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## DEFINITION.

**Os-tě-ōp-a-thř, s.** [Gr. *ōsteon* (*osteon*)=a bone, and *πάθος* (*pathos*)=suffering.]

*Legal:* "A system, method, or science of healing." (See statutes of the State of Missouri.)

*Historical:* Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., 1874. Dr. Still reasoned that "a natural flow of blood is health; and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood—that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries." (*A. T. Still*)

*Technical:* Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.

**Os-tě-ō-pāth, s.** The same as OSTEOPATHIST (q. v.).

**Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic, a.** Of or belonging to osteopathy; as, *osteopathic* treatment.

**Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic-āl-ly, adv.** In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

**Os-tě-ōp-a-thist, s.** One who believes or practices in osteopathy; an osteopath.

**Dip-lō-māte in Osteopathy.** The technical and official designation of a graduate and practitioner in osteopathy, the formal title of such graduate or practitioner being D. O.—*Diplomate in Osteopathy.*

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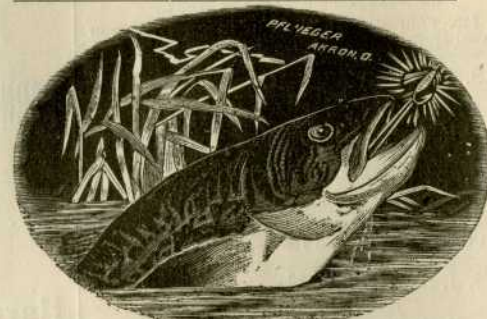
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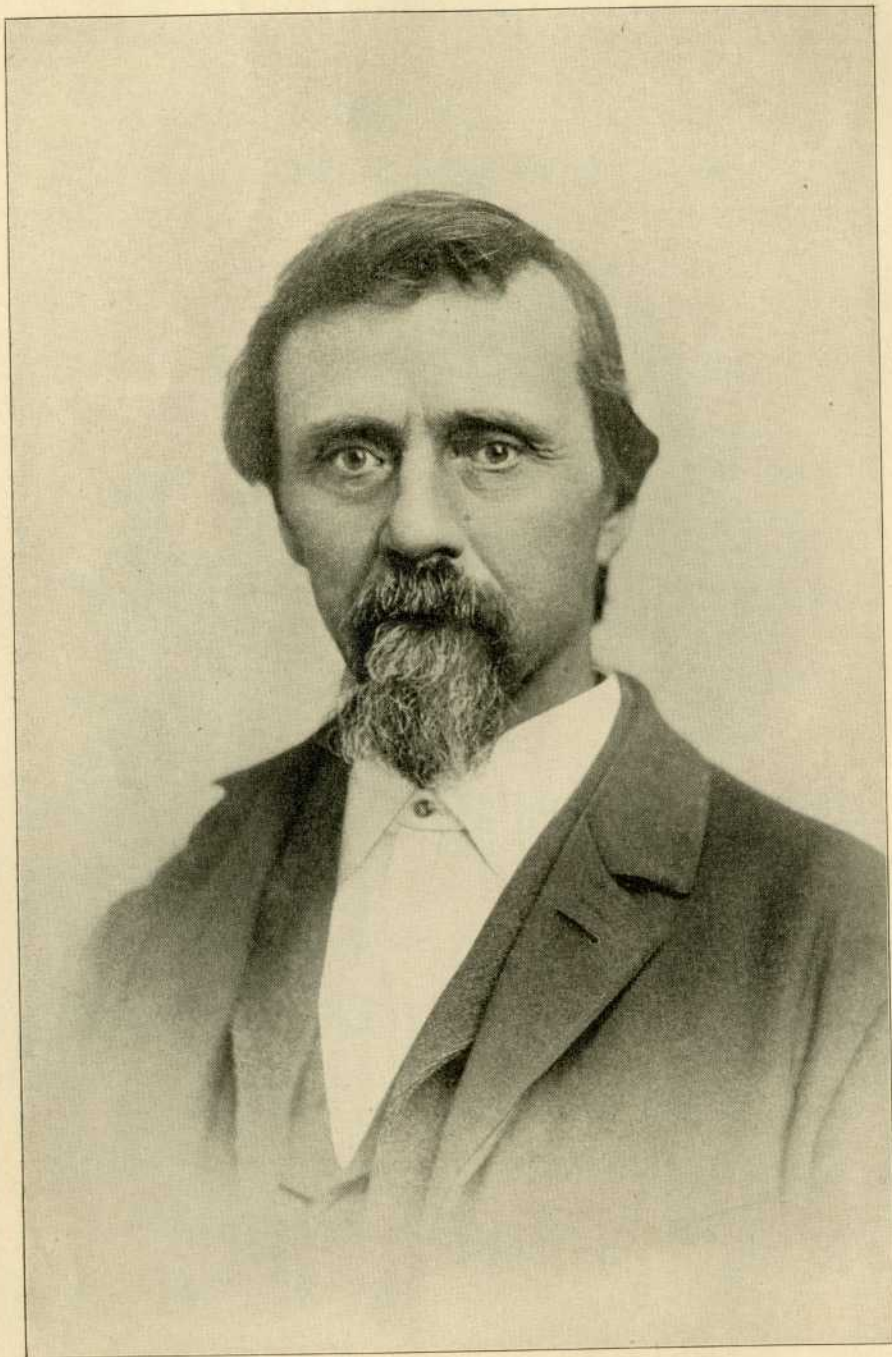
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# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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No. 2.

## TRIALS OF PIONEER DISCOVERERS.

*By John R. Musick.*

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

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

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

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



JOHN R. MUSICK is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis County forty-seven years ago. He is the author of eighteen books and has written for almost every magazine, newspaper or literary journal in the United States. His chief literary work has been the *Columbian Historical Novels*, in which the history of the United States is given in twelve volumes. This work has received the highest praise from all the leading literary critics in England and America, and also the presidents of Yale and Harvard, and more than twenty principals of American, English and Canadian universities. It is reported that William McKinley, while a presidential candidate in 1896, found time to read the *Columbian Historical Novels*, completing the entire series. He has written one of the most favorable endorsements of them that any work has received.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

taught him that the Creator never intended the stomach as a chemical laboratory.

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

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

There are a few who still scout the idea of healing without medicine. There are a few who cling to the old theory that the human stomach is a chemical laboratory capable of containing acids which would corrode and destroy iron. There are those who having eyes see not the wonders Osteopathy has accomplished, but the number grows less as the light of reason dispels the darkness of ignorance and prejudice. Many who came to scoff remain to investigate, and Osteopathy never fears honest investigation. One by one the barriers have been broken down.

Legislative bodies and the rulers of commonwealths are beginning in an official capacity to recognize this infant science, and clip the laws of ignorance and persecution, that its devotees may prosecute their calling of healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and making the paralytic and lame to walk, without dread of fines and jails. Barrier after barrier is being surmounted by the pioneer discoverer, Dr. A. T. Still, ignorance and superstition flying before his advance, until it is confidently believed that should he be spared ten years longer to the work for which he has done so much, he will firmly plant the standard of Osteopathy on the highest pinnacle of recognized science.



## THE GROWTH OF OSTEOPATHY.

By A. L. Conger.

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

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



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

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

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

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

The real growth and popularity of Osteopathy among the people can best be shown by calling attention to some of the contests for recognition before our state legislatures. These bodies are chosen directly from and their members are in the closest touch with the people, many of the great and important questions being discussed at the family firesides. The great medical trust which has controlled and manipulated legislation in all the states for many years past, touching the science of medicine, have seen to it that all avenues were guarded and none but allopaths, or drug doctors, are protected by state legislation. They are installed in all state institutions, and places regulated by law. Therefore, when the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy came knocking at the doors of the state for the right to practice the newly discovered science, they found themselves shut out from all legal recognition, without permission to practice in any state. Dr. Still himself, being a regular M. D., could not be shut out under the law. He could found his science, but was handicapped in developing it, so that two years ago a bill was introduced into the Missouri legislature, recognizing the American School of Osteopathy and regulating practice of this science in the State of Missouri. After much discussion the bill passed both branches of the legislature, but the influence of the medical trust was too powerful for Governor Stone, who vetoed the bill on the plea that Osteopathy was a secret science. The vetoing of this bill by Governor Stone amounted practically to the referring of the whole question back to the people, who, for a second time, were to become the real jurors and arbitrators in this case. Osteopathy, in the meantime, continued to grow in favor and became a public science, not only with the people of Missouri, but in the whole northwest, and wherever it was given an equal chance to compete with its enemy, Drugs. Last year a new governor and legislature were chosen by the people of Missouri. In view of Governor Stone's veto, Osteopathy in many localities

became the paramount public issue. It had grown in favor with the people, so that in this contest it gained a complete victory. Governor Stone was not only beaten for renomination, but the new legislature was overwhelmingly elected in favor of recognizing Osteopathy.

A new bill was introduced into the Missouri legislature legalizing and regulating this practice, and the "secret science" had become so public and popular that the bill passed almost unanimously. Thus the will of the people and the growth of Osteopathy was triumphant in Missouri, the home of its discoverer and founder and the parent school. All this was won upon just and true merit.

While this struggle for the recognition of Osteopathy in the State of Missouri was going on a bright young graduate of this school, Mr. George J. Helmer, had commenced to practice and demonstrate the wonderful cures of the newly discovered science in the State of Vermont. So great was his success that the medical trust of that state became alarmed and were the aggressors in forcing the issue against Osteopathy. They sought to forestall the work of this science by the passage of a law preventing its practice in the State of Vermont. The friends of Osteopathy, however, rallied at the state capital and when the final hearing was had, before the several committees and members of the Vermont legislature, the bill presented by the drug monopoly was overthrown, and an entirely new measure legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in Vermont was introduced in its stead. In one hour and fifteen minutes this bill was passed, signed by the governor and became a law. Thus, Osteopathy, purely upon a showing of its merit and popularity with the people, won in the State of Vermont.

Next came the now famous fight of the able, brave and courageous Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of Fargo, N. D., for the recognition of Osteopathy in that state. Through personal experience recounted elsewhere in this issue she had become convinced that Osteopathy was a science which the people of her state ought to have, and upon her return home from a visit to Kirksville she began the campaign single-handed and alone. Delegations of doctors from the larger towns in North Dakota were at the capital when the legislature convened to fight the admission of the new science, but, as she expresses it, "one woman and mighty truth won the day."

The next legislature to recognize Osteopathy, was the State of Michigan. Many prominent people from that state had visited Kirksville, and made careful investigation of the newly discovered science, during the past year. The result was the introduction of a bill legalizing and regulating the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Michigan. This bill passed the senate by a vote of twenty-four for to one against, and the house seventy-two for and none against. It was signed at once by Governor Pingree, who was much in favor of the measure, having given the subject a careful personal investigation. As Osteopathy gains recognition in the different states, and thus breaks down the gigantic medical monopoly, it renders incalculable aid to the poor man, by securing to him the benefits of competition in the

healing art, and as Governor Pingree is known all over the country as the poor man's friend, opposed to trusts and monopolies, he would naturally be for any just measure that would aid this class.

In Colorado and South Dakota similar bills were passed by the legislatures, but were vetoed by the governors, who, like Governor Stone, of Missouri, believed in referring Osteopathy back to the people.

In North Carolina, the Osteopathic bill passed both branches of the legislature, but did not become a law, owing to some technicality.

In the State of Illinois, where an Osteopathic bill is now pending, it has passed both houses by an overwhelming majority, but has not yet been signed by the governor.

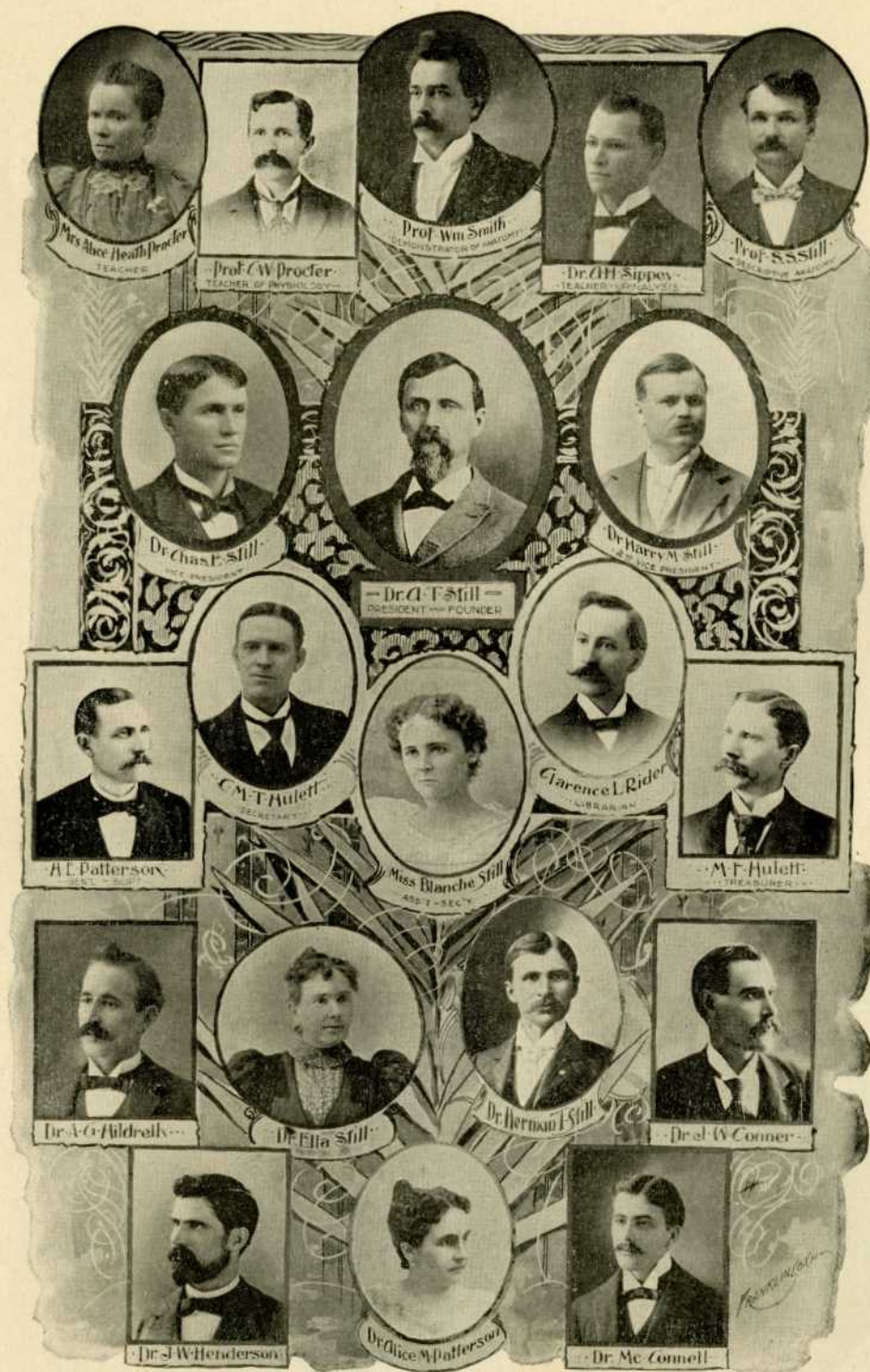
In all these contests for recognition before the law in different states, Osteopathy has asked for itself no exclusive privileges. The only protection it needs is that of compelling its students to spend the proper length of time in its regular schools, so they may become able and competent practitioners of the new art, and to shut out imposters from among its own ranks. This science seeks only a fair trial and an opportunity to win its way to the front by actual merit and the favorable results it may obtain.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, while Osteopathy has made rapid growth before the people of the country, it has met with corresponding recognition before the legislative bodies, having been legalized in four states during the past year.

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



SINCE Osteopathy has been made by law equal to any other school of the healing arts, it will be as bold in the future as in the past, to give the reasons why it asked legal equality. First, we wanted the epaulets of law on our shoulders, so we could meet the enemy in open fields and measure sabres, and from now on we are in line and will try shot and shell, and meet the champions of drug in open field, to charge in any engagement for the belt.—A. T. Still.



OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND OPERATORS.

## ANALYSIS OF THE URINE.

A. H. Sippy, M. D., Ph. G.

A THOROUGH knowledge of the characters of the urine is a point of the utmost necessity to the Osteopath, since the changes which it undergoes is the result of numerous morbid processes, and their correct interpretation is the surest aid to diagnosis. The urine in health is a clear amber-colored fluid, acid reaction, specific gravity of about 1020. The average amount passed during twenty-four hours is from 1500 to 2000 c. c. This amount varies according to the amount of fluid drunk and also the amount which escapes by other excretory channels. This amount contains about 35 grammes of urea, .5 grammes of uric acid, traces of hippuric acid, and Kreatinine 1 gramme. In addition the urine contains sulphates, phosphates and chlorides, the bases of which are soda, lime, potash and magnesia. The urine contains also a minute quantity of lactic and oxalic acid.

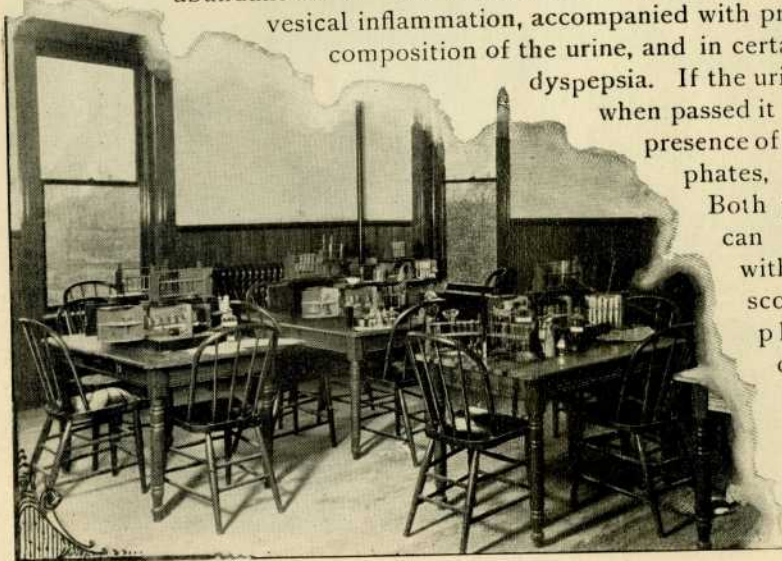
The urine on standing undergoes fermentation and putrefactive changes, usually becomes more acid, due to lactic acid fermentation, but after a time it changes and becomes alkaline, due to the conversion of urea into carbonate of ammonia, is cloudy and emits an offensive odor.

In febrile conditions, acute renal congestion, the urine is scanty; while in diabetes and some forms of chronic renal diseases the urine is abundant.

The specific gravity, as a rule, is in inverse relation to the quantity of urine; an exception is in diabetes, where we find a high specific gravity and abundant urine. The reaction is nearly always acid, except in vesical inflammation, accompanied with premature decomposition of the urine, and in certain forms of

dyspepsia. If the urine be turbid when passed it is due to the presence of earthy phosphates, pus, or fat.

Both pus and fat can be detected with the microscope, while the phosphates clear up on the addition of an acid. Urea is increased if food is taken in excess,



A CORNER IN URINANALYSIS ROOM.

in diabetes and in fevers; it is diminished in diseases of the liver, accompanied by destruction of hepatic substances, chronic debility and in most organic diseases of the kidney. Urates and uric acid only occur as deposits in urine. Uric acid, when in excess as in gout, is often found as a reddish brown, sandy, crystalline deposit. It is important, as it is apt to lead to urinary concretions. Urates of soda and ammonia occur as an amorphous deposit in scanty acid urines. They generally indicate some hepatic, febrile or catarrhal derangement.

Of the salts the most important, from a clinical standpoint, are the phosphates and oxalate of lime. There are two kinds of phosphates, the earthy phosphates of lime and magnesia and the alkaline phosphates of sodium and potassium; the latter are twice as abundant and are always held in solution. Oxalate of lime occurs in healthy urine to a small extent, and when present in unusual quantity it indicates slow and imperfect metabolism of a gouty type and is accompanied with nervous irritability, depression of spirits and dyspepsia. When albumen is found in the urine in any quantity it is always of pathological significance. It is found under several conditions: structural diseases of the kidneys, renal congestion and the presence of blood or pus in the urine. In forming an opinion as to whether albumen is the result of organic renal disease, one is mainly guided by the amount and duration of the albuminuria, and the presence of casts and renal epithelium. Albumen is sometimes found in the urine of those who appear to enjoy excellent health and present no other evidence of renal disease. To cases of this kind the term "physiological albuminuria" is applied. This is somewhat questionable. It may be the result of antecedent organic renal disease, supposed to have been cured, it may be the first symptom of organic disease, not yet attended with any other sign or symptom, and again it may be due to functional causes, the most important being nervous debility, altered conditions of the blood and derangements of digestion. While we may admit the existence of albuminuria independent of renal disease, it seems that some of these cases sooner or later lead to renal disease, and until we can positively distinguish functional from organic disease insurance organizations will continue to reject all cases of albuminuria. The main features of the functional variety are small quantity of albumen intermittence, absence of casts, good general health and normal heart.

When traces of sugar are found in the urine it is not as important as was formally supposed, as many authorities of the present agree that dextrose exists normally in urine. This condition is distinguished from the well known pathological condition, characterized by the presence of relative large amounts of sugar, known as diabetes mellitus.

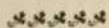
Blood, when found in the urine, may be the result of hemorrhage in any part of the urinary tract, the kidney or its ducts, the bladder or the urethra. In renal hemorrhage the blood is uniformly mixed with the urine, which is of a dark, smoky color and deposits a brownish sediment after standing, in

which blood casts may be found. Its causes may be local lesions, as acute Bright's disease, cancer, calculous and acute congestion or symptomatic, as in purpura, certain fevers, scurvy, and rarely supplementary, as hemorrhoidal flux, or sudden suppression of menstruation. When the hemorrhage is from the ureter the blood is much less mixed with the urine, while from the bladder it appears towards the end of micturition and the urine is of a pinkish color and is associated with symptoms of vesical disease. Hemorrhage from the urethra is distinguished by its occurring independently of urination.

When the urine contains pus it is turbid, and where a large quantity is present it forms a light yellow deposit. Pus may be derived from renal abscess, direct communication with some neighboring abscess, or it may be from inflammation of any part of the urinary mucous tract.

The quantity of mucus in the urine varies from a slight cloud in healthy urine after standing, up to the thick, viscid urine of cystitis. When present in large quantity it indicates inflammation and its extent depends upon the amount of vesical mucous membrane exposed. Mucus contains pus intermixed in all degrees up to pure pus.

Casts are plastic moulds of the urinary tubules formed by inflammatory changes in the kidneys, fragments of which are carried onward by the urine, in which they can be detected on microscopic examination. They are of different kinds, epithelial casts, formed by the agglomeration of desquamated epithelial cells; granular casts, the result of fatty degeneration of hyaline casts; hyaline casts, formed by albuminoid matter derived from renal epithelium or coagulated exudation of plasma; blood casts, formed by coagulation of extravasated blood.



#### THANKS TO MICHIGAN FRIENDS.

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

### THE HEALING POTENCIES OF OSTEOPATHY.

*Mason W. Pressly.*

OSTEOPATHY is attracting such wide-spread and enthusiastic attention, and is achieving such merited success, that the thoughtful mind is beginning to ask questions, and to inquire into the potent secret of this new healing science. Honest interrogations are coming in from every quarter,—except, it may be, from such subservient sheets as are controlled by the monopoly of medicine and are under the domination of drugs,—as to the exact scientific basis of Osteopathy, and the real claims it presents to the thinking world. Inasmuch as it repudiates the ancient and unnatural system of medication by pukes, pills, powders, and potions, which the world is fast outgrowing, what is the real basis of the science and practice of Osteopathy? This is a perfectly legitimate query, and one which Osteopathy is, in no way, disposed to evade. The weak insinuations of medical doctors and the editors of their quasi-professional literature, that Osteopathy is both uncharitable and inhuman in withholding from the therapeutic world the secrets of its phenomenal success, are devoid both of point and pertinency. The "American School of Osteopathy" is open to the world—no one who conforms to the conditions of matriculation, and pursues the prescribed curriculum, is denied entrance or education. An M. D. is no exception to this rule, for being a doctor of *medicine* gives him no advantage or favor, for Osteopathy is not a system of medicine, strictly speaking. But if an M. D. is honestly desiring to know the best system of therapeutics and is willing to apply himself to the hard, honest work of acquiring its knowledge, he may know Osteopathy; but Osteopathy makes no compromises with superficial pretenders or arrant, professional latitudinarians. It seeks no affiliations with other schools, and entertains no overtures from the ranks of unsuccessful or discontented practitioners of any kind. It stands strictly on its own inherent merits, and needs no consolidation with other specialties, either for professional or financial standing. It knows what it thinks, believes what it says, and does what it claims. It asks no inquirer to accept it



MASON W. PRESSLY is a native of North Carolina, where he received his early academic training. Thence he went to Princeton, where he took a graduate and post-graduate course. He is also a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary. He further prosecuted his studies at Harvard University, winning a fellowship in the Divinity School of Harvard in 1889. He took a course in the Biological Laboratory at Princeton, making a special study of Metaphysics, Philosophy, Physiological Psychology and Biology. He has received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He has held influential pastorates in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Hamilton, Ohio. His attention was turned to Osteopathy through the remarkable recovery of his wife under its treatment, and so great was his interest in this new science that he became a student in the American School of Osteopathy in January, 1897.

without evidence, and needs no special pleading, either for students or patients. This, however, is only by the way. Now, to answer the question at the caption of this article.

Osteopathy is based, first and last, on true biology, the science of life and of nature. It goes beneath the cell, where so much of the learned talk of the day is expended, to the cell-substance—protoplasm—the organic basis of life. Among the organic proximate principles which enter into the composition of the tissues and organs of living beings, those belonging to the class of *proteid* or *albuminous* bodies occupy quite a peculiar place. The analysis of protoplasm, or rather of the proteids which are its basis, teaches us really nothing of its vital properties, but serves only to show the chemical composition of the material basis by which these are manifested. It is this true basis that Osteopathy seeks. We may indeed say that the material substratum of the animal organism is proteid, and that it is through the agency of structures essentially proteid in nature, that the chemical and mechanical processes of the body are effected. It is true that the proteids are not the only organic constituents of the tissues and organs, and that there are others present in minute quantities, which probably are almost as widely distributed, yet avowedly we can, at the most, only say *probably*, and can not, in reference to these, affirm that which we may confidently affirm of the proteids—that they are indispensable constituents of every living, active, animal tissue, and indissolubly connected with every manifestation of animal activity. This statement is based upon the facts of physiological chemistry, of which Osteopathy makes fundamental use.

This, then, is the first element in the scientific basis of Osteopathy. The next element is the multitudinous and powerful energy of this cell-substance; and it is of the utmost importance that the student of Osteopathy should attain to a full and vivid sense of the reality and energy of this invisible activity, even in proteid protoplasm, which, under the closest microscopic scrutiny, appears to be absolutely quiescent.

The next question is, whence comes the power expended in protoplasmic action? The power to do work, or *energy*, is required for every action; and, according to the doctrine of the conservation of energy, it is never generated *de novo*, but only transformed or set free. Physicists distinguish two forms of energy, viz., *kinetic* energy, the energy of motion, and *potential* or *latent* energy, the energy of position. The former is active, the latter passive. What is called the liberation of energy consists simply in the transformation of potential into kinetic energy. Thus, a stone lifted above the ground possesses potential energy, because its position enables it to fall, and in falling it can do work or overcome resistance. When the stone is let fall its former energy of position becomes energy of motion; and, in like manner, every form of kinetic energy is produced by the liberation of potential energy. This is the scientific basis of so-called *kinesitherapy*. Now the energy which proteid-protoplasm expends in doing work is *potential energy derived from food*. Just here is where Osteopathy stands related to Dietetics,

and this will afford us a theme for near future discussion, for Dietetics must enter into every rational and natural system of therapeutics.

Protoplasm takes in food-matters rich in energy and transforms them into its own substance, thus acquiring a store of intrinsic potential energy. This energy is ultimately set free by complex *chemical changes* taking place in the living protoplasm itself. Just here is where physiological metabolism takes its place in the Osteopathic system, and where physiological chemistry becomes absolutely necessary; and it can be truthfully said that, in Osteopathy, these sciences receive their most practical application. Although these chemical changes are not yet fully understood, they are known to consist, broadly speaking, in the breaking down or decomposition of complex unstable compounds into simple and stabler ones, under the influence of oxygen; and, in the long run, they are complicated processes of combustion and oxidation. It is a well-known fact that energy is set free whenever strong chemical affinities are satisfied at the expense of weaker ones, that is, whenever the elements unite to form compounds.

This will be rendered clearer by a few illustrations. The favorite illustration of Dr. Still is the steam-engine, and so we will illustrate by reference to its processes. The energy, or power, which drives a steam-engine is first set free in the furnace by the union of the fuel with the oxygen of the air—that is, by a process of oxidation in which the mutual affinities of oxygen and the carbon of the fuel are satisfied. The energy which propels a cannon-ball is potential in the powder and becomes active at the moment of explosion. Gunpowder contains two free elements, sulphur and carbon, and one compound, saltpetre or nitre of potassium ( $KNO_3$ ). Saltpetre is an unstable compound, the nitrogen, oxygen and potassium being closely combined. When the heat is released from its feeble union and suddenly combines with the carbon and sulphur to form stabler compounds, the nitrogen is set free. In other words, the strong affinities of oxygen for carbon and sulphur are satisfied at the expense of its weaker affinities for potassium and nitrogen; the result being a sudden liberation of energy which produces the explosion, and an enormous amount of energy is thus set free.

Something of this sort we must picture to ourselves as taking place in the living matter of the body. Protoplasm takes in various complex food-matters and absorbs free oxygen. These substances are built up into the living fabric, where they are loosely united to form unstable or explosive compounds containing a large amount of potential energy. By the timely and orderly explosion of these compounds, under nicely regulated conditions their potential energy is converted into kinetic energy, which manifests itself as *the vital force* underlying every vital function and every vital action. So much, then, for the scientific basis of Osteopathy in its physiological physics and chemistry, to say nothing of the anatomical mechanics by which these processes are supported in the economy of the body.

The contention that Osteopathy has with "medicine" is, that these physi-

ological processes of anabolism, metabolism and katabolism are not only not helped by drugs, but that they are violently disturbed and ultimately arrested; and that the delicate mechanisms by which they are effected, are organically impaired and functionally deranged. All medicine is held together by a law of enforced chemical affinity, and its combinations are so artificial and unnatural that it takes ground glass stoppers, sealing-wax and colored bottles to confine them in such enforced relations! Drugs that have any potency at all have to be constantly confined and imprisoned, or their so-called virtues will quickly escape into their normal relations. And the very idea of setting free these unnatural combinations, concoctions, and decoctions, in the stomach or upon the delicate tissues of the body, is not only absurd but, in very many cases, disastrous. There is no doubt that a „pill” will move things, but it is the moving of dynamite under a plug. It does really blow up and blow out things!

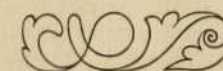
We are just here reminded of a good story on a reputable physician, which is a good illustration of the disreputable method of medicine. A lad swallowed a small lead bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it. His father sent post-haste for the above-mentioned physician, and urged his speedy coming. The M. D. heard the dismal tale and wrote the following note: “Don’t be alarmed. If after three weeks the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder. Yours, etc. P. S.—Don’t shoot the boy at anybody.” This is hardly a parody on the average prescription—it is a rather truthful illustration; and, further, a man who takes many of them may become, like some guns after taking a powder, dangerous at both ends!

Osteopathy not only protests against the introduction of medicine into the system under unnatural chemical combinations, because of the danger it does to the nervous structures that control the fine functions of the system, but it claims further that all medicine, at best, is inorganic, and is of no use to the bodily economy. The body can only assimilate organized matter, and the work of the organization of its nutrient material is done by nature itself, and can not be done by artifice in the drug laboratory.

Osteopathy places the laboratory of life where it belongs—in the body itself, not in the shop of a manufacturing chemist. Dr. Still has proclaimed to the whole world that “the brain is God’s drug store,” and that here, and here alone, is superintended the processes and the products, in the exact quality and quantity which the body needs, by which the vital functions of digestion, absorption, assimilation, growth and health are maintained. The introduction of foreign, unorganized and unnaturally affiliated compounds into the system is disorder, derangement and destruction.

The nerves control the citadels of life and of health. Drugs disorganize and derange the nerves and disqualify them for normal activity and functioning. The study and relative mastery of the nerves, cerebro-spinal and sympathetic, in their chemical activities, structure and functions, and in their control of all the economic functions of the body, gives the key to the unlocking of the mysteries and potencies of life, health, disease and death.

This is the crowning study and success of Osteopathy. This is where are treasured the remedial resources and healing potencies of Osteopathy. The almost infinitely complicated nervous mechanism holds, in its chemical constitution, a large amount of disposable energy, even in a condition of depletion and prostration; this energy it yields readily when the equilibrium of its molecules is, in a proper and natural way, disturbed. Within certain limits, it explodes with increasing surrender of its disposable energy as the number and intensity of the proper demands upon it are increased—very much as would a gun which should be arranged so as to go off with greater energy as the pressure of the finger on its trigger is repeated or increased. It is probable that the substance of the nerves is the seat of a chemical synthesis, as the result of which still more complex bodies are constructed from the already complex alimentary material furnished by the blood; such bodies have a high value as combustibles, and thus, as has been said, possess a significant amount of ready-made and, under proper conditions, of easily disposable energy, that may be directed into the channels of health. All obstructions to the proper direction of this life-giving and healing energy, such as maladjustments and abnormalities of the bodily machine, or embolism in the arterial or venous circulation, or disturbance of the normal and flexible relations of the various parts of the organism—all such obstructions must be detected and corrected, by a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology and their proper accessory studies. When all obstructions are removed, and all the organs of the human mechanism are made to work without friction, and in proportionate harmony and natural rhythm, nature is ready to respond and bring health and strength. The constant effort of nature is toward healthful equilibrium. Osteopathy levels down and evens up mechanical and functional irregularities. The Osteopathist has a trained and sensitive touch. He has and holds the facts and forces of the human body at his fingers’ ends. As a violinist knows what notes to touch, and easily and intelligently slips his fingers along the strings and gets such tones and tension as produces rhythmical harmony, so an Osteopath has profoundly studied the human body, in all its delicate and dexterous mechanism, and in its health-giving functions; and, by skillful operation, secures the natural equilibrium and healthful activities of the human frame. These are the peculiar, especial resources of Osteopathy, and this is something of the method by which it has chronicled such wonderful results. These are some of the possibilities that have been opened up by life itself, and that have, in thousands of cases, become actualities as remedial results.



## THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

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

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

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

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

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



experience, having practiced allopathy before taking up Osteopathy.

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

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

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

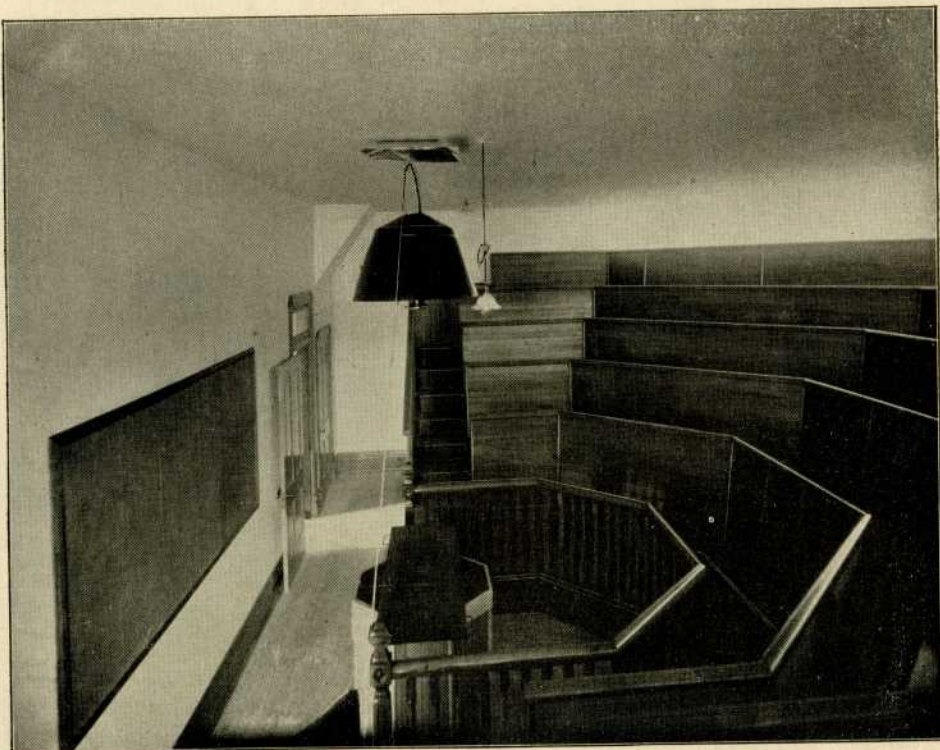
A poor young woman brought here a few months ago suffering, as stated by the doctor who had attended her for four weeks, from insanity. With a temperature of 105 that poor tortured sufferer from meningitis had been lectured and scolded, forced to eat and drink, kept in the light, bullied and exhibited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



CORNER OF DISSECTING ROOM.



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



AMPHITHEATER, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

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



#### WOMEN IN OSTEOPATHY.

*Mrs. H. E. Patterson, D. O.*

**O**STEOPATHY is a science—a drugless science. Osteopathy is also an art. To be able to comprehend and appreciate the principles of this science, a knowledge of anatomy and physiology is absolutely necessary. To acquire this art, instruction and careful practice to cultivate the sense of touch to such a degree that the slightest abnormal condition may be readily recognized is equally necessary.

The Osteopathist is a mechanical expert who, with a delicately trained touch, quickly detects and rights the human mechanism. Then the Divine recuperative forces vitalize and dispel disease, so where discord and inharmony reigned health may once more be restored. To be a student and successful operator in this science of Osteopathy is not confined to the sterner sex. In many undertakings of life woman has proven herself man's equal. In this field strong young women who love to study and *work*, who desire to uplift and benefit suffering humanity, will find unlimited opportunities. Scores of brave women, who have graduated here at our

American School of Osteopathy, have gone out and demonstrated the truth of our beloved science by relieving the suffering ones of earth.

In this profession a capable woman receives the same recompense for her labor as would a man. Thus she places herself pecuniary above all concern for the future. She has also the comforting assurance that with every dollar added to her bank account is deposited a blessing from some grateful heart. We now have about one hundred earnest, intelligent, level-headed, rather than strong-minded, young women in our school. Respect and admiration we feel for one who takes her place in the ranks of workers and diligently labors to banish disease. Woman's very existence depends upon her difference from man. All things which are desirable she should do, can be done in this profession without in the least forsaking the sacred emblems of noble womanhood—modesty and refinement.

This is distinctively woman's age, and the world is beginning to realize the beneficent fruits of her development and greater freedom. Within the past quarter of a century, the barriers and prejudices which have hindered her progress have been swept aside. Numerous avenues are now open to women, and they are invited to come and possess at least part of the land. To these calls she is eager to respond when she can see good work to be done, victories to be gained,—especially if it be to relieve the sick. In Osteopathy, woman is sure to succeed (shall I not say excel?) because of her sensitive, sympathetic and *intuitive* nature, with her intense love for the helpless, and her joy in being able to alleviate pain.

As the sun dispels darkness and gloom, so the firm hand of the woman—as well as the man—Osteopath gives ease to the aching head, cools the fevered brow, quiets the excited nerves, and restores harmony to this animated machine. The work is done, and the Osteopath departs, leaving a streak of sunshine and peace behind, and goes to seek other "natures out of tune." To be an Osteopathic Anatomist, an adjuster of human anatomy, is one of the grandest callings in life.

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



#### A NOVEL BUSINESS CARD.

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

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

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

#### GOVERNOR STEPHENS DEFENDED.

*Hon. S. M. Pickler.*

**I**N the evolution of the human race and the organization of society it is found that selfish motives have been the great factors in deciding the acts of men. The survival of the fittest has been primarily the survival of the strongest, modified by the experience of the individuals and the environments surrounding them. Animal force, the first and predominating power of primeval man, has not wholly disappeared, but it has been largely supplanted by rational or intellectual force. While the brain has grown and the mind has usurped control over matter; while brute instincts have been dulled and the grossness of early man has given way to the clear and cutting refinement of the present day, yet, by analysis of the actuating motives, we still find the *genus homo* almost as selfish and tyrannical as was his early progenitors. The old and trite adage, "The greatest good to the greatest number," is fully endorsed in practice only when the agent supposes himself to be a component part of that greatest number.

Recognizing this fundamental condition of humanity, we need not be surprised to learn that the various professions, composed of men and women, have instituted organizations and adopted various means by which to promote their particular interests. Of this number, we find the medical profession has not been negligent in any legitimate means of advancing the interests of that guild. The members of that profession have written the laws and dictated the rules and regulations for many years, that are found on the various statute books of this country regarding the practice of medicine and surgery. The doctors who heal with drugs have declared themselves the only efficient physicians, the only persons capable of curing the ills of humanity, and that there is no other way of regaining lost health than by and through their methods of treatment. They have been able to hold the field against all other claimants, and to have all other practice declared criminal in the eyes of the law, so that the unfortunate sick were compelled to have an M. D. or go without a physician. It was only after a protracted and vigorous effort that the Homeopaths and Eclectics succeeded in becoming sufficiently respectable and learned to be admitted within the confines of



HON. S. M. PICKLER is well known throughout Missouri as one of the ablest business men and shrewdest politicians in the state. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1846. He was educated at the First District State Normal School in Kirksville, where he held the chair of elocution for two years. He was admitted to the bar in the early 70's, and was for several years editor and proprietor of the *Kirksville Journal*. He has been elected twice to represent Adair county in the Missouri general assembly; and is at the present time engaged in the mercantile business, owning one of the largest dry goods houses in North Missouri. Hon. S. M. Pickler is one of a family of distinguished men. Two of his brothers are well known in national politics, the oldest, Hon. John Pickler, having served four terms as congressman from South Dakota.

the healing circle. As the "Regulars" have had things their own way so long, it is not strange that any innovations tending to encroach on their preserves should be strongly resisted by them. Through their watchfulness, energy and perseverance they have maintained control so long that their organizations have become somewhat selfish, intolerant and dogmatic. They have grown into the idea that the earth is theirs and the fullness thereof. They have had a monopoly of the healing business for a long time, and through their organizations and business acumen have evolved into one of the gigantic trusts of the day, governed by a code of ethics, rigid and exacting, that few of its members have the courage to disobey. Hence, when Governor Stephens, in his best judgment, and acting under his undoubted prerogative as chief executive of the State of Missouri, chose to place at the head of the Fulton insane asylum an eminent young physician of the homeopathic school, the regulars considered themselves greatly wronged pronounced it an outrage, and hastened to denounce the governor's action in most unmeasured terms. At their meetings resolutions were passed, couched in strong language, uncomplimentary and even abusive of the Governor. Their attack has been almost continuous and all along the line, seemingly inspired, judging from their utterances, by the spirit of intolerance and dogmatism.

But the contest between the "Regulars" and the Homeopaths in the state does not distress the Osteopath, and he is an interested spectator, only so far as the principles of liberalism and fair play are involved in the fracas.

At a convention of the doctors of Missouri and Illinois recently assembled in St. Louis, a prominent member of that body, in an address, took occasion to denounce Governor Stephens for the two-fold crime against the commonwealth, viz., supplanting the Allopathic with the Homeopathic management of one asylum in the state, and the still greater offense, if possible, of approving and signing the bill authorizing and regulating the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Missouri. The medical trust that up to this time, had entire control was by this act of a liberal, fair minded and progressive executive very greatly weakened. By this act, the liberty and right of the individual to employ a new kind of physician was guaranteed to the citizen of the state. He could go outside the trust and secure service that, perhaps, suited him better and gave him more satisfactory results. The "Regulars" immediately recognized the fact that there were to be *others* in the field to divide the patronage with them. Their spokesman at St. Louis who berated Governor Stephens so freely, took occasion to highly eulogize Ex-Governor Stone for vetoing the Osteopathic bill two years ago, thereby leaving the trust whole and unharmed.

Dr. Still founded and introduced the science of Osteopathy to Missouri and the world. He found the trust in Missouri had placed a law upon the statute books that would deprive of the right to practice the graduates of any school not founded upon the drug theory. The friends of Osteopathy, seeing the results of this new science, brought it to the attention of the

members of the general assembly of the state, and after careful investigation and a full discussion, a bill was passed authorizing the practice of this new system of healing. Then came the efforts to induce Governor Stone to veto the measure. By the friends of the bill it was confidently expected that the Governor would affix his signature in approval, and their surprise and disappointment were very great when he returned it with a veto message. But the message, although a lengthy one, did not seem to deter in the least the efforts of the friends of Osteopathy for future recognition. Neither did it injure the rising young giant who came on the wings of promise, with sunshine and hope for the unfortunate. He stretched forth his hand, and healing was in his fingers for all the nations of the earth. His fame grew and his virtues were heralded in every county and hamlet in the state. His benign countenance had greeted the afflicted from every state in the Union, and his name and fame had traveled across the great seas. At the recent session of the legislature a new bill was prepared which met with but little opposition. It passed both branches of the assembly by a practically unanimous vote, and was duly signed by Governor Stephens, who gave it his hearty approval.

Missouri was one of the first states in this country to place an anti-trust law on its statute books, and Governor Stephens, in signing the Osteopathy bill, placed himself in harmony with the law and the people, and he should be sustained by all good citizens who believe in liberty and progress.

It would, however, be doing an injustice to many regular practitioners of medicine to place them with the fire-eaters and intolerants who have been expending so much brain force in writing resolutions against Osteopathy and condemning the state's chief executive. Many of the leading physicians are broad and liberal men, and accept truth wherever found and are willing to be convinced of the virtues of this new science that heals without drugs and cures without nostrums. Many of this class are already investigating the new system, and quite a large per cent of these investigators have found sufficient merit to cause them to enter upon its study in order to prepare themselves for the greater work and more natural method of dealing with the cause and cure of disease.



#### THE GREATEST TRUST IN AMERICA.

THE United States senate can not afford to have the idea go out that "the trusts" are in any way dictating tariff legislation. It is wise to avoid even the appearance of evil. With the people "the trusts" are doomed. There are trusts which have proved harmless, but they are in such bad company that the whole brood must go as common enemies of the people at large.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

The medical or drug is the greatest "trust" in America to-day. It costs the people of Illinois over one million dollars per year to pay for the monopoly enjoyed by the physicians of Illinois in the art of healing. The public press and the people are beginning to catch-on to the methods of this "great trust."

## ORGANIZATION OF OSTEOPATHS.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Such the work before us! Such our duty!

For its due accomplishment is needed not alone the individual courage and work and knowledge of men and women, notwithstanding the fact that these men and women have singly and alone achieved such magnificent results and won such noble victories. The field is wider now, and widening daily; and to fulfill our full duty as it lies before us we need the added force of organization—the strength of all united, the courage that comes of touching elbows with true comrades, the inspiration of many minds working together for one common end, and the enthusiasm of strong hearts beating in unison.

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

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

The name proposed is "The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy," and the primary objects of the organization are, in the broadest sense, to work towards and attain all things that will truly tend to

the "Advancement of Osteopathy," and the rounding of it into its destined proportions as the eternal truth and vital principle of therapeutic science.

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



"HE MAKETH NO MISTAKE."

For the Journal

He builds the firm foundation  
Upon which the mountain stands  
For the work of earth's redemption  
He moulds true earthly hands:  
He maketh no mistake.

He builds the rocky cradle  
Within which the ocean rolls;  
He fashions all the mighty hearts  
And true responsive souls:  
He maketh no mistake.

When the time is ripe for action  
And great truth arms for the fray,  
He sounds the call and mighty Force  
His call and will obeys:  
He maketh no mistake.

Lo! though the mountain tremble,  
And the mighty oceans roar,  
And the smoke of deadly battle  
Shuts the light from Heaven's door,  
He maketh no mistake.

For the mighty strength of Nature  
But reveals this wondrous plan;  
Cause and effect forever blend  
To lift the soul of man:  
He maketh no mistake.

FARGO, N. D., May 23, 1897.

HELEN DE LENDRECIE.

MRS. FORAKER'S LETTER.

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



E. J. Still  
My dear Sir.

I most heartily congratulate you upon the recognition which the Legislature and Governor of your State have given you and your work before fame is spreading abroad throughout the land. Whenever I go I find inquiries anxious to learn about Osteopathy. I predict there is a great future for your system of treatment, and that your name will have a permanent and honored place in the history of the benefactors of mankind. With sentiments of high regard I remain, very truly yours  
Julia B. Foraker.

Washington, D. C.  
March 24, 1897.

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

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

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



RECEPTION PARLOR, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.



MEMORIAL HALL, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.



MRS. HELEN DE LENDRECIE.

### A BRILLIANT LEGISLATIVE VICTORY.

ONE of the most distinguished friends of Osteopathy is Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of North Dakota. She is the wife of the "Merchant Prince of the Dakotas," Mr. O. J. de Lendrecie, of Fargo, who is one of the best known business men in the northwest.

Mrs. de Lendrecie was in Kirksville last fall for treatment, and was cured. While here she made a thorough investigation of Osteopathy and the work it was doing. Immediately upon her return home, she had a bill framed legalizing the practice in North Dakota, and alone began a campaign to secure its passage.

The measure met with decided opposition. Delegations of medical doctors from all over the state congregated at the capitol early in the legislative session and did all in their power to kill the bill.

Osteopathy was almost unknown in North Dakota, and it required a campaign of education to arouse any interest in the subject, but Mrs. de Lendrecie was equal to the task. After many weeks of heroic work, the bill passed the senate. The opposition then concentrated its forces in the house, and especially before the house committee, to whom the bill was referred. The committee was composed largely of doctors, and when the final vote came only one member favored the bill. This looked pretty blue for Osteopathy, and

in the ordinary course of legislation would have been the end, but Mrs. de Lendrecie was not so easily discouraged. Her firm conviction that the cause was right, and her most extraordinary determination to triumph, are best told in her own words. In relating an account of her fight, she recently said of this occasion: "I was greatly depressed at the outlook, and it seemed as if my fight for Osteopathy must end in dismal failure. I called to mind the trials of Dr. Still in the early years when he was striving to develop this science I pictured him as climbing up a mountain path, with his wonderful eyes fixed on Truth at the summit, with no light to guide but the reflection of her face upon his own as he steadily mounted upwards with her flag in his hand. And then I thought, I too am only a flag-bearer in one of Truth's great squadrons, but I will waive it in victory over my head, or go down in the battle to defeat with it still in my hand; I will never surrender my flag. The next morning when friends told me that my case was almost hopeless and advised me to wait until another session and obtain more help, I asked: 'Have I any chance?' They replied: 'One man stands pat; you have one chance in a hundred.' 'Then friends,' I said, 'give me one chance in a thousand and I will win.'"

Mrs. de Lendrecie succeeded in having her bill called up out of general order, and then the speaker, who was friendly to the cause, gave her the desired opportunity of addressing the members. When it was known that she would speak, the galleries were crowded, and the senate adjourned and came into the house in a body to hear her. The occasion was intensely dramatic. The delegations of doctors were there, carefully guarding their fences and determined that this new pathy should not break into the green pastures of North Dakota. Mrs. de Lendrecie was escorted to the speaker's stand, and, as said by the Dakota dailies, made the "most persuasive and effective address ever heard in the state." She reviewed the arguments that had been made against her bill and showed their absurdities, and with incisive irony and irrefutable logic, couched in respectful but



THE STILL FAMILY.

plain English, she stripped the mask from the great medical trust and let the law-makers of North Dakota see this arrogant monopoly as it is, divested of its "professional dignity." As she warmed up to the subject it was apparent that the supposed defeat was being turned into a brilliant victory, and when she sat down amid deafening applause, all the plug-hatted and gold-spectacled medicos in Christendom could not have prevented the passage of the Osteopathic bill. The doctors, who had felt so secure only a short hour before, now sat mute and bewildered, as though glued to their seats. A vote was ordered, and the measure passed by a good round majority. The Governor signed the bill within a few hours of its passage, and it will become a law July 1st. Thus ended a legislative achievement that is absolutely without precedent.

Mrs. de Lendrecie is a woman of fine personality, magnetic manner, commanding carriage and finished culture. She has an active, analytical mind, quick to grasp and hold a truth; she is a forceful writer, and in social life is popular and much esteemed. Her espousal of the cause of Osteopathy was inspired by the noblest of motives—gratitude for benefits received at its hands and a firm conviction that in fighting for this new system she championed the cause of truth.

As has been stated, she became interested in Osteopathy through her own cure at Kirksville. The facts in her case may be of interest to the reader, and in order that there might be no misrepresentation, the editor requested Mrs. de Lendrecie to write an account of her experience with Osteopathy, which she has kindly consented to do. Following are the particulars in her own words:

*Editor Journal of Osteopathy:*

You ask for the reasons which induced me to seek Osteopathic relief. I will tell you as briefly as possible. In the fall of 1895 a lump appeared in my right breast. Our family physician advised its immediate removal, assuring me that nothing but the knife could remedy the evil, and stating that it would soon assume a malignant form if not removed without delay. Knowing him to be a fine surgeon, as well as physician, I placed myself in his hands and submitted to an operation whereby my entire breast was removed. It was a great shock to my nervous system, and I had not recovered from it, when the same trouble appeared in my left breast. I had heard meantime of Osteopathy and resolved to try it before again submitting to the knife. However, in September, 1896, I was examined by a specialist in Chicago, who declared that only the knife would remove the trouble, as in the previous case. Instead of submitting to another operation, I went to Kirksville and was completely cured in six weeks time. My own eyes saw and my own hands felt the obstructions that caused the trouble in both cases, and I know very well that the knife was never necessary in my case. I do not want to be understood as denying the use of the knife, however, for in some cases, I am sure it is necessary to prolong life. What I object to is the haste with which it is called into requisition. I never believed in drug medication, but surgery appealed to my reason. I have perfect faith in the integrity of the man, and the skill of the surgeon who operated upon me. I believe he did by me as he would have done by his own wife, and if I was in need of surgical aid to-day, he of all others would be my choice to do the work. That, however, does not prevent me from declaring that I was the victim of unnecessary surgery, and I am sure the knife is used ten times when unnecessary to one time when necessary. A surgical operation is a dreadful shock from which I believe the system never fully recovers. Osteopathy has clearly proven its right to recognition in the healing of cases heretofore declared only curable by the knife, and it is only right that its supporters should sustain its claims. I know what it has done for me, and I am now and ever expect to be the firm friend and loyal defender of Osteopathy.

FARGO, N. D., May 23, 1897.

HELEN DE LENDRECIE.

♦♦♦♦♦  
A SENSIBLE DOCTOR.

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

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

## OSTEOPATHY AND LEGISLATION.

*By H. E. Patterson, D. O.*

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

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

But the order to wait could not always be obeyed, because of the fact that the people are always looking for something better, and care little for

"regularity" in such matters. Thus, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Swedish Movement, Massage, Psychotherapy, Electropathy, Hydropathy, Gastropathy and many other pathies have compelled the old school to extend to them more or less recognition. The "regulars" have appropriated some of the systems and improvements outright, after having ridiculed and reviled their believers. In some cases this adoption has been only after long delay, and then under different names from those originally given the new system. The Homeopaths and Eclectics have secured some independent legal standing but have been compelled to fight hard for it, and have to be content with the simple permit to practice, the old regulars reserving unto themselves practically all of the state and federal patronage and support. Missouri has just witnessed an exemplification of this in the difficulties encountered by the governor in attempting to place one of the state insane asylums under homeopathic control.

Now comes Osteopathy, a science of healing without dosing with drugs, complete within itself, not needing the support of any of the drug schools. It has stood alone for over a quarter of a century, and has demonstrated its ability to materially reduce the death rate in all curable diseases, and successfully handle many diseases heretofore pronounced incurable; but, not being on a drug basis, it could secure no legal standing unless it formed an alliance with some of the systems founded on the drug theory. Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, recognized that any merely expedient combination would prevent the proper development of his discovery, so he kept it free from any alliance with drugs and developed it on an absolutely independent basis. The position occupied by the science at the present time, as a result of his policy, amply proves the wisdom of this course. Being himself a registered practitioner of the regular school he could not be prevented from practicing as he chose, but when he organized a school and began teaching his science to others who were not medical graduates, and demonstrated that his system was founded on scientific principles and could be taught, he encountered the combined opposition of all the representatives of the drug schools, who sought to close up his work and drive him to introduce drugs into his system. He was often discouraged, and at one time closed up his school because of the legal obstacles in the way of his graduates practicing, but he never wavered from his purpose of keeping Osteopathy pure and free from debasing alliances. Osteopathy was, however, too great a boon to mankind to be thus lost, and he was induced to open the school again by the strong pressure brought to bear by the people who wanted the system perpetuated, and people who wanted to study it, and who were willing to take their chances with the laws. Under such circumstances, the progress of the school was necessarily somewhat slow at first. Those pupils who were brave enough to enter the work in the face of these obstacles, had that vigorously independent spirit needed to aid in pushing the work forward. Many prosecutions were instituted, a few convictions resulted, but the penalty for violation of the law was of such a nature as to permit the



accused to demand a jury trial, and a verdict of acquittal was usually rendered. In the very nature of things, prosecutions were seldom begun until after the Osteopathist had secured some results, curing a few cases that were not yielding to former treatment, thus interfering with the local prescriber of drugs, but these results arrayed the people on the side of the accused, and obnoxious laws were hard to enforce under such circumstances, there always being a doubt as to their applying to a system not using drugs or the knife.

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

In view of all these circumstances it seemed wise that Osteopathy should ask for direct, independent recognition at the hands of the immediate representatives of the people, the law-making powers. The states of Missouri, Vermont, North Dakota and Michigan have passed special laws recognizing

the science and granting its graduates the right to practice, under suitable restrictions. In Ohio, the judiciary has sustained the rights of the Osteopathists to practice in that state. In some other states the laws have been so modified as to permit the practice without special recognition. Some states have repealed all laws restricting the practice of medicine, leaving the field open to all.

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

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



#### DISCOVERIES IN OSTEOPATHY.

*Charles E. Still, D. O.*

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

Various devices are resorted to by these pretending Osteopaths to attract business, which, if genuine Osteopathy were practiced, would come without solicitation. One of the first ear marks of this class of pseudoism is a

published assertion that the pretender has made some "new discovery in Osteopathy" by which he treats certain diseases, or that he "has so greatly improved Osteopathy" that he is "enabled to treat certain diseases more successfully" than can the founder of Osteopathy himself.

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

At the very instant when an Osteopath applies treatment to a case in which he has not made a discovery, he lays aside his Osteopathy and becomes a massuer. That mechanical order is the first law of health is one of the fundamental principles of Osteopathy. To practice Osteopathy, the operator must first be able to discover the conditions of disorder and locate their cause, then able to restore harmony by intelligent manipulation. No two operators use the same movements to attain their results, but discovering the trouble, they take what appears to them the easiest way to remove it. The man who thinks he has discovered a "new way" to treat any particular disease by manipulation, and applies his new way to every case of that disease, is in no sense an Osteopath, but a massuer. If an operator is going to practice massage he has no use whatever for Osteopathic principles, unless he desires to use the name "Osteopath" for purposes of deception,

and in this case simple justice to Osteopathy and the public demands that he be exposed. It is much easier to practice massage than to practice Osteopathy, for massage requires no thought, no exploration, involves no discovery. And perhaps this fact is the rock upon which a few pretenders, who have no higher aim than to obtain their patient's money, are willing to wreck what little Osteopathy they may have absorbed. When I read that one of these pretenders has "made a discovery" regarding the treatment of a certain disease or class of diseases I am inclined to think it may be true that, while practicing massage, he has surprised himself by making one accidental Osteopathic diagnosis. In this one case he may have discovered the cause of the trouble, just as a competent Osteopath should discover in every case, and the good results from that chance treatment so elates him that he thinks he has discovered a treatment that he can apply to all cases of that class. But there is no easy road to Osteopathic diagnosis.



#### THE SCOPE AND SPIRIT OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

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

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

*Fourth*—Osteopathy views man as a microcosm—a miniature of the cosmic universe—and that the proper study of man, as a passive machine and as a living organism, opens up radiating lines of research into all the departments of thought and of things, and relates itself, naturally and logically to all the great sciences, both of the organic and inorganic world;

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

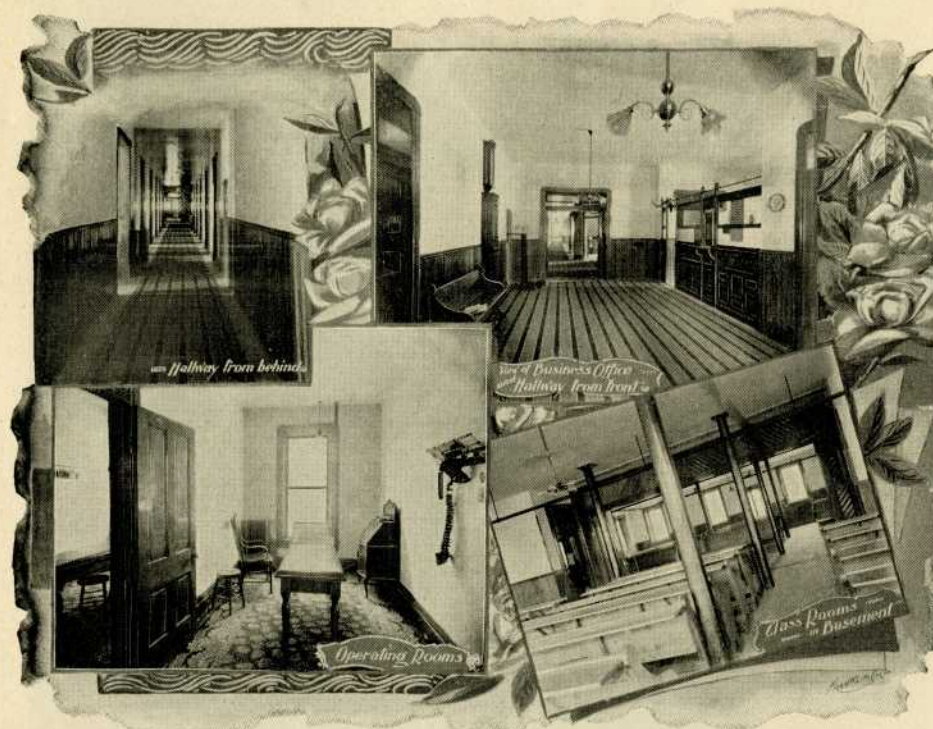
"Know thyself,  
Enough for man to know,  
The proper study of mankind  
Is man."

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

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

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

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



### DR. STILL IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Dr. A. T. Still has just returned from Fargo, N. D., where he spent several weeks, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. de Lendrecie.

As a reward for her noble work in Osteopathy's behalf, Dr. Still promised Mrs. de Lendrecie that the people of Fargo should have Osteopathy in its best form, and to fulfill this promise, he went to Fargo to assist Dr. E. B. Morris in the opening of an office. Dr. Morris, who is a graduate of the class of '95, and an experienced operator in whom Dr. Still has great confidence, will remain in Fargo. Mrs. de Lendrecie writes as follows of Dr. Still's visit:

During the past two weeks it has been clearly demonstrated that the people of North Dakota are thoroughly interested in Osteopathy, and that every inducement will be offered for its establishment on a firm basis in the state.

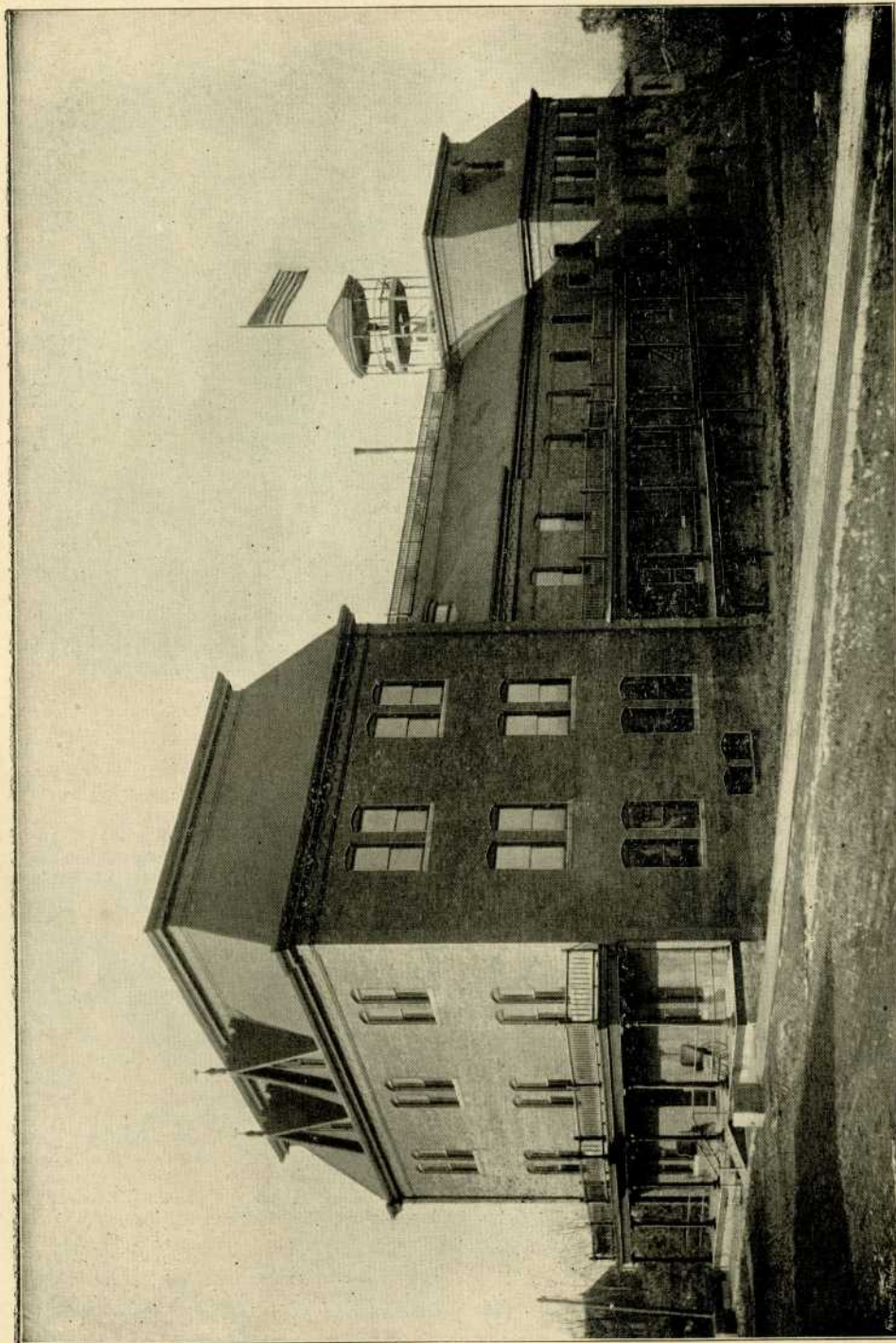
Dr. A. T. Still's visit to Fargo has brought invalids from all over the state to consult with him, and earnest support is pledged to the maintenance of a permanent institution. The wonderful man himself is, of course, a

great attraction to visitors, and whoever approaches him, whether out of respectful interest or idle curiosity, leaves his presence impressed with the majesty of his philosophy and the beautiful simplicity of his character. His loving kindness to all animate things, his charity to the failings of weaker natures, his toleration toward traducers of himself and his science is beautiful to see. His intuitions are so strong that he at once divines the thoughts of those who approach him in suspicion or skepticism, and then it is interesting to note the light that comes into his eyes, and the shade of calm, deep superiority that passes over his face as he enters into the unfolding of the philosophy to which he has devoted his life. A very bright lady who was calling upon him observed as she was leaving, "I really thought he was a crank, but I know he is a true philosopher."

We consider it a great honor and privilege to have him as a familiar guest at our home circle, and shall ever remember the occasion of his visit as one to be cherished in memory throughout all our lives.

HELEN DE LENDRECIE.

FARGO, N. D., May 23, 1897.



PRESENT HOME OF OSTEOPATHY AT KIRKSVILLE.



SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED JANUARY, 1895.



FIRST SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

### DR. STILL AND HIS WORK.

*Will Potter.*

MUCH has been said and written about Dr. Still's struggles with poverty while engaged in the pursuit of his new idea. Some of it is true, but a greater part of it grew in the fertile imagination of enterprising space writers. Dr. Andrew T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, who is now in his sixty-ninth year, was the son of a well-to-do Virginia doctor, who moved westward with civilization, to become one of the pioneers of the middle states, a few years before the civil war. While life in the struggling west at that time furnished a fitting environment for the development of all that is sturdy and strong and manly in human character, it can not be truthfully said that Dr. Still grew up amidst the pathetic hand-to-mouth struggles which many writers who have more regard for sentiment than truth would place about him. Had he been reared in the most squalid poverty, he is not the kind of a man who would be ashamed of it, but he is a lover of exact facts, and does not believe in misrepresentations, even to the extent of lending sentiment or interest to a good story. As a practitioner of medicine among the Shawnee Indians and early Kansas settlers, his success was above the average. His business life, up to the time when he decided to forsake the practice of allopathy, was successful. He had accumulated property, and his practice was on a prosperous basis, but his own researches had convinced him that the drug theory was a fraud. He saw the foreshadow of something better. He determined to get closer to nature and learn from her the exact truth. To do this, to pursue his new path, it was necessary to forsake forever the tenets of the drug system. This meant sacrifice of his medical practice and pecuniary loss, but he had the courage of his convictions; principle was more to him than wealth or even the ordinary comforts of life. At this time began the real struggle of his life, in which poverty, false accusations, the desertion of friends, and the scoffs and jeers of ignorant and prejudiced neighbors only served to strengthen his determination to know and demonstrate the truth.

All of his early life history, the pioneer struggles with their lessons in originality, the Indian and war experiences with their homilies of courage and endurance, contributed indirectly to Osteopathy's future, by unfolding, broadening and strengthening this most remarkable human character; yet that part of Dr. Still's life in which the public is most concerned is the period embracing the development proper of Osteopathy.

Dr. Still and family came to Kirksville, Mo., from Kansas, about twenty-five years ago. For a time he continued to practice allopathy. Although convinced that the drug theory was founded upon error, he was too practical a philosopher to wholly abandon its use until

he had something better with which to replace it. The great foundation principles of Osteopathy were not yet clear to him, but his labors were all directed toward their discovery.

Dr. Still continued his researches many years, practicing among the poorer classes, sometimes going from place to place in search of patients upon whom he could experiment. But when at last he abandoned drugs altogether, and began the treatment of general diseases without medicines, the accounts of his wonderful cures circulating throughout neighboring counties, soon brought so many patients to his home in Kirksville that he was compelled to remain in his office.

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

About the year 1887 Dr. Still's practice had grown to such proportions that he found it impossible to attend to it alone. He then began teaching his new system to his son Harry. This experiment was so successful that his sons Charles and Herman soon followed, with the younger brother Fred and a few intimate friends of the family. By this means it was soon demonstrated that Dr. Still's new method could be imparted to others, for the sons readily became experts and secured results in practice that were considered almost as wonderful as had been the work of the father. About this time the name "Osteopathy" was coined by Dr. Still and applied to his science.

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

In October, 1895, a class of twenty-seven was enrolled, followed by a class of twenty-three in January, 1896. Of these two classes twenty-eight were from the State of Missouri, while the others represented five different states. These classes recited to one teacher in one class room 20x25, the recitations taking up only two hours a day. In May, 1896, work was begun on an addition that doubled the capacity of the building, but even before that was completed, the rapidly increasing demands made it necessary to begin work on a second addition, which trebled the size of the original edifice. The whole building, which was completed in January, 1897, is four stories high, contains sixty-seven rooms, aggregating 30,000 square feet of floor space, and costing \$80,000.

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

The word "Osteopathy," which was coined by Dr. Still and applied to his science as a name, is universally criticised as a misnomer by those who make only a superficial investigation of the subject, but deeper researches into the new philosophy, show the name to be very appropriate. One of the great fundamental principles of the science is that when the human body is in perfect mechanical order, when every tissue is enabled to do its work without mechanical interference, health will result. The bony framework is that part of the body upon which order most depends. The Osteopath uses the bones as fixed points from which to explore for disorder, and as levers to assist him in restoring order to the body. In fact very little Osteopathic work would be possible without *using* the bones, and it is the Osteopathic *use* of the bones in this work, rather than the *treatment* of bone troubles, that makes the word "Osteopathy" an appropriate name for this practice.

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

## A SKEPTIC INVESTIGATING OSTEOPATHY.

Harry S. Bunting.

NEWSPAPER men are seldom among the early disciples of the world's real reformers. They understand somewhat society's penchant for being gulled, and it makes them overly suspicious of the man who rises up to preach any new gospel—especially if its acceptance means any vast credit to the preacher. They see so much of fad among the people who feed on notoriety, and so much fake by people seeking financial aggrandizement, and such stupendous folly by hair-brained inventors and discoverers that they are loth proverbially to grant to any new Prometheus the credit of bringing down intellectual fire to his fellows until it has been set out and proved its right to recognition by kindling a mighty conflagration.

This conservatism, however, does not apologize for the newspaper man who fails to know just the moment that the public mind adopts a new thought into the kinship of public opinion.

I laid off the cloak of skepticism on a recent visit to Kirksville, and to my own amazement learned of the birth of a new science—a science which I could understand, and see demonstrated, and speculate upon as we do the facts and principles of chemistry and astronomy. Perhaps the way a newspaper man was overwhelmed and forced to capitulate in spite of himself may have interest for the public while focusing attention on this field of health suddenly brightened with a new search-light. It is a field where the lines of battle are now forming that must wage unending conflict for a generation. The issue of this battle is of more consequence than wars for the independence of states or the possession of territory. The stake is man's right to live.

In the course of duty I was sent by the St. Louis *Chronicle* to visit the fane of Osteopathy. I had heard of this school of doctors as a bone-setting coterie which tied its faith to bone carpentering. Casual inquiry in St. Louis gave me this additional explanation:

"Bone doctors trace all ills to broken and dislocated bones; they pretend to cure everything by twisting and resetting bones, and if a diagnosis fails to show bones out of place a bone will be broken somewhere—preferably a small one in the foot—and it will be set again."

Early one bright May morning I set out in Kirksville to feel the village pulse concerning the local prophet. I have great faith in the ability of neighbors to know neighborly weaknesses—particularly impositions by which the other fellow is making money. None was found to discredit Dr. Still. Not one even shrugged his shoulders when discussing his system. It was short work to find out that the people who had dwelt nearest the Missouri sage believed in him. They respect him and love him.

The hotel man was first to tell me that Dr. Still was a benefactor of his fellows. It was patent this might apply with special force to the hotel business if Dr. Still drew strangers to the village.

The depot master and telegraph operator told of scores who had come on beds and in stocks and had departed with spirits and step elastic. Recollections of an assembly of



HARRY S. BUNTING is a young newspaper man who has earned a place for responsible work in metropolitan journalism. He is a southerner and is a product of *The Atlanta Constitution*, which has fitted so many newspaper workers for careers in literature, politics, every-day newspaperdom. Mr. Bunting spent four years on the Chicago press, serving the old *Times* until that paper was amalgamated into the *Times-Herald*, then *The Record* and for the last two years was on the staff of *The Tribune*. The first of the year he went into the employ of the Scripps-McRae Newspaper League and is now detailed on *The St. Louis Chronicle*. Mr. Bunting is a college man and has broadened his newspaper equipment by service successfully in every department of newspaper work.

faith healers, and again of standing in the outskirts of a crowd harangued by Indian root venders, and hearing the multitude itself proclaim its own healing by means of faith specialists and fake root bitters, came to me. There was no proof for Osteopathy even in a multitude of witnesses.

Merchants and bankers were as eager to add their endorsements. These seemed to be prosperous. The streets in front of their business places showed life and trade. Health was admitted to be the chief resource of the village. Clearly, then, bankers and merchants might look at "healing without drugs" as a good thing for Kirksville whether it helped others or not.

Like the chemist, every reporter has special tests in emergencies upon which he relies to throw down precipitates that show the constituent part of things. I went to the doctors whom I had no right to suppose were subsidized in any way by the system which cuts off their living. They spoke a good word for Osteopathy. In wonder I talked with druggists. These said Dr. Still cured without medicines. I took a final appeal to the undertaker. He said his line was depressingly dull, despite the influx of invalids in Kirksville, because "the old doctor" usually put them on their feet again. My test-acid of conflicting interests in this case had failed me.

What wonderful unanimity; what uniform loyalty to home institutions, I wondered on my way to the infirmary. Yet, there was no doubting further that a whole lot of people believed in Osteopathy, and at least one prophet had found fame beside his own vine and fig tree.

My assignment became suddenly more interesting and I set out to discover what sort of a rabbit's foot the head of this new sect used in his business. I have always been willing to receive pointers on driving the multitude to believe what you tell them.

Patients are thick in Kirksville. So are the disciples who sit at Dr. Still's feet learning the strange truths he teaches. I met both orders at every corner. They talked freely, many intelligently, some scientifically, upon their treatment and studies. All were interesting.

It proved easy of definition and demonstration.

Osteopathy is a science of restoring health to body and mind by the mechanical processes having to do with forces inherent in the body and independent of drugs, except for antiseptics and antidotes for poison. It reveals that the body has the power and the appliances within itself to remove disease just as easily as to produce disease, health being the harmonious and normal working of all functions, and ill-health being a condition which may be normal although inharmonious. It demonstrates that this is true by ascertaining what are the functions of bone, muscle, nerves, blood vessels, glands and juices. It shows that it is more than a theory by going to the facts of the body and by manipulating them to produce desired consequences. Although its principles are plausible and fascinating, its facts are astounding, for it is as yet a science of facts, of observations, of demonstrations, with few theorems which can be offered as authoritative. Its theories and philosophy may be furnished to the world in surprising completeness by its author before he dies. They may become his legacy to his generation in posthumous papers. They may have to be evolved largely by his disciples.

It gives the sick confidence to be told that Osteopathy demands the most intricate and exact knowledge of physiology, anatomy, symptomatology and pathology, and the graduate of the American School of Osteopathy must have a far more intimate knowledge of the human body than surgeons usually acquire and which physicians as a rule do not dream of. Upon this knowledge, with the principles applied, are wrought results—health.

The patients hailed from everywhere and some knew a lot about medicine, surgery and sickness. They had been investigating from necessity in many quarters, seeking relief. Their stories were almost incredible. The blind had come to see. The halt walked. Epilepsy had been banished with the simple readjustment of a bone out of position that paralyzed some functional nerve or artery. One patient, who had been brought from an insane asylum, was endowed with sense in a few weeks and he straightway enrolled as a student

and began to prepare himself to practice. Goiters galore and gigantic had been removed without pain. Nervous prostrations till patients could not rest were cured, and the whole catalogue of woman's ills had been banished for all except those who still put their trust in old-time medicines.

Fevers are aborted in a few hours, and all other acute disorders, I am told, yield with mathematical precision to this new method, with no other outside agency than the intelligent direction of the forces within the body itself.

None could ask for greater evidence of the sort that indicates every thing, but proves nothing. I resorted to those capable of teaching to ask for scientific and rational reasoning. I as yet had no adequate conception of what is meant by Osteopathy. Was it another blind reach after mystery, appealing to isolated facts to uphold blinder theories? I should never credit it with a mountain of miracle behind it unless it appealed to my sense as the most sensible sort of thing, and could be demonstrated in reason, and felt in the hand as tangible fact.

Faith does not enter into the science any more than in physics. Physical laws assert themselves with each test whether experimenters believe them or not.

When one ponders on the experiment of putting strong, noxious drugs into the stomach and blood to upset all normal conditions, and realizes that no man can tell what the harvest will be, it is not to be wondered that the patient with fever will prefer the ministrations of those wonderful Osteopathic fingers, with their miracles of potency, while the mind can be regaled with such lucid explanations of how disease came in and how it must be driven out.

How far the new vision of sickness will supersede the administration of strong drugs, or drugs at all, in the course of the next generation no one can say certainly. Yet some things are certain. Diseases will be cured which could not be cured by drugs and the knife. Surgery will find itself doubly efficacious with a knowledge of Osteopathy. The use of "horse" medicines will be forgotten. Probably, instead of fighting the inevitable, medical colleges, at the demand of surgery, will incorporate a part of Osteopathy into their curricula. Physicians who do not want to go back to school to learn will first scout Osteopathy and, when it prevails in spite of them, will claim it is but one corner of the field which they early explored and have always used in practice. It is my belief that a school of practitioners will arise who will make use of the new science in concert with a limited use of milder medicines, such as the Homeopaths have made popular. But the founder of the new science believes that the art of Osteopathic practice will render the further use of drugs unnecessary.

Who can fathom the possibilities which Andrew Taylor Still may have brought to his generation? I regard the study of Osteopathy as the most alluring field which any young man or woman might enter, whether the rewards sought are attainments, good to one's fellow-man, or hard silver dollars. The generation of bright, well equipped college graduates, who are pondering upon how they can make a living in hard times and perhaps, win fame, can not afford to overlook Osteopathy. It holds laurels for the student, particularly with a biological education, and for the practitioner, not equaled, in my judgment, in any other field on earth. *Osteopathy is the opportunity of an epoch!*



#### A HIGH IDEAL.

WHILE only 2,000 copies of the May number of the JOURNAL were saved from the fire the issue attracted many compliments. The Kirksville *Saturday Mail* says of the change to magazine form:

The paper and presswork is first-class; the mechanical arrangement is artistic; and the literary character of the contributions highly creditable. This number will put the JOURNAL on a footing with the best and brightest of our periodical literature. The ideal is high, but it should be sustained. Mr. Will Potter and the Institution deserve great credit for this improvement. They are particularly fortunate to have associated with them such a man as Colonel Conger. The Colonel has long since won his laurels in the world of financial and political management, and he brings to his work the highest and most trusted qualifications.

#### DR. STILL'S VISION.

A. T. Still.

FROM early youth I have been a great seer of the visions of the night, one of which I will proceed to tell you as best I can. My descriptive powers may be too short; my ability to explain by words may be too limited to communicate to your understanding graphically what I have seen night after night. It is the most attractive vision that has disturbed my dreams from birth till now. The house in which this panorama seems to dwell is as wide as thought; as long as all the ages of the past. Its seats in numbers were as the sands of the sea. Its roads were paved to the uttermost parts of the earth, all centering to the one place. I seemed to be only a silent spectator. I saw legions of the finest carriages, coaches, cabs, bicycles, horsemen, footmen and rolling chairs with their waiters. And all these vehicles or methods of travel were loaded to fullness with men of all ages of the remembered and great forgotten past. With glistening knives of all forms, tweezers, tenaculums, blow-pipes and microscopes of the greatest known powers. They alighted from their different modes of travel. They rested, feasted and slept through the refreshing hours of the night, awoke early the following morning, ate their breakfasts, took their morning exercise, and at the sound of the bugle they all assembled.

The chairman, a very dignified elderly gentleman, arose and stated the object of the meeting, and said: "We have tried to formulate a scientific method that should live with coming ages, by which we could successfully antagonize the diseases of the earth, which prey upon and destroy too great a per cent of the human race prematurely. And I have to say from a conclusion based upon sworn statements of all sages of the different medical schools, that their foundation is wholly unscientific and unsatisfactory, from conclusions based upon results. All victories belong to that champion that has no knowledge of defeat, whose name is the 'czar of death.' We have brought into requisition brigades, divisions and nations, and met the enemy in open fields, only to lose our flags and mourn over the loss of our beloved dead."

A new idea came over the congregated legions that the victories lost should be attributed to the abortive use of drugs as prescribed and used by all schools, and a resolve passed over the whole congregation to meet the enemy with the knives of surgery—the knives of standard surgery.

The battle raged and the wailing over the dead increased. Lamentations seemed to prevail and hearts sunk. An armistice was called. Another general arose with the appearance of greatness, armed himself to the fullness of all he could desire with instruments made for the purpose, and said:

"I believe I can meet and conquer disease."

And the chairman rapped aloud his gavel and said, "We must have truth, and demand that truth itself must have facts for its voucher, or it can have no place in the finale of the reports of this assembly. We are sore and tired of the words, 'war, defeat, surrender and lamentations,' and said record has found no victory to chronicle for drugs, and a very limited supply for surgery. If this body of thinkers wishes to be kind and liberal to all, with but little hope of abating the relentless hand of disease, the chair will say, 'Proceed, doctor, and give us the facts you now think you possess.' Remember, no more experimenting at the probable cost of life will be received by this committee of the world. They say, in the rules adopted to govern this meeting, that all theories must and shall be proven to be true or false by the propounder being forced to submit to and be treated by the tenets of the system which he claims to be truth, before he can be placed on the special role of this council. And I give you all notice that this council never will adjourn until a system of cures be adopted that stand based on the law that is without beginning and eternally the

same. All speakers who represent any brotherhood of cures will be patiently listened to by this meeting and given all the time that is necessary to give history by notes and observations as to diseased persons he has met and known to be cured, killed or permanently injured by his methods. We want the good and bad of all systems; how their remedies affect the body and mind. We are told by one of a later date, who champions the system of 'Orificial Surgery,' that the brain can be acted upon by stimulating the nerve terminals; and his theory must be vindicated or fall, after being fully tested as given by the by-laws of these men, who put all assertions to the most crucial test, known as the 'fruit of the tree test.'

The judge cried aloud and said, "This meeting will now adjourn for rest and refreshments, and before you leave I will say I want the committee on 'Allopathy' to rest four days and on the fifth assemble. Each man must arm himself with a fine mental sieve that nothing can penetrate but known facts. I am sworn by the people who sent me to this council of inquiry to bring on my return the truths, and not assertions; and know by careful analysis that the truth when rendered to them on our return be chemically pure and in exact conformity to the known laws of nature, which can only come from the mind of the infinite. Nothing less will be received. On our report depends the length of our days, for we are dealing with a jealous and enraged people, and must be able to report to them in such manner that there be no doubt left in their minds as to the methods of relief. I tell you the cup of forbearance is about drained and a furious explosion is bound to come. This council can do much to ward it off. We must wake up and act or suffer. I tell you, men and brethren, I have had a spy in the camp and on the track of Osteopathy for five years, and it is most wonderfully true."



#### THE NEW COVER PAGE EXPLAINED.

THE following review of the new JOURNAL and description of its handsome cover page design, from the pen of Mason W. Pressley, appeared in the *Kirksville Saturday Mail* of the 15th ult.:

The new JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY appears this month in entirely new style—including face, form and features. The symbolism of the title page is significant. The ram's head has a remarkable history. The original from which the cut is taken was presented to Dr. Still by an admiring friend in the far west, and may be seen in the hallway of the Infirmary. The story of the ram's head is strange and fascinating, and has a deep personal and prophetic meaning, known only to the doctor's closest friends. Suffice it to say it is emblematic of the prominence and prevalence of Osteopathy and of its extension to the four corners of the world.

The skull with the garland of living green, is typical of the great sciences of morbid anatomy and normal biology as illustrated in life, birth, growth, and death. In the fact of existence, death and life stand in closest relation—if there were no death there would be no life. The fair goddess of Hygeia is robed in a garment of delicate green, which reflects the growing hues of springtime, and is suggestive of the prolific and exuberant forces and resources of nature, as they pulsate in the bursting bud and unfolding leaf. Her head is encircled with a coronet of immortelles, and an aureola of resplendent light, revealing the full-orbed radiance of "truth" and "science." The fair lady of letters holds in her right hand a long free lance, on the tip of which beams and beckons a brilliant star that scatters its luminous rays into surrounding darkness—while in her left arm she holds her latest born child—fair, strong and beautiful—a type of earth's purity, charity and hope. This child is Osteopathy, and its right arm and hand gently recline on the nourishing breast of its mother—this suggests that the new science of Osteopathy rests its claims upon the resourceful foundation of nature; and as a normal child is bound to grow, so, Osteopathy is destined to grow, and *grow great*, until with ever increasing stature and wisdom, it shall fill all the world. The book the child holds in its left arm is the Book of Nature—the Book of God—upon which the literature of Osteopathy shall evermore flourish. It is most fitting and proper that the "Founder of Osteopathy" should be seen; and, so, we have the striking face of Dr. Still, with his keen, merry eyes; his broad, massive forehead; his firm, expressive mouth; and assuring, yet modest, appearance.

## JUDGE KOHLER'S DECISION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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### PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

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

### MAY ISSUE DESTROYED.

THE publishing house of Volk, Jones & McMein, of Quincy, where the JOURNAL is printed, was destroyed by fire on the night of May 10. The May issue of the JOURNAL was then on the presses. Two thousand copies of the 20,000 issue had been delivered. The other 18,000 copies would have been ready to deliver in three days, but were totally ruined by the fire and water. Most

of the plates were saved, however, and the June issue is made a double number, containing a reprint of the May issue, with thirty-two pages additional matter. The publishing house has been refitted in much larger quarters, and the succeeding issues of the JOURNAL will be kept up to a high standard.

### OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

THE present demand for well drilled Osteopaths greatly exceeds the supply. Letters are received by the secretary almost daily asking that operators be sent out into the world. These requests come from communities where Osteopathy has been known by its work. But every competent Osteopath is now pleasantly located and overrun with work, while the total number of students now in the school would not, if graduated, supply the demand from the State of Missouri alone. This demand for Osteopaths will increase. Every day cures are being accomplished at the Infirmary, and these people go home and tell their friends about the new method. Thus the field is broadened and new communities where Osteopaths could step into a good practice are daily added to the list. Young men and women who are about to choose a life work should investigate Osteopathy by all means before casting their lot. There is no profession in which youth and brains will find a more pleasant or profitable employment.

There is no avocation in life which places within the reach of the industrious young men and women of to-day as great opportunities as are offered in the science of Osteopathy. Other trades and professions are full to overflowing; many are so badly overdone as to be unremunerative to even their most experienced and competent followers. Osteopathy is new. Its absolute success in dealing with disease is a guarantee that the young men and women who equip themselves with a knowledge of this new philosophy will reap a rich reward in worldly goods, and, what is greater still, will "live to bless mankind." The world is full of disease and suffering which all other systems have failed to benefit. The practitioner who can reach these people and give them relief will find the public ready to give him a generous reception.



## GOVERNOR STEPHENS VINDICATED.

RECENTLY the members of the State Medical Association of Missouri and Illinois met in joint meeting at the Century Theatre in St. Louis. President Duncan, of the Missouri State Association, delivered the address of the evening. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in its issue of May 20th, in its account of the meeting says Dr. Duncan took occasion to make an attack upon Governor Stephens as follows: "Recent insults offered to the people and the medical association by the chief executive of Missouri should prompt the doctors of the state to exert their influence to elect a man who would be broad enough to listen to his fellow citizens. The act of Governor Stephens (referring to the Osteopathy bill) was the greatest insult ever received by 6,000 professional men. It was unwarranted, inexplicable and showed his inability to fill the position to which we have helped elect him. It gives me pleasure to speak of his predecessor in this connection, who listened to the people in this matter."

It would be difficult for Doctor Duncan or any other person to crowd more misleading statements into a single paragraph than the doctor has put in this. In view of all the facts in the case the people of Missouri should feel proud of Governor Stephens and his action in approving this bill. Doctor Duncan takes great pains to speak of the numerical strength of the doctors of Missouri as "6,000 strong!" Of course there are as many in Illinois, and the doctor took pains to tell his audience that they were only two of the forty-five states composing the great medical trust, which has doubtless a membership of over 250,000 members in all the states. The people know that this vast army of doctors have great power. For more than a hundred years past they have dominated all legislation touching the science of medicine; and on the plea of protecting the people against quacks, they have passed laws in every state giving to themselves an absolute monopoly of the state institutions and shutting out other sciences in the art of healing, until to-day they have formed the greatest trust that now exists in America. A careful statistician says that this medical trust ex-

tracts from the people more than twenty millions of dollars per year, by reason of the protection given it in the several states. In Missouri it costs the people, farmers, laboring men, lawyers and other professional men more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Doctor Duncan says there is no money consideration in this question. This is sheer rot. If there be no money consideration, then why these misrepresentations? 'Tis the hit bird that flutters. Doctor Duncan knows that Governor Stone's veto of the Osteopathic bill was worth to the quacks of the profession three-quarters of a million of dollars. He knows, too, that this money was extracted from the people by reason of medical legislation dictated by the trust. And we now submit for consideration of the public that, as a rule, this state protection is sought by the quacks of the profession and championed by those who are the least qualified to practice medicine. Doctor Duncan says that their association is composed of 6,000 members. Only 221 by actual record were present at the attack on Governor Stephens.

Here in Kirksville, Missouri, a city of 5,000 people there are fourteen physicians; all able members of their profession, and yet twelve out of the fourteen signed a petition for the passage of the Osteopathy bill. In addition to this a number of able M. D.'s. who were members of the Missouri legislature, approved and voted for the passage of this Osteopathic bill, so that when Doctor Duncan parades 6,000 doctors in Missouri as being insulted by Governor Stephen's approval of this bill, he simply makes an exhibition of himself, and is only spokesman for the rump of the association; came about as near representing the sentiment of the doctors of Missouri as did the two M. D.'s in Kirksville who refused to sign the Kirksville petition—twelve for, two against. The ablest men in the profession in the state do not approve of his actions. A recent incident corroborative of this fact is furnished by the St. Louis *Republic's* account of the death last Sunday of Doctor Alphonso Illinski, one of the pioneer physicians of East St. Louis. He had practiced medicine over half a century, and had a remarkable career both in this country and abroad. "One peculiar feature of Doctor

Illinski's life," says the Republic, "is the fact that he never belonged to any medical society. His reason for this was that, though an allopath, the code of ethics would not recognize any but graduates of the old school. He therefore said he would have nothing to do with any society that was so narrow in its views." One of Doctor Illinski's daughters, Miss Anielka, is a student in the American School of Osteopathy.

If Doctor Duncan and his fellow political doctors think they are echoing public sentiment when they engage in such tirades as that recently applied to Governor Stephens, they should get down off their dignity and take a look through the public press of the day. They would soon discover that everywhere over this country there is cropping out dissatisfaction with the existing medical monopoly, and that the public prints are full of unmistakable indications of a change of popular sentiment regarding medical legislation, and that this change is not favorable to the monopoly of "regularism." The following example of this feeling is taken from the *Dubuque Herald*, a prominent Iowa daily. In Iowa the political regulars recently succeeded in railroading a bill through the legislature, giving to them the most rigid and exclusive protection, and this editorial shows how the people of Iowa feel about it: *The Herald* says:

All this is designed to foster a monopoly in the practice of medicine. The legislature is asked to bar out competition in this profession, and has done so. Physicians are the only class of men in any line who ask the legislature to protect them from competition. Lawyers must take their chances, and there is no law to prevent a man with a little smattering of law from starting an office in every empty chamber if he so wills. Merchants are compelled to accept competition and can see every building around them filled up with rivals. Newspaper men and printers find no legislature coming to their relief, and may see another newspaper or printing office opened up on every corner around them. So with the hotel men, insurance agents, banks, grocers, farmers, barbers, brewers, bakers, manufacturers, blacksmiths, binders, brokers, brickmakers and the whole line of workers to the end of the list. They do not think of asking the legislature to protect them and shut out all rivals, and the legislature would not and could not do it if they were asked. The medical profession is the only one so favored.

All such restrictive legislation gets little

sympathy from the general public. A person who is afflicted with an ailment simply desires to be cured, and so far as he is concerned, would as soon be cured by a quack as by a regular doctor if he once became convinced that the quack could do it and the regular could not, and he sees no good reason why he should not be allowed to avail himself of the relief offered if his judgment approves of it.

It is gratifying to know that while the cry for this restrictive legislation is alone demanded by physicians, yet it is *only by a portion* of them, and *not the best portion* either. As a rule the loudest calls for shutting out the irregulars come from that portion of the profession that has not been able to work up much practice for themselves, and so seek to call in to their assistance the aid of the legislature by shutting out a portion of their competitors. Physicians, like all other classes, *must in the end depend upon their merits*, and here it is that hard work, study, diligence and manner will bring them what they wish, and not the enactments of the legislative body. While it is true that these rigid laws are *asked for by the medical bodies* and a certain class of physicians, yet it is gratifying to know that a *large class of the best physicians refuse to have anything to do with urging this petty warfare*, and prefer to depend upon their own exertions.

Doctor Duncan intimates in his address that doctors know but little about business matters. If Doctor Duncan himself had known much about business matters, he would have known that Missouri was the first state in the Union to place an anti-trust law upon its statute books, and that the president or secretary of every corporation located in any state of the Union, selling its products to the people of Missouri, had to make affidavit to the secretary of this state that said corporation was not connected with any trust or combination whatever. Doctor Duncan should also have known that neither he as president nor the secretary of his association could legally make this required affidavit. Governor Stone knew all this when he vetoed this bill. It is said to be an open secret in Missouri politics that the managers of this association of Missouri held out inducements to Governor Stone when this matter was up two years ago, that they would renominate and re-elect him if he would only veto the Osteopathic bill. The governor said nothing about this in his veto message, but he gave as one of his reasons that it was a secret science. By his

veto, he referred the question back to the people. He was not renominated. Osteopathy carried in every hamlet in Missouri, and in signing the Osteopathic bill, his successor, Governor Stephens, ratified the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls, and of their legislature, which had passed the bill almost unanimously. At the same time he kept exactly in line with Missouri's anti-trust laws, which say that Missouri shall have no trusts, but that whatever her people wish to purchase they shall have and are justly entitled to the competition of the world.

FROM now on the JOURNAL will be devoted to the history, science and defence of Osteopathy. It never will ask you what it shall write any more than a man will ask you what God he will serve, or what form of service he will render. When it has a truth to publish it will be given. It will be devoted to the education of its pupils and the world of progress. It will be bold to assert its claims, teach you what is meant by Osteopathy, and not leave that to persons not qualified to give you the truth by their ignorance of the science. It will give you the facts as to diseases treated by this process. It will come to you full of truth for you to read and sleep on. It has entered the contest and will never be satisfied until its teachings are found in every house of reading over the whole earth. We will not bring as trophies anything less than the medical flag of a state. We have two or three now and they are gems in the constellation that clusters around Osteopathy.—A. T. STILL.

THE human body is an epitome in nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than 310 mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all of these are modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girders, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but

adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in nature.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE Osteopath must not depend upon receiving any favors from state medical boards. Were these boards always composed of truth-loving, scientific men, it might be different. But state medical boards are strictly political creations, composed of "political doctors," and as a rule the doctors who dabble in politics are not the scientific men of the profession. Usually men who have neglected their profession to court political preferment, are bigoted, narrow, and totally incompetent to sit in judgment upon the merits of a new scientific discovery.

#### Endorsement From England.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE, PRINCE'S  
SQUARE, HARROGATE, LONDON,  
ENGLAND, May 24, 1897.

MY DEAR DR. STILL.—I was heartily glad to receive the papers on Osteopathy, showing that you have secured state recognition. Your science deserves it, and you will triumph. I am delighted as I study it more and more carefully.

Many thanks to you for your kindness to me when at Kirksville. Kindest remembrances to all my friends.

Yours, very sincerely,  
ARTHUR ROBERTS.

Dr. Arthur Roberts, writer of the above letter, is one of the most widely known physicians in London, bright, progressive and intellectual. He recently made a trip over the world to see what new discoveries he could meet with touching the art of healing. When he landed in America, his attention was directed to Osteopathy, and he visited the Still Infirmary at Kirksville. Dr. Roberts at once recognized the embarrassments that Dr. Still and the other friends of Osteopathy were laboring under on account of adverse legislation. On learning of the passage of the bill in Missouri, the doctor at once forwarded the above letter of congratulation. As Dr. Roberts stands at the head of the medical profession in London, his good words are greatly prized by Dr. Still and all lovers of advanced civilization on this side of the water.

## LETTERS FROM GRADUATES

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

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

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

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

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

Yours, very respectfully,  
C. E. CORBIN.

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

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

Osteopathically yours,  
ELLA A. HUNT.

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

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

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

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

JAMES HENSON.

Stokes, Ill., March 1, 1897.

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

On February 3d, I was fined \$100 and costs, in justice court in this city, for "practicing medicine without a license." I appealed to the county court which meets in May. I think it would be a good plan for all students in Kirksville, from Illinois, to write to Governor Tanner and to members of the legislature from their districts, and to get any influential friends to write regarding this practice. I am in favor of immediate organization. I believe such an organization as is proposed would be a great protection, and would also be a valuable aid in securing recognition in the different states.

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

J. S. GAYLORD.

#### Dr. Adaline Bell, Shelbyville, Ky.

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

ADALINE BELL, D. O.

The inclosed testimonial is as follows:

In September last I was confined to my bed for four weeks with constant menstruation. The most eminent physicians of Louisville concluded I had a tumor on the side of the uterus, and arrangements were made for an operation. Three days before the operation was to be performed, I heard of Dr. Adaline Bell and called her in. After an examination she told me there was no tumor and that an operation was unnecessary. She said all my suffering had been caused by an incomplete abortion a few weeks after conception. She told me to put away my medicines, eat good food

and with Osteopathic treatment I would soon be well. She was right, for in two days I was able to sit up and a month's treatment restored me to health and strength. I had suffered from indigestion for many years, and another month's treatment cured me of that trouble.

MRS. S. TURNER, Shelbyville, Ky.

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

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

J. A. BOYLES, D. O.

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

I would like to emphasize the necessity of concerted action on the part of Osteopaths. The proposed organization is a long felt want. We should stand together. If we can win so much, as has been already won, while not in touch with each other, while petty jealousies, etc., exist, why should we not take the world when properly united? We have been practicing right here in Franklin ever since leaving the school, over a year ago. Our business continues good. The case here given was brought to us on a stretcher. The patient was absolutely dead below the waist line. His trouble was a posterior slip of the seventh and eighth dorsal vertebra, bone pressure on the spinal cord resulting. As he is an M. D. we give the case in his own words:

"I had la grippe in November, 1893. This was soon followed by burning intercostal pains, and a burning misery in the epigastric region. General prostration and emaciation followed, with loss of appetite, sleep and rest. I stayed on foot but suffered much all the time. Diagnosis, pleurisy, or intercostal neuralgia. In December, 1894, I applied to Drs. Witherspoon and Duncan, Eye, physicians and surgeons of Nashville, Tenn., who are second to none in the south. They diagnosed my trouble as 'Bott's disease' and prescribed a spinal brace, which I procured, but to no avail. I grew worse and worse until March 25, 1895, when I had to take my bed from paraplegia, or paralysis of the lower one-half of my body. I lost all sensation and motion of my lower limbs. I

took my first treatment in the Infirmary of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky., May 6, 1896, and now after ten months I am on foot again, going where I please, without crutch or cane. "By the grace of God I am what I am," and Dr. Ammerman was God's means of grace in my behalf. May Dr. Ammerman and his wife live many years to bless other sufferers as they have me, is my prayer.

Yours with gratitude,

R. W. NORWOOD, M. D.

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

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

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

Miss Hansen, who, with her parents, is living near this city, was treated by Los Angeles specialists for curvature of the spine; being, by them, placed in a plaster jacket for the purpose of effecting a cure, but a distressing cough setting in, accompanied by loss of flesh, the jacket was removed. The cough grew rapidly worse, rendering sleep almost impossible, and the young lady wasted away to a shadow of her former self, and was gradually sinking under the ravages of that dread disease consumption. As a last resort her father brought her to the Pacific School of Osteopathy, where an examination revealed the fact that the lungs were adhering to the adjacent tissue, caused by the compression of the ribs upon these organs by the plaster jacket. Miss Hansen took twenty-four Osteopathic treatments at this institution and is to-day as fine a specimen of healthy young womanhood as lives.

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

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

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

AUDREY C. MOORE.

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

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

September 15 we moved to Montpelier, for the purpose of defending the cause in the legislature. Two bills were introduced against us. We introduced an Osteopathic bill. The committee, which was composed chiefly of doctors, offered to hear us after the medical hearing in the committee room on the same evening. Senator Ward and other friends objected and secured for us a hearing one week later, which took place in the house of representatives, the medical committee room being found entirely too small for Osteopathy. Ex-Governor Dillingham managed Osteopathy's interests on that occasion. There were about five hundred people present. When evidence of Osteopathy's good work was asked for, over two hundred of the audience stood up. This showing completely captured the remainder of the crowd, and so dazzled the committee of doctors that they could only muster up enough courage to ask me one question, "Where would you reach the origin of the pneumogastric nerve?" Seeing our power, the committee offered a substitute bill linking our

bill with theirs, allowing us to practice in Vermont providing we would submit to an examination before a board composed of seven Allopathic doctors. We refused to do so unless they would give us representation on the board. They refused to do that. Their bill was killed, and the committee refusing to report our bill it was called up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed both houses, in one hour and ten minutes. The governor signed it the same day.

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

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

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

**Harry E. Nelson, Louisville, Ky.**

What will the decision be, for or against Osteopathy, is the question that the courts of Kentucky will have to decide very soon, according to an extract from the address of Dr. J. M. Mathews, president of State Board of Health, of Kentucky, to that body, which met in Louisville, April 29.

President Mathews said: "This board is constantly in receipt of congratulations for its great work of ridding the state of the charlatan and quack, who played upon the credulity of the people and robbed them of both money and health. There has been nothing to disturb the equanimity until the last few months, when there has crept into the state a set of persons calling themselves "Osteopaths." No effort has been made to disturb them until it could be ascertained what their methods were. There can be no doubt but that they are evading the medical practice act, which distinctly says that no one shall be allowed to practice medicine or surgery in this state who has not been given a certificate by this board. These people pretend to set fractures and reduce dislocations, which, granting their assertions, is practicing surgery. It is not my purpose to enter into detail in describing their work, or to point out the defects of the same, but simply to inform you that they are practicing without a license or certificate."

Doctor Mathews has said correctly, that it is not for him to enter into detail in describing Osteopathic work, or to point out the defects of the same, for no man has a right to judge of that of which he knows nothing, and of which he has made no effort to investigate.

There was a pretense of investigation made about a year ago, when Doctor J. N. McCormack, secretary of State Board, went to Kirksville with the determination of proving Osteopathy to be a fraud. The investigation, however, amounted to nothing, as the doctor arrived in Kirksville at 5 o'clock in the evening and left for home at 10 o'clock the next morning, without so much as entering the school during the hours of its session. He was cordially received by the faculty, who extended to him an invitation to attend all the lectures, demonstrations and class recitations, all of which he refused, thus showing that he had come there with his mind made up, and that he did not intend to give us a chance to convince him that we have a science worthy of recognition.

If the knowledge of Osteopathy possessed by the State Board of Health was obtained from Doctor McCormack's investigation, it is certainly very meagre, and it is to be hoped that should there be an attempt at prosecution, that the friends of Osteopathy in Kentucky will step forward and tell the court of the good it has done, and of the practicability of its methods, and then let it be decided by minds more unbiassed than Doctor McCormack's, whether or not we have a science worthy of recognition. It is little short of despotism when the entire population of a state must bend to the will of a half dozen men, who dictate to them what method they must use for the alleviation of their sufferings.

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

**Therese Cluett, D. O., Cleveland, O.**

I wish to congratulate you on the appearance of the JOURNAL. It is a thing of beauty; long may it prosper. Cleveland is a very conservative old town, and I find that people have to be educated to an appreciation of Osteopathy. Still the seed is sown, and will eventually bear fruit. Those who have taken treatment are loud in praises of the new system.

You ask for an account of some of my latest experiences in the practice. They are varied. Some are ludicrous and some are sad. Among the former was a young medical student who came into my office about two weeks ago. He had sprained his ankle and was then on his way to a brother physician's house to have it splintered and bandaged. He regretted the accident very much, as it would confine him to his room for at least two weeks, he said. I laughed and advised him to try Osteopathy. He sneered, as usual, but finally consented to an

examination. I found the trouble in about half a minute and corrected it, and told him to get up. He arose, stamped his foot and wanted to know what I had done. I told him I had given him an Osteopathic treatment. He seemed pretty badly puzzled, but went home cured. Another patient came to me after having treated for eighteen months with one of the best oculists here. The specialist told him he would be totally blind in six months. I took the case, gave him two months treatment, and as he says: "Where it was all dark, it is now light." The oculist had advised him not to go a moment without his glasses. At the end of three weeks he had no use for his glasses. This week he met this mighty physician and had his eyes examined. The specialist congratulated him; he need have no further fear, the danger had passed and he would never go blind. When I asked the patient if he told the specialist what kind of treatment he had been taking, he replied that he had not. I tell you, I felt like giving that man a good shaking and putting his eyes right back where I found them. It has been my experience that the success of the Osteopath will depend largely upon an immediate and correct diagnosis, and as Prof. Smith said in the May number: "The success of Osteopathy is largely due to the carelessness of diagnosis among medical doctors."

Yours in the cause,  
THERESE CLUETT, D. O.

**Charles M. Coe, D. O., Clarinda, Iowa.**

Since March 1st, I have been located in Clarinda, and have enjoyed a splendid practice. I take great pride in saying that among my patients are numbered some of the most prominent and influential people of the town and surrounding country. Osteopathy surely has a great many admirers and staunch friends here in Southwestern Iowa, and although it received a hard blow in the legislature this spring it will soon be on top again. Watch the friends of this great science come forth at the meeting of the next legislature.

The new edition of the JOURNAL in magazine form is very neat, and should prove a great card for the advancement of Osteopathy.

Very truly,  
CHARLES M. COE.

**J. H. Sullivan, Chicago.**

Please accept congratulations of the new dress and bright appearance of the JOURNAL. No pains should be spared in the effort to make our Osteopathic literature representative of our beloved science. Our science is now the shining mark toward which other schools are directing their lances of criticism, but, thanks to the armor of truth in

which she is clad, she is proof against their assaults. Osteopathy in Chicago is well established. This is not remarkable, since it was planted and nourished by such able representatives of our profession as Harry M. Still and Arthur G. Hildreth, who preceded me in this field. I have a very satisfactory practice and have had some flattering results.

J. H. SULLIVAN, D. O.

**S. R. Landes, D. O., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

We have just opened an office here, but are very much pleased with the prospect. We are pleasantly located and expect a good practice. Although we have only been at work a few weeks, we are already getting results, and feel that we will surely win. Osteopathy is new here, and many are awaiting to see what is done for our first patients.

Yours,  
S. R. LANDES, D. O.

**Albert Fisher, Little Falls, N. Y.**

I am glad to report that here in New York, my efforts to establish a practice in treating only chronic cases has been very gratifying. I have a practice which has touched all the principal towns on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., between Buffalo and New York City. All this was accomplished without advertising. One case of interest was that of a gentleman who had injured his spine in a very severe fall. He was confined to his bed for three months, when he finally got able to sit up, but if he attempted to sit up straight or move in any direction, he would suffer excruciating pain. Three of the best medical authorities in New York City examined him and said there was no special trouble; that there was only a muscular weakness which he would outgrow in time. It went on for over a year, and he grew worse, getting so bad he could not attend to his business. I examined him and found his spine very much out of true, particularly the eleventh dorsal vertebra. In about six weeks I was able to get him lined up in good shape. I could write you a hundred different cases and show that in ninety cases out of one hundred the medical diagnosis was incorrect; that they deal with anatomy very superficially, and study and treat symptoms instead of cause and effect. Wishing you success with the new journal, I am

Fraternally yours,  
ALBERT FISHER, D. O.

**Important to Graduates.**

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

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

Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles, D. O., Denver, Colo.

The plan of organization for Osteopaths, recently adopted, is a movement I have long desired; it will receive my hearty support. The existence of such an organization will do much toward establishing and upholding the standard of Osteopathy. Although the friends of the new science much regretted the action of Governor Adams upon the Osteopathic bill, which passed both houses of the Colorado legislature this past winter, there was some small satisfaction to be had in his veto message. In giving his reasons for the veto the governor says there is *no law in this state which prevents Osteopaths from practicing their method of treating disease or debars them from doing good.* Among recent cases are the usual quota of dislocations—hips, ankles, ribs, etc.—which have been successfully reduced, but a case of deafness recently cured is of special interest. W. H. McNeil, of La Porte, Colo., had, since childhood, been afflicted with deafness and a constant discharge from the ears during the winter time. To quote his own words, "It has been several years since I

heard a watch tick with my left ear. After the second treatment the discharge stopped in both ears, and after the fourth I could hear a watch tick with the left ear, and now I hear about as well as the best of them." The obstruction to the circulation, which was located in the neck, though of such long standing, was remarkably amenable to treatment. The above result was obtained in three weeks, and there has been no retrogression during the three months that have elapsed since the case was dismissed. The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, in its new and improved form, is a good indicator of the progress of the science which it represents. With best wishes, I am, Very truly yours,

MRS. NETTIE H. BOLLES,  
832 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

M. Machin, M. D., D. O., Keokuk, Iowa.

The JOURNAL arrived yesterday. I am much pleased with the JOURNAL in its new dress, also with the steps that are being taken toward effecting an "Osteopathic Association" for the advancement of the science. I have been located in Keokuk for four years, and in that time have treated a vast number of patients, with good success in most cases. I will cite one case, the cure of which I am rather proud. A case of "Glaucoma," which other physicians and noted specialists said could not be helped. The young man was a bookkeeper and using his eyes constantly. Osteopathy cured him and he is loud in his praises of the science. It is gaining in favor constantly with those who have tried all other means and failed to get relief from their troubles.

Yours respectfully,

M. MACHIN, M. D., D. O.  
Keokuk, Iowa, May 20.

### THE COMING PROFESSION.

A PROMINENT educator and president of one of our eastern colleges recently said, in discussing the triumph of Osteopathy and its future in America, "Yes, Osteopathy is coming and coming very quickly, too. Osteopathy belongs to the higher civilization; it belongs to America and was discovered by a Missourian—'westward the course of science takes its way.'" No one can appreciate the future of Osteopathy better than the prominent educators of the country—they recognize in it an important science

which is destined to have a great future in the art of healing. There is room for ten thousand Osteopathic operators who are wanted in America to-day. All young men and young women who are ready to choose a profession should investigate Osteopathy. It is a profession in which they may become great benefactors to mankind and gain a livelihood for the future. The American School of Osteopathy was founded by the discoverer and is prepared to teach the science of Osteopathy in all its branches.

### FROM ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 8, 1897.

The following delegation called on Gov. John R. Tanner this afternoon with reference to the "Osteopathy Bill," which is now before him: Senator O. F. Berry, Carthage, Ill.; Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. C. H. Wayne, Elgin, Ill.; W. L. Moffet, Paxton, Ill.; C. A. Cole, Gibson City, Ill.; John Peters, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Kirksville, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.; Major J. L. Morgan, Hon. F. H. Weems, H. F. Goetz, Quincy, Ill. Arguments were made to Governor Tanner by Doctor Heldreth, Senator Berry, Doctor Pratt and Colonel Conger in the order named. It is thought that the bill in its present form, as passed by the Illinois legislature, will not meet with the approval of Governor Tanner; he is, however, very favorably impressed with the science of Osteopathy, and at this time the bill is still under his consideration.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THE regular commencement exercises preceding the summer vacation of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, will begin Friday, June 18, and close Tuesday evening, June 22.

The graduating class will comprise the October (1895) and January (1896) classes, known as "the class of '97." The following program is announced:

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 8 P. M.—Closing session of the A. T. Still branch No. 1 of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 8 P. M.—Annual Alumni Association.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 10 A. M.—8 P. M.—Graduating exercises and presentation of diplomas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ROSTER OF STUDENTS

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

**OCTOBER (1895) CLASS.**

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

**JANUARY (1896) CLASS.**

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

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

**MAY (1896) CLASS.**

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

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

**OCTOBER (1896) CLASS.**

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

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

**JANUARY (1897) CLASS.**

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

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

APRIL (1897) CLASS.

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

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