

The Popular Osteopath

Vol. 2 No. 1 January 1900

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THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VOLUME II - 1900.



DEVOTED

TO THE

INTERESTS

OF OSTEOPATHY

Published by the
Popular Osteopathic
Publishing Co.
CHATTANOOGA
TENN.

HISTORICAL.

THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH was instituted in response to a demand for an independent magazine—one wholly unidentified with any school of Osteopathy, and which should be conducted in the general interest of the profession.

Before the first issue appeared it had been adopted as the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy by the Trustees of that organization. At the annual meeting held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 5 and 6, 1899, it was again adopted as the official organ.

At a meeting of the publishers held in Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4, 1900, just prior to the opening of the fourth annual meeting of the A. A. A. O., it was decided that unless the Association would take charge of the magazine and publish it as its official organ, that it would be discontinued. This announcement was made on the morning of the first day's session, and as the Association did not then care to undertake the publication of an organ, it was accordingly discontinued.

Its publishers feel that THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH has been no inconsiderable factor in bringing the A. A. A. O. up to its present state of efficiency, and its further publication was regretfully discontinued on account of the fact that the financial returns were inadequate to pay for the time necessarily taken from an increasing professional business.

The Popular Osteopath.

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The Popular Osteopath.

Official Organ of American Association for the Advancement
of Osteopathy.

VOLUME 2.

JANUARY, 1900.

NUMBER 1.

KINSHIP OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY.

M. F. HULETT, B. S., D. O.

Within the past decade the science of surgery has won the confidence of the suffering public to an alarming degree. I say "alarming" advisedly, because of the frightful consequences it so frequently produces. This confidence has, perhaps, been won legitimately. In seeking relief from pain, that which offers hope is eagerly accepted, even though the results may prove fatal. The failure of drugs to bring that relief opens the way for something else, and the surgeon, being next in line of experiment, reaps a harvest from this failure. The door is thus thrown open for indiscriminate cutting, without knowing the why or wherefore. Nowadays an abdominal pain calls for the cruel knife; discomfort in the region of the ovaries calls for extirpation; and any female disorder is held as proper material for operation. The rule of surgery is to operate when in doubt and on the least pretext. But there are signs of hope for better things on the horizon. Thinking people are beginning to realize that the pendulum has swung too far. They see that the promised results are far from realized. And yet, even

though the pendulum is on the rebound, the amount of unnecessary cutting is enormous.

The Osteopathist is sometimes accused by his medico-surgical brothers of ignorance. But even if the accusation be just, he has plenty of company among his accusers—they who bear the seal of state as guarantee of their proficiency. Even the best of us may be mistaken in diagnosis. With the Osteopathist this is not of so great consequence, because the intelligent application of Osteopathic principles does no harm, even if the diagnosis is not absolutely correct as to the exact pathological condition. Not so with the surgeon. His ignorance frequently results fatally. I need only cite a case of recent occurrence which has aroused public interest in this regard to the dangers and negligence of surgery.

A lady living out of the city was brought to one of the hospitals for operation for supposed "cancer or tumor." That was as near as the diagnosis could be made out by the attending surgeons, and in either case they advised operation as the only means of procedure. The abdomen was opened, but no cancer

or tumor found; but instead the lady's suffering was found to be due to gall stones. The operation, however, was successful, as the patient rallied and apparently began to mend very satisfactorily, and she was taken home. But in a short time she was back for further treatment of a similar character. This time it was found that a neglected sponge from the previous operation had caused an irritation and consequent inflammation and abscess, and finally bowel obstruction. The lady was not so fortunate this time, but died under the operation.

I do not cite this case to expose the ignorance or neglect of the surgeon in charge, because he is not ignorant in his methods or work; instead he is one of the most prominent in the state and has a large and lucrative practice as an unusually successful surgeon. I do desire, however, to call attention to the dangers of the system which he represents.

There are several points which I wish to make prominent in a discussion of the sad outcome of the above case.

First, there was a blunder in diagnosis, which, in this case, amounts to almost criminal ignorance. There was no excuse for placing the life of the patient in jeopardy until a proper diagnosis could be made. Operations of this character at best are dangerous, and should be advised sparingly, and then not until all other means fail. I am aware that the rules of surgery admit of operations in doubtful diagnoses, but that fact does not justify the rule.

Second, the condition found was

different from that anticipated, and was one requiring no operative measures. Osteopathy has demonstrated time and again its success in relieving cases of this character. There is no doubt but that the Osteopathist would have recognized the characteristic lesions, and consequently arrived at a correct diagnosis.

Third, under Osteopathic treatment, had the operator been unable to diagnose the condition—which is altogether improbable—his treatment would be beneficial in either case—at least no harm would result, and the fatal and criminal neglect would have been obviated.

This is not altogether an isolated case. Our dailies are full of records of the fatalities of surgical neglect and mistakes, and if we could inquire into the inner workings of our modern surgical institutions there would be unearthed many such tragedies that have been buried to the world. I need only call your attention to the New York surgeon who some months ago, in attempting to remove a diseased eye, cut out the sound one. Or, let us take the testimony of the surgeon in the above mentioned case on this point:

"The number of instances in which sponges or instruments have been left in the abdominal cavity is quite a formidable one. * * * A year or two ago some eastern surgeon collected, I think, fifty cases in which a sponge or forceps or something of the sort had been left in the abdominal cavity, and I have no doubt that a great many other cases have never been reported, while doubtless a great many

have gone to their graves without an autopsy and the cause of death unknown. * * * This is the third blunder of this kind which has been made to my knowledge at the same hospital."

I am aware that it is unjust to proscribe a method because it has dangerous features, but I wish to emphasize the fact that that which is dangerous, that which opens the way for mistakes or neglect, should be reduced as far as possible to the minimum. This is exactly the position which the Osteopathist takes in his relation to surgery.

Then, to the surgeon's ultimatum, "the operation is the only thing that will save you." Why? Because medicine will not do it—and there is always a big fee attached. I can call to mind a number of cases that have come to us for treatment, in our brief practice here, as a last resort before the use of the knife, and which had already been recommended by supposedly good authority; and yet they recovered without operation. Thousands of such cases are recorded in Osteopathic practice generally.

But there are surgical cases, few though they be, and we cannot do away entirely with the surgeon. He has a legitimate field. There are times when foreign growths and traumatic lesions need the ministrations of one especially schooled in the use of the knife; and his work is wholly that of a specialist. But he is not the one who should advise when to operate. As a specialist he is financially prejudiced in favor of the operation. His opinion is biased. Surgery, on ac-

count of its uncertainties and dangers under the most favorable circumstances, must be a method of last resort. The fatal consequences of so many unnecessary operations is sufficient justification for asking almost indefinite postponement.

But how is the patient to know when to have the knife used? Who shall be his guide when he has almost given up hope? The modern solution of the problem seems to be to have the patient place himself under competent Osteopathic treatment, and let that Osteopathist say when the cutting shall commence. This would save an enormous amount of unnecessary surgery, and would cause many a surgeon to seek new pastures. But it would enormously lessen the death rate from inevitable shock, mistaken diagnosis, accident and criminal neglect, and would undoubtedly reduce the number of so-called surgical cases at least 75 per cent.

This solution may seem a little egotistical on the part of the Osteopathist. But is it not the only natural conclusion? Medicine has failed to give the desired relief, and the medicine man must give it up. But his close affiliation with his surgical brother—from whom he frequently gets a commission—prejudices him in favor of the surgeon. Now, the surgeon will not let a case slip out of his hands until he has experimented with the knife. And by that time, if the patient's constitution has not given away entirely to the onslaught upon his vital forces, he is so mutilated that there is little hope, even from the Osteopathic standpoint.

HOW OSTEOPATHY CURES.

BY W. F. LINK, D. O.

In a recent number of the New York Medical Record, Dr. H. H. Seelye puts forth the following ingenious explanation of the way in which the Osteopath cures disease:

"Granting this theory of unconscious cerebration and expectant attention, due to suggestion, to be correct, we have now an adequate explanation of the many authentic cures of both functional and chronic organic disorders" wrought by Osteopaths and other non-allopathic practitioners.

In passing we may say that we appreciate the admission by our allopathic friend that the Osteopath does work many cures of "functional and chronic organic disorders." The ordinary attitude of medical writers of the old school is one of incredulity and high disdain in respect to Osteopathy. But Dr. Seelye is a generous exception. He sees and acknowledges that remarkable results are obtained by Osteopaths; but how lame and impotent is his conclusion that those results are obtained through suggestion! It only shows that however well Dr. Seelye may understand suggestion, he has a very erroneous idea of the theory and practice of Osteopathy.

Now, as a matter of fact, we believe "suggestive therapeutics" has never been taught in any reputable college of Osteopathy in the country. Whatever its value may be in certain cases, it constitutes no essential part of the equipment of the Osteopath.

In order to set Dr. Seelye right and let him into the secret of the success of Osteopathy, we shall first try to get him to take the Osteopathic view of things.

Let us get on common, undisputed scientific ground. Dr. Seelye will admit as an elementary fact of physiology that the health and normal function of every bodily organ is conditioned upon its own proper blood and nerve supply. He will also admit the fundamental and profoundly significant truth of pathology, that the cells of which every organ is essentially composed have the inherent power of recovering from injury if the normal nerve and blood supply of the organ be present.

At the risk of being tedious, let us put the matter in another way. The health of the body depends upon the normal action of its organs. The health of every organ as a whole, depends upon the normal action of its essential cells. The health of those cells depends upon the quantity and quality of the vital fluids conveyed to and from the organ by arteries, veins and lymphatics; and upon the impulses transmitted to and from the organ by nerves.

Now, bearing in mind these elementary but important facts of science, let us briefly consider one or two phases of disease and its cure. From the point of view of the afflicted individual, disease is a bodily condition that is ordinarily characterized by one or more dis-

agreeable symptoms. Whence come these symptoms? From the deranged action of the essential cells of one or more organs. What causes this abnormal action? In the absence of a specific poison, which may be from without (often medicinal), or from within (due to the deranged action of some other organ), we may affirm that something is interfering with the normal vascular or nervous mechanism of the offending organ.

Now, as to methods of treatment. Instead of masking the disease by treating the symptoms; instead of poisoning the entire system, deranging the action of normal organs, by the administration of drugs intended to influence a particular organ, does it not seem more rational, more in accord with the principles of physiology and common sense, to seek for and endeavor to remove any existing obstruction to the normal currents of nerve force and circulation that properly belong to the organ that is giving rise to the disagreeable symptoms. In other words, is it not wiser to let in the arterial and let out the venous blood; to remove any hindrance to the organ's normal nervous impulses; and to depend upon the inherent, God-given power of the essential cells of the organ to recover from injury and resume their wonted function?

In conformity with this view of disease and its cure, the Osteopath examines the bodily mechanism—the bony framework and its overlying muscles—with a degree of minuteness and skill unknown to practitioners of the older schools

of medicine. If by his system of examination he can find the anatomical lesion or defect that is interfering with the normal currents of nerve force and circulation; and by his system of manipulation correct it, as he often does, he confidently relies upon nature to effect the cure.

So, without denying that Dr. Seelye may cure an exceedingly small percentage of appropriate cases by the art of suggestion, we assure him that the Osteopath has a way that is applicable to a very wide range of cases in which neither suggestion nor medication would be of the slightest use.

Knoxville, Tenn.

The Drug Curse.

From the Physical Culture magazine for December, we quote the following:

"Thousands of American men and women are today in the same condition—struggling in the grasp of this gorgon monster, the 'drug curse.' When the fangs of this monster once firmly sink into its victim, there is but little hope for freedom, little hope for health of body and mind.

"Who will assist with tongue and pen to save these martyrs to drugs from the results of their ignorance? There is no work on earth that is so badly needed; there is no cause that is so divine in its possibilities. Not only the souls of men, but their bodies and their minds are to be saved."

THE FIFTH RIB IN OSTEOPATHY.

BY CHARLES HAZZARD, PH. D., D. O.

The average reader may be surprised to note the caption of this article, and to read that the Osteopath lays especial emphasis upon the condition of the fifth rib, or any rib or special bone in relation to health. The following remark, credited to a patient who had been told he had the pleurisy, well represents the attitude of mind commonly seen in those unacquainted with Osteopathy. He said to the Osteopath: "I did not believe in Osteopathy, and when you told me my pain was caused by a dislocated rib it seemed to be too ridiculous to think about; but when you took the pain away in less than a half a minute, I changed my mind very suddenly. Osteopathy is all right."

A great many people think, with the M. D., who should have known better, that the ribs are fixed immovably to the spinal column, and that they can't get out of place without being broken off. They also seem to think that the skeleton is merely a frame upon which to hang the body structures and that things may as well be hung one way as another, like clothes upon a rack. But the man with a dislocated hip doesn't think so, and when a raving maniac is cured in three minutes through an Osteopath's setting in place the third cervical vertebra, it begins to look to the accumulator of facts as if the "bone doctor" were able to show cause why he should not be detained in the asylum after having cured the unfortunates. When

the investigator learns further that the man who restored reason to Bart Neal omitted to mention in the press reports that carried news of the feat to all quarters of the country that he was an Osteopath, and therefore received hundreds of letters of inquiry from doctors of medicine, which letters he replied to upon Osteopathic letter heads, it begins to look as if the Osteopath knew a few things.

Facts give a reasonable appearance to many queer looking matters. The post facto feelings of a man who has had a few ribs set are able to overbalance all the resentment he felt when the Osteopath intimated that he wasn't quite right "skeletalogenously."

If it be reasonable to find one bone out of place and to put it back, it is reasonable to find any other bones out of place and to teach as a science where to look for them, how to find them, and how to correct them. This is the most important part of the Osteopath's business.

The ribs are quite movable. They are attached to the spine by means of ligaments, and may be put out of joint by many of the various accidents that befall mankind. Inasmuch as the various ribs are related mechanically to the other structures of the body, they may produce disorder by interfering with their neighbors when out of place. Hence it is not strange that certain ribs, related to certain nerves and blood vessels, should in-

terfere with the function of these near structures when they have been put out of place. For this reason the Osteopath naturally examines the condition of certain parts when meeting a given disease. Knowing whence the nerves come that supply functions to the suffering parts, he searches among the related structures for any disorder that may be interfering with those nerves. The writer once met a case of lung trouble in which there had been for eight years a wheezing in the lungs. The patient had been told by the doctors that the first inch and a half of the lung was solidified and that he would go into consumption. The real difficulty turned out to be a displaced rib, and the trouble ceased when it was replaced.

The fifth rib has its own anatomical neighbors, and it stirs up a particular kind of a neighborhood row whenever it strays from its own domain. It is so associated with certain nerves and centers at the spine, with nerves and vessels above and below it, and with the female breast in front, that the Osteopath has come invariably to suspect trouble at the fifth rib in certain kinds of disease, and to always consider the probability of its being out of place in certain other maladies.

Always in cases of asthma the Osteopath makes haste to examine the fifth rib, particularly upon the right side, while in heart trouble, he is as careful to look to its condition upon the left side. Experience has taught him this, though to be sure, both asthma and heart disease may be caused by a multi-

tude of other agencies. The fifth rib is related with certain nerves closely connected sympathetically with the nerves which regulate the action of heart and lungs, hence it is that it may cause these particular diseases. In the same way, but not so invariably, the fifth rib may become responsible for stomach and intestinal diseases, for the very good reason that it interferes with the sympathetic connections of the nerves which regulate the actions of these organs.

This rib may also act as a mechanical hindrance to the lymphatic and venous drainage of the female breast and thus give rise to growths therein, simulating cancer. In fact, ladies who have suffered the removal of one breast, or of a part of one, have been cured of these further appearing, so-called cancers by proper adjustment of ribs by an Osteopath.

The technicalities of this subject might be discussed at length in a scientific publication, but, aside from its scientific aspects, the matter may prove interesting to the readers of the Popular Osteopath.

86-87 Valpey Bldg., Woodward avenue, Detroit Mich.

Man the God-like, Goat the Mean.

The goat is not regarded as
A noble beast, and it
Has never won distinction for
An undue share of wit.

Compare the homely goat with man,
How Godlike does he stand;
How pitiful the beast becomes
And how absurdly planned!

Yet, while we look upon the goat
As neither fair nor wise,
It doesn't live by taking pills
Instead of exercise.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

BY F. W. HANNAH, PRESIDENT A. A. A. O.

Once more have the bells rung the old year out and the new year in. The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy has passed another milestone, and now at the opening of the new year which is to round out the century, it affords me, as president of the association, no little pleasure to extend a cordial greeting to the members, the profession in general and to the public.

The year just closed has been full of interest for Osteopaths. It has witnessed the most successful annual meeting of the association up to date; it has seen the Osteopathic banner unfurled in new fields; storms of opposition from prejudiced competition have been met, repulsed and met again; battles for recognition have been both won and lost in legislative hall and court of justice, but where persecuted Osteopaths have met reverses, they have buckled their armor more closely about them and taken their stand on higher and firmer ground with the hope and belief that justice will not be always thwarted. Just here is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that the A. A. A. O. is quietly but very effectually demonstrating its utility by lending substantial aid to persecuted operators as far as its limited funds will allow, and by sending its representatives to different state capitols to properly explain Osteopathy to legislators, that they may know what Osteopathy really is and register their approvals of it. Already have

the Ohio Osteopaths felt the uplift of the strong arm of the A. A. A. O. and now its forces are centered on Kentucky as the field of operations, with Nebraska and Georgia following closely in line. Members would do well to allow their stars of loyalty to shine with added luster, and remember that their representatives (the trustees) are ever ready and anxious to put the association's funds into channels where they will do the most good, just as quickly as they are paid into the treasury. Reputable Osteopaths, who are not already members, are invited to join the association; "enlist for the war" and help to make the Osteopathic profession a solid phalanx under the banner, "Justice, Humanity, Osteopathy."

For the people in general Osteopaths cherish a feeling of love and kindly interest. We are never unkindful of the kind and courteous treatment you have accorded us, and the invaluable assistance you have rendered our cause. It is to the people, moved by sentiments of justice, right and impartiality, that we look for recognition, and not to prejudiced competitors, hence our entrance into legislative hall and court of justice, where each man's rights are the same as those of every other, and justice is the rule of action. Osteopaths are willing to trust the future of their great science in the hands of the people, who have shown by act and deed that they judge it by the reasonableness of its philosophy and the results which it gets.

I trust that I will not be tedious in adding that during the coming year there is much for Osteopaths to consider and do. Osteopathy should be kept thoroughly divorced from drug medication. In the forward march of Osteopathy, results take the rank of first importance; the consideration of course extension in Osteopathic colleges, both as to length of time and subject matter taught, perhaps ranks second; the character and circulation of our literature, which should be kept on a high plane and purely Osteopathic, is next in importance; a system of professional ethics needs consideration; and lastly, as an additional means of disseminating information relative to Osteopathy, is the proposed lecture course, supported by a popular demand for such information, as well as all of the arguments favoring magazine publication, associated colleges and any associated effort to secure unquestionably high standards of excellence.

The almost universal approval of the lecture method by Osteopaths, as gleaned from correspondence, clearly demonstrates that they are not willing to have the people of their communities to only half learn the great truths of Osteopathy by accidentally hearing of cures, or receive a distorted view of it from some one who is uninformed. Results are indeed potent factors in disseminating Osteopathy, and need not be diminished one iota in potency, by the lecture method, which will bring Osteopathy to thousands, perhaps millions, who may not happen to hear of results achieved, and who will be thankful for such information

when they have received the benefits of the treatment. This is not a time to stand and calmly wait. Osteopaths and friends of the treatment must see that it is legislated in or it will be legislated out; the people must be given correct ideas of Osteopathy by its competent exponents or they will be given incorrect ideas of it by others who are incompetent.

Dr. A. T. Still realizes this, and often resorts to the lecture method in addition to results achieved by treatment, that the people may be correctly informed regarding the philosophy of Osteopathy. Reputable Osteopathic colleges have seen the wisdom of such a plan, and have sent their lecturers forth to exploit both Osteopathy and the merits of those particular schools. Such work is educative, and one needs only to see with what keen relish each Osteopathic thought is received by those assembled to forecast the success of the work of the National Osteopathic Lecture Bureau, if properly managed, in carrying information of the science to the masses. That it can and will be properly managed is thoroughly evinced by the successes which Osteopaths have made of other great undertakings in the past.

All of these things and more are surging forward in the profession, and should be met and handled, without prejudice, in the the interests of all concerned. In closing, let Osteopaths continue to be honest with themselves as well as their patrons, and with the beginning of the century Osteopathy, which but ten years ago was a babe in arms, will be crowned queen science of the sciences.

Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

WHAT EMINENT PEOPLE SAY OF OSTEOPATHY.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,

of Vermont, now prominently spoken of as the successor to Senator Morrill in the United States senate, was an active advocate for legislative action. He said:

"I have employed practitioners of that school, to treat members of my family and have been particularly pleased with the results. I firmly believe that this practice is based on scientific principles, and is an advance in medical science."

GOV. EDWIN C. SMITH,

the present Governor of Vermont, is an ardent admirer of Osteopathy. Says he:

"My experience with Osteopathy has been very gratifying. It should be legalized by every state in the union."

JUDGE LAFORREST H. THOMPSON,

of the supreme court of Vermont, writes in support of Osteopathy:

"I think that the practice of Osteopathy should be legalized in all the states."

HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD,

former Governor of Illinois, after taking several months' treatment and having his wife treated, said:

"I am indebted to Osteopathy for great good to both Mrs. Altgeld and myself. When prescriptions and drugs were as ineffectual as empty words it came to our rescue and did that which other things had failed to do. Honor those to whom honor is due."

HON. H. S. PINGREE,

Governor of Michigan, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in the state, said, after a thorough and careful official investigation:

"Osteopathy is a science entitled to all respect and confidence as a distinct advancement in medicine. I know that it is doing a vast amount of good in relieving suffering and deformity that is not amen-

able to benefit from drug medicine."

HON. ANDREW E. LEE,

Governor of South Dakota, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that state, said:

"Osteopathic bills have been passed in several other states and from a careful investigation of the claims of the system I believe its practitioners are entitled to the protection of our laws."

HON. L. M. SHAW,

Governor of Iowa, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that state, said:

"I have heard a great deal about Osteopathy and talked with a great many who have taken Osteopathic treatment and I am fully convinced that it is a rational system of healing."

HON. T. F. CARROLL,

postmaster Grand Rapids, Michigan:

"I believe that Osteopathy is as far in advance of the drug systems of medicine and the heedless surgery of the day in the cure of disease and deformity as those practices were ahead of charm cures and sacrifices in the days of ancient polytheism. It cured me of severe troubles when the drug treatments all had failed. It has common sense as its basis and appeals to one's reason."

MRS. HELEN DE LENDRECIE,

a well known lecturer in the northwest, after having a tumor of the breast removed by Osteopathy, explained her case as follows:

"You ask for the reasons which induced me to seek Osteopathic relief. I will tell you as briefly as possible. In the fall of 1895 a lump appeared in my right breast. Our family physician advised its

immediate removal, assuring me that nothing but the knife could remedy the evil, and stating that it would soon assume a malignant form if not removed without delay. Knowing him to be a fine surgeon, as well as physician, I placed myself in his hands and submitted to an operation whereby my entire breast was removed. It was a great shock to my nervous system, and I had not recovered from it, when the same trouble appeared in my left breast. I had heard meantime of Osteopathy and resolved to try it before again submitting to the knife. However, in September, 1896, I was examined by a specialist in Chicago, who declared that only the knife would remove the trouble, as in the previous case. Instead of submitting to another operation, I went to Kirksville and was completely cured in six weeks' time. My own eyes saw and my own hands felt the obstructions that caused the trouble in both cases, and I know very well that the knife was never necessary in my case. I do not want to be understood as denying the use of the knife, however, for in some cases I am sure it is necessary to prolong life. What I object to is the haste in which it is called into requisition. I never believed in drug medication, but surgery appealed to my reason. I have perfect faith in the integrity of the man, and the skill of the surgeon who operated upon me. I believe he did by me as he would have done by his own wife, and if I was in need of surgical aid today he of all others would be my

choice to do the work. This, however, does not prevent me from declaring that I was the victim of unnecessary surgery, and I am sure the knife is used ten times when unnecessary to one time when necessary. A surgical operation is a dreadful shock from which I believe the system never fully recovers. Osteopathy has clearly proven its right to recognition in the healing of cases heretofore declared only curable by the knife, and it is only right that its supporters should sustain its claims. I know what it has done for me, and I am now and ever expect to be, the firm friend and loyal defender of Osteopathy."

True Worth of the Appendix.

The eminent surgeon closed up his pocketbook with a snap on the \$100 fee a wealthy patient had just paid him for a successful operation for appendicitis. "Tell me the appendix vermiformis is a useless organ."—Public Health Journal.

"Our pains are real things, and all our pleasures but fantastical. Diseases of their own accord, but cures come difficult and hard."
Samuel Butler.

Country Doctor (catechising)—
Now, little boy, what must we all do in order to enter heaven?

Boy—Die.

Country Doctor—Quite right—but what must we all do before we die?

Boy—Get sick and send for you.
—Judge.

OSTEOPATHY A BROAD SYSTEM.

BY CHAS. C. REID, D. O.

Osteopathy is an established fact. It is fast becoming a household word all over this broad land. People will say it now without stopping to question about it so much, and without hesitating in the use of the word. You do not have always to stop to explain the word when you use it. It is coming to stand for certain principles or facts now in the minds of the people and is often used in ordinary conversation.

It is often mentioned in newspapers and magazines in articles not written especially on Osteopathy, and the words Osteopath, Osteopathist and Osteopathy, are used without any quotation marks. So let the idea grow and keep on growing in the minds of the people. It stands for a system that the people want. They have only to come in contact with it and learn what it really is, for them to want it. Such a system as Osteopathy with its sound theories and principles which appeal to every unprejudiced intelligent person, and with the good results in curing disease, is bound to succeed.

But in bringing it before the people care should be taken always to give a correct idea of what it includes. Some people accuse the Osteopath of being narrow. They often get the idea that we think there is no good in anything but mechanical manipulation. I have even noticed that idea indicated in some papers and magazines lately.

The editor of Suggestive Therapeutics, (December number), inti-

mates that the Osteopath does not believe in contagion, and that he could not do anything in smallpox, diphtheria, etc.

We should impress upon the public that the science of Osteopathy includes more than just mechanical manipulation. While manipulation constitutes a large part of it, we also use dietetics, and heat and cold, through the medium of water. We believe in good nursing and attention to hygienic rules.

We, of course, use antidotes in case of poisoning. We use antiseptics, baths, vaccination, quarantining and the other various reliable aids to prevent and relieve disease. The people are more ready to put themselves under our care when they know the Osteopath is broad enough in his science to use everything that is reliable as an adjunct to his manipulation, and always work for the good of his patient.

Warren, O.

[Note—The last paragraph of Dr. Reid's communication does not convey a correct idea of the attitude of the profession in respect to vaccination. Some Osteopaths doubtless do vaccinate; but we think we state the fact in asserting that a large majority of them, in common with a considerable section of the medical profession, hold vaccination to be a barbarous, useless and dangerous practice.—Editor.]

The library of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army has been supplied with Vol. I. of The Popular Osteopath, and we recently received \$1 from those in charge of it to pay the subscription for the year 1900.

HONEST METHODS.

BY A. U. JORRIS, D. O.

The character of a business man exercises a powerful influence over his own financial interests and over the interests of those with whom he is associated. The action of one dishonest man will injure the business of the entire class to which he belongs.

Osteopathy will be largely what we make it. It is in our power to raise the standard so high, that even those who are not our followers will respect and honor us. We are not bound to follow only in the footsteps of our preceptors, but should aim to take a higher rank.

Certainly this is an age of competition and in order to be successful, we are obliged to make constant improvement and progress. Those who are left behind endeavor to make good their loss by "cheap John" methods, and soon find themselves laboring for subsistence.

Let us expose all charlatan methods. It is our bounden duty. Our neglect to do so has already encouraged some to stain a grand profession with fraud and dishonesty and it is always at the expense of those who desire to do a legitimate and proper business. A promise or guarantee unfulfilled is nothing more than a scheme to get money under false pretenses, which is the rankest kind of dishonesty and deceit. Fortunately the majority of our practitioners use honest and straightforward business methods, but it is the occasional one who does the damage.

Our work is judged by the results. We are judged by our methods and our actions. He who loves his work loves his profession and has a genuine desire for its progress and his own advancement in its service.

"The physician who values his time and advice is the man who is appreciated."

"A community never values a physician higher than he values himself."

"He who sells himself for nothing generally gets all he is worth."

"He who goes for half price, goes for more than he would bring on the market."

La Crosse, Wis.

An intelligent, thoughtful gentleman recently said to the writer: "Why don't you call your system of treatment Anatopathy? If there is one thing you people emphasize it is anatomy, and the word 'Osteopathy,' meaning bone suffering, is misleading." We do not mention this because we favor changing the name of our science. That would be impracticable. We mention it to show that this gentleman, in common with many other thinking people, has solved the problem of how Osteopathy gets results. The foundation upon which Osteopathy rests is a knowledge of the science of anatomy, and its relation to health and disease. And as the bony framework is the foundation of anatomy, perhaps the word "Osteopathy" is not so far wrong after all.

HOT ROAST OF DOCTORS.

BY REV. SAM P. JONES.

(From the Atlanta Journal, Dec. 30.)
 Cartersville, Ga., Dec. 29.
 To the Editor of the Journal.

The action of our Governor in the matter of his veto of the Osteopathy bill brings me to my feet with a few brief, short remarks, in my weak and feeble way. I want to say that the action of the Governor in this case was an outrage upon civil liberty and constitutional rights. I want to say again that the Governor did just what the physicians of Georgia wanted him to do, nothing more and nothing less.

I want to say again that the profession of medicine is the most arrogant, dogmatic, dictatorial, and, withal, ignorant profession in this country.

The fellow who steps outside of pills and powders and calls and enterings outlaws himself, and becomes the wounded wolf on which the other wolves feed, until nothing is left but bones. It makes me sick and tired to see a profession howling about professional and unprofessional conduct. The medical profession dates back to the Garden of Eden almost, and it has come along down the ages with its decrepit ignorance, doctoring humanity, and they are keeping in the rear of every procession that has marched in the history of humanity, and such conduct as the doctors of this state displayed in their treatment of Dr. Hardin and the science of Osteopathy is simply the brakes on the wheels of their progress that make their load bigger than they can carry. To see how they miss it in diagnosis sometimes, and to see how they disagree among themselves over a patient makes a fellow wonder if he can get well in spite of his doctors.

The little petty jealousies and envyings among doctors have made them the laughing stock of intelligent people. A minister of the gospel can advertise in the papers a wonderful work of grace which led 3,000 souls to Christ, but the very minute a medical doctor whispers it out that he has done something for suffering humanity he is jumped on for unprofessional conduct and outlaid by his profession. A lawyer can spout and blow about himself and his profession tolerates him at least, but wherever and whenever a doctor has spouted and spouted he has spouted and spouted himself to death.

Gentlemen, I know what I am talking about. I know something of osteopathy and what it has done for suffering humanity. I have talked with the founder of this science; I have been in his great school where 500 students, and some of them allopath physicians, were study-

ing the science of osteopathy. I have seen the lame walk, the sick healed, and the invalid brought back to strength and vigor under the touch of the skillful osteopathist. In each state where this science has taken its place it has had to fight its way to the front. It will take its place in Georgia, and may put some allopath physicians to plowing for aught I know.

The idea of Gov. Candler vetoing this bill because it would give Dr. M. C. Hardin the right to administer medicine, when the osteopathist no more pours calomel and oil down his patients than the maker of a Steinway piano would open up its chords and pour calomel and dovers powders in on the piano to put it in tune. No true Osteopathist ever gave a pill or powder. They are no kin to Christian Scientists, and they don't run with the faith cure crowd. It is a science based on anatomy and physiology. If the Governor will go and spend a week at Kirksville, Mo., the home of this science, and see what my eyes have seen and know what I know about it, he would have signed and approved that bill if every M. D. in America had been hounding at his feet.

Dr. M. C. Hardin is a gentleman and a scholar and a Christian. I know him personally. I have known him for years. He is neither fraud nor fake nor fool, and he will yet take his place in Atlanta as a great benefactor to the sick and suffering in spite of the fact that the Governor did not want to license him to administer medicine. The Governor had one eye on the M. D.'s and his other eye on Hardin. He did not see Hardin, and he forgot, so Hardin says, his pledge that he (Hardin) should be heard before the final action of the Governor. If one would read Dr. Hardin's card of a few days ago he could see that he not only had intelligence, but that he was a man courageous but gentle.

I would not for any consideration forfeit the good-will and friendship of hundreds of M. D.'s of this state. I can pick them out by the score who, if you will take them out of their professions, they are broad, intelligent, splendid men, but the doctor who is broad in his profession is either outlaid by his profession or he feels very ill at ease with his crowd. Homeopathy got it on all sides when it came to the front, and was fought to the death, and yet I dare say there is not an intelligent physician in America today who has not been affected by the school of homeopathy and made his doses less and his prescriptions fewer. The old kill or cure idea has given way under the influence of the practice of homeopathy.

Now and then I see where some Christian Scientists are arrested because a patient died under their treatment, and they are threatened with vengeance. In the name of common sense, what would become of the M. D.'s if they had to pay the penalty of graveyard subjects under their treatment? There would not be a doctor today out of the penitentiary or away from the gallows, and I am not bragging on Christian Scientists, nor have I any disposition to abuse them, for my father told me never to hit a cripple nor hurt a fool.

It is not right, gentlemen, for a profession to gather round a Governor and have their profession regale him with telegrams from all over the state, and thereby cause a Governor to veto a bill without a hearing from the other side, when he had promised to give such a hearing. Gentlemen, it takes more grit than the average Governor has got to offend a profession so large and influential as the M. D.'s.

I have never had an Osteopathist to practice on me. I still stick to the M. D.'s. I had one at my house today to see a sick child. I will send for them and risk their diagnosis and take their medicine, and yet in their professional conduct what they deem unprofessional I have got a contempt for I can't express. I spoke those sentiments the other day to a minister of the gospel who for several years practiced medicine, and he says, "Jones, you have got the thing down right." A reformed drunkard can tell what whisky will do, a reformed gambler can give us the best views of the ruin of that life, and why can't an ex-doctor throw some light on the profession to which he once belonged? Some will say that my letter is contradictory, that I say some of the profession of the M. D.'s are broad, intelligent men, and yet in their profession they are narrow and bigoted and dogmatic. I reiterate it. Some of the most intelligent, cultured preachers in America are little, narrow-minded, contracted sectarians, who are utterly and absolutely distasteful to all intelligent people who listen to their tirades on other creeds and Christians. A man may be broad one way and tremendously narrow in the other, and I reaffirm that the doctors are bringing up the rear of the procession, unless, perchance, we preachers are.

When we take the science of electricity, which is but in its infancy, when the Atlantic cable owners came to Edison and said, "Mr. Edison, unless you can help us, we are bankrupted; the cable keeps breaking and it costs so much to find the break that we are bankrupted unless you can help us." He replied, "Gentlemen, when the cable breaks again, let me know." Mr. Edison walked into his laboratory and in forty-eight

hours he had invented the electric meter. A few days later the owners of the cable wired him that the cable was broken. Mr. Edison went to the banks of Newfoundland, put the meter to the cable and said to the repair ship, "It is broken out just 2,000 miles from here. Go to a certain latitude and longitude and you will find the break." Now, if Mr. Edison, with a science in its infancy, can tell on a few days' notice where the cable is broken 2,000 miles from him at the bottom of the ocean, now look at the doctors. They will get a fellow right down on a bed or a table before them and he isn't six feet long, and they can't tell what is the matter with him to save their lives. Gentlemen, if you would handle your patients with more skill the public will have more respect for your intolerance of one another.

With the wish for a peaceful and prosperous New Year for the M. D.'s and for a better memory for our Governor, I am, respectfully,
 Sam P. Jones.

Married.

In Sidney, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1899, Dr. George G. Chappell and Miss Nellie Maude Runyon, Rev. Runyon, father of the bride, officiating. They will arrive in this city today and will visit at the home of Mrs. M. J. Chappell for a few days, and then go to Wheeling, West Virginia, where Dr. Chappell is practicing Osteopathy. — Kirksville Journal.

An Embarrassing Situation.

Mr. B. (who is looking at bill) to Dr. M. Heeler—"Why, how is this, I see you have me charged for professional services from May to September, and you have not been in my house during that time?"

Dr. M. Heeler—"Yes sir, that's all right sir, that charge is for absent treatments that I arranged with Mrs. B. to give her."

Mr. B.—"But she died on the 15th of May."

REPORTED CASES.

Reported by Drs. Shackelford & Shackelford, Wilcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
INSANITY.

The patient, a young woman, aged 24 years, had been in a private asylum eight months, when she was brought to us for treatment. The first indication of mental trouble which had been noticed by her friends, was the absence of desire to exert herself. She lay in bed the greater part of the time for a week, this was followed by an equal period of great activity, during which time she did almost all the work of the household. At the end of two weeks she refused to eat with the family, could not be induced to talk, and returned to the inactive state in which condition she remained until brought here. She had to be waited upon as though she were an infant, being dressed and fed, turned in bed, and lifted by her attendant.

On Dec. 9, 1899, she was brought to us. For the first three days she was compelled to eat, as she had no more desire for food than for exerting herself. After the third treatment she talked to the attendant, seemed quite cheerful, walked out into the yard, and took considerable exercise. After the sixth treatment she recognized and spoke to her brothers, which she did not do when going to, or returning from the sanitarium. Ever since the fourth day after she came under our care she has dressed herself, makes her own bed, has been able to play checkers, and has been out driving with her friends several times. On Dec. 24, at the end of the second week, she was to all

appearances as well as ever, mentally.

During her stay in the private sanitarium for such cases, and long before going there, she suffered from constipation, painful menstruation and with her spine for which she took medicine when compelled.

We found a double lateral curvature, left in lumbar, right in dorsal, fifth lumbar posterior, fourth dorsal very much so, third and fifth dorsal anterior, seventh and eighth ribs on right side, pressing very much on liver.

All the ribs on right side above the seventh, stood up quite high, which would be natural to accommodate the curvature of spine, left side of chest much lower than the right. The innominates as a lateral-curvature in lumbar would indicate, were "see-sawed," one forward, the other back, one limb an inch longer than the other. There was, and is uterine misplacement, but she has had no local treatment, in obtaining the results above mentioned.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Little Virginia C—, of Brentwood, Tenn., 2 years of age, was brought to us with left limb paralyzed. Mr. and Mrs. C— were anxious to know what we could do for her, as they had taken her to their family physician with the usual verdict that it would require a brace and probably two years to effect a cure. After a careful examination we told them we thought we could cure her in from two to six

weeks, and after explaining the cause of her paralysis, (a sacro-iliac disarticulation), they had us begin treatment at once. She showed marked improvement from the very first, moving her limb slightly after first treatment, and now after the sixth she has perfect use of it, her mother telling us a few days before that, a friend of hers was looking at Virginia's leg, and said she thought she could see that it was smaller than the other, but she was looking at the sound leg.

Reported by Homer Woolery, D.O.,
223 N. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ind.

WEANING CHILD.

I had a case of a mother weaning her babe, which was a little out of the ordinary, and will likely prove of interest. The babe was taken from breast one day previous to my first visit, at which time I opened up the lymphatics leading away from the breasts to the subclavians and freed the circulation via the subclavians. I then advised patient to not milk the breasts until I should see her in the evening, at which time I gave a similar treatment. Another treatment was given on the evening following, no milk being taken from the breasts in the meantime. The next, or third day, no more treatments were required, and no caking or other trouble with the breasts resulted.

BLOOD POISONING.

This case was very interesting. The poison was communicated to the blood by way of a sore ankle, coming in contact with a dirty sock.

The chief symptoms were severe chills, rigor, high fever, pains in limb, back and head, which had lasted since early morning, patient being seen by us at 7 p. m.

We found lesions at the first lumbar, fifth lumbar, and sixth dorsal vertebrae. We were able to relieve the patient by relaxing all muscular contractures, and treating to produce a sweat, but slight draughts of air caused chills to come on until the next day, when we were able to correct the lesion at the sixth dorsal, complete recovery from all symptoms of blood poison following this treatment immediately.

Reported by Drs. Northrup and Alkire,
Portland, Ore.

PARALYSIS.

The etiology of this case included several factors: Exposure to cold, alcoholism, sexual excesses and great physical exertion. Spinal lesions were present at the occipito-atlantal and lumbo-sacral articulations and from the sixth to the tenth dorsal articulations. Treatment consisted of the correction of all displacements and the free use of water. A cure was effected in five months.

LA GRIPPE.

Patient, a young lady, pulse rapid, temperature 103-5, headache, insomnia, loss of appetite; bowels free, great tenderness over upper dorsal region and quite a degree of soreness over the stomach. Appropriate Osteopathic treatment was directed to bowels, kidneys and to the splanchnic nerves; water was freely used both externally and internally. In four days the young lady was able to receive her friends.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONTEST IN GEORGIA.

Nine month ago Osteopathy entered the state of Georgia in the person of Dr. M. C. Hardin, one of the associate editors of the Popular Osteopath, and one of the most scholarly men in the profession. Locating in the city of Atlanta he soon established a good practice, and began to cherish the idea of securing for the science of Osteopathy in Georgia, the legislative recognition that it has already attained in many other states.

After talking the matter over with the Governor, he felt sufficiently encouraged to prepare a bill to present to the legislature.

In Georgia the New York law is in force where the three medical schools each have a board of examiners entirely independent of one another. The bill prepared was in substance the Tennessee law, modified to have an examining board of three Osteopaths in order to harmonize with the form of these medical laws of Georgia.

On Monday, Dec. 4, it was introduced in the senate. There was a hearing before the committee the same afternoon at which time Dr. Hardin took a number of his patients who testified as to the merits of Osteopathy. This was followed by an explanation of the science, and the hearing was closed by reading letters written to Dr. Hardin, to be used for this purpose, from Senator Money, of Mississippi; Ex-Chief Justice Cole, of Iowa; Chief Justice Wilkes, and a congressman of Tennessee, and several other prominent men of Vermont, and

some other states where Osteopathy is recognized. With this evidence and a full explanation, the general judiciary committee of the senate gave a unanimously favorable report. So soon as this was done the local M. D.'s appeared on the scene and asked for a hearing. The bill was recommitted, and owing to a great amount of business in the senate, it was the following Monday before the committee had a meeting to give the doctors a hearing. When the time came, three of the most prominent M. D.'s of the city appeared, two of whom addressed the committee. One was chairman of state committee on legislation and the other was dean of the medical college. Their addresses, which consumed three quarters of an hour, consisted of epithets of vituperation and scorn and the charge that Osteopathy was only massage. After hearing both sides the committee adhered to its first report, and on the next day came to its passage with a vote of 26 to 5. On Wednesday it went to the house and on first reading was referred to general judiciary committee. Atlanta has three members in the house, and one of this number was chairman of this committee. He was in the hands of the local doctors and they counted on him to kill the bill. He, with a doctor, who was a member of the house, at a time arranged between them, had the bill transferred to the committee of sanitation and hygiene. This committee was composed mostly of the doctors in the house

and in their hands the bill seemed doomed. It took the combined influence of several members of the senate and the leading members of the house on this committee, together with some of the leading citizens, who testified before them in order to get a report. They reported favorably, for they felt that the interest was running so high that any other report would be reversed in the house. This hearing was on Friday, and Saturday was the last day. On Saturday, when it came to its third reading at the night session, there was great excitement over it. Its enemies tried in every way to kill it; but when the final vote was taken, about 11 o'clock, it passed 102 to 19. It was a great victory, for it was contested at every step.

Dr. Hardin's wife, who is a native of Georgia, and a member of one of its best families, was a large element of influence in the house. In looking over a list of the house on Wednesday she noticed a name she was very familiar with, in whose house she had been as one of the family. On Thursday morning she went over to meet him. On learning who she was, this member, who was one of the leaders of the house, told her of others who were great friends of her father during his lifetime, and he brought them out to meet her. She talked to them of her interest and they insisted on her return the next day. They continued to introduce the members to her and she spent both Friday and Saturday, at the request of her friends, up there. On Saturday night they sent her to the

gallery after her faithful service in behalf of the bill, and in the speeches one man made an appeal to pass it for the sake of the little Georgia woman in the gallery. The interest and enthusiasm ran so high that on the passage of the bill fully half of the house started for the gallery to congratulate her upon her success. There was a great shout went up all around. There was more excitement and enthusiasm over the passage of the bill in the house than over any other measure before the legislature. The doctors then turned their influence on the Governor. Telegrams and letters came from all over the state, till his desk, as he said was piled two feet high with them. Petitions were sent in from the cities of the state from the doctors. The local physicians circulated petitions and asked druggists, who are called "doctors" in the south, and dentists to sign them, so as to impress the Governor with the number of "doctors" interested; and a delegation of thirty or forty doctors went to the Governor and urged him to veto the bill.

This strong array of professional opposition did impress the Governor; for the Governor vetoed the bill, notwithstanding the overwhelming majorities in the senate and in the house. Still it was a great moral victory for Osteopathy.

Practitioners who desire copies of this issue may obtain them in any quantity at the usual prices. Address Popular Osteopath, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CURE OF INSANITY BY OSTEOPATHY.

From the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath*.

The leap into national prominence of an Osteopathist, and the general public's recognition of Osteopathy through the cure of a raving maniac in three minutes by Dr. R. Bernard, is a duo of happy circumstances which will redound to the good advantage of every Osteopathic practitioner in the field.

The Bart Neal cure, being witnessed by three old school practitioners, practically means that Osteopathy received a judicial test which cannot be gainsaid, and while other insanity cases have been expeditiously treated and cured by Osteopathists, yet the Neal case received the respectful consideration of the press of the entire country, and Osteopathy's statement that two-thirds of the insanity due to injuries can be permanently cured, was brought to the attention of every class and of every community.

Bart Neal is a wealthy farmer of Plano, Iowa, who was injured while at work about his home. Little was thought of the injury, and when Neal was compelled to take to his bed and physicians summoned, nothing was done that relieved him. He grew worse, and symptoms of insanity developed. Shortly after this the serious nature of the case was made evident by Neal passing into a condition of violent dementia.

The family physician called in neighboring practitioners, and at the consultation it was decided that the only hope for Neal was an insane asylum.

Preparations were made to send the patient to a private sanitarium. As a last resource Osteopathy was asked to lend its aid. Three physicians were at the bedside of Mr. Neal, and the latter had become so violent that four men were required to hold him while the examination was made.

Dr. Bernard found the third cervical vertebra markedly dislocated to the right, shutting off the part of the cerebral arterial supply and venous return and interfering with respiration by affecting fibers of the phrenic nerve. Neal was in a condition of grave danger, there being a cerebral plethoric state which might have resulted in a hemorrhage at any moment. Dr. Bernard gave the regular Osteopathic treatment for a dislocated cervical vertebra, the shoulders of the patient being rigidly held by one of the other physicians. The vertebra was replaced in just three minutes, and the patient relapsed into the sleep of exhaustion. This sleep lasted for twelve hours, and when Mr. Neal awakened he recognized those about the bedside. He was kept in bed for twelve more hours and then was allowed to go about the house. A day of quiet sufficed for nature to perfect the cure, and Neal was pronounced a well man.

Osteopathy has records of many such cures as this one, and every legitimate Osteopathist is competent to handle such cases of mental disorder of traumatic etiology, but Neal's case is practically the first to be accorded the general

public recognition of being reported in the newspapers of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Europe, and this fact should be a matter of congratulation to every practitioner of the science as well as to every patient, for it is by such recognition that the science is to arrive at its predestined position of an accredited general therapy which accomplishes all that medicine has accomplished, and in addition offers cures for diseases which have heretofore been called incurable. There is no disputing the fact that Osteopathy will have to force its progress, and the results such as Dr. Bernard secured cannot help impressing upon the public mind the truth of the statement that Osteopathy is founded upon scientific principles.

Militant Medical Men of Nebraska.

If the history of Osteopathy in Nebraska were to be written much of the data would have to be collected from the court records. The medical men of that state have exhibited an unusual amount of bigotry and intolerance which has taken the form of legal persecution. These contests before the judicial tribunals have been with varying results. Among the later manifestations of their spleen we have the following cases:

About six weeks ago Dr. M. E. Donohue, of Omaha, Neb., was arrested on the familiar charge of "practicing medicine" without a license from the august medical board. In that case victory was with the Osteopath, as Dr. Donohue in a letter to us expressed it,

"We tore their medical law all to pieces."

In a later case at Lincoln, on a similar charge, Dr. Little was convicted. As contributing to this result, however, it has been intimated that the trial judge for some reason was personally hostile to Osteopathy.

"No question is ever settled until it is settled right," and the Osteopaths of Nebraska are something of fighters themselves. They have joined hands and purses to carry the case of Dr. Little to the supreme court of the state, where a favorable decision is confidently expected. The old-time bigotry which sent men to the stake for truth's sake has passed away, but among Nebraska's medical men the same spirit of intolerance exists, and takes the form of arrests for "practicing medicine without license."

The question of the wisdom of the establishment of a National Osteopathic Lecture Bureau is now attracting considerable attention among Osteopaths. It is a question that is worthy of the earnest consideration of every one with the welfare of the profession at heart. The merits of this system are strongly advocated by President Hannah, who has given the matter much thought. Such a system, under strict control of the national association, in order that a high degree of competency in the lecturers may be secured, might prove an invaluable means of popular education. The question, in all its details, ought to be thought out carefully.

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New Year Greeting.

With this number the second volume of The Popular Osteopath begins. We have successfully met the difficulties and overcome the obstacles which usually beset the pathway of new publications, a majority of which, it is said, die during the first year of their existence.

During the past year a notable advance in the position occupied by the A. A. A. O. has been made, and The Popular Osteopath having labored to that end, modestly claims some of the credit for it.

Since the advent of The Popular Osteopath a great deal of Osteopathic history has been made, and it has been our privilege, not only to record it, but to assist in the making. We have done what we could in the interest of legitimate practitioners. We have sought to elevate and maintain a high standard for the profession of Osteopathy, and feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

We wish for all our friends and for all who ought to be our friends a large measure of prosperity and happiness for the year 1900. And now with a growing appreciation on the part of individual Osteopaths, and with renewed determination on the part of the publishers to keep The Popular Osteopath at the head of the journalism of our profession, we confidently turn our faces toward the new year. In view of what we have undergone and what we have accomplished, we feel warranted in asserting that The Popular Osteopath is here to stay.

Beginning with the first of the year Dr. Linda Hardy joins Dr. Woolery in his practice at Bloomington, Ind.

To anyone who will mail us copies of the March and July Popular Osteopath we will mail double the quantity of the January, 1900, number.

Osteopathy has met a few temporary reverses, but never a Waterloo.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her's,
While Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

We would advise all subscribers to preserve each copy of the Popular Osteopath for 1900. At the close of the year they can be bound for a nominal sum, thus preserving in convenient form, not only a history of Osteopathy during the year, but articles which will be of interest and value in years to come.

Dr. W. W. Steele and wife, of Buffalo, N. Y., paid a very pleasant visit to our office on Dec. 27. The doctor was taking a much needed rest, the first of any extent he has had in two years. They spent one day in viewing the sights of Chattanooga, before going on to St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain a couple of weeks.

J. A. Cooley's article in the Popular Osteopath for December on "Osteopathy's Right to Legal Recognition," has occasioned a great deal of favorable comment. Dr. N. A. Bolles, President of the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy, writes that it "ought to get into the hands of every lawmaker in the United States."

It would seem that the time of holding the next meeting of the A. A. A. O. should be decided upon, and committees appointed to get things in readiness. It is not too early to begin to think along this line. The time should be announced so that those who are contemplating a summer vacation can so arrange it as to include a visit to Chattanooga at the time of the convention.

The Chattanooga Times recently offered a prize for the best article on the subject: "What occurrences in 1899 were of most benefit to Chattanooga?" Seven of the articles submitted were published in the Sunday Times of Dec. 17. In one of these excellent contributions occurs the following sentence, which illustrates the fact that Osteopathy makes itself known and felt wherever it is practiced: "In the judgment of many sufferers another beneficent event of the year '99 was the coming of the Osteopaths to Chattanooga—allopathic fears and sneers to the contrary."

Narrowness and bigotry are sins for which a goodly number of people will one day have to render an account. Osteopathy has had to encounter this spirit from its very beginning. It does not matter that this new science daily manifests its beneficence in the cure of disease. That is the very thing that arouses the ire of a certain class of critics. Their railings remind one of the witty saw which seems to be original with Thomas Moore and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and which aptly applies to the question in

point: "The mind of the bigot is like the pupil of the eye, the more light you pour on it the more it contracts."

An amusing incident before the sanitary committee of the house, in the Georgia legislature when the Osteopathic bill was under consideration, was the appearance of a fake Osteopath opposing the bill. He stated to Dr. Hardin, after the hearing was over, that he had a copy of Barber's book and was practicing some. He was a graduate of Weltmer's school of Magnetism, at Nevada, Mo., he said also, having taken the course by mail. It was just such fellows as him that the law would shut out.

When the M. D's of Atlanta were circulating the petition among the doctors of the city, requesting the Governor to veto the bill, they met some opposition to their purpose. Several doctors refused to sign it and a few of the doctors wrote letters to the Governor opposing the action of their brethren. Dr. John Z. Lawshe, president of the state homeopathic board, called at Dr. Hardin's office on the following morning after he had been solicited to sign the petition and stated that he had refused to sign the bill on general principles, but the doctors had said that if it became a law an Osteopath would be permitted to administer drugs also. He wanted a copy of the bill. He took it along with him and about four o'clock in the afternoon he appeared with a letter addressed to the Governor giving his reasons for not signing the petition. It

was a very strong letter. He handed it to Dr. Hardin unsealed that he might read it and then present it to the Governor in person. Dr. Hardin had never met the doctor before. He stated that he had conscientious convictions on the subject and desired to express them in that way.

Missouri Osteopaths.

The Osteopaths of St. Louis met Nov. 9th, at the office of Dr. W. H. Eckert and organized the "St. Louis Association of Osteopaths," with Ernest P. Smith, D.O., president; J. O. Hatton, D.O., vice-president; and W. H. Eckert, D.O., secretary.

The following committee was appointed to draft suitable by-laws for governing the association: H. E. Bailey, D.O.; A. H. Sippy, D.O.; Mrs. Ella A. Hunt, D.O., and T. D. Jones, D.O. They propose to continue the meetings regularly, and have issued the following invitation, which will be forwarded to each member of the profession in the state of Missouri.

Dear Doctor—It having been suggested by various members of the profession that a state organization of Osteopaths would be of much benefit to all concerned, the "St. Louis Association of Osteopaths," which is the only organization at present in the state, takes the initiative and herewith issues an invitation to each member of the profession in Missouri to attend a meeting to be held in the city of St. Louis, on Saturday, January 6th, 1900, at which a State Association will be perfected for the purpose of promulgating the interests of Osteopathy throughout the state of Missouri.

We desire to urge you to be present and aid in this important undertaking.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST P. SMITH, D. O., Pres.
W. H. ECKERT, D. O., Sec'y.

Stand by Your Colors.

Every system of healing should stand or fall on its own merits. Every legitimate Osteopath wants it distinctly understood that the system he practices is complete in itself, a separate and distinct science. He wants it known that he is in no way allied with the drug givers, nor has he anything in common with the faith or mind curists, mental suggesters, Christian Scientists, divine or magnetic healers—except that he does not give drugs.

This statement is made because in an instance that recently came to our knowledge, a practitioner of one of the above last mentioned systems, realizing the popularity Osteopathy had attained, said, in speaking of his method of treatment, that it was "like Osteopathy."

This is not true. We have nothing to say about any other method of healing except that none of them is Osteopathy or anything like it.

For bodily diseases the Osteopath works upon the body of his patient by restoring misplaced bones to their proper positions, relaxing contracted muscles, freeing the circulation from obstructions, and by stimulating or inhibiting nervous action, and hence the actual bodily presence of the patient is a condition precedent to any treatment at all.

In this respect some of those who practice other systems may have the advantage of us; but we do not want to sail under false colors, nor do we want others to do so if we can prevent it.

Osteopathy is founded upon the sciences of anatomy and physiology; and a mastery of these and of other subjects by the student of it is necessary before he is considered qualified to practice. The minimum time required for the completion of the course is twenty months, or four terms of five months each. A few weeks' reading or study of some other systems may be sufficient to qualify persons for the practice of those systems, but not so with Osteopathy. We may be handicapped by this fact, but we think not.

All that Osteopaths need do is to continue to get good results and to stand by their colors by practicing Osteopathy unalloyed.

Warning.

There are fakirs in different parts of the country preying upon the public in the name of Osteopathy. Those seeking the services of an Osteopath should bear in mind that the best results can only be expected from the efforts of the qualified practitioner. No one is qualified to practice Osteopathy who has not taken the prescribed course at a reputable Osteopathic college. Not all such Osteopaths are members of the A. A. A. O., but all who are members and whose names appear in the directory published in this magazine are graduates and reputable practitioners of the science. In case of doubt as to the qualifications of a professed Osteopath we would advise that inquiry be made of the secretary of the National Association, Miss Irene Harwood, 308 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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 A. Minear, N. O., 16 and 17 Gotwald & Z. Building, Springfield.
 A. Morris, J. T. L., 16 and 17 Gotwald & Z. Building, Springfield.
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 N. Schwartz, E. E., Youngstown.

Oregon.
 A. Albright, Mrs. Grace, Salem.
 P. Alkire, J. W., 415-16-17 The Dekum, Portland.
 P. Northrop, R. B., 415-16-17 The Dekum, Portland.
 A. Novinger, W. J., Eugene City.
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 A. Smith, Allie M., Oregonian Building, Portland.

Oklahoma.
 A. Huston, Grace, Oklahoma City.

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 A. Dufur, J. Ivan, Williamsport.
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 N. Jones, D. P., Watertown.
 N. Patterson, Lillabelle L., Bismarck.
 A. Walrod, Dora May, St. Jo St., Rapid City.
 N. Von Wedelsteadt, B., Deadwood.
- Tennessee.**
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 A. Drennan, T. L., 117 E. Lafayette St., Jackson.
 A. Evans, A. L., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
 A. Goodrich, L. J., Springfield.
 A. Link, W. F., 18 and 19 Minnie Block, Knoxville.
 A. Owens, Chas., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
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 A. Swan, W. E., Clarksville.
 A. Swan, Mrs. W. E., Clarksville.
 A. Shackelford, J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
 A. Shackelford, Mrs. J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
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 A. Wilderson, W. H., No. 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis.
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 A. King, H. F., 2113 Church St., Galveston.
 A. Ray, T. L., Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth.
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 A. Brock, W. W., 134 State St., Montpelier.
 A. Corbin, C. E., 157 State St., Montpelier.
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 A. Mayes, Matthew, Rutland.
 A. Martin, L. D., Miles Granite Building, Barre.

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 N. Hodgson, John E., Spokane.
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 A. Patterson, H. E., Washington Loan and Trust Building.
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 N. Blaser, W. O., Madison.
 ... Burke, Mrs. Anna M., 309 E. Millin, Madison.
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 N. Cherry, Mrs. Essie S., Milwaukee.
 N. Crow, Louise P., Janesville.
 M. Davis, W. B., Milwaukee.
 N. Davis, Abbie S., Matthews Building, Milwaukee.
 N. Gage, Ora L., Oshkosh.
 N. Ibach, A. H., Portage.
 N. Jorris, A. U., Lacrosse.
 A. Lewis, J. L., Hingham.
 N. Lewis, Emma A., Prairie Du Chien.
 N. Lewis, N. H., Prairie Du Chien.
 N. Thompson, S. A. L., 121-123 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.
 A. Vance, G. T., Monroe.
- Canada.**
 N. Hitchings, John R., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 A. Spangler, H. L., 46 King's Square, St. Johns, N. B.
- Members whose addresses are unknown:
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 A. Chase, W. B.
 A. Downing, D. M.
 A. Duffie, W. M.
 A. Jones, H. R. (undergraduate).
 A. Yakey, W. G. (undergraduate).

If the name of the Osteopath you are about to employ appears in the directory above, you may rest assured that he is a graduate of a reputable school. If it does not so appear, and he does not produce other satisfactory evidence of his professional equipment, inquiry had better be made of the secretary of the A. A. A. O., Miss Irene Harwood, 308 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. She has a list of graduates of all schools recognized by the A. A. A. O., and will furnish you the information desired.

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