

DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.
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"SUB-ACUTE TRAUMATIC SYNO VITIS"

OR

How an Iowa Man Came to be Thought Crazy Because Dr. Still Set His Hip.

A MAN in Iowa was preparing to go to Chicago to have his leg amputated. He had consulted the most skillful physicians and surgeons to be found outside of the osteopathic branch of medicine and they told him it was the only thing left for him. He was loth to sacrifice his leg but the doctors told him he had a terrible case of *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis* which they assured him meant that his knee was so diseased most of that leg would have to be cut off and the sooner the better. These doctors had exhausted all the known resources of their art to cure this terrible knee. They had treated it with drugs from within and without; they had blistered and cut it; burned it with red-hot needles; turned electric currents through it; plastered it into immovable postures and kept the poor sufferer flat in bed. And now, after treating him with no results but a steady decline in health and the aggravation of this *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis*, the sick man made a new codicil to his last will and testament and started to Chicago to put one leg into its grave.

Providence ordained that the poor sufferer should hear of a venerable physician at Kirksville, Missouri, who worked with methods of his own origination, not understood by the wise men of the legalized profession of healing of that day and not countenanced by their medical societies. As sufferers often do who are loth to die or submit to heroic operations after the medical authorities decree one or the other must be done, this man concluded to give his surgeons and doctors the slip long enough to visit this medical iconoclast and see if he, too, admitted no help except amputation for *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis*.

Instead of keeping aboard the train for Chicago when he bade his friends adieu at the home depot, this man from Iowa changed cars and at length found himself in Dr. A. T. Still's office at Kirksville. He went into an operating room to be examined. His first desire was to know if that leg really had to be cut off with scant ceremony. Dr. Still did not discover any malady described as *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis*. He confined his work to the hip region and within a few minutes said:

"You can go now."

"Well, does it have to be amputated?"

"Of course not."

"Do you think you can really help me?"

"Your leg is now well—you can use it."

A dark look passed over the Iowa man's face. It was the terrible resentment and anger that men feel when they believe their fates are being trifled with.

"Do you think that I came 'way down here to be made a fool of and to be told that there is nothing wrong with me? I'll have you to know—" and the Iowa man used words as strong as his feelings.

Abuse was not what Dr. Still was expecting in return for such a service as setting a hip, and he told the Iowa man in words as short as his own, that if he did not like the job he could "clear out of there" as fast as his legs would carry him.

The patient had gained his feet during the arraignment and to his amazement found he could stand erect and use that leg which had been so near the grave with its *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis*. He found it worked liked it used to. He could stand on it, raise it, turn it and wobble it like any good leg ought to. His anger suddenly turned to a delirium of joy and without an apology to his benefactor, without any notice of him, without noticing anybody, without asking about fees, he sashayed into the hall, cut a pigeon-wing down the corridor to the front door, continued his antics down the sidewalk like an urchin out of prison and danced on to the depot where he wired his wife that he was cured and could walk as well as any one.

This dispatch produced consternation that day in a home in Iowa. It was sad enough that the head of the house had gone to Chicago to have his leg cut off. This telegram was taken as conclusive proof that the patient had in addition to lameness gone insane and wandered down into Missouri, and was now deluded with the idea that his leg had never had that terrible *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis*. A trusty friend with muscles of iron was selected as warden and sent by first train to Kirksville to capture the crazy man and bring him back for confinement. His confirmatory telegram in due time, saying that the lame leg was indeed well—as the story goes—puzzled the friends to know if everybody who reached Kirksville went crazy. But the man *was* well and shortly returned home with his warden to give evidence to his wife and friends of his miraculous recovery. He had been a sufferer from hip dislocation and Dr. Still cured him. He never used crutches again.

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This man was Samuel P. McConnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who now dwells in St. Louis. He is a lumberman with offices in the Equitable building. When the Missouri legislature was considering a bill last month which,

if enacted, would effect osteopathic practice, Mr. McConnell sent this letter to the members of the legislature:

"TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

My Dear Sirs:

"I note that there has been a bill presented in the House looking to the repeal of a law passed by the last Legislature permitting the practicing of the art of healing known as Osteopathy, which science has its birth-place and home in Kirksville and which art was conceived and put in practice by Dr. A. T. Still.

"I am greatly interested in this practice of healing, having received its benefits after other legalized methods had failed, and consider that I am able to judge of its merits. July 7, 1894, I was thrown from a street car, while attempting to board same, in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, which was then my home and had been for several years. My family physician, Dr. A. P. Hanshett, was called. He found that my left ankle was sprained; he parboiled it, bandaged it, and I was put to bed and stayed there three days. At that time I found my ankle was so I could use it; so of course proceeded to get out of bed and go to my office. I found upon getting on my feet that there was something the matter with my left knee. My doctor said, "Oh, that will be all right in a few days." I kept going, and the knee grew steadily worse, and became greatly swollen.

"I had at that time in contemplation a business trip to New Orleans, and thought it advisable to call on a surgeon and have my knee examined; it was then so bad that I was on crutches. I called upon Dr. Donald McRae, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who was regarded as one of the best surgeons in the Missouri Valley, having been president of medical societies for a great many years. He stated that I had *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis* of the knee joint, but that he could bandage my knee in such a way that I could make the trip, which I did. Returning home in about two weeks with my knee in a very aggravated condition, I concluded that I would go to Chicago and consult with some of the best doctors there.

"I consulted with Chicago's leading surgeons, Dr. McKinloch, Dr. L. L. McArthur, Dr. John Ridlawn and Dr. Owens. They all agreed that I had a very bad case of *sub-acute traumatic syno vitis* of the knee joint. I selected Dr. John McKinloch as my attending surgeon. He advised my going to the hospital and selected the Chicago hospital. Acting on his advice I did go to the hospital and remained there under his care, with occasional consultations with Dr. McArthur and Dr. Ridlawn, for over two months. My knee did not improve under their treatment. They boiled it, burned it with red-hot needles, and blistered it until my knee looked like a piece of raw meat. After the sore had healed they put my knee in a plaster cast, and there it remained until a few days before my return home. During the time I was in the hospital, the surgeon decided that there was so much water in the knee joint that it would be necessary to draw it off. My nurse, Miss Nina Price, who is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, now superintendent of the Provident Hospital, Chicago—God bless her—objected to this.

"Leaving the hospital under the protests of my surgeons, my nurse insisted upon my seeing Dr. Fenger, who is a celebrated "joint" doctor. He examined me thoroughly from head to foot; stated that I had the worst case of *sub-acute syno vitis* that had ever come under his observation; and that if I ever expected to have the use of my left knee it would be necessary for me to give up my business and go to Wiesbaden, Germany, and partake of the baths and massage

treatment that that place is celebrated for, and that after two or three years' time I *might* regain the use of my limb. To follow his instructions was a financial impossibility. So I went home to Council Bluffs.

"Finally I concluded to have my limb amputated. My health was failing under the strain. My business was gone. At the earnest solicitation of friends, in sheer desperation, like a drowning man, I was prepared to grab at the only straw within my reach. Arrangements were made in Chicago to amputate my leg. Before submitting to the ordeal, I went to Little Rock to close up some business.

"Meanwhile my good nurse, Miss Price, had written my wife that she had heard of an old doctor at Kirksville, who was performing some wonderful cures on chronic cases. I suddenly concluded to stop there en route and test this new chance. I reached Kirksville the last of April in 1895. I called on Dr. Still; he made an examination of my knee in about three minutes. He said that there was nothing the matter with my knee except as the result of a cause, and that this cause was in my hip, which was dislocated. He set it on the spot and I hastened to the depot, three blocks distant, without my crutches, and wired my wife the result of Dr. Still's skill, and that I was all right again, and would be home soon. I arrived a few days later and I have never used crutches since. I am as well to-day, so far as that limb is concerned, as I ever was in my life.

"I could recite hundreds of cases as aggravated as my own, but I shall leave that for others. In this recital I do not desire to be understood as casting any reflections upon the intelligence of my physicians and surgeons in either Council Bluffs or Chicago. It is the system under which they received their education that I wish to condemn.

"The details of this statement are true, and can be verified by hundreds. The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville is doing most wonderful work, and it should be privileged and authorized by law to promulgate Dr. Still's wonderful science.

"I therefore pray you, members of the Missouri Legislature, that you will use your best efforts to the end that the present law authorizing such practice remain on the Statute Books of this state.

"SAMUEL P. MCCONNELL."

Equitable Building, St. Louis.

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Mr. McConnell's experience has been duplicated hundreds of time by those who have resorted to Osteopathy. Yet, a share of the members of other branches of the medical profession are doing all in their power to-day, despite such facts, to deprive suffering mankind of the blessings of Dr. Still's system. They are trying to prevail on legislators to abolish it by legal enactment. What skill, sympathy or mercy has mankind to expect at the hands of such physicians, or what good from any school of medicine that produces this species?

FAT FOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

H. H. MCINTYRE, M. D.

"THE cells of the human body are aquatic in their habits," says an eminent physiologist. Whether he means by this that they have web-feet and long bills, or that they demand for their proprietor, in the absence

of more delectable beverages, a free supply of drinking water, is not clear. Possibly it is this peculiarity of our basic structures that impels the small boy to "go in swimming" in spite of good conscience and maternal prohibition. But whatever is meant by the learned scientist, the fact remains firmly established, as we believe, that the free use of water both externally and internally is conducive to health.

In this connection we find impressed among the more recent and valuable teachings of our venerable Dr. A. T. Still, that through the formation of water from its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, within the body tissues, Nature washes out pathogenic bacteria and their toxic products; and that the promotion osteopathically of water formation by means of free circulation of blood under impulses from unobstructed nerves, is one of the therapeutical agencies strongly to be relied upon in Osteopathic practice.

More than fifty years ago cod liver oil was added to the pharmacopœia and highly recommended for use in certain wasting diseases, particularly in phthisis pulmonalis. Its beneficial effects were attributed to the smile of the mermaid on the cod-fish, ozone of the sea-breeze of some other absurd fable, on the strength of which fortunes for the fabricators accumulated. Later it was shown by experience that some other form of fat, fresh and palatable—for example, sweet cream—was quite as efficacious as the malodorous fish-oil.

It is not denied that the exhibition of fats, particularly in consumption, is beneficial and should be continued, but no explanation of their physiological action as a therapeutical agent has come under our notice, other than that they promote, by their nutritive properties, the upbuilding of healthy tissues. But that is not true since it is clearly proven that proteid is the tissue builder, while fat plays merely the subordinate role of heat producer. What, then, is the real therapeutic value of fat, other than its general physiological action in the production of energy?

In the metabolism of fats in the human body both oxygen and hydrogen are set free, but under normal conditions hydrogen is evolved largely in excess of oxygen and must be taken care of and eliminated through the circulating fluids of the body, because the evolution goes on in and about the tissue cells far removed from free surfaces, most rapidly in the cells at the seat of inflammatory disease, since at that point metabolism is abnormally active. During wasting disease the stored-up fat of the body is drawn upon in addition to that eaten from day to day, thus increasing the production of hydrogen. This may be regarded as one of Nature's methods of combatting disease.

It is well known that a larger quantity of water is normally excreted than that ingested during a given time. This was accounted for by the older physiologists through accretions from the moisture contained in the inspired air. More recently it has been shown that this increased elimination goes on without respect to the condition of the air, and is believed to

result from the synthesis within the tissues of oxygen and hydrogen, the necessary oxygen being taken up from the inspired air. The atomic weight of the two gases is such that in the combination one gram of hydrogen takes up eight grams of oxygen, hence a moderate quantity of fat broken into its elements yields no inconsiderable amount of water and places it at the same time at the very seat of the diseased tissues. This results in the solution, washing out and removal of disease products and aids, perhaps, in the destruction of pathogenic organisms and restoration of the parts by the free flow of lymph with nutritive proteids. Is there a more reasonable explanation of the beneficent action of fat ingestion?

Further, there is in water formation a large heat production, estimated at 34,000 calories for each grain of hydrogen oxidized, which in turn stimulates respiratory activity and blood circulation, both tending to a more complete oxidation and excretion of waste matters from the tissues.

To aid this "washing out process," pure water should be drunk freely for the purpose of keeping the arteries, blood glands and tissues well distended and bathed in fluid, accompanied by as vigorous and long-continued exercise in the open air as can be borne without over-fatigue.

The treatment, then, for consumption should include rich, stimulating diet, proportioned to the digestive power of the patient, containing an excess of fats in most digestible form, of which sweet cream, fresh butter and well-cured bacon are the best examples, and the free use of pure drinking water, coupled with the promotion of blood flow, respiration and elimination of waste by osteopathic means.

POISONS IN DISGUISE.

C. W. PROCTOR, PH. D.

IMMENSE increase in the consumption of patent medicines, and some consequent ill effects upon the public health, have called the attention of the authorities in several states to the grave danger concealed in these mixtures. It is probable in the beginning these preparations were made by physicians who became ambitious to surpass their brethren in wealth and reputation, but now many of the mixtures foisted upon the public are prepared by those who know nothing of the effects of drugs. In one case, at least, the writer knew a youth who bought of a druggist a number of things that he had heard were beneficial in case of colds or coughs; he mixed them together, put them up in small bottles, and advertised a new preparation—a *sure cure* for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, etc. It met with considerable success from a momentary point of view, for it was well advertised, and a large number of people tried it because it was new, some because they had tried everything else, and some because they were asked to give it a test.

The large sale of a patent medicine is no indication of its virtue. So varied are the causes which affect health that, even after all the centuries of study upon that subject, the wisest men differ widely; so it is not strange that those uneducated on the subject should attribute to a nostrum a recovery of health which really occurred in spite of the medicine. Only a little investigation is necessary to convince the student that patent and proprietary medicines are capable of immense harm. An analysis of the principal sarsaparillas show them to contain from 8 per cent to 28 per cent of alcohol. Is it any wonder that they are called *tonics*? Beer contains a much less per cent of alcohol. The much advertised Hood's Sarsaparilla and the famous Hostetter's Bitters, according to published analyses, have almost as much alcohol as brandy. Sarsaparilla is now known to be inert. Can the popularity of these preparations not be explained on some other basis than their virtue?

Soothing syrups are just as deleterious and perhaps more so. They contain opium or morphine in such quantities that every child who sleeps under their influence is simply stupefied by the opium. When will public indignation rise in defense of helpless infancy and demand a more intelligent treatment of its ailments? To stupefy a child with opium should be made a criminal offence. The delicate tissues of its nervous mechanism can never recover from such treatment, and many have thus been rendered feeble minded, or at least incapable of normal intellectual development.

Most of the cough syrups contain opium and produce partial nerve paralysis instead of removing the cause of the cough as many suppose. Ointments frequently contain mercury or arsenic which are liable when rubbed upon the skin to be absorbed into the system with poisonous effects. Of course proprietors of patent medicines object to the publication of formulæ for that would be financially suicidal if not in other ways; but some method should be found to inform the public what these medicines contain. Does not the state owe this to the people for their protection?

Nor is the danger in disguise confined to the patent medicine. It is a recognized fact that a poisonous dose of medicine varies in different individuals. And every physician is to a certain extent juggling with chance in administering powerful poisons until he *learns the limit for each patient*. The very theory of medical cure is that less marked symptoms of poisoning will counteract the disease. How is he to judge when he has reached the limit of the supposed beneficial effects? By the results. If he has given just enough the patient seems to have been benefited; if too much—there will be a funeral, and how will anybody know whether death resulted from disease or medicine?

The following event occurred two years ago in the family of one of my friends. A little boy was playing about the house although showing some evidence of malaria. His mother was busy with her work but glancing at the clock noticed that it was time to give the medicine which had been left

by the doctor. She gave it as directed and the child took it dutifully. In ten minutes he left his play and went to his mother because he felt badly. In ten minutes more he was seized with convulsions; a short time after he died in convulsions. Did the child die of disease or of medicine? No one can say positively. On account of the high estimation in which the physician is held no investigation was instituted. He is a man above reproach and did not intentionally err; but some will question the system that renders such occurrences possible.

Nitro-glycerine *glonoin*, has long been used as a powerful heart remedy, but a recent medical writer states positively, and quotes different authorities to prove that the action of the drug is not yet understood. Another medical writer calls attention to the fact that antipyretics may so act on the vaso-motors as to produce heart failure as well as the perspiration desired. Or, that, thermo-inhibitory centers may be over-stimulated, resulting in a partial paralysis, which may actually increase the temperature instead of diminishing it.

So called *tonics* may produce delirium, temporary blindness or deafness. Purgatives may excite hemorrhages from the mucous membranes. And these effects are from quantities used as medical doses.

Nerve stimulants are in the end always deleterious to the nervous system, and the use of these in various drinks is a danger that has called forth protests from the more conscientious of the medical profession. Kola, obtained from a nut which grows in Western Africa, was recently heralded as furnishing nutriment in such a condensed form that it was necessary to eat only a few to be able to endure the greatest fatigue. It has been put up with various food preparations, but all have proven to be deleterious when taken habitually.

It is encouraging to read the frank statements of a physician so prominent as Osler, who says, "Patients are more often damaged than helped by the promiscuous drugging which is still only too prevalent." When the truth has been presented to the public as it is, drugging will be greatly diminished. Many physicians have long recognized, not only its uselessness, but its danger; yet have not had the courage to oppose it. The triumph of Osteopathy is not only presenting to the world a new system of treatment of disease, but its reflex action will, we believe, so affect medical practice as to banish much if not most of the drugging now practiced. Long ago the idea that gold could be made from baser metals was discarded; it is full time that mankind exploded an equally monstrous and ancient idea—that minerals and plants, very largely poisonous, hold panaceas for every human ill.

OSTEOPATHY'S RELATIONSHIP TO SURGERY.

WHAT relationship does the science of Osteopathy bear to surgery, is a question easier asked than answered. Medical men today have a hard time even differentiating surgery from medicine. "Osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery within the meaning of the statutes," is the declaration of several state laws upon the matter. Osteopathy, as defined in the charter of the American School of Osteopathy, was founded, not only as a new science, but also "to improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession," etc.

Osteopathy will remain Osteopathy notwithstanding what laws say it is, or is not. It is an original and a complete system of therapeutics and as such it is both medicinal and surgical. Although at first it was consigned in legal phraseology to a category where it was stated to be neither medicine nor surgery, the fact remains that it is both, and more besides. What the law makers meant to say was that Osteopathy *is not medicine by the use of drugs* and the latest bills that have been framed to legalize the practice, as in Massachusetts, have adopted that phraseology. Doubtless it will be only a short time until this quondam position is reversed legally, when statutes will be framed in all the states placing Osteopathy, surgery and drug therapy upon equal footing as kindred branches of the profession of medicine.

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn's masterly discourse on "Osteopathy in Line of Apostolic Succession with Medicine," has sounded the signal note to the osteopathic profession to claim legitimate succession with medicine. The new school doubtless will follow out his advice and make a stand for rescuing the term medicine from its later degenerate and more limited meaning of *drug* medicine to the older, more general and wider meaning which includes *all* schools of the healing art. Osteopathy therefore *is* a "school of medicine," statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, although the laws are plain that it may not be construed as under the control of those statutes regulating drug medicine and major surgery.

This relationship to medicine being established, what of kinship with surgery? It is only needed to take a cursory glance at any definition of surgery, then watch the manual treatment of an Osteopathist giving any simple treatment, to establish the identity of Dr. Still's science as one and a distinct sort of surgery. It is both "the treatment of deformities by manual operations," which broadly stated, is surgery, and "the treatment of internal ills," which was relegated until now wholly to drug medicine. This kinship with surgery is emphasized by reference to any cyclopedia definitions of surgery. In this new light, such historical sketches also interest

Osteopaths as setting forth the development of the healing art which, from their standpoint, is reaching its acme of usefulness at the close of this century through the reformations introduced by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in the system he designated Osteopathy.

"Surgery," says Gould's Dictionary of Medicine, "was formerly that branch of medicine concerned with manual operations under the direction of the physician. The scope of the word is now widened, and is so bound up with general medicine that a strict and succinct definition is impossible. Instrumental and manual operative work is still the chief idea, and, so far as it is related to disease commonly or possibly requiring operative procedure, surgery usually includes the treatment of systematic abnormalities. The term, as limited to a special branch of medical science, as *obstetric, gynecologic, aural, ophthalmic, etc.*, is growing into disuse, while, at the same time, the division of these specialties has narrowed the field of work of surgery as now understood. The surgeon has recouped himself by the inclusion in his department of many subjects not strictly requiring operative treatment, such as inflammation, fever, microbiology, syphilis, etc., etc. *Minor Surgery* includes the lesser surgical operations, bandaging, the making and application of splints, dressings, sutures, counter-irritation, cauterization, blood letting, vaccination, etc. *Orthopedic Surgery* is the remedy of deformities by manual instrumental measures."

Chamber's Cyclopaedia defines surgery and gives its history as follows:

"There can be no rational doubt that surgery (Gr. Cheir, the hands; ergon, work, signifying the manual interference, by means of instrument; or otherwise, in cases of bodily injury, as distinguished from the practice of medicine, which denotes the treatment of internal diseases by means of drugs) is as old as man himself. Passing over the very little that is known regarding the state of surgery amongst the early Egyptians and the Jews and the skill ascribed to Chiron and other mythical personages among the early Greeks, we may regard the true history of surgery as commencing with Hippocrates, who flourished in the 5th century B. C. He was acquainted with the ordinary means of counter irritation, as issues, a kind of moxa, and the actual cautery. He seems to have performed the capital operations with boldness and success; he reduced dislocations, and set fractures, cut clumsily and cruelly, extracted the foetus with forceps when necessary and both used and abused the trepan. He did not perform lithotomy, the practice of which seems at that time to have been well known, but to have been confined to a few, who made it their exclusive study. From the time of Hippocrates, we may pass over a couple of centuries, when, on the death of Alexander, the Great, Alexandria became the great school of anatomy, surgery and medicine. Herophilus and Erasistratus (300) B. C. were as distinguished for their surgical skill as for their anatomical knowledge. One member of this school, Ammianus, invented an instrument by which he broke down stones in the bladder, thus anticipating by about 2000 years Civiale's discovery of lithotomy. When the great Alexandrian Library

was destroyed by fire, Rome became the headquarters of science in all of its departments. The early Romans of all ranks held surgeons and physicians in abhorrence, and trusted for cures, even in cases of dislocation and fracture, to spells and incantations. The first regular surgeon who settled in Rome was Archagathus (220 B. C.) a student of the Alexandrian school. At first, his skill procured for him a high reputation, but the old prejudices soon revived and he was banished from the Roman capital.

"The first Roman surgeon of real merit was Celsus, who flourished at the beginning of the Christian era, who improved the mode of performing lithotomy and amputation, described the operation for cataract, and first recommended the application of ligatures to wounded arteries, for the purpose of arresting haemorrhage. His works contain an exact representation of surgical knowledge up to his own time. Aretaeus of Cappadocia, who practiced in Rome, during the latter half of the 1st century, was the first to employ blisters, using cantharides, (as we still do) for that purpose. Rufus of Ephesus, who lived a half century later, first tied an artery which had become aneurismal in consequence of being wounded in venesection. Galen, who practiced in Rome in the latter part of the 2d century, mainly obtained his reputation by his medical practice. His surgery was confined for the most part to fomentations, ointments, and plasters for external application; to the art of bandaging, and to the employment of complicated machinery in fractures and dislocations. There is little to record for several future centuries. Aetius, in the 6th century, recommended scarification of the legs in dropsy, tried to dissolve urinary calculi by internal remedies, studied the diseases of the eye, and is the first writer who noticed the guinea-worm. Paulus Aegineta in the 7th century opened internal abscesses by caustics, improved the operation of lithotomy, described several varieties of aneurism, extirpated the breast, performed laryngotomy and tracheotomy, and was the originator of the operation of embryotomy. His sixth book is regarded as the best body of surgical knowledge previous to the revival of letters. Rhazes, an Arabian, who had charge of a hospital at Bagdad, at the end of the 9th century, was the first to describe spinabifida, but he did not understand its real nature; he cauterized the bites of rabid animals, and gave a better account of hernia than any of his predecessors. To Avicenna, who lived a century later, we probably owe the first use of the flexible catheter and of the instrument now generally known as Hey's saw. Albucasis (died 1122) describes an instrument for the cure of fistula lachrymalis, the removal of tumors by ligatures where the knife is inexpedient, the suture of wounded intestines, the use of probang in obstruction of the gullet, etc., and is the only ancient writer on surgery who describes the instruments used in each special operation.

"In 1271 Pitard, an eminent surgeon of his time laid the foundation of the College of Surgeons of Paris. In our own country, Gilbertus Anglicanus who lived about the beginning of the 14th century is the first known

surgical writer; he was followed shortly by John of Gaddesden, author of the *Rosa Anglica*. In the middle of that century, Guy de Chauliac, the first to describe the Caesarian operation, practiced at Avignon; and contemporary with him was John of Arden, who is regarded as the first surgeon of his time. During the 15th century the local application of arsenic for cancer was proposed by Taranta, a Portuguese surgeon practicing at Montpellier; and lithotomy was removed from the hands of itinerant quacks into the department of pure surgery by Colot, a Surgeon to the French court. Moreover, the College of Surgeons dates from this century, having been founded in 1460-1461; while at the commencement of the next century (1505) the Edinburgh College was founded. The surgery of the 16th century may be said to be represented by Ambrose Pare. His works, first published in 1535, exerted a most beneficial influence on the profession. Toward the close of this century, Fabricus ab Acquapendente to whom we are indebted for the modern trephine, and for the use of the tube in tracheotomy, published his *Opera Chirurgica*, which passed through 17 editions. Early in the 17th century (1612) a Scotchman named Lowe published a Discourse on the whole art of Chirurgery; and about fifty years later Wiseman, who has been appropriately termed the Pare of England and the true father of British surgery, flourished. He was Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II; and his surgical works, published in 1676, may still be read with interest. He was the first to dispel the dangerous belief that gun-shot wounds were of poisoned nature, and had consequently to be treated with the most painful dressing. Contemporary with him were James Young of Plymouth, who first performed the flap-operation in amputation; Scultetus (a German) the author of *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*; Frere St. Cosme, commonly known as Frere Jacques, a French Monk, who considered himself specially commissioned by Heaven to cut for stone, and who has the merit of having converted the tearing into a cutting operation; Rau of Leyden, one of the most successful lithotomists, of any age, and a pupil of Frere Jacques, and Roonhuysen who divided the sternomastoid muscle for wry neck and may thus be regarded as the inventor of tenotomy.

"The 18th century produced, in England, White, the originator of excision of joints; Chesselden and Douglass, famous as lithotomists; Percival Pott, John Hunter, and Hey of Deeds; in Scotland, Monro, Benjamin Bell, and John Bell; in Ireland, O'Halloran and Dease; in France, Petit, and Desault—the former celebrated for his work on Diseases of the Bones, and the latter distinguished for his improvements in surgical instruments of various kinds; in Germany, Richter and the illustrious Haller; and in Italy Lancisi, Morgagni and Scarpa. Moreover in this century (1784) the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland was founded. Never was surgery so brilliantly represented as during the present century. The London Medical Schools can point with equal pride to the names of Abernethy, Blizard, Brodie, Astley Cooper, Dalrymple (the oculist), Earle, Guthrie, and Hen-

men (the great oculist) Ware, (the oculist) James Wilson and many other nearly equally celebrated surgeons of an earlier date; and the more recent ones of Arnott, Bowman, Erichsen, Fergusson, Prescott Hewett, Hilton, Lane, Lawrence, Luke Paget, Spencer, Wells, and a host of others. In Edinburgh were Sir Charles Bell, Lizars, Miller, Syme, (whose name will ever be associated with a special amputation of the foot, and with the operation for stricture), and Simpson, the discoverer of the application of chloroform to surgical practice. Amongst the most recent innovations and improvements in surgical practice may be mentioned the practice of antiseptic surgery, with which the name of Joseph Lister is so worthily associated. The principle of Prof. Lister's method consists in the exclusion of septic matter—usually existing in the form of germs, and derived from the atmosphere—from raw or wounded surfaces. Wounds are dressed under carbolic acid spray, and with other preparations of this and other antiseptic substances, care being taken in dressing the wound to exclude ordinary atmospheric air. The results of this practice have been on the whole surprising; and recoveries from many serious operations have taken place in remarkably short periods, and with an absence of suppuration and other secondary effects of the inflammatory process.

"Amongst the surgical celebrities of Dublin, must be mentioned Peile, the inventor of Peile's lithotome and staff. Todd, (the father of the eminent Dr. Todd of London) who was the first to successfully revive the treatment of aneurism by compression; Colles, the first to describe the fracture known as Colles' fracture of the radius; Carmichael, distinguished for his opposition to the indiscriminate use of mercury in syphilis; Bellingham and Hutton, whose names are associated with the full development of the revived treatment of aneurism by compression; Cusack, Porter, M'Dowel, and Sir Philip Crampton; Adams, (well known for his treatise on the Diseases of the Joints and Chronic Rheumatism), R. W. Smith, (celebrated for his researches on fractures and neuroma) and Jacob (the discoverer of the Membrane Jacobi.) It would be impossible to mention a tithe of the names of those who have attained high surgical celebrity in the provinces during the present century. The Barons Dupuytren and Larrey, and Mm. Amussat, Chassaignac, Civiale, Brasdor, Baoca, Desmarre, (the oculist) Nelaton, Roux, Sichel, (the oculist) Velpeau, etc., have honorably sustained the reputation of French surgery. Beer, (the oculist) Chelius, Dieffenbach, Von Grafe, (the oculist) Gurit, Jager, (the oculist) Langenbeck, Stromeyer and Wutzer, constitute but a small portion of the eminent surgeons of Germany. Callisen of Copenhagen, Porta of Bavia, and Perogoff of St. Petersburg may be taken as the surgical representatives of their respective countries. Amongst American surgeons the names of Valentine Mott, the Warrens, Marion Sims, and Gross deserve special notice. To understand what surgery now is and to trace its recent progress, the reader should study the standard sur-

gical treasures of Erichsen, Fergusson, Miller and Syme; and the comprehensive and most valuable System of Surgery, edited by Mr. Holmes, and contributed to, by many of the most eminent authorities on surgery. He will also do well to read Fergusson's Lectures on Conservative Surgery, and Syme's Address of Surgery delivered before the members of the British Association in August 1865.

"With the increase of knowledge, specialities naturally develop themselves; and such has been the case in surgery. The diseases of the eye, the diseases of the ear, the diseases peculiar to women, the diseases of children, and deformities (the treatment of which is termed Orthopaedic Surgery,) more or less separate themselves, at least in large towns, from general surgery, and constitute special departments, of which dentistry may be considered one; as most of the eminent dentists of the present day are regularly educated and qualified surgeons.

"It is deserving of record that within recent years, nearly all the British universities have commenced to give Surgical as well as Medical Degrees."

OUT OF THE MULTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES.

TO MOST people of practical minds the philosophy of any school of medicine, the theories upon which this ill or that is based and the reasons determining any course of treatment, are not of as much interest as the facts where cures are made. What any system of treatment proposes to overcome sickness and correct deformity is not as of great concern to the average invalid as the results that can be shown in cases where theories have been applied. One uninformed about Osteopathy or skeptical as to its achievements need only mingle with the throng of patients any morning at the A. T. Still Infirmary to find a multitude of witnesses for what the new science is doing. It is an inspiration both to the afflicted and to students of Osteopathy to hear the grateful praises of the men and women who came to Kirksville despaired of by the drug doctors and who in many cases are now preparing to go home cured or so much benefitted as to make life seem again well worth living.

These cases come here unheralded and as soon as made well, or assured that Osteopathy promises little help for them, depart for home with scarcely the notice of any one but their attending physicians. Volumes could be written every year on the unending pilgrimage made from every corner of the union to this Mecca of Health. Were the patients of Dr. A. T. Still resorting hither to kiss some cabalistic shrine or have some enchanter's wand waved over them—even were no cures wrought and no suffering assuaged—the newspapers and magazines of the world would publish it continually as a strange and most noteworthy spectacle; but as these men and women

avail themselves of the most skillful and latest treatment known to medical science *and go home cured by scores and hundreds*, this has all come to be taken for granted now and is summed up in the admission that Osteopathy is successful and has taken its place at the head of the medical schools of the world.

Mrs. D. S. Lamme, of Payette, Idaho, is one who is just now singing the praises of the new science.

"I came here five months ago with a dislocated hip," said Mrs. Lamme, "and am now ready to return home cured. I received my injury by a short fall on the stairs. I had the best doctors and surgeons to be obtained at my home and in Butte, among them Dr. Delano and Dr. Pogue, both of whom thought my hip was not out. They treated me six months without results and then despite my pain insisted there was nothing really wrong with my leg. I came here determined to take the best care of the injury that Osteopathy could offer if it took all our savings to do it. After I had been here eight weeks I told my friends at the boarding house that my hip had gone back in place and I knew it. When I asked Dr. Charles Still at next treatment when he meant to set it he said: "Oh, I did set it—two weeks ago—I thought I told you of it then. We are now getting the parts strong and free of soreness from their long strain." That goes to show how natural a thing it is to set hips at Kirksville and how easy—it all being taken for granted and no fuss being made after it is done. I am wild to get back home and show my husband what has been done for me. Osteopathy is the greatest thing in the world and when the next Idaho legislature meets I propose to tie a red, white and blue ribbon to my old crutch and take it into the house of representatives and put it on the speaker's stand and ask 'why should not Osteopathy be recognized in our statutes?'"

Mrs. Minnie M. Carson, wife of the senior member of the house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, turned to Osteopathy a month ago, after other systems had failed to cure her of the lingering results of paralysis. Although she has only begun the drugless treatment now, after years of expensive specialist attention, she feels that the benefits already derived warrant her in praising Dr. Still's system and believing that it will eventually restore her completely.

"I suffered about six years from a paralytic stroke," said Mrs. Carson, "from which I have never recovered as far as the free use of my feet is concerned. I finally became able to walk comparatively well but could not get up or down stairs in the usual way, being unable to lift one of my feet in front of the other. Since beginning treatment here I find myself able to step upstairs with the lame foot almost as well as the other. There was a disarticulation of the tarsal bones of this foot also which had never been discovered and this was promptly remedied by Osteopathy, taking much pain away from my ankle. I have suffered, too, from a straining and hardening of muscles along the spine and neck, as one of the effects of my

stroke, and in the short time I have been treated here I have experienced a general relaxation of muscle with consequent ease and freedom of movement from it. A considerable lump in the neck from hardening tissues is also being removed. So I feel very cheerful over the result and expect next to report that I can use my feet well enough to dance."

Miss Mary Van Meter, of Chillicothe, Ohio, came to Kirksville five months ago with ataxia of nine years standing. Although Osteopathy never promises anything in such diseases after long aggravation, experience is showing that they do yield to treatment in many cases and Miss Van Meter has the good fortune to be one of this number. In recent weeks she has made considerable progress and seems now on the way to recovery.

"My daughter has not known what it was to have normal temperature below the hips for years," reports Mrs. Van Meter. "Her legs have seemed icy cold, while chaffing, wrapping with warm flannels and hot water bags applied gave hardly temporary benefit. Her strength was also so far gone before trying osteopathic treatment that she has to be assisted in sitting up or reclining from a sitting posture. It was not very long before Osteopathy distributed almost normal warmth into the feet and slowly and surely her strength is coming back. The other day she came to a sitting posture in bed and hung both feet over the side of the bed unattended—a feat that has not been possible before in years for her. She is gaining in general strength and comfort too, as shown by a better use of the hands and ability to help herself in many ways. So, after years of fruitless experimentation in medicine, Osteopathy has stopped the wasting of strength and has set in recuperation again.

"The doctors here explain the case as a failure of the spinal cord to receive its normal nutrition and have located the cause as a twist in the atlas which they are working back to its place again. Such a process, they explain to me, must be done slowly and gradually to allow the ligaments and muscles to adjust themselves to the old position after contractions have become chronic. The operators who are treating my daughter are satisfied that the progress already made indicates a permanent gain while it is evident to all of us that she is gaining in strength steadily.

"Prominent specialists all over the country pronounced the disease incurable before we came here. Mary was under such nerve specialists as Dr. Charles K. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Curtain, a general practitioner of the same city, and we tried all the methods including electricity under Dr. Hamilton at his sanitarium at Columbus, Ohio. A strong factor of gain is that my daughter herself notices her steady improvement."

Acute cases are in evidence here also although in the nature of things chronic cases are in the majority. The easy handling of double pneumonia was shown last month in the case of Dr. Walter C. Carter, a second term student, whose wife, Dr. Georgia Carter, is one of the operators at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

"My husband took ill February 15th, and rapidly developed pneumonia," said Dr. Carter. "It was a characteristic case, starting with a chill and high fever and resulting in congestion of both lungs. We administered osteopathic treatment three times each day and three times each night. The crisis was reached Feb. 20th, when the pulse subsided from 120 to 62 and a 105° temperature abated to normal. He gained very rapidly and last week returned to his classes. Although my husband's case was very serious he came through danger so much better and quicker than other cases in town which developed about the same time and were treated with drugs that the comparison in every way is an endorsement of Osteopathy."

Miss — of Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to return home far on the way to recovery from a severe double lateral curvature of the spine. She treated with spine and nerve specialists for six years and grew steadily worse until coming to Kirksville. Osteopathy has removed the lesser curvature and so far reduced the larger one that Miss — will go home and finish treatment with local representatives of this school.

"I fell fifteen feet at two years," said Miss — and fractured my skull an inch and a half; in my eighth year I had another fall; and at thirteen fell heavily while skating. A curvature developed just after this last accident. It was a left lateral curvature between the shoulders. My physicians put me in a rack 'to keep it from growing worse,' they said, and after six months upon discarding it another curvature very much worse had developed to the right side below the other. I treated with twelve of the best physicians in Cleveland, including Drs. Pomeroy, Beckwith, Urann, Bigger and Dr. Eggleston, now of the medical department of the University of Michigan. They all said such curvatures were incurable and the only thing to be done was to see that they did not exaggerate. I tried all the appliances employed outside of Osteopathy—chest weights, hanging bars, physical culture, electricity and a hanging apparatus, including a special diet of hypophosphates, 'to stiffen and harden my bones,' they said—which I have learned here in Kirksville was as stupid and brutal as some of the other remedies used, as what I wanted was *to keep the bones from hardening* while my spine was in that twisted position. Treatment here has straightened my back wonderfully and as I have seen other cases that have been just as badly developed, get entirely well and leave here since I began treatment, I have every assurance that Osteopathy will make my spine perfect by allowing Nature sufficient time to work restoration to the normal in injured bones, ligaments and muscles. I cannot recommend Osteopathy too highly to all who have any sort of troubles of the spine."

Miss Grace King, of LaPlata, Mo., is recovering from "hip disease" after eleven years of trouble with it.

"I fell on the ice while skating and dislocated my right hip," she said, "and could not get any help for it from the doctors and surgeons about Waterloo, Iowa, nor from two whom we consulted in Chicago. About a month ago my hip was set and I am now keeping quiet until the ligaments adjust themselves to the old order of things and hold the hip in place. There is nothing to rival Osteopathy for hip troubles."

OF INTEREST TO THE PROFESSION.

The Necessity of Close Observation.

Bismarck possessed remarkable power of observation. The following anecdote is related: "One day an engineer from Bavaria pressed through a crowd around Bismarck, eager to shake hands with him, and he not only achieved his ambition, but was bold enough to ask Bismarck for a flower to take home to his wife as a gift from the hand of a great prince. Bismarck handed him a white carnation and a blue cornflower. 'I ought to have told him I was a Bavarian,' lamented the engineer afterward. 'What a fool you are!' said a spectator. 'Look at the color of the flowers he gave you.' Blue and white were the Bavarian colors. Bismarck had not failed to detect the man's blood and pay a compliment to it.

The Osteopath can cultivate no more useful habit than that displayed by Bismarck. He should develop continual and careful observation. He is daily under the necessity of noting numerous details in the condition of his patients. In the majority of cases improvement is slow, yet constant changes are taking place. These changes are often so gradual as to escape notice unless carefully looked for, and they frequently escape the careless operator, much to his shame and confusion when called upon by the patient to say in what particulars he is improving.

This habit is of great value in diagnosing disease. A single glance at a new patient will reveal more to the intelligent Osteopath than could be told in many words. It will reveal to the operator that which the patient is sometimes unwilling to tell, or which he denies. It will enable him to ask intelligent questions, and to correlate facts that to the ordinary person have no connection.

It is said that the face is the window of the soul. The observer of human nature looks into the countenance of the man who jostles him upon the street, and reads his character. The lawyer, examining a man drawn in the panel for jury duty, rejects

without a second's hesitation him whose mind he sees he cannot influence. From cortical brain cell to facial muscle fibre run the fine nerve threads that convey impulses outward. The fine muscular fibres are in part inserted into the skin of the face. Thoughts generated in the mind arouse nerve impulses which pass from brain to countenance; from nerve cell to muscle fibre, writing in lines upon the face the traces of mental action. Habits of mind render certain lines permanent. Calm intellectuality or sullen brutishness looks out from this soul's window and may be viewed and recognized by the passing throng.

While the face is the window of the soul, no less true is it that the countenance is the index of the physical condition. "Dr. Still," said a newly arrived patient, accosting him upon the street, "Can you tell me what is the matter with me?" "Well, madam," replied the old man, peering into her face, "you have some trouble with the heart and lungs and some difficulty with the kidneys." The astonished woman knew he was right and was fully convinced that he was possessed of some remarkable power.

No matter what medicine may or may not have accomplished, no matter how much we may rail at the empiric, we are vastly indebted to the physician for the wonderful amount of careful observation and compilation of facts he has made. The Osteopath cannot afford to ignore those facts; he must accept them and add others to them. He, too, should observe and record.

The practical eye of the diagnostician notes at once the pencilled line upon the face indicating the hidden intestinal or liver derangement. He sees at once the raised eyebrows and the peculiar hunted look of the consumptive. One were slothful indeed not to accustom himself to observe the sole of the shoe, curiously worn off at the toe; the careful gait of him who fears the pain of a jog; the carriage of the head or the peculiar posture his patient

assumes. Observation puts him at once upon the right path and enables him to ask of the patient such relevant and intelligent questions that he may at once gain the confidence and trust of the sufferer.

Eyeballs are all the same size, the anatomist tells us, yet some eyes see less than half as much as others. We all know that we often carelessly fail to see a thing so evident that if our attention is once directed to it, we cannot thereafter make our eyes fail to see it. How the faculty of observation may be trained. There is an anecdote of a man who, as he hurried with his young son along the streets to their humble occupation, directed the boy to glance at objects in a show window for an instant, then away from them, and to tell him what he had seen. At first he could catch in passing the impression of but few objects, yet he soon became able in that brief glance to note all the windows contained and to name the objects to his father. It is related of a great English surgeon, called to see a man who had been shot, that upon a glance he exclaimed, "That man was shot from a distance of a few paces, with a revolver held in the left hand." The peculiar agitation of the victim's business partner, when he learned these words, led to the discovery that he was left-handed and that he was the one who had committed the crime.

Success in Osteopathy, as in most other things, is based upon a careful attention to details. Nothing should be so small as to become insignificant to the Osteopath. He should allow no point to escape his notice, but should carefully use every clue that will aid in revealing to him the true condition of his patients.

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.
American School of Osteopathy.

* * *

That Bogey Man: "The Family Doctor."

This article will not consist of comparisons, with Duglison or quotations from Landois. It will simply be a few words of advice to people with common sense. At present we are encountering an epidemic called "the grip" but I want to say, right here, that the "grip" in *this* case is as down

to a feather compared to the "grip" of the family doctor. Ever since the new year was ushered in I have been bumping up against the "family doctor." In some instances a servant has been placed at the door to sound the alarm if he came. In other cases I have been locked in a room until after his exit. Now if the patients were not getting better under the hands of the "family doctor" why not feel at perfect liberty to call in an Osteopath? Why all this beating around the bush? Why all this fear of the "family doctor?" On one occasion I became indignant and I said "Why in heaven's name are you so afraid of him?" The answer was "Oh Mrs. Cluett, you don't know him—I wouldn't make him angry for the world—he would never come back." I replied, "Well, what if he did not—his profession is wide."

Last week I was sent for and when I arrived at the house and looked at the patient I immediately saw that dissolution was near. I asked "Have you told the family doctor that I was sent for to treat the patient?" They said "No." I replied "I cannot, will not touch him until you do." The abdomen was so distended with gas that it was impossible for the man to move his lower limbs. Great pain had set in and it was pronounced rheumatism. I said "remove the gas and the pain will go." They said they had tried to do so for five days but nothing would effect the bowels. I finally relented and gave him two treatments. In a couple of hours he had involuntary movements of the bowels and the next morning when the "family doctor" arrived he pronounced that "the crisis has passed—the patient will live," and he is living and well. That "family doctor" don't know to this day that Osteopathy saved his patient. He takes all the credit of the cure—Osteopathy gets none, but I tell you what it did get in this case—it got three more patients in that family on the strength of it. I suppose we must pass through this ignominy and inconvenience for the time being. Our master and teacher Andrew Taylor Still had to go the same road—only it was a little rougher. We should not grumble, for the day will surely come when the Osteopath's calling will be

recognized as just as legitimate as that of the "family doctor." Results are loud to speak for themselves. Let us be loyal and upright in our work, trying our level best to get these results and it is only a question of a short time until we fill the "family doctor's" position in the family.

TERESE CLUETT, D. O.

Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Fifty Dollars Subscribed to Kill Osteopathy in Iowa.

Dr. S. H. Runyon, of the last graduating class, reports a sensational conspiracy in Iowa which seems as cruel as Herod's un-gallant work with Jerusalem's infants.

"The Southwestern Medical Association met in Creston, Iowa, Feb. 16th" he writes. "I attended one session. Some very heavy papers were read and discussed. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, was quoted most frequently. Dr. Sommers, a prominent surgeon from Omaha, Neb., dared to assert his own opinion on some vital question but was promptly sat down on by the other members since thinking for one's self is considered sacrilegious in medical ranks. You have got to submit to the teachings of *men who never knew that the blood circulated* if you with the approval of medical associations.

"After the heavy papers were read and discussed the *Osteopathic question* was brought up. Sarcasm became the order of the day. Dr. McRay, of Council Bluffs, declared it was always man's duty to see that his representative was on the side of the physician, and if he was not, to down him, no matter what party he belonged to, or how good a man he is. He then related with evident pride how he had seen a legislator squelched who did not believe as the M. D.'s, in certain matters. Finally Dr. H. E. W. Barnes, of Creston, moved that the Association appropriate fifty dollars toward driving Osteopaths from the state. Another suggested driving out Osteopathy or any other malignant form of quackery. A unanimous vote was polled.

"I write this that the profession may understand that the drug profession is doing all in its power to bring our science

into disrepute and that it is the physician who is building up his own fences—not the public—that tries here and there to have Osteopaths made outlaws. The people should be made to understand wherever there is a fight that it is the drug doctors alone who fight Osteopathy.

* * *

The A. A. A. O. Again.

The article in the March JOURNAL by Dr. Sullivan on "The Utility of the A. A. A. O." is timely and to the point. Osteopathy has indeed reached that plane where it must assert its rights in the courts of the highest tribunals that this eternal nagging of the medical monopolists may be effectually terminated. As Dr. Sullivan says, the Court of Common Pleas of Ohio has on two occasions—in the action of the Medical Board vs Dr. Eastman, Akron, Judge Kohler; and Medical Board vs Dr. Liffing, Toledo, Judge Pugsley—plainly said that Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine within the meaning of the Ohio medical law. But the Medical Board has not been satisfied with these reverses, and now appeals the case of Dr. Liffing to the Supreme Court of the state for final decision. While the outcome of the case is watched with some anxiety by the Ohio Osteopaths, we are assured by the best legal talent that our cause will not come out second best. The Ohio Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy has taken the initiative to see that the interests of Osteopathy are properly represented and has employed the best legal talent possible, and will see that no stone is left unturned.

Since the decision will be one of national as well as state significance, and Osteopathy everywhere will share in the benefits derived, it seems to us that the American Association should be represented with us in carrying the work forward. If the Association is to be of any permanent benefit to its members, it must be more than a social and good fellowship function once a year—more than an annual love-feast. Let every one who is interested in the welfare of the Association, and the science which it upholds, do his part to bring the organization to a working standard.

M. F. HULETT, D. O.

Columbus, Ohio.

CLINIC CASES FROM THE FIELD.

REPORTED BY E. W. GOETZ, D. O., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Arches of the Feet Broken Down:—I have a very interesting case to report to the members of our profession, interesting in the extreme because the condition had so far advanced towards an incurable one—even under the most expert of the medical profession—that the patient had desponded of ever regaining a normal condition. The case is that of a man 28 years old who has a pronounced breaking down of the arch of both feet. The history of the cause of this condition is one of rheumatism and had finally settled in the ankles. The dislocation of the astragalus was so great as to produce considerable prominence on the inner side of the foot. For two years the patient had been wearing braces to support the joint, which I immediately had him discard. There was considerable inflammation in the joint which made any manipulation of the part next to impossible. My first duty was to remove the inflammation which I succeeded in doing sufficiently to enable me to do some work towards resetting the bones. After four weeks treatment, strange as it may seem, the bones were practically in place, and after six weeks there is no inflammation, and the case shows every sign of total restoration to a normal condition.

Gastritis:—Another interesting case is that of stomach trouble and in this case I found a lesion at the 11th dorsal, which was decidedly posterior. The following is the patient's own account of his case:

"Out of gratitude to the therapeutic science to which I owe my present condition of perfect health, and for the benefit of those who may be alike afflicted, I make the following statement: For some time

and especially during the last six months, I was troubled with so-called *Gastritis*. Whatever it was, I had at regular intervals of about every thirty days, severe attacks of vomiting of a very distressing character which would recur every five or ten minutes for 24 to 48 hours, and not being able to eat, of necessity I became emaciated. I had of course tried all sorts of so-called remedies prescribed by different physicians, all without effecting a cure. I had lost hope of ever again regaining perfect health when, during one of my severest attacks, I called in an Osteopath who, after a single treatment got me on my feet, after which I was able to go out the next day and could retain food. I have now had less than two months treatment and consider myself practically cured. The success of the Osteopath lies in the fact that he found the cause and removed it, and this was a dislocation of one of the vertebrae which, causing an obstruction to the nerve and blood supply to the stomach, interfered with normal digestion. I voluntarily give the above account of my case to more clearly define the powers of Osteopathy for those who are wondering what it is, what it does, and to answer the numerous inquiries I have from friends who knew of my condition."

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 16th, 1899.

Signed:—E. L. MCELFFRESH.

I have numerous other cases that are yielding nicely to osteopathic treatment.

REPORTED BY CALVIN M. CASE, M. D., D. O., NOW OF WHEELING, W. VA.

Consumption in the Primary Stage:—Fifteen months ago Mrs. J. B. S. was living in a house over a cellar in which water was always standing. She took cold and had a persistent cough. Three months later her own house was completed and she moved

into that before the walls were fully dry. Her cold "settled on her lungs." She had fever every afternoon, night sweats, rapid emaciation, pain over right lung especially marked at the apex and marked dyspnoea. She expectorated large quantities of viscid, yellow, mucular muco-pus. She was pregnant and soon after was confined. She had marked anasarca of legs and could not walk without assistance. Her dyspnoea (or orthopnoea) was so great that she could not lie down but slept propped up by pillows. She had borne four children with no special trouble in any case. Her age was 43. On August 14th, she was delivered of a well formed, seemingly well-nourished boy baby of eight pounds weight. The case was normal in all respects. Next day I found the patient cyanosed and suffering from extreme dyspnoea and pain in the chest. The pulse was rapid and very weak. The extremities were cold and clammy and the patient was in a profuse cold sweat—in fact, she seemed about to die. An osteopathic treatment was given with the idea of improving the circulation and was quite successful. Her breathing became much easier. She then began to cough up large quantities of bloody froth and kept it up two or three days. For a week or ten days after that she spat up blood occasionally. Then a change began to take place and the patient responded to osteopathic treatment very satisfactorily. The fever, night sweats, dyspnoea, cough and pain gradually passed away. The anasarca was soon gone. We then saw that the patient was fearfully emaciated. Ever since about the middle of September, we have had steady improvement and now the patient seems to have fully recovered. The chest looks normal and the tissues have "the feel of health." Practical Osteopaths will know what I mean by that. There is no dullness on percussion, nor any abnormal sound on auscultation over the lungs; no fever, night sweats, cough nor pain. The dyspnoea has disappeared and a gain of over thirty pounds in weight has been made. About December 20th I examined Mrs. S. by the Roentgen rays and found the lung which had been affected was clear

and sound as the other and apparently perfectly well. I offer this as a cure of what would undoubtedly have been called a case of consumption. I am sorry I did not examine the sputum with the microscope as I have no doubt the Bacillus Tuberculosis would have been found. I know of no ordinary symptom of consumption that was missing. The hectic flush and clubbed nails were well marked. If there were any cavities they must have been small. I did not detect any, so I presume the disease was arrested before any extensive breaking down of the lung took place.

REPORTED BY L. B. SMITH, D. O., OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Curvature of Spine, Heart Trouble, Stomach Ulceration, Female Trouble:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform the public that my life has been saved through the God-given science of Osteopathy. I had been confined to my bed nineteen months with a serious complication of ailments, among which was a dangerous condition of the heart, cartarrhal ulceration of the stomach, female trouble, curvature of the spine. My sufferings were so severe that my physicians, who during this time were many, marveled at my living under the circumstances. For months at a time I was kept alive by nutritive enemata. My stomach was in such a condition that I was wholly unable to take food of any kind. Milk acted as poison to my stomach. My physicians failed to benefit me; many after the first call refused to take my case, claiming there was no help for me. Their medicines had so entirely ruined my stomach that one drop of medicine would cause violent spasms. They also claimed there was nothing whatever that could be done for my spine, stating that I would never be able to be out of bed. I held on to life when often times it seemed to be fast ebbing away. Finally learning of the arrival in town of an Osteopath, I sent for him and was greatly pleased with his diagnosis, particularly concerning my spine which was causing me so much suffering. I am happy to state that from the first treatment I began to mend. After the second

treatment my old physician called to see me; and I requested him to examine my spine, telling him of the change I had made. It was with considerable embarrassment that he remarked; "I have nothing to say; the results are sufficient to prove Dr. Smith's ability; keep on with the treatment and perhaps he will cure you." I did so and after five month's treatment could walk from one room to another and have now some weeks past traveled by street car and walked several blocks on the streets of our city. I feel that I can never do enough for Osteopathy; and when I hear of any one suffering I immediately recommend this new and grand science; for I know that many, many times when physicians of the old schools fail the Osteopath cures. May God bless them one and all and aid them in their grand work of relieving suffering humanity, is my heartfelt prayer.

MRS. S. R. BURLING.

REPORTED BY SADIE HART MILLER, D. O., OF COLUMBUS, NEB.

Lingering Effects of Typhoid:—I will tell of one of my recent cases, not because it has been the most difficult, but because I have never seen a similar case reported. Velma Covert, a little girl nine years old, and daughter of A. M. Covert of this place, is the case in question. She was always a healthy child until nearly five years ago when she had an attack of typhoid fever, since which time she has scarcely known a well day. Her difficulty took the form of acute attacks commencing with pain in the eyes, followed by intense headache and sometimes delirium; then a rash appeared, scattered at first, but soon spreading and blending until the body looked, as near as I can express it, as if it had been scalded; as this disappeared, swelling and pain in the joints would follow, until the little sufferer was most miserable. After a week or two of such suffering, would come a season of comparative comfort, though always languid and listless, with no desire to run or play. The child was greatly emaciated, and involuntary micturition was a most disagreeable feature. For four years she had been under the care

of the best physicians in this locality, and two years ago her case was discussed before a convention of physicians in Denver. I was called to her July 28th last, during an acute attack. She recovered from this without the usual swellings and rheumatic symptoms, having some pain in the right knee only, and she has never had an attack since. She was under my care through August and September, when I dismissed her as cured. The micturition is now under full control. She is seemingly healthy; is full of run and play, has been going to school all winter and has never missed a day except during an attack of measles. In her case I found no displacements except a slight twist at the 3rd cervical; but the muscles along the little back were like "ropes" and the liver was congested and hard. To an Osteopath the work was easy and the results most gratifying.

REPORTED BY ROY BERNARD, D. O., CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

Uraemic Poisoning:—Without doubt many lives have been saved by Osteopathy; yet detailing occasional cases may have more significance for the casual observer than general statements. Some time prior to my being called there was brought to Centerville for medical attention Mrs. R. Main, daughter of A. H. Doggett, of Ray, Iowa. The diagnosis at that time was that the patient had an abscess and for five weeks she waited for the abscess to develop sufficiently for a surgical operation. Her suffering was intense and morphine was freely used during the last week. She failed rapidly and the family refused to run the risk of an operation and Osteopathy was asked to lend its aid. Instead of an abscess, I found the bladder greatly distended, the urethra closed and the patient dying from uraemic poisoning. The tension was over the nerve center controlling the bladder and was caused by a severe strain during confinement. Instead of a knife Osteopathy gave relief with a catheter; instead of morphine being administered, the lesion was removed. The patient got up and dressed. More had to be done of course but the patient is in no danger of dying.

REPORTED BY D. L. CLARK, D. O., OF SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Impacted Ilio-Cecal Valve:—One of our prominent citizens was taken violently sick at night. The family drug doctor was called who gave him opiates and worked faithfully with him for eighteen hours, but the man continued to suffer intensely. The M. D. told the patient the only thing that would save his life would be an operation and even in that case *it was only a chance*. I had the pleasure of examining the patient, finding the right iliac region very sensitive and very much inflamed. After quieting the excited condition and carefully examining further I found an impaction of the ilium in front of the Ilio-Cecal valve. I gently and cautiously set to work to remove it and in thirty minutes this patient was easy and went to sleep. He slept all night and in forty-eight hours was at work in his office and has been ever since, enjoying the best of health and still expects to carry his appendix through life. Within a short time I repeated this same experience in the case of a woman with the same beneficent results.

"Sciatic Rheumatism":—A case of "sciatic rheumatism" of eighteen months standing proved to be—as the old story runs—the hip and in thirty minutes the patient started back to her home in the Indian Territory without limping and no sciatic rheumatism has since been in evidence.

REPORTED BY I. J. HARTFORD, D. O., OF BOONE, IOWA.

Enlarged Prostrate Gland, Kidney and Bladder Trouble:—To suffering humanity: On the 16th day of July, 1897, I came to Dr. I. J. Hartford for examination, at that time I was under the impression that I had tumor of the bowels. An M. D. who pretended that he was an expert had so diagnosed my case, and had proposed to operate on me for the same providing I would pay him \$50 before the operation was made. Not wishing to submit to an operation I concluded to consult the Osteopathic doctor to see what he might think of my case, although I had no confidence in him, nor his mode of treatment. Within 20 minutes from the time I got on the

table for examination Dr. Hartford had taken at least one gallon of very offensive urine from me and stated that I had an enlarged prostate gland, kidney and bladder trouble, leading to uric poisoning throughout the system. On the following day Dr. Hartford took away at least a quart of corruption resembling bloody matter mingled with stringy particles resembling shreds that led me to think that the lining membrane of my bladder had disintegrated and had passed out with the corruption. Dr. Hartford had hard work to keep inflammation from setting up in my bladder. I took treatment three months in all, at the end of that time I was able to void my urine without interference and in considerable quantities, although Dr. Hartford insisted that I drain my bladder before retiring by the aid of the catheter, as he said that the long strain on the walls of my bladder had permanently weakened the muscle fibers until they would not contract sufficiently to cause a complete evacuation of the bladder contents. I am glad to state that Dr. Hartford's treatments not only reduced my prostate gland to its natural size and relieved me from trouble in voiding my urine and pain from that source, but he righted my kidneys and straightened me up generally.

I now enjoy as good health as most people of my age, (73 years). It has been over one year since I was treated by Dr. Hartford for my old trouble and the good results of his treatment still remain with me. I consider that I owe this extension of time to Dr. Hartford's treatments. Had I submitted to an operation I would have been in my grave and that medical doctor would have had \$5 more of my money than Dr. Hartford charged me for treating me three months and curing me. I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Hartford as a fair and honorable gentleman, very conscientious in his dealings and very thorough in his work.

Very Truly,

Occupation:—A farmer. T. PALMER.

REPORTED BY ELMER H. BEAVEN, D. O., IOWA FALLS, IOWA,

Concussion of Spine, Spinal Headach om-

ach Trouble, and Dislocated Rib:—To all who are similarly afflicted: This is to certify that I was thrown from a buggy on October 7, 1899, causing concussion of the spine. I was under a physician's care until he advised "a change of scenery and faces." On July 7, 1898, I was taken to Iowa Falls. I could not help myself—that is to walk; I had never taken a step since the day of the accident. My husband had to carry me on and off the trains; I experimented with an electric battery as a last resort but it did no good. After I had been in Iowa Falls about two weeks Dr. Beaven, the Osteopath, came there to practice. My friends and relatives prevailed upon me to have him treat me, which I finally consented to. I was treated four months with the result that I was cured of constipation, concussion of the spine, spinal headache, stomach trouble and a dislocated rib. In six weeks I walked on crutches and in four months I was able to walk across the room and back alone. I am gaining strength every day and cannot say enough in favor of Osteopathy.

MRS. L. N. FORCE,

1428 Greene St., Boone Iowa.

REPORTED BY C. L. RIDER, D. O., OF SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Dislocation of Right Innominate:—I herewith offer a description of two cases I have successfully treated since coming to Texas. I offer the following for three reasons. First: These cases first caused Osteopathy to be favorably mentioned in Sherman as a therapeutic agent and have been a great advertisement to me as a diplomate of the science. Second: On account of the time that has elapsed since these cures were effected I am satisfied there will be no recurrence of any of the symptoms in either case, both cases being among my first cases and being discharged now almost five months. Third: Because of the remarkably short period of time required to cure considering the severity of the cases. First case is that of Major Rucker, a prominent citizen of this city, aged sixty-nine years, who had as he supposed kidney trouble. Great amount of pain in small of back; headaches and dizziness continually; eye-

sight and hearing very defective; was so bent over with pain that he could not lie flat on the table for treatment but had to be propped up at first with several pillows; had been "doctoring" for several years and had taken everything in the catalogue of drugs including electricity; was recommended to try Osteopathy by Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, of Sherman, who by the way has said and done a great deal for our beloved science in North Texas. After careful examination I found the right innominate bone dislocated, causing undue tension on the muscles and ligaments in the lumbar region, this tension extending the entire length of the spine on the right side, and was seriously interfering with the blood supply to the head, causing the head symptoms already mentioned. After two treatments I was able to set the dislocated bone, giving him great relief, and allowing him again to walk upright; after two weeks the circulation to his head was fully restored and head trouble had entirely disappeared. After one month's treatment patient was discharged as completely cured.

Dislocated Hip:—Little Miss Shirel who had dislocated her hip while going through a gymnasium drill at school. She was confined to her bed and suffered excruciating pain whenever she attempted to change her position. I was called the second day after the accident occurred and set the dislocation in two minutes and five minutes later the little girl was carrying the glad news to her papa in his store more than one block distant.

REPORTED BY JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O., 504 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Broken Down Liver and Kidneys Restored:—Mr. B. of Chicago suffered for fifteen years with pain and weighty feeling in the abdomen; also lumbago: had taken medical treatment from Chicago physicians for five years without relief. In despair he asked the doctor when he might expect some benefit. The doctor told him to go abroad and indulge in Carlsbad's luxuries and to consult an eminent German physician. "For I do not seem to remove the catarrh from your stomach and bowels," said the

physician. Mr. B. did as he was directed and consulted the wisest of Carlsbad's Medics. This doctor told him that he had a seriously impaired liver and must carefully follow his directions in stimulating the liver. This doctor treated him for two months but failed to stimulate the liver. For some reason it refused to be stimulated; so Mr. B. continued to suffer, finally concluding to try some new medicine. He went to Paris to a man of world-wide renown. This gentleman laughed and said both of his former physicians had been very wrong; that he needed kidney treatment. Forthwith, after minute microscopic analysis, the long looked for dose was prescribed, and when two months had elapsed Mr. B. found the trials and tribulations of this world beyond his powers of endurance. He started back home—disgusted.

After years of suffering our friend quit medicine and as soon as this practice of "drugging" had ceased there was an improvement; but he dragged along, finally consulting a poor Osteopath whose methods—some had told him—were certainly helping some, although they could not understand how it was possible without medicine. Mr. B. consulted the Osteopath however, was examined, and informed that his troubles in front originated in his back. It was explained that if his back were repaired he would cease to feel badly; in short, would not have the catarrhal stomach, the sluggish liver nor the kidney disorder. Mr. B. concluded to try a month's treatment. *After two weeks* his distress left him and he was cured remaining so to this date. I do not think an Osteopath ever needs medicine in his work.

REPORTED BY M. F. HULETT, D. O., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Enlarged Meibomian Gland:—Patient, a woman, 35 years; had just consulted an eye specialist, who, having prescribed various drugs without any appreciable change, concluded that a surgical operation would be necessary, but as the patient was in poor health, advised against it at this time. After one month's osteopathic treatment the enlargement entirely disappeared; general health much improved.

Pneumonia:—Child, two years old; disease checked in first stage of development. Fever completely under control from the beginning; temperature remained normal after the third day's treatment.

Constipation, Piles and Rheumatism:—Patient 48 years; suffered for years with constipation, protruding piles, and "rheumatism." After two months' treatment the patient is entirely relieved.

Croup:—The excerpt from the Western Medical Review in last month's Journal in regard to Osteopathy in "emergency cases" is a fitting illustration of the ignorance of the "regulars" as to the results of osteopathic practice (perhaps not so much due to ignorance as that "none are so blind as those who will not see.") That Osteopathy will cure many of the cases which they have abandoned as hopeless must be a humiliating acknowledgment, but what possible reason is there for their existence when there is conclusive evidence that Osteopathy is pre eminently above them in the emergency cases as well? Since the writer of the article mentions croup I desire to add my experience with that dangerous enemy to child life. I have had several cases lately and in each the results were entirely satisfactory, there being no return of the malady a second night.

REPORTED BY R. M. BUCKMASTER, RECENTLY OF MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOW OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Cystitis, Eczema, Constipation, Hernia and Facial Paralysis:—The importance of a correct diagnosis never was more thoroughly demonstrated than in the case of the Rev. John Prince, now 78 years old, who has for several years been unsuccessfully treated for complicated chronic troubles, one of which was incontinence of urine. Osteopathic examination revealed the fact that *Cystitis* for which he had been treated without relief was produced by retention of urine which was due to an enlarged prostate (the primary cause.) Proper osteopathic treatment reduced the gland to its normal size, and speedy recovery was the result. Mr. Prince was also afflicted with

eczema, constipation, indigestion, hernia and facial paralysis. The reverend gentleman caused this affidavit to be printed in the local papers:

MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 15, '98.

Having received great benefit from Osteopathy, as practiced by Dr. Buckmaster, of this city, I thought it due to that gentleman, as well as to the general public, to give expression to that fact.

As I have tried various means, for many years past, in order to be cured of troublesome and painful diseases, and with but little benefit, and having heard of remarkable cures effected by Osteopathy, as a last resort, I thought I would give the new mode of treatment a fair trial. I need but add that I am very glad indeed that I have carried out my purpose.

Osteopathy has been a blessing to me in many ways; it has given to me almost the vigor and strength of my youthful days; it has strengthened and given tone and volume to my vocal powers; it has greatly relieved me of distressing urinary trouble which was so bad that it seemed to be hastening me to the grave, it has cured me almost altogether of costiveness, a complaint which required, to give relief, the very frequent use of some kind of laxative medicine. It need not therefore be a matter of surprise, that I should unhesitatingly state, that I feel under great obligation to Dr. Buckmaster for his kind and skillful treatment of my case, and, with pleasure, would recommend persons troubled with chronic, and with what might be considered incurable diseases, to give Osteopathy, as administered by Dr. Buckmaster, a fair trial.

JOHN PRINCE,

Supernumary Methodist Minister.

Neuralgia and Partial Paralysis:—Moncton, N. B., December 28th, 1898. "I have suffered for years with neuralgia and partial paralysis of one limb. I tried many remedies and was prescribed for by leading M. D's., but all to no avail. I was finally persuaded to try Osteopathy as practiced by Dr. Buckmaster and am pleased to say I am completely cured and my general health at the age of 67 is better than for years past. Osteopathy has done for me

what drugs have failed to do and I cheerfully recommend it to others.

MRS. ANN MCANN.

REPORTED BY CONNOR & CONNOR, OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Tape Worm and Slipped Vertebra:—A woman came to me suffering with pain in back and sides, liver out of shape, bad complexion and generally run down. On examination I found two growths on either side at the fifth rib. She had sharp pains in her sides. The M. D.'s had pronounced the growths malignant and had recommended her to have them cut away. We corrected the spine; the pain left the back; the growths disappeared; a tape worm was expelled; liver became normal, complexion cleared up and she feels quite a new woman. That was more than a year ago; I have seen her often since and she has no complaint whatever to make. She says she has felt perfectly well ever since. We have had a successful season in Arizona this winter. I would recommend patients suffering with lung trouble to come here during the summer as I believe a great many of them could be cured if they would, especially those not far advanced.

REPORTED BY F. G. CLUETT, D. O., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Strained Ligaments of the Knee:—A recent case to which I was called is very interesting, in that it clearly shows the difference, both as regards time and results, between medical and osteopathic treatment for strains. The case was that of a gentleman. Mr. G—about 38 years of age, weighing 210 or 215 pounds. In alighting from his horse, he slipped and strained the ligaments of the right knee. He called in the "regular" doctor first, who applied the usual treatment, using at first a plaster cast, later a legging made of thick felt, very stiff, reaching from the ankle to above the knee, with the result that after about three months treatment the knee was little if any improved and there was a constant throbbing in it, which prevented him from sleeping. At the earnest solicitation of friends he at last consented to call in an Osteopath. The knee at that time

was very sore and tender. The cast was ordered removed, and after a light treatment the throbbing was stopped, circulation was freely established and Nature was given a chance to do a little work. He retired to bed and slept soundly all night, the first night's rest he had enjoyed for several weeks. He commenced to improve from the first, and now, after two months treatment, is walking around with but a barely perceptible limp, which is becoming less day by day. Under the old system of treatment as practiced by the M. D.'s for three months he was but little, if any, better, while under the osteopathic treatment, *in less time*, he is practically cured. This is but an every day case, and no doubt my brother practitioners have had many similar experiences; but it seems clearly to illustrate the difference between the two systems in practice, in results and in time taken to effect cures in many cases.

REPORTED BY L. H. M'ARTNEY, D. O.,
XENIA, OHIO.

Heart Trouble:—Mr. T—, 49 years old, weight 175 pounds, had heart trouble for over a year and had been taking medicine several months; would get so weak that at times he was compelled to lie down for an hour or more. I found his heart missing every fifth and sixth beat and he would move carefully as if he was afraid he would make some motion that would make it miss again. I found the left fifth rib down on the sixth and slightly in. The muscles of the neck and six upper dorsals were contracted very much. After relaxing these muscles, and raising the fifth rib the trouble ceased and the patient is now all right. The length of time to accomplish this was six weeks. In this case I think the phrenic nerves were involved also; the contraction in the cervical region impinging upon them, and causing at times, a contraction of the diaphragm which would interfere with the pericardium or aorta, or perhaps both. The crura of the diaphragm contracting more than normal would impede the blood flow through the aorta to the lower extremities, thus causing more force to be used by the heart. At times by holding the phrenic

nerves the number of misbeats of the heart would decrease.

REPORTED BY C. E. HULETT, D. O., OF
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Pneumonia, LaGrippe, Lumbago and Rheumatism:—I have had four cases of la grippe which all had the aches and pains common to that disease. All recovered after four or five treatments and no bad results followed. A typical case of lumbago was cured in one week. I have successfully treated two cases of pneumonia or lung fever. In the first case the fever disappeared in four days and in the second case the fever was broken in five days. One case of constipation of six years was cured in eight weeks. Several cases of rheumatism have been cured and some are taking treatment now who are receiving great benefit. One case of stomach trouble was that of State Railroad Commissioner Campbell who is cured after six weeks. His malady was of a years standing. State Auditor Morris is entirely well of lumbago and rheumatism and I cured him in eight weeks after he had tried Hot Springs and numberless medicines. I have lost two cases recently because I would not consent to let patients take medicines while taking osteopathic treatments.

REPORTED BY M. E. HUDELSON, D. O., OF
BEVIER, MO.

Pneumonia, Locked Bowels, Erysipelas:—In practice here we have handled successfully many chronic cases and some very acute one. All solely by Osteopathy. Among the most interesting ones were the following: *Erysipelas* of the face, very severe; *Locked bowels*, after the M. D. could do no more and said "Try the Osteopath;" and *Pneumonia*. Two cases of la grippe when the fever was 104 degrees. In one case the fever was reduced to about normal in five hours; the other in 23 hours. I had many other cases of la grippe but the fever was not 103½ degrees and patients were not delirious as in the first two mentioned. Had one case where the capsular ligament of the hip was inflamed so badly that morphine would not give ease. At least, the drug doctor told me that he had

injected *four times as much morphine as he had ever used before on strong men*, and this patient was a *frail woman*. Yet it did not ease the suffering, and the doctor told the parents to get me. Osteopathy won a grand victory in this case over the god Morphia!

REPORTED BY RUNYON & GREEN, D. O.'s,
CRESTON, IOWA.

Dislocated Clavicle at Acromion Process:—The case of Mr. T. of Creston, Iowa. While trying to raise a window sash by placing his shoulder under it he "felt something give way." It caused so much pain as to prevent sleep. He came to us next morning for treatment and on examination we found that the acromial end of the clavicle had been pushed down and that the whole arm was cold as a consequence of the circulation being shut off. One treatment replaced the clavicle and relieved most of the pain. To our minds this illustrated the fact that if patients would learn to go to Osteopaths immediately after being hurt results would follow much more quickly than they do after waiting so long and then resorting to Osteopathy as a last hope.

REPORTED BY M. B. HARRIS, OF KANKAKEE, ILL.

Partial Dislocation of Hip and Knee:—Mr. J. B. Reed, (who kindly consented to his name being used,) had worn a laced leather stocking from half way between hip and knee, to ankle, and used a crutch when he was not using cane for eleven months. Kankakee M. D.'s diagnosed his case as "rupture of the internal lateral ligaments of the knee," and two of Chicago's best physicians diagnosed it the same. Osteopathy's diagnosis was a partial dislocation of the hip and knee both; and the patient was cured in nine treatments.

REPORTED BY M. W. BAILEY, D. O., OF
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Constipation, Spinal and Stomach Troubles:—"Our little daughter Hazel was afflicted with constipation, spinal, stomach and kidney troubles since she was three years old; she is now ten. She had partially lost the

use of one side and her left limb had become two inches short. We had doctored her almost constantly with a number of the best physicians but she seemed to get no better. We had become wholly discouraged when a friend advised us to try an Osteopath. We then took her to Dr. M. W. Bailey who gave her three months' treatment and from the first she begun to improve and now is quite well. She can eat anything whereas before she could eat nothing without suffering at her stomach. We take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Bailey and Osteopathy and hope that many may try this beneficent treatment.

MR. AND MRS. J. F. HUNT,
1204 N. 29 St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

REPORTED BY BESSIE DUFFIELD, D. O.,
FRANKLIN, KY.

La Grippe:—"Just a word in praise of Osteopathy and Miss Duffield. In January I was taken with la grippe which settled in my throat, causing a severe attack of tonsillitis. Miss Duffield was called in and after several treatments, both externally and internally, I was entirely relieved without the use of drugs or medicines. I feel that too much cannot be said in praise of Osteopathy. From the number of cases that have come under my observation and noting the success of the operators, I have been influenced to choose the science as a profession." MRS. G. M. PHILLIPS.

REPORTED BY MOLLIE BALDWIN, D. O., OF
WACO, TEXAS.

Spinal Curvature:—At the beginning of our late cold spell in Texas a girl of seven was brought to me suffering with her "back" which had been wrong since la grippe in infancy. It had developed into talipes varus. I found a lateral fifth vertebra and the worst side had dropped half an inch and was cold and emaciated. The hip remained in tact from the first treatment. The ankle is still weak but does not turn and is materially changed in temperature and size. She has not complained of back ache since the first treatment.

REPORTED BY F. W. HANNAH, D. O., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Chorea in Child:—11 years old; case nine months standing; very far advanced; great emaciation; muscular spasms violent and constant; patient prostrated; no sleep for six nights; power of speech gone. At the close of six weeks treatment the patient is able to sit up, eat with the family and carry on conversation.

Rheumatism.—Case of month's standing; patient while sitting or lying could not

move without assistance. One treatment started the kidneys, and at the close of two week's treatment, patient resumed his duties on the road as traveling salesman, without an ache or pain.

Case of Flooding:—Stopped by one treatment.

Case of Weak Eyes:—Glasses permanently discarded after 30 days.

Hypertrophy of Liver:—Reduced to normal size and function in 30 days.

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEELS INTO LINE!

Another Commonwealth Recognizes What Osteopathy is Doing for Mankind and Puts the Science on a Firm Basis of Law.

Greeting to South Dakota! Congratulations to Governor Andrew E. Lee and the people of the commonwealth whom he serves. South Dakota has formally recognized Osteopathy, after another hard fight on the part of the drug doctors to prevent it, and practitioners in that state now enjoy protection against imposters.

The law was proposed as Senate Bill No. 269 by Senate W. J. Bulow, of Beresford, who made a gallant fight for Osteopathy throughout. It passed both houses by a good majority and Governor Lee, having had time to realize his error in vetoing the first bill passed in demand to the voice of the people, promptly gave this measure his signature. The new law is as follows:

SENATE BILL NO. 269.

A BILL.

For an act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy in the State of South Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota,

SEC. 1 Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and a regularly conducted School of Osteopathy of good repute as such and wherein the course of study comprises a term of twenty months or four terms of five months each in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instruction in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Gynaecology, Obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Health

and satisfying such Board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such Board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the state of South Dakota upon payment to the said Board of a fee of Ten Dollars which certificate shall be recorded by the Register of Deeds of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

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

SEC. 3 Any person who for the purpose of securing such certificate shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the legal holder of such diploma shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4 Any certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Health upon satisfactory proof of fraudulent misrepresentation in procuring the same or for any violations of the provision of the certificate or for any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

SEC. 5 The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of section 14, Chapter 53, of the laws of 1885, of the Territory of Dakota being Section 205 of the compiled laws.

SEC. 6 Any person practicing or attempting to practice Osteopathy without first having obtained and filed the certificate above provided for shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars;

SEC. 7 Any person practicing Osteopathy who violates the provision of section 2, of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and in addition to such fine have his or her certificate provided for in section one, revoked.

Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of North Dakota bill fame, gave strong help in this late legislative fight.

In Other State Legislatures.

Alabama Osteopaths succeeded in defeating a harsh medical bill last month that meant to drive them from the state.

* * *

Tennessee has a bill favorable to Osteopathy before its General Assembly and it is believed there will not be serious opposition to its passage.

* * *

A "medical act" to regulate medicine and boycott Osteopathy in Oregon called forth such a storm of indignation from press and people that it was defeated.

* * *

Nebraska Osteopaths failed to secure their law at this session of the legislature. The bill was lost in the Senate March 22, by a vote of 20 to 16. The issue will come up again next session.

* * *

A committee mainly made up of M. D.'s refused to recommend a "medical regulating bill" for passage in the Missouri legislature because in part, it was not satisfactory to state Osteopaths.

* * *

Idaho's bill of medical practice has been modified through the activity of Dr. T. L. Ray, Osteopathist, so as to exclude materia medica from requirements of practitioners. It is thus fair to Osteopathy and it is believed will become law.

The governor of Oklahoma has vetoed the bill regulating the practice of medicine on the ground that it interfered with religious liberty. The measure was aimed at Christian Science and would have applied as well to Osteopathy.

* * *

In Montana Governor Smith vetoed a bill to deny physicians (meaning especially Osteopaths) the right to appeal where the medical board declares them unfit for practice. Osteopathy was tricked into sacrificing a good bill which its friends introduced in the house but the same mistake will not be made next year.

* * *

The Illinois bill seeking to place Osteopathy on equal footing with surgery and drug medicine, which was advanced by the State Board of Health and ratified by the Osteopaths, has passed the second reading in the Senate and will come to a vote this week. There is every likelihood of its enactment.

* * *

Kansas failed to pass the "Hanna bill" to regulate medical practice. This measure was entirely reconstructed in committees and before the house and before being disposed of a clause excepting Osteopaths from its provisions prevailed. We have strong friends in house and senate who favor direct osteopathic legislation.

* * *

Osteopathy has been creating a great sensation before the Massachusetts lawmakers and, while much does not seem to have been done in the way of legislation, it has been a fine campaign of education for the easterners. They are beginning to know what Osteopathy is now and securing attention is half the battle. The legislative committee having the osteopathic bill in hand refused to recommend it for passage.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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They are Finding Us Out.

THE ALKALOID CLINIC says of our science and work:

"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly the system of Osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in ANATOMY upon the LIVING BODY, going over and locating the bones with all their prominences and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the VESSELS, NERVES and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training, the student is so familiarized with the living human body that he is enabled to detect many deviations from the normal standard that would escape the ordinary physician and which are yet capable of accounting for many of the ills that affect the body. Now as to the VALUE OF THIS METHOD OF TEACHING ANATOMY THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION, OR OF ITS VAST SUPERIORITY OVER THE METHODS IN VOGUE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT. IT IS NOT A NEW METHOD, BUT HAS BEEN ADVOCATED BY GRAY, THE ANATOMIST, AND OTHERS."

This is wonderful liberality for the average medical journal although the more progressive physicians in each of the schools of drug medicine are fast coming to the same knowledge and they are admitting the merit of Osteopathy. Most of the medical papers which will not credit our science to be what it is, however, are covertly admitting for us all that they try to deny by printing from issue to issue essential facts and principles underlying Osteopathy which they brand as their own discoveries. They herald piecemeal as the advance light of medical thought that which Dr. A. T. Still has long ago reduced to a scientific system and that which six state legislatures have recognized by law

as an original therapeutic science apart from and independent of knife surgery and drug medicine. Legislatures have taken this stand despite the opposition of drug doctors, because *the people* already knew the facts concerning Osteopathy and demanded the right to enjoy its blessings.

Now, it is a timely thing to ask: "If the world knows the scientific value of Osteopathy sufficient to have recognized it by law as a worthy and established medical institution, while here and there medical papers as the ALKALOID CLINIC, are liberal enough to speak out honestly are not the drug physicians and their papers as a class, already a long ways back toward the tail of the procession? What a position they occupy, denying Osteopathy as a whole, and filching its truths part by part, or even discovering—if they consider its discovery—isolated facts of a system that Dr. Still has preached, practiced and taught, lo. these years!

If the ALKALOID CLINIC were disposed to go even deeper into the facts and shock the illiberal wing of the profession even more, it might print a second chapter upon Osteopathy in this wise:

"What surprises us even more than the scientific nature of their qualifications is the completeness and indubitability of the system under which they work. It embraces all the advance ideas of physiology and has the astounding value of being physiology applied—that is, knowledge of the living body used to assist it in doing its living work without resorting to drugs or remedial resources outside of the body itself. This knowledge Dr. Still has formulated into a complete system which, it is found, makes it possible to control all the functions of life without incurring the danger of stoking up the body with harmful drugs. Osteopathy regards man as a 'human engine' and its practitioners are proud to be called 'physiological engineers.'"

"Foremost in this system is the employment of nerve force by the Osteopathist for the very practical purpose of running this 'human engine'—a brand new idea with Dr. A. T. Still and the wonder is—not that God so ordained it, but *why the*

medical profession has not sooner hit upon this idea! It is well known that nerve force controls all the actions and functions of the body; it is well known that vaso-dilator nerves, for instance, stimulate the life and work of an organ and vaso-constrictors retard its activity; it has long been supposed by medical men that these forces can be influenced for health by drugs introduced into the system through the stomach; the work of drug physicians has been, in the main, devoted to putting all the known poisons of earth into the stomach and then cataloguing the effects; Dr. Still startles the world by showing that this nerve force to every part and organ of the body can be controlled by manipulation from without—swiftly, surely and without discomfort, and that drugs with their doubtful benefits and certain harmfulness are rendered unnecessary. Now, these essential facts about the influence of one set of nerves or another upon the processes of life are well known to physiologists; but this knowledge, outside of Osteopathic medicine, is not applied; the drug doctors read from their standard authorities that this nerve action can be controlled by pressure—interrupted by "inhibition," we all call it, and they close their books saying, "A most interesting phenomenon;" and somehow it never occurs to them that this same "pressure" can take place, upon occasion, of nasty medicine.

"When Dr. Still proclaimed to the world in 1892, by opening a school to teach his system that, not only can nerve energy be withheld from a given part of the body by manipulation—thereby decreasing functional activity—but that it can also be supplied wherever it is most needed—thereby increasing functional activity—and that these opposing influences can be directed and controlled by osteopathic fingers to restore normal conditions throughout the body, which means giving back health where it has been overthrown, he enunciated a more important discovery for the welfare of mankind than William Harvey's publication of the blood circulation!

"In addition to this control of visceral life

by nerve force Osteopathy controls the life and action of muscles, bones, ligaments and all tissues of the body equally as efficiently. It also by deft manipulation sets hips, overcomes curvatures of the spine, adjusts vertebral dislocations, and various disarticulations which in the simplicity of its methods seems more marvelous than the other marvelous advancements of modern surgery.

"Finally Osteopathy shows that the very common occurrence of these skeletal derangements in marked or slight degree causes abnormal interference with nerve and blood energy in a simple mechanical way and causes much if not most of the disease and pain of the world. Simply restoring every part of the skeleton to its normal position, Dr. Still has proven, will in this same share of cases banish disease by removing artificial "inhibition" of nerve force and allowing Nature's normal healthful procedure to re-establish itself through uninterrupted nerve force. It is because of the great importance of this principle that health is dependent, first of all, upon normal relations of all bodily structures and especially of skeletal correctness, since the bones are foundation and framework upon which all other tissues are built, that Dr. Still's system finds an appropriate name in the word which he coined, Osteopathy, referring disease very largely to abnormal positions of bones, not 'bone diseases,' as is sometimes supposed."

The day is at hand when medical papers will admit these claims. Here is a chance for the ALKALOID CLINIC to score a ten stroke by investigating Osteopathy along these lines and giving an impartial finding of the case.

Osteopathy's Opportunity as a Profession.

Seldom does an opportunity come to the men and women of any generation such as that offered today by the science of Osteopathy as a profession. Foremost among the considerations which most persons *must* settle upon taking up a branch of business or one of the professions is: "Will it insure ample support?" In-

vestigation will show that no learned profession now offers as great, as sure and as immediate returns to a student as Osteopathy. Moderate success brings four to six times the income that a student may hope to earn in any other field and one does not have to spend years of probation to win it. Two years of earnest application will give the equipment and the credentials to begin practice and no graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are heard of who are not self-supporting within four or six weeks of getting their diplomas. Numbers of those who go out from Kirksville report that they make as much money in a month as they formerly made in a year and the beautiful part of it all is they have the satisfaction of knowing they give value received in health and happiness to their patients.

Comparison with the avocation of teaching, for example, makes the situation manifest. Perhaps teachers, men and women, the world over average \$1,000 a year—it is certain thousands of brainy men and women in that field of work do not earn so much. About all a teacher gets out of his labor is a salary, kinship with intellectual pursuits and the consciousness of duty well done. His job has to be voted to him once a year by trustees, as a rule, and, except in case of proprietorship of educational institutions, his work year by year lays up nothing beyond what he holds in his head.

An Osteopath at the outset earns and receives as much salary as half a dozen teachers, or better; he owes his job to nobody, none can supercede him in enjoying the fruits of his labor; he has immense opportunities to do distinguished work because of the newness of his field and the true basis of the system under which he works; he is as independent as man ever gets to be; he has the satisfaction of knowing he is on the front wave of progress and that the trend of medical ideas are all his way; he can establish himself in two or three years and the field he enters is not crowded and cannot be within ten years, and indeed would not be if the 500,000 drug doctors of the United States would suddenly decide to study their profession over again at Osteopathic institutions, for there is room

for that many competent Osteopaths to live and thrive here in service of fellow man. There are in fact scarcely 400 accredited practitioners in the world.

Has any other profession at any other time offered such opportunities to intelligence and industry?

This is looking mainly at the practical and financial side of the matter. The good one may do in this profession as a scientist or philanthropist is much greater than any other field offers. Is it any wonder then, that teachers, lawyers, ministers, merchants, journalists and men from the bench and the furrow are laying down their tools to enter this great ministry?

Indiana Osteopaths through their State Association of the A. A. A. O., are urging the national organization to hold its next meeting at Indianapolis.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. A. R. Waters, of Canon City, Colorado, reports a reasonably steady practice, even though it is the spring of the year and his location a winter resort.

* * *

Dr. W. M. Smiley, recently of Dr. Helmer's operating staff in New York City, has established the W. M. Smiley Institute of Osteopathy at Albany, N. Y.

* * *

Cards have been received from Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler and Dr. Gilman A. Wheeler, Osteopaths, of the February class, who have opened their office at 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Francis W. Hannah, D. O., and Mrs. Belle F. Hannah, D. O., have moved from St. Louis to Indianapolis, Ind. Their cards announce the opening of the Indianapolis Institute of Osteopathy in Suite 933 Stevenson Building.

* * *

Dr. Harry M. Still has formed a partnership with Dr. Hildreth in St. Louis owing to the volume of patronage which has been

attracted to that office. Dr. Harry Still spent several days at home last month and spoke enthusiastically of his new field of work.

* * *

Dr. Herman T. Still has built up a fine practice in the short time he has been located in Brooklyn, New York. He reports that the people are ready for Osteopathy in the east and know the value of the Kirksville graduates. Dr. Still has formed a partnership with Dr. C. F. Bandle, and they have established the Brooklyn Infirmary of Osteopathy, at 88 Garfield Place.

* * *

The Buckmaster Infirmary of Osteopathy sent out its announcement cards from Buffalo, New York, March 11th. The infirmary is located at 496 Pearl Street. R. M. Buckmaster, D. O., and R. P. Buck-

master, D. O., recently of Moncton, New Brunswick, comprise the firm. Doctors Buckmaster are using THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY in quantities to follow their new field for them and doubtless will gain marked success.

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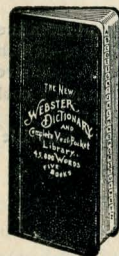
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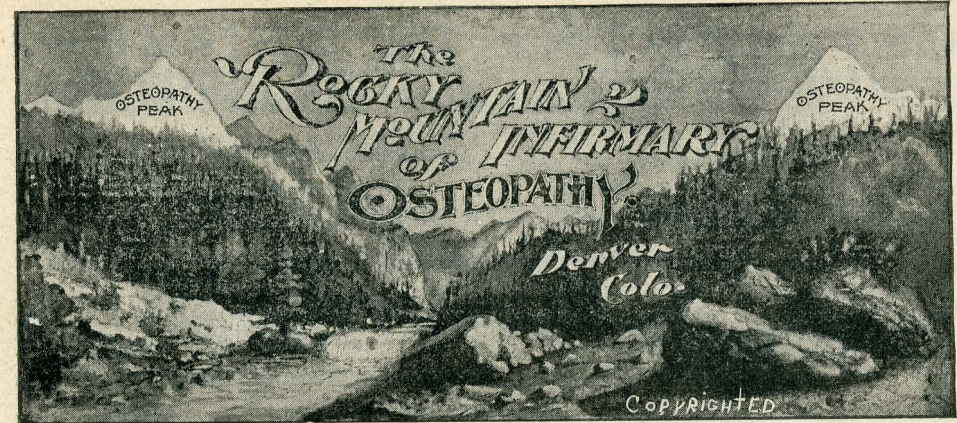
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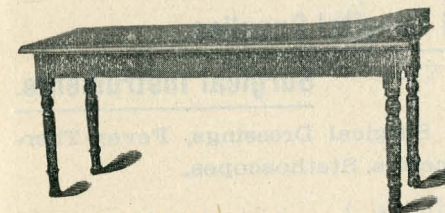
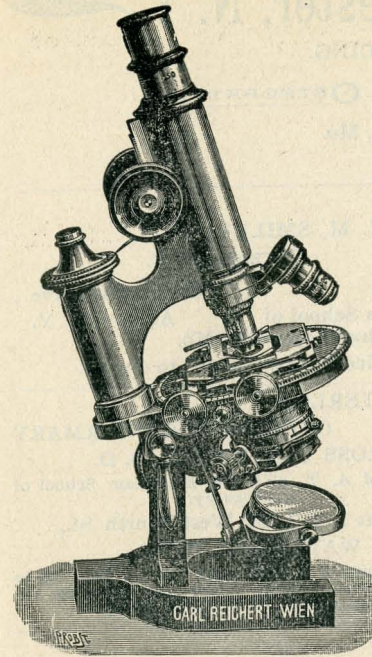
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