conformity with these requirements.

With this standard as a basis for a carefully arranged curriculum to be administered by a corps of instructors who have had the scholastic and experimental training to enable them to appreciate and meet the needs of Osteopathy in their several departments, re-enforced by suitable equipment for exemplifying and supplementing the didactic work, a course in Osteopathy will afford as thorough and comprehensive a survey of the field of knowledge covered by its practice as could be desired by the most exacting student, and the practice of Osteopathy will continue to command the respect of the world and be accorded a place as a profession, instead of being looked upon as simply a trade to be acquired in a few weeks or months.

The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy expressed its endorsement of this organization by resolution, and the necessary preliminary steps were taken to so amend its by-laws as to confine its membership to graduates of colleges that are members of this organization in good standing, thus providing for consistent and complete accord in the work of the two organizations.

It is hoped that all Colleges of Osteopathy will cooperate to make the efforts of the Association effective in accomplishing the object for which it was organized.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Dr. N. A. Bolles, of the Western Institute of Osteopathy, Denver, Colo.

Vice President—Dr. L. M. Rheem, of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. C. M. T. Hulett of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

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Graduating Class, June 1898.

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On July 3d, Harry Ilgenfritz, D. O., and Miss Maud Wilson, of Clay Center, Kansas.

On June 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, at LaPlata, Mo., A. D. Mahaffey, D. O., of Helena, Montana, and Miss Mallie Cunningham.



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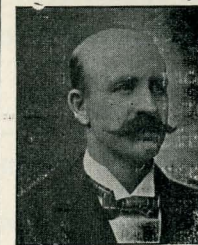
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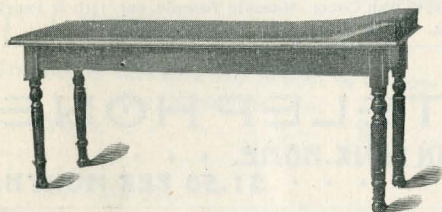
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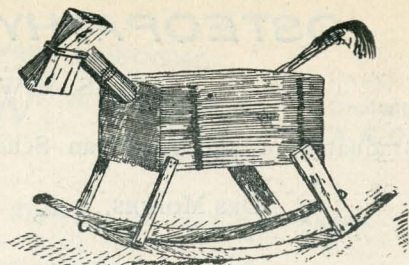
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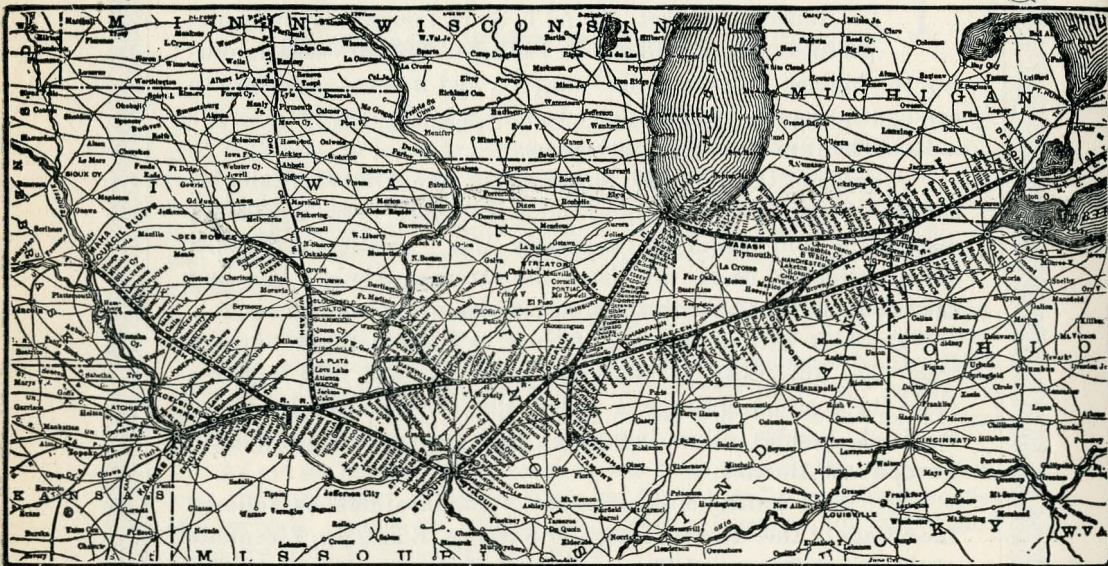
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