Philadelphia Infirmary of Osteopathy

Osteopathy Practiced as an Art

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

Osteopathy treats all chronic diseases, very many of which have been abandoned as incurable by other systems of treatment. Statistics show that 80 per cent. of these we cure outright; 90 per cent. we greatly benefit; and 5 per cent. receive little benefit; none are in any way injured.

Among the diseases treated successfully are the following:

Heart and Lung Diseases, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages.

Nervous Diseases, as general Nervous prostration, facial and general agitans, headache, sciatica, lumbago, tic douloureux, St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, and all forms of neuralgia, paralysis.

General Diseases.—Loss of voice, enlarged tonsils, incipient consumption, asthma, wry neck, catarrh, granulated sore eyes, pterygium, erysipelas, scrofula, spinal curvature, goitre, eczema, rheumatism, eye and ear affections.

All Dislocations.—Hip-joint diseases, milk leg, varicose veins.

Liver and Kidney Diseases.—Bright’s disease, gall stones, diabetes.

All Stomach and Intestinal affections, catarrh of the stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, flux, dysentery.

Urethral Diseases.—Stricture, enlarged prostate.

Female Diseases a Specialty.—Irregular and painful menstruations, prolapsus, leucorrhcea, barrenness.

RECOGNIZED SPECIALISTS

By virtue of our special training in Descriptive, Demonstrative, Morbid and Living Anatomy, we are recognized as specialists in the knowledge of the structures of the human body in all the possible conditions of health and disease; and by the exact and exhaustive study of Physiology and Chemistry, as relating to the bodily conditions, we diagnose and treat diseases in a manner entirely new and different from all other systems. Medicines are never used. Our methods are wholly natural and scientific. Our cures are permanent, because natural.

CONSULTATION FREE

Address all correspondence to the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy.

O. J. SNYDER, A. C., M. S., D. O., President.

MASON W. PRESSLY, Secretary and Treasurer.

WITHERSPOON BUILDING
(Sixth Floor) Walnut, Juniper and Sansom Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Definition of Osteopathy

OSTÉ-Ó-P-A-T'HÝ, s. [Gr. ὄστεον (osteon)=a bone, and ἁρπασμός (pathos)=suffering.]

Legal: “A system, method or science of healing.” (See statutes of the States of Missouri, Vermont, North and South Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Connecticut.)

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

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

OS-TÉ-O-PATH, s. The same as OSTROPATHIST (q. v.)

OS-TÉ-O-PATH-IC, a. Of or belonging to osteopathy; as, osteopathic treatment.

OS-TÉ-O-PATH-IC-Á-L-Y, adv. In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

OS-TÉ-Ó-P-A-T'HIST, s. One who believes or practices in osteopathy; osteopath.

DIP-LÔ-MATE: in Osteopathy. The technical and official designation of a graduate and practitioner in osteopathy, the formal title of such graduate or practitioner being D. O.—Diplomate or Doctor in Osteopathy.
The Next Class of

The Philadelphia College
of Osteopathy

Will Matriculate September 1, 1902

A SPECIAL CLASS

for business and professional people whose vocation precludes their attendance upon the day class, will be organized at the same time. All lectures, demonstrations and recitations for this course will be had after 7 P.M.

OUR exceptionally strong faculty, thorough equipment and the unusual educational advantages afforded by the City of Philadelphia itself should attract every one who contemplates the study of Osteopathy.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE
Osteopathic Treatment for Poor People

After the students of the senior class of the College have completed the technical branches requisite for the practice of Osteopathy, they are admitted into the Clinical Department for practical work.

The experience these students acquire here is analogous to the practical work done by medical students in hospitals after graduating. Their practice is under the close supervision of the physicians in charge of this department. Those people who cannot afford the regular price for treatment in our regular Infirmary can be accommodated here at five dollars a month.

Under no circumstances are students permitted to treat regular pay patients.

Dr. O. J. Snyder, President of the College, and Dr. Mason W. Pressly, the Secretary, personally examine and treat all regular patients.

OFFICES

WITHERSPOON BUILDING
Sixth Floor
It is with feelings of pleasure and solemnity that I rise to perform my final duty towards the faithful members of this class of students. To you who have aided us, to you who testify by your presence to a kindly interest in our work, I extend a grateful welcome. And to these hopeful, earnest men and women, I give a message of congratulation and cheer, encouragement and hope.

You have been patient, sincere, unselfish in your search for truth. The time has come when you are to go forth into the world, bearing peace and comfort to suffering humanity. In this quiet pause I ask you to consider solemnly the nobility and grandeur and responsibility of the profession to which you are pledged.

Into your hands will be given the lives of your fellow beings. You will be called upon to protect and strengthen the human body, the most marvelously complex product of wonder-working Nature. Through the ages the genius of man has been expressed in wonderful inventions. From crude metals he has builded him engines and machines that work as though endowed with intellect. Yet they are but the simple toys of an idle hour compared to the body which God has given to us, his creatures.

For generations its very part has been under the microscope of Science, and still wonder grows at the marvels of its unnumbered elements and functions. This hand, which seems so commonplace, is a machine of superhuman de-
sign. Ten thousand men of genius uniting their skill could not fashion a human eye, nor create the lightest sound of a baby's voice. The brain is an instrument so delicate yet so powerful that the mind falters in contemplating the unfathomed mysteries of its construction and workings. Therefore as you take up the trust committed to your care, keep ever before you the majesty of the science by which you work, the dignity and mystery of the body which you seek to save.

The profession of healing is no aristocrat; it is for the benefit of rich and poor, bond and free, old age and youth. Its watchword is PROGRESS. In other days it was, compared to the science of today, but a crude savagery, a well meaning but fatal system of superstition and cruelty.

But the lamp of learning was lighted and illumined the dark path, and men have ever been found to carry it forward, searching for the hidden truths of Nature, giving their lives to study and experiment. The era of drugs came in and now passes, for we have sought deeper for causes and remedies. Our aim is more than to cure disease; it is so to build up and fortify the body that it may resist attack and grow in strength.

Such is your privilege; your responsibility. No other calling lays upon its followers a duty so solemn, so impressive, so fraught with power for good. In all ages men have made a hero of the soldier, he whose mission is to destroy life. A better humanity is expressed in the words—

"A wise physician, skill'd our wounds to heal, Is more than armies to the public weal."

You go forth into the world ministers of mercy. Yours it is to touch the fevered brow and bring rest and surcease from pain; to turn aside the weapon of the destroyer, to bid the sound of weeping cease. Believe me, this power is more than a mere profession; it is a sacred trust. Use it as such. Let no consideration of comfort or pleasure or self intrude between you and your duty. Take no thought for yourself while suffering awaits your ministration.

What rewards are held to you for this devotion? The future of each of you is in your hands. Patience and courage, unceasing study and unselfish work, will bring such material return as you deserve. But there are other and higher things than pecuniary gain—the love and gratitude of those whom you help. To still the moans of a suffering child, to see a mother's smile shine through her tears, to hear the broken words of thanks from a heart relieved of its burden of pain or sorrow—these are rewards more precious than riches. You will find in them a pleasure deep and pure, an inspiration to unremitting sacrifice.

Be patient, then. Be brave. Be tender. Be true to yourself and those you serve. Your profession lays upon you the highest confidence that can be reposed in man. Guard jealously that confidence, remembering that the slightest breach of a trust so delicate is the gravest shame, the betrayal of a sacred obligation. Follow your high ideal with such purpose, and you will go forward with an ever increasing store of blessed memories which shall make your old age a benediction to yourself and others.

To the friends here gathered and to the world at large I commend this class. The officers and faculty of the college realize the grave responsibilities that rest upon them in preparing men and women for this exalted calling. We have wrought earnestly and faithfully to fit them for it, keeping...
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tion.

And now, members of the graduat-
ing class, by virtue of the authority
vested in me by the Trustees and
Faculty of the Philadelphia College of
Osteopathy, I am about to present to
you your well won diplomas, and to
confer upon you the degree of Doctor
of Osteopathy.

You have successfully completed the
courses prescribed by the Associated
Colleges of Osteopathy, and your re-
ward, your commission, is ready for
you.

I charge each of you, in accepting
this diploma, to hold it ever pure and
undefiled. May it ever be to you an
inspiration to the highest and noblest
efforts in behalf of suffering men.

Let unceasing diligence guide you,
for you battle with a foe that never
sleeps. Should defeat come to you at
first, do not surrender; let it but spur
you to renewed effort. Make self-
sacrificing purpose the lode star of
your life. Answer every cry for help,
raise the fallen, cheer the disheartened,
binding up the wounds of suffering, call-
ing to your aid that higher Power
which is above all human skill.

Do this, and when the time comes
when you must cease from your la-
bors, you will have the peace which is
the reward of long and noble service.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

THE Philadelphia College of Os-

ter as an Osteopathic College, and it
took two years, according to the laws
of the Associated Colleges of Oste-
opathy, before we could be accounted
a “regular college”—all colleges must
first have graduated a class, on the pre-
scribed time and curriculum, before be-
ing eligible to that Association. We
graduated our first class in June of last
year, and having complied with all
the conditions, and being formally rec-
ognized as a regular Osteopathic Col-
lege, we became in deed and in fact, as
well as by law and official approval,
the PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTE-
OPATHY. The recent commencement,
then, was the first formal and pub-
ic celebration in Philadelphia of
the new science of Osteopathy and
the founding of a new educational in-
stitution. The event was, therefore,
full of hope and expectation. The
Faculty and students and the friends
of Osteopathy all seemed bent on mak-
ing it an eventful occasion, and all our
anticipations were more than realized.

During the past year there has grown
among the students an esprit du corps
that has done much to compact the
student body and to infuse into the
institution true unity and solidarity.
The chief factor in this good result
has been the formation of the Neuron
Society. Dr. Burt must receive the
chief honor of this work. He is a col-
lege man, a Princetonian, and by his
good grace and affability has done
more than any one else in working up
a college spirit. The society has a
broad and progressive constitution and
a sociable spirit. Dr. Burt is its able
President. The society gave a banquet
on the evening before commencement
at the Devon, at which thirty or more
sat around the hospitable board in
hearty fellowship. Dr. McCurdy, in a
graceful and dignified manner, acted
as toastmaster. “The Future of Oste-
opathy” was discussed by the Editor
of this Journal: "Our Alma Mater," by Dr. O. J. Snyder; "The Alumni," by Dr. Burleigh; "The Students," by Mr. Kellogg; and the graduating class was represented by President Tate. The following menu card shows for itself and has a distinctive Osteopathic flavor:

**MENU**

- Little Neck Clams, a la Natura
- Olives, Ganglia des Cervical
- Bouillon du Lymphé
- Spring Chicken, Broiled, Splanchnique et Solar Plexus
- Punch a la Neuron
- Lettuce Salad a la Lacteal, French Dressing
- Banquet Wafers, Rouleaux, a la r. b. c.
- Ice Cream. Thermal
- Mixed Cakes
- Cafe Noir, Pas a la Mode Osteopathique

Under the Auspices of the Neuron Society, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

"The Devon," June 25, 1902.

The souvenir tokens were artistic miniature skulls with a large capital N on the frontal eminence, surrounded by the initials of the college—P. C. O. The colors of the society are red and gray—suggesting the two great Osteopathic factors, the blood and the nerve. The banquet was preceded by the class exercises, which proved exceedingly interesting. Dr. Burt presided and introduced the speakers. The reception room of the Infirmary was filled. Dr. Ira Frame gave the class history, and it was as wise and witty as some of the best sayings of Dr. Holmes. It was couched in semi-technical terms that were very laughable. His exhibit of Osteopathitis, with etiology, symptoms and prognosis, was too good to go unprinted. Dr. Frame is very serious and dignified, but lights up surprisingly with humor when the occasion presents. The class characteristics were finely taken off by Dr. Stetson. Even his own classmates did not know till then how acutely he could mix merriment, sarcasm and fun, and as he presented some unique and surprising token to the different members, characterizing their idiopathic tendencies, he kept the audience in constant laughter. Dr. Stetson was particularly happy in his speech. The class prophecy was given by Dr. Marie Anthony, who fairly hypnotized her old friends by the realistic effects she produced upon their subjective minds, by the graphic horoscope she presented of them as distinguished and successful doctors of the new cult. We do not see how any of them can improve the prophetic ideal she gave; but we all missed her own. She unveiled not her own future, but we are sure it will be bright, for Miss Anthony has made a brilliant record in her college course. Miss Gertrude Mawson gracefully spoke for the undergraduate members of the Neuron Society. On Thursday evening, the 26th of June, came the graduating exercises. Everything was propitious. Witherspoon Hall, the finest auditorium in the city, was agleam with the splendors of electric lights, flowers, palms and sweeping festoons of appropriate decorations. A large and fashionable audience soon filled up the seats, and their faces beamed with cheer and appreciation. The Philadelphia Orchestra soon put everybody into sympathetic and vibrant touch and tune by the sweet strains of march and waltz and sonata. Promptly the class of 1902 and the Faculty and speakers marched upon the platform, clad in the full academic gowns of regulation style. A flashlight
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A flashlight
The photograph was taken, which we show on another page. The following programme was rendered:

**PROGRAMME**


Commencement Address, 
Dr. Charles L. Seasholes

Hearts and Flowers.............Wegand Address, The Scientific and Educational Basis of Osteopathy. 
Dr. Mason W. Pressly

Florodora..........................Stuart President's Address and Presentation of Diplomas ...........Dr. O. J. Snyder

Grand Selection, "America"........Tobani

Commencement exercises generally are too long and tiresome. Not so this one. Dr. Seasholes fairly bubbled over with fun and jollity and good, serious sense. His cheery face beams out in the picture above an expansive and immaculate shirt bosom. I think his prescription for sick people would be big draughts of good cheer and so many peals of laughter; and, withal, he is a good, Christian gentleman, and in him all these things go easily together. Dr. Snyder made a dignified and appropriate speech to the graduates, which may be read in this issue.

Dr. Drum spoke with fine sentiment and expression, and gave tone to the meeting by his manly and hearty welcome. Miss Daily was as finished and forceful and as tender as one could well be, speaking as she did for all concerned in such an important epoch as graduation in Osteopathy. The class is made up of earnest, hopeful and experienced men and women, and, withal, it is able to meet and master the complexities and difficulties, as well as to enjoy the distinction and favor, that always come to the consistent and consecrated Osteopath. Osteopathy needs men and women of individuality, character, consecration and courage. Only these will survive. Unworthy aspersions will be cast upon the active, fearless and aggressive Osteopathic physician; and it takes confidence, courage and conscience to bear them. There must be no flinching or crouching when the mean insinuations of dishonest competitors are made. Loyalty to truth and self, with tolerance towards those who may differ from us and oppose us, will finally win. Osteopathy is a noble profession, and it has no place for the trickster and the time-server. It will fight anything and everything when its honor is maligned or its motive is misrepresented, but its real victories do not come through fighting, either personal or professional, but through earnest, honest, independent work. As for ourselves, we allow no man's, no woman's, fear or favor or fortune to deter us from a free, full and fair course in all things pertaining to science, sense or sincerity. The future of Osteopathy, in its scientific implications, its educational possibilities, its professional standing, its practical achievements, in its varied personnel, in its popular impressions, lies with the Osteopaths. They will make or mar it. Only truth, individuality, character, independence, courage and confidence, will count in the final reckoning. The searchlight of publicity, turned on with full-blazed effulgence, in any case of malice or misrepresentation or doubt or suspicion, will always clear the allegations and convict the allegator; and whoever may fall or faint in the exhibit, Osteopathy will stand, resolute and resplendent. Success to
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the class of 1902 and all our graduates. Victory and honor to all Osteopaths. For ourselves, we accept the congratula-
tions of our many friends, which we know we have fairly won, and for the PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, we pray, long life and prosperity!

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Some Nerve Functions.

NERVES are the conductors of all dynamics in the body. They constitute an intricate system of telepathic and telekinetic communication. Telepathies and telekinetics are the chief functions of nerves. The brain and spinal cord and the innumerable ganglia situated throughout the body are the initiating and organizing stations, and these stations are in instant correspondence with all receiving organs in the periphery—that is, all the centers and the main center are in constant touch with every and all parts of the circumference. A pin point put anywhere into the skin will vibrate its impression to the brain and will be received and interpreted as a sensation. All sensation is in the brain—none is elsewhere. Secondary centres, as in the cord and viscera, may receive an impulse and move a part in response to it without conscious sensation, but no nerve elements are competent for sensation, except the brain cells. Sensation plays an enormous part in the economy of the body. It is the receiving function. All information as to the conditions and positions of the body in space, both within and without the body, is received by the sense organs of special sense or of general sensibility and conducted to the informing centers.

These centers may receive, transmit, inhibit, quicken, modify, redistributed, reorganize, such impulses, and discharge them over some line, to some part of the body, and these impulses may issue either as a motion, an emotion, or a commotion, that may result in sensation, secretion or nutrition. All action, quantitatively or qualitatively considered, in all tissues, is initiated and controlled by nerves. Such action may be reaction, contraction, retraction, transaction, protraction, retraction. These various forms of motion, action or vibration have two relations—time and space. Motion in time gives quality. Motion in space gives quantity. The former is expressed by intension, the latter by extension, as, for example, a tissue may be tense, owing to its molecular condition, or it may be extended, owing to its molar condition. One gives the category of chemical tension, the other the category of mechanical tonus. In the first category we place all problems of pure chemistry, physiological chemistry, physiological physics, and the complicated actions that take place that are so equal and opposite in their relations. In the second category, we place all qualities and conditions that are molar or of mass proportions. One belongs to the invisible, the other to the visible.

There is no visible motion in an acting nerve filament, while action in a muscle is visible. All qualities of muscle, such as contractility, elasticity, extensibility, tonicity, are dependent on the nerves. All qualities of nerve, such as excitability, spontaneity, receptivity, conductivity, are inherent in the bioplastic constitution of the nerve itself. In the last analysis the whole mystery and potency of life is resident in the nerve. True it is that life is in the blood, but the blood contains only the raw material of life, and the nerve is the living
chemist that manipulates and manufactures the elements on which life persists. The blood in its elemental living constitution, that is qualitatively, depends on the action of the nerve. Nerves are differentiated into cranial, crano-spinal and sympathetic. These last are the qualifiers of the blood constituents.

The so-called "Sympathetic System" is really the regulative system. The living body contains something of every vegetable and animal that ever lived. The spinal system is the animal system. The sympathetic is the vegetable. The cortical and cranial nerves are the psychic system. All these systems operate and co-operate. The balance of these co-ordinated systems is health. Health has elements of intelligence, feeling and volition. The cortical and cranial system furnish the intellectual, formal, proportional, directive causal factors in life processes, such as the laws of equivalents and proportions in chemical combinations, which are the ideal elements in quality and differentiation. The spinal furnish the motor, executive, dynamic, kinetic elements in these processes, and the sympathetic furnish the factors by which material of one kind is converted into another kind—the factors of interconvertibility of diverse materials into the unit man—of inorganic and organic elements into the living human organism. Here is the mediating agent by which the materials of the objective other and outer are transmuted into the animated organism of the subjective self and inner man. The natural laws of nerve action—reaction, contra-action, inter-action, trans-action, retra-action, retra-action—are quite the unstudied and the unsolved problem of normal human life. Most that is established has been by experiments on nerves in an unnatural, poisoned or mutilated condition. Normal mechanico- and psycho-physiological action in relation to health is yet an unexplored field. Osteopathy occupies it as thoroughly and as practically as any therapeutic discipline we know. For ourselves, without speaking for any one else, we shall stand alone in maintaining the above great truths. See the next article.

Osteopathic Action and Reaction. Physiological Kinesthesia.

The very heart of Osteopathic procedure lies here, and it has never been opened and explained. With what has been said above, we shall expound the exact and plenary elements of Osteopathic therapeutics. It is technical modus operandi. Something in a cursory way has been said about Osteopathic and chemical stimulation, but no clear, exclusive, differentiating line has been drawn between our mode and the drug systems. These have been contrasted, and in one case we remember to have seen versus put between them. We have no fight with chemistry. There is no antagonism between chemistry and Osteopathy, and all the talk and inane writing by superficial minds on the subject is worse than foolish. It is crass ignorance. Just here, also, we speak for ourselves. When we went to Kirksville there was neither physiology nor chemistry. Both studies were discouraged and opposed by Dr. A. T. Still at that time. We are on record as having made the first speech urging a chemical laboratory in the American School of Osteopathy on the occasion of the great jubilation over the first legislative victory in the notable legislature. It was to insist that chemistry must be expanded in serious study and that the curricula and insitutions of osteopathic rebuilder of the labo-}

...datory, wisest Osteopathic man in the world, Dr. P. A. Hulett must be given the credit of organizing the osteopathic curricula in the head of the profession in the American School of Osteopathy. When Dr. Hulett made this wonderful speech introducing the curriculum of laboratories in the osteopathic curricula, the head of the profession, Dr. P. A. Hulett, organized the osteopathic curriculum and insisted on the establishment of the laboratory, wisest Osteopathic man in the world, Dr. P. A. Hulett must be given the credit of organizing the osteopathic curricula in the head of the profession in the American School of Osteopathy. When Dr. Hulett made this wonderful speech introducing the curriculum of laboratories in the osteopathic curricula, the head of the profession, Dr. P. A. Hulett, organized the osteopathic curriculum and insisted on the establishment of the laboratory, wisest Osteopathic man in the world, Dr. P. A. Hulett must be given the credit of organizing the osteopathic curricula in the head of the profession in the American School of Osteopathy.
victory in Missouri. It was a notable legal recognition, and we insisted that the science must expand in sense and scholarship if it is to extend in the States. We urged chemistry as a necessity in the curriculum. For our advocacy and insistence we received the emphatic rebuke of Dr. Still. For the expense of establishing a chemical laboratory, one of the ablest and wisest Osteopaths in Kirksville lost his prestige and position in the American School. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett must have the honor of organizing the first reputable Osteopathic curriculum, and he is still at the head of this work, and there is none better than he for it. But despite opposition chemistry came, and it has remained, and it must grow in importance. Osteopathic procedure is as much chemical as anything else; but, let it be emphasized, not in the sense of chemical medicine. This was what Dr. Still was afraid of. The true place of chemistry had not then been found in Osteopathic method. It is to give it a proper place that we write this, and so we put it fairly when we say that all the processes of the body are chemical. Chemistry is always and everywhere active in the body, and any scientific estimate must reckon with it and provide for its full place and part. There are two chief functions it may fulfill, it may control the processes, in which case it is always destructive, or it may be controlled in the processes, in which case it is always constructive. Chemistry acting as free agent always works toward decomposition, but acting as a servant it works towards composition or recomposition. Life is the control, and chemistry is ancillary thereto; but when life looses control of chemical activity, the condition is disease, decomposition, destruction, and if life cannot be reinstated the balance turns toward death. All therapeutics has for its end the re-establishment of life and the arrest of uncontrolled chemical action. The chemical doctor uses different chemical means to effect this end. If he seeks action in the life-condition he uses means on the principle of Similia similibus curantur. If he seeks reaction in the chemical condition he uses means on the principle of contraria contrariis curantur. If he seeks a correlation between the vital and the chemical conditions, he uses means natural to both—means present and resident in the conditions, but out of balance. This is Osteopathy—Natura Naturans. Nothing additional in the form of external medication is needed. All necessary elements are present, but the right combination is lost. Like a handful of type-segregated, they may mean nothing—set up one way they may mean “God bless you”—set up another way, they may mean “God damn you.” No change of material, but change of relation. Osteopathy correlates the vital and the chemical—doesn’t intensify the chemical with more chemical to whip the vital into forced obedience—nor does it whip the vital to force it to control the chemical—in both of which methods the vital is depleted; but Osteopathy readjusts the disconnected vital and chemical, remarries them after a separation and restores the bond of mutual relation and action, and makes them vivific, prolific, and sympathetic. So much for the chemical element.

Chemical action itself must be explained. It is not enough to say that it is due to a difference of potential. What makes this difference of potential? If we say force, then we ask what makes the force? If we say heat, then we may be
correct and may study heat as a mode of motion in the body. One classical method of stimulation is thermal, or temperature—heat and cold. There is no difference except a difference of motion. Heat and cold may be exhaustively studied as motion. So that the only question with the Osteopath is whether the heat shall be introduced from without or induced from within. It may be both, but strictly speaking, the latter mode would be the more scientific mode in a test case. If heat, then, may be placed in the category of motion, we have only to study mechanics to get heat and to control heat. This gives us the mechanical element in our method. Mechanics is a large subject. Anatomical mechanics cover every principle of mechanics and physics, and can be made as universal as the forms and functions of biology and zoology. There is no limit to mechanism in the human organism. Levers are as inexhaustible as the motions of its complex structures. The architechnetics of the bones, ligaments, muscles and organs supply unending materials for the mechanical element. This carries with it the expert engineering of the living machine. Now the remaining element is the electrical. To provide and control electricity for the body without introducing it from without is the problem we have been studying more deeply than any of the others. Electro-therapy is the rage with the medical profession. Failing so confessedly in drugs, the M. D.’s have adopted the battery. Much is said of its value. We, personally, deprecate it, though many Osteopaths adopt it. This, we are sure, is a mistake, and in another place we shall discuss electrolysis and its ill effect upon the living body. We do not need it, if it were really therapeutic. The living body is a dynamo. The actions of the lungs, in connection with the heart and blood, together with the oxygen of the air, constitutes a generator in constant action. The brain and all nerve centres are in close relation to the generation and storage of power. There is never a question as to a supply of power—this is sufficient in nervous prostration, and even in articulo mortis, to dynamize and functionate the entire organism, if polarized and controlled, economically and rhythmically. Potentiality always exists. The brain and spinal cord and all centers are the converters and coherers; the rami communicantes are the fuses; the ganglia are the switchboards, the millions of fibres everywhere, motor, sensory, vaso-motor, secretory and trophic, are the conductors; the double line everywhere secures a rapidly acting current; there are positive and negative elements, demonstrably in the body—acids and alkalines, and, chemically, it is a matter of fact that results are secured that duplicate electrical phenomena; so that we are sure of electrical elements in the living body and in our practice. Nothing is so fascinating and absorbing as the sensible evidences of electrical action in the body under the skilful manipulation of an Osteopathic operator. This is a great and growing field for demonstration. It suffices us to say we have proven the electrical element, without the usual battery, in the effects of our work in various kinds of diseases. We have demonstrated molecular, molar, chemical, thermal, mechanical and electrical elements in Osteopathic action and reaction, without the usual apparatus of instruments, drugs, water bags or fomentations, physical apparatus, or batteries. Real Kinesthesia and Kinesipathy...
is proven in a new, natural and successful way, that is superior to the old, unnatural, and depleting methods in vogue. The facts and reasoning may be put in propositional form:

I. Everything in the body moves or may be moved, in ways peculiar and natural to the body—anatomical mechanics.

II. All motion liberates heat—developed within, proportionally and calculably, in harmony with the laws of tissue formation.

III. All heat is the result of combustion—just the same kind of combustion in the body as anywhere else, with materials of supply and of waste, circulated proportionately by the blood from stomach to lungs.

IV. All combustion is a chemical action—just as really chemical as any action in the laboratory or furnace, with the attendant results of the consumption of oxygen and the production of carbonic dioxide, with provisions for the intake of one and the output of the other.

V. The action of nerves on muscles is electrical. Illustration of this procedure—"stiff neck," with the trapezius in contracture. Without drug, or water bag, or battery, or rubbing, Osteopathy can relieve both pain and stiffness. We mechanically stimulate the spinal accessory. This liberates heat in the muscle, changes the chemical sarco-lactic condition, relaxes contracture, releases sensory nerves from impingement, quickens local circulation, gives motility to muscle, and overcomes temporary blood stasis and consequent toxemia.

Will you please urge upon your readers the importance of attending these meetings.

Everything points this year to the largest and most enthusiastic meeting we have held.

Very truly yours,

IRENE HARWOOD, A. O. A.
Secretary.

The State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination of Connecticut will hold their next examination in Hartford on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in July. It will include Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Histology, Chemistry, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy, and such other branches as the board may require.

H. L. RILEY, Recorder,
State Board of Osteopathy.

On Thursday evening, May 15th, the Osteopaths of Arkansas assembled in Little Rock, at the Osteopathic Infirmary for the purpose of organizing a state association.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. B. F. Morris, Little Rock, President; Dr. A. H. Tribble, Hot Springs, Vice-President; Dr. Elizabeth Brouch, Hot Springs, Secretary; Dr. A. M. King, Hot Springs, Treasurer.

The following were elected Trustees: Drs. C. E. Ross, P. M. Agee and H. B. Morton.

ELIZABETH BROACH, D. O.,
Secretary.

On the 29th of May the Osteopaths of Georgia met at Atlanta and organized a state association, electing M. C. Hardin, President; C. W. Mayhugh, Vice-President; L. N. Turner, Secretary; M. W. Harper, Treasurer.
Atmospheric Electric States in Relation to the Nervous System, and the Physiology of Fear in Disease, with Neuropathic Suggestions.

The one great condition without and within the body is electrical. The motor force of nature is undoubtedly electrical. Gravitation and electricity will yet be united in a common synthesis. The electrical condition is constantly changing. Sometimes in the circumambient atmosphere it is predominantly positive, and this is the prevailing condition; at other times it is negative, and some one calculates that about two days in thirty in every month are negative. The positive and negative conditions correspond to the relative potential at the surface of the earth and far above it. When the balance of potential is at or near the surface, the atmosphere is full of tonic, the nerves act without friction, pain is not likely unless under decided conditions of resistance. When the balance is attracted to the heavens in preparation for a storm or some great elemental change, the surface conditions are negative, the nerves lose tone, the tissues are heavy, the system lacks glow, and pain and aches come easily. Some one should invent an aero-dynamometer to register those conditions. The body, however, is an unfailing barometer of atmospheric conditions, even more accurate than mere instruments. These conditions are essentially etheric, for electricity, like light, heat and magnetism, is a form of etheric vibration. Ether waves are now demonstrably true. The Hertzian wave is used in wireless telegraphy, and it vibrates 186,400 miles per second. It is instantaneous. It is penetrable of all ordinary substances. It is an electric wave. Among the many speculations suggested or encouraged by the recent surprising developments of wireless telegraphy, none perhaps is more startling than that of Mr. A. F. Collins, who writes in "The Electrical World and Engineer" of his experiments on the brains of animals with regard to their sensitiveness to electric waves. Mr. Collins's experiments principally relate to animals, but least, with the brain of man and he aver that in a large place in a life in a dead one.

To this electric waves ordinarily adds "that state of electrically, when the brain, or disorder." Another conclusion is in some cases the violent ing from the lightening from the brain of the lightning instances a bolt of lightning, a quarter of an inch in diameter, can blow out the brain of the victim of a fear cause to be a synch of such waves.

These suggest to the philosopher the brain is a conductor in a wire, detecting the power of electricity, who can edge shot the next another.
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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Another highly interesting con-
clusion is that death by lightning,
in some cases, may be produced by
the violent nervous symptoms result-
ning from the influence upon the
brain of the large electric waves of
the lightning discharge. Mr. Collins
instances a case of death following a
bolt of lightning striking a horse a
quarter of a mile distant, which he
thinks could only have resulted from
the action of electric waves on the
brain of the victim. The instinctive
fear caused by lightning would seem
to be a symptom of the influence of
such waves.

These experiments inevitably
suggest to the readers thoughts about
such phenomena as telepathy,
thought transference, etc. If the
brain really does act like the coherer
in a wireless telegraph apparatus by
detecting and registering the passage
of electric undulations in the ether,
who can say where the limit to its
power of receiving impressions cap-
able of being transmitted into knowl-
edge should be set? The writer of
the next story about the wonders of
another world, more advanced than
ours, might do well to depict its in-
habitants receiving and reading wire-
less telegrams from the antipodes in
their brains, without the interven-
tion of any apparatus. This is a
possibility, and even now we think
it is an actuality. If ether is uni-
versal in space and is susceptible to
infinitesimal vibration, if etheric
conduction is universal in space,
and if thought is an etheric disturb-
ance propagated in or by the human
organism, the similar polarization of
two organisms might go far to ex-
plain the transfer of thought between
them. The only limit is the suffi-
cient concentration for transmission
and the sufficient receptivity. There
can be no question as to the requisite


influence of electric waves very much
like the particles of metallic powder
in a coherer. They, too, "cohere" and
give passage to currents of elec-
tricity affecting the nerves. Mr.
Collins's experiments were conducted
principally with the brains of dead
animals, but, in one instance, at
least, with the brain of a living cat,
and he avers that the cohesion takes
place in a living brain as readily as
in a dead one.

To this asserted influence of elec-
tric waves he ascribes the sensation
ordinarily defined as fear, and he
adds "that this condition (i. e., a
state of electric coherence) "prevails
when the brain-cells, or the nervous
system, or both, are in a state of


of all feeling. Its discord gives all pain. Its attuning gives all repose, rest, recuperation. So syntony must with us become equally a physiological term, with definite, demonstrable, and determinable meaning and results. Quick, helpful, healing, intercommunicability, between a skillful operator and a relaxed patient would secure results, though it would have, also, its mechanical and dynamic technique, and anatomy and physiology and neurology would constitute its real basis.

The Sex Function.

THE highest function of any organism is to reproduce itself. This is not less true of the human species. The very heart of health pulses in the sexual function. Sexual excesses are the causes of most nerve affections. Sexual power is the measure and gauge of nerve power, and nerve power is all there is in any one, male and female. "The tree of knowledge of good and evil," of which our first parents ate, whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe, was the sex function. It is the fountain of life, and is easily poisoned. Through its threshold we enter into the intimacies and sanctities and mysteries of existence. It is the one exaggerated, perverted function of the human family. If it is, in any sense, a necessary good, it is also, necessarily an evil. It is the root of all evil. If it is the necessary condition of the propagation and continuance of the race, it is also the necessary condition either of the destruction or the transformation of the human body. The only safeguard in this arcadium of physical existence needs our intelligence and experience. An essential element of Being is Becoming. Reproduction is this process of Becoming. The sex function in its primal, and, even now, in its essential nature, is the process of Becoming. When exercised as such it is normal, but only under the conditions prescribed by reason, nature and God. Under any other conditions, and in any other sense than as the process of Becoming, it is disease. When not life-giving, it is deadly. We are amazed at the prodigality and fecundity of nature. More germs exist than ever mature. More blossoms are blown than are ever fertilized; and, yet, economy of means and conservation of power is the law. The waste of the wealth of human power in sexual dissipation is the crime of earth. Not alone without the marital bond, but within it as well, this wasting of living substance is going on. It is worse than prodigality. It is morbid sensuality. The ignorance of the best trained and conditioned, of sexual life and laws is appalling; their violations are weakening and tainting the life-blood of society. "Inordinate affection" and "evil concupiscence" are the cardinal crimes. Passion is the hotbed of disease. Even the silent forms of speech reflect the dread irony of lust. Such a noble word as Pathos becomes the root of Pathology, and the idea of Passion, instead of breathing out to us the spirit of heaven, burns us with the fires of hell. If the facts with which the physician soon becomes familiar were not degraded to the low standpoint of mere business, they would move his soul to a service of purity and his message would be one of sexual reformation. The people
—boys, girls, men, women, in families and promiscuously, perish for lack of knowledge. Ignorance is no excuse. It cannot save. Even knowledge and practice cannot obliterate the stains and scars that impulse makes. Drugs and drinks do not help the conditions. Osteopathy seeks to overcome unnatural habits, and to bring human nature to the highest ideals.

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3. To avoid all conflict with Nature’s laws, and to eliminate from the theory and the practice of the healing art the use of dangerous methods and poisonous drugs.
4. To practice and to teach in strict conformity with the theory and principles advocated, and to demonstrate practically to students and to the public that these methods are rational and successful, and are the methods of Nature.
5. To prepare and qualify students to be real healers of the sick. Nature’s own helpers and handmaidens.

The Faculty of this new institution is made up of Professors skilled in their chosen profession and able teachers and propounders of the science of medicine. The institution is one of the finest in the world. Its officers have witnessed and been closely connected with almost the entire history of Osteopathic education. They have been teachers in its best schools, and are confessedly competent to project and develop a curriculum second to none. They have helped to make the literature of Osteopathy, and their large practice gives them exceptional advantages as expounders both of the science and the art of Osteopathy.

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