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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY, Incorporated

Write for Information

Witherspoon Building, Walnut, Juniper and Sansom Streets, (Sixth Floor)
Definition of Osteopathy

**OSTÉ-ÔP'-A-THÝ, s.** [Gr. ὀστέος (osteou)=a bone, and πάθος (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, California, 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-TE-Ô-PARTH, s.** The same as OSTEOPATHIST (q. v.)

**OS-TE-Ô-PATH'-ĬC, a.** Of or belonging to osteopathy; as, osteopathic treatment.

**OS-TE-Ô-PATH'-ĬC-ĂL-LÝ, adv.** In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

**OS-TE-ÔP'-A-THĬST, s.** One who believes or practices in osteopathy; osteopath.

**DIP-LO-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.
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.
- 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, leucorrhoea, 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.
The Next Class of

The Philadelphia College
of Osteopathy

Will Matriculate February 2, 1903

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

PARALYSIS PERMANENTLY CURED BY OSTEOPATHY.

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

The question is often asked by inquirers into the theory of Osteopathy whether the cures that are wrought by us are permanent, or whether the patient must keep up the treatment. Suppose you ask the same question of a jeweler concerning his work. When he has readjusted all irregularities of a watch, that mechanism will keep correct time until some part again becomes deranged. A cure does not immune, but the patient will remain well until some disturbing influence will again derange the harmonious relationship of the economy.

There is no gainsaying that Klebs-Löffler bacilli are not the exciting cause of diphtheria, yet if there were not lesions in the neck affecting the pharyngeal plexus, reducing the vitality of the tissues in the pharynx, the bacilli could not propagate and the disease accordingly not develop. Osler says one attack of diphtheria predisposes to another.

If, however, the lesions that affect the nerve innervation and blood supply to this region were corrected, the tissues would build up and become healthy, and in the future be able to resist the attack of bacilli. This we strive for and effect in osteopathic treatment.

The following account of a phenomenal cure and recent statement of the present condition of the patient is an illustration of the permanency of Osteopathic cures:

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An Acknowledgment.

—

BY JAMES JOHNSON.

I learned of Osteopathy through the kindness of a lady. Although she did not know me personally, she did know of my deplorable condition, and interested herself in me sufficiently to inform me that a system of treating dis-
case known as Osteopathy, of which I knew nothing at the time, effected many cures where medical treatment had failed, and that she herself had been greatly benefited by that treatment, urging me to investigate. With the hope that an account of my own case might help some other poor sufferer who might chance to read this, I submit it with the same spirit that prompted the kind lady who induced me to try that system of treatment.

It is just one year ago, lacking four days, that I was severely injured in a foot-ball game, which rendered me perfectly powerless in both my arms and lower limbs. I was taken home in a wagon, and our family physician was called in. After an examination, he pronounced my trouble "a great nerve shock," from which I would recover in a few days. I took his medicines, hoping daily for a change. It seemed my hopes were in vain. I lay in my bed day after day unable to move. It required two people to change me from one side to another when I tired from lying on one side. I could not raise my head from the pillow. When I ate I had to be fed, for I could not bend a toe or a finger. As time worried on and I experienced no change, my parents became less sanguine, and requested the doctor to call in the best specialist he knew of for consultation. He brought in one of the doctors of the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. After an examination, he concluded that one of the bones in my back was fractured and had injured the nerves, resulting in paralysis, and that it was too delicate for an operation, but that I might get well by and by. My improvement continued rapidly. I am now able to do anything I could do before I was injured, save that I am still a little stiff in my lower limbs.

Our former family physician, who first treated me after the injury, declared that my recovery is a most remarkable cure. Only those who passed through an experience like my own can appreciate the gratitude I feel for the doctors who gave me back my life, and the desire I entertain to help those who do not know of the powers of Osteopathy.

JAMES B. JOHNSON, JR.,
Nov. 20, 1900.
present physical condition, I am glad to say that since I discontinued my treatments, more than a year ago, I have held my own, and, in fact, regained my former good health entirely. Two full years have passed since my bad accident which completely paralyzed me, and if it were necessary I am sure I could play as good football as I ever did; but I don't think I will try it again. The reason I have not called on you for treatments the past year is because I do not require any more. I work every day and feel fine. Very thankfully yours,

JAMES B. JOHNSON, JR.,
7119 Germantown Avenue.

THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN OSTEOPATHIC TRAINING.

CHARLES W. McCURDY, S. M., Ph. D.,
Phila. College of Osteopathy.

The state of the public mind in regard to medical teaching and drug administration is further proof of the need of more extended scholarship in the physical sciences and the careful training of the judgment of the physician and the public.

I believe we can consistently hold the drug doctor largely responsible for the innumerable absurdities exhibited by the masses regarding the all-sufficiency of the curative properties of drugs. Says Dr. A. M. Ross, F. R. S. of England: “I charge that whereas the first duty of a physician is to instruct the people in the laws of health, personal and municipal cleanliness, and thus prevent disease, the tendency has ever been toward a conspiracy of mystery, humbug, silence and a reliance on drugs.”

The drug doctor studies symptoms and prescribes for them as they arise, with more or less uncertainty. Not being an expert anatomist, as is the Osteopath, and lacking the knowledge of bone and other forms of lesions as the cause of disease, but relying chiefly upon the statement of the patient, his diagnosis must be largely a guess, and the effect of his medicine upon the patient another guess.

I would not be understood, however, as condemning the medical doctors. They do as well as they are taught, and a great deal better. The fault is with the medical school, whose faculty not infrequently is strenuously opposed to any new remedial agencies not of their own cult. While chemical physiology, neurology, osteology, bacteriology, physical diagnosis, dietetics and hygiene have made great advances during the last fifty years, due to the enthusiasm of the specialist, materia medica has fallen far in the rear. It is not a science; drugs have energy, but not vitality. Surgery and preventive medicine rather have engrossed the thought of the progressive physician and have made the greatest progress the past decade.

Now, the adherence of the “old school” to the dope and drug method of healing, stubbornly resisting modern ideas to the last ditch, ignoring other systems of therapeutics, and duping the public for generations, has evolved the pharmacist, who, for the most part, has been a faithful ally of the doctor. And so back to the day when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary they have been pouring physic into our stomachs to cure the pain in our toes.

These erroneous ideas and the misconceptions of the purpose and limitations of drugs have been so long taught and practiced that the public, until recent time, have accepted the drug doctor’s dictum without question. Now, however, the independent and think-
ing people are breaking away by thou-
sands from the allopathic method, be-
lieving drugless healing the more sen-
sible and scientific. Never were so-
called "authorities" held in less esteem
by the upper classes. But the masses
and others who permit the doctors to
inveigle them deeper in medi­
cal methods still cling to medicine. "They
must have medicine for bald head and
gray hair, to make fat and to lose fat,
to make them sleep and to keep them
awake, to make them drink and to
sober them up, to revitalize and de-
vitalize. They take medicine to warm
them up and to cool them off, medicine
to bleach, medicine to remove wrinkles
and stay the ravages of age, medicine
to make them laugh and to make them
tender, medicine to soothe and medici­
e to stimulate. They want love
drops and hoodoo drops; drugs rubbed
in and on them with needles, injec­
tions, by the mouth, by plasters, salves,
tablets, pills and tinctures, with the
one result ultimately—to poison the
blood, diminish the patient's vitality,
induce disease and death.

Now, all this implies superstition,
blind ignorance, stubbornness of pur­
pose, or deficient judgment on the part
of the doctors, the public, or both.
How may we improve such a lamenta­
table state of things? To attempt to
convince the mature and aged and in­
duce them to change their practices
would be time wasted; few men past
middle life change their views. As
one has been schooled, so he will likely
teach and live. Turn rather to the
young manhood and womanhood, the
oncoming students, physicians, trades­
men. Teach them to investigate, to
accept the ipse dixit of no man unless
founded on logical demonstration; how
to observe and how to check their ob­
servations; how to use facts for the
establishing of general principles;
what constitutes adequate proof; what
is meant by natural laws and to have
faith in these laws. This power may
be obtained by a thorough training in
physics and mechanics. Therein one
learns of dynamics—the force, motion
and energy of matter; of the machine,
simple and compound; of hydraulics
and pneumatics; of electricity and
magnetism; of heat and light and
sound, all of which find practical illus­
tration in the human body with its
nearly four hundred mechanical prin­
ciples. To these the student of Osteo­
pathy should give the minutest study
and mastery and to their application in
diagnosis and treatment that the truth
may prevail. "The process by which
truth is attained and error detected—
reasoning and observation—have been
carried to their greatest known perfec­
tion in the physical and mechanical
science," writes John Stewart Mill, and
truth should be the watchword of the
physician.

Let us turn aside for a time into my
own chosen field of physical science
and research—chemistry. No science,
in my opinion, has a more enduring
basis of known facts than chemistry,
and none can be more calmly exam­
nined, or the basic principles upon which
it is founded tested without fear that
the foundation stones will crumble
upon the touch of the investigator.
The theory of the indestructibility of
matter was the quicksand that swal­
lowed up scientific progress for the al­
chemist. When Lavoissier exploded
the phlogiston theory and demon­
strated the possibility of recovering a
given substance notwithstanding all its
disguises by combination with other
bodies, and proved the persistence of
matter and the immanence of its prop­
erties, he gave to the world the great­
est discovery in material science. It
marks the transition from alchemy to
chemistry.
The recognition of the conservation of energy was the second great step, the crowning discovery of modern physics. In the words of Faraday, "It is the highest law in physical science which our faculties permit us to perceive." These mighty forces and principles are utilized by the Osteopath, hence he should be familiar with their history and function.

Chemistry and physics go hand in hand. One takes up the status of matter where the other leaves off. One deals with the atom, the other with the molecule, and both are intimately associated in function with human mechanism.

(Continued.)

OSTEOPATHY.

S. H. McElhaney, D. O.
(Newark, N. J.)

It is to those who are not acquainted with the facts pertaining to the origin and principles of Osteopathy, and to those especially who have a tendency to analyze the word, that we wish to say that the etymology of the word "Osteopathy" cannot explain the science any more than the words "Allopathy" and "Homeopathy" explain those sciences. Allopathy, from *allos*, meaning another, and *pathos*, meaning suffering—another suffering. Homeopathy, from *homois*, meaning like, or similar, and *pathos*, suffering—like suffering. Osteopathy, from *asteon*, meaning bone, and *pathos*, suffering—bone suffering.

A person never having heard anything concerning the three words above, and accepting their literal meaning, would come nearer the truth concerning Osteopathy than the others, if called upon to explain the three. However, there is a natural, though erroneous, tendency to suppose that the science relates to diseases and treatment of the bones, connecting Osteopathy with the once-famed "natural bone-setters."

To quote the words of Dr. Still, the founder of the Osteopathic school of practice, "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 nervous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones can be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries."

In the body are represented four hundred mechanical principles. These principles are made operative by means of the bones used as levers.

The bones are significantly related to all parts of the body, and they can be used, from a mechanical standpoint, to bring about a normal, healthy and harmonious functioning of all parts of the body.

Should, from any cause whatsoever, one of the aforesaid four hundred mechanical principles be out of harmony, there is sure to result some disordered mechanism, which, if not adjusted, will surely lead to disease.

Every part of the body, local or remote, can be influenced by employing the bones as levers.

Osteopathy is a recent and superior method of cure. That it is recent, is principally from the fact that old drug methods are never used. In discarding drugs, and directing instead the inherent, recuperative powers of the body itself in curing diseases, the Osteopathist opens up avenues of research that are surely developing into a great blessing to mankind.

The powers of our bodies to resist, and to recover from, disease are inestimable; the Osteopathist directs these powers.
The resources of nature are unbounded. Osteopathy is trying to fathom nature, and studies the body, not materia medica. Natural laws have their grandest illustration in the human economy. The study, development, control and application of natural laws is the aim of the Osteopathic physician.

All the sciences, except that of drugs, are represented in the human body. The Osteopathist studies diligently the body, not drugs; thus, all sciences are represented in Osteopathy. The Osteopathist recognizes and uses all methods and agencies which act in harmony and accord with natural processes. Such resources as hygiene, diet, exercise, baths, applications of water dressings, heat, cold, and all other non-medical remedial accessories that harmonize with nature, are embraced in the therapeutical application of Osteopathy.

Any definition must, on account of its necessary brevity, be inadequate; however, a very satisfactory definition would be: Osteopathy is a therapeutic science, grounded upon the known and verifiable laws of physiology. Its method of treating is by manipulation, the purpose and result of which is to restore the normal condition of nerve control and blood supply to every organ of the body by removing physical obstruction, or by stimulating or inhibiting functional activity, as the condition may require.

The School of Osteopathy was founded by Dr. Still, formerly an allopathic physician and surgeon in the United States Army. Nearly thirty years ago he began to realize the inefficiency of the usual remedies employed in the treatment of disease. Of that period of his life he says: "It was when I stood gazing upon three members of my family—two of my own children and one adopted child—all dead from the dread disease, spinal meningitis, and all under the care of the best obtainable medical practitioners, that I propounded to myself this serious question: In sickness has not God left us in a world of guessing? Guess what is the matter, guess what to give, guess at the result, and, when dead, guess where he goes. I decided then that God is not a guessing God, but a God of truth." From that time he abandoned the use of drugs, and, with a zeal born of a noble purpose, he began the study and research of the natural, inherent curative resources of the body. By degrees the great principles were evolved and proven.

From his theories facts were proven, and these demonstrated facts constitute the foundation of the science.

Although but little over a quarter of a century has elapsed since its inception, its growth has been phenomenal. The great number of chronic ailments, considered incurable by other schools, that have yielded to the new system, is one reason for this. In spite of all opposition, Osteopathy has been recognized and passed by special enactment in nearly twenty States. This is a compliment and honor never before acquired by any system of medicine in the history of the healing art, and speaks volumes for the science.

In 1900 there were in the United States 122 regular allopathic schools, with an attendance of 21,402; 21 homeopathic schools, with 1,802 students; 10 Osteopathic schools, with 1,700 students; 6 eclectic schools, with 500 students. Now, more students are enrolled in Osteopathic than in the homeopathic schools, thus taking second rank in numbers. All this is the more remarkable when we remember that it was in 1892 that the first Osteopathic college was established.

In the practice of medicine, the attention of the practitioners has been
devoted almost exclusively to drugs
and germs, no account being taken of
the body’s inherent remedial resources,
the principles of which having lain
buried beneath the massive literature
of all other systems of healing.

The potencies of drugs have been
the study of medical science, while
Osteopathy studies the potencies and
forces of our bodies.

For the chemical laboratories of the
arts Osteopathy substitutes nature’s
laboratory of life. In her laboratory,
nature conducts all the physiological
and vital processes on which depend
the growth and maintenance of our
bodies.

The vital process of digestion, as­
similation, absorption and excretion
are consummated here. The processes
when carried on in the normal physical
manner result in the vitality which car­
rries on life. Here, also, are supplied
all necessary remedial resources in case
of sickness. These resources, the
Osteopathist having made them a special
study, utilizes and directs. He alone
has learned the art of creating, liberat­
ing and distributing these inherent
curative forces.

Physiology demonstrates the fact,
and all schools agree, that all bodily
activities, including digestion, assimila­
tion, absorption, secretion, growth
and repair, excretion, in fact, all the
processes and functions of the body,
are controlled by the nervous system.

The Osteopathist, by reason of this
fact, can control and direct the nerves,
bringing about their natural and har­
monious action. This is accomplished,
mainly, by reason of a practical appli­
cation of his exhaustive and accurate
knowledge of anatomy and physi­
ology.

The blood and nerve force are the
two elements holding sway in life. An
unobstructed flow of pure blood to all
parts is health; an obstructed flow is
disease. The nerves control the blood
supply, and consequently the health.
The brain and nervous system are the
great dynamo and storage battery of
life.

The Osteopathist, in a manner pec­
culiar to his system of therapeutics,
has learned how to manipulate, control
and influence these nerve centres and
nerves. By using the bones as levers,
he relieves any pressure that may be
interfering with nerve action, and the
transmission of nerve force, which, in
turn, acts upon the circulation of
blood, relieving congestion in one part
and distributing more blood to another
part, from which perverted nerve ac­
tion has drawn it; the potencies are
thus liberated and utilized in restoring
health.

The effects which are obtained by
the Osteopathic method of application
of the laws of nerve action are won­
derful and certain.

Osteopathy is demonstrating daily,
through its practitioners all over the
world, the remarkable healing powers
of our bodies, by relieving suffering in
a painless, pleasant way, simply by
scientifically applying natural laws for
natural cures, which are the perma­
nent cures.—Music Life.

Dr. John T. Downing has formed a
partnership with Dr. Hook, late of the
Atlantic School of Osteopathy, with
offices at 301-305 Board of Trade
Building, Scranton, Pa.

Dr. I. Hewish has secured Dr.
Hook’s interests in the Atlantic School,
and will continue the business of the
Wilkesbarre Infirmary, as president of
the two institutions.
To the Members of the Osteopathic Profession:

There is a great want felt by us as a profession, as shown by the oft-expressed desire that a movement should be set on foot for the systematic treatment of case-reports.

The Publication Committee of the American Osteopathic Association is beginning work in that direction. It desires the active co-operation of all Osteopaths, whether members of the Association or not. A recent editorial of the Journal of the Association well expresses the matter, as follows:

"The benefits that would accrue from the collection and annual publication of a volume devoted to Osteopathic statistics are so plain as to require no elaboration. No Osteopath in his practice has covered the whole range of disease, and hence is likely at any time to be called to a case of a kind with which he has had no previous experience. The profession, through its numerous members, has doubtless dealt with practically all pathological conditions. The value, then, of having for reference a volume detailing the experience of others, with all these conditions cannot be over-estimated. It would afford an intelligent basis of prognosis and suggestion for treatment, and as these volumes multiply, they would afford data for a scientific exposition not only of how but the why of Osteopathic procedure. Let all help along in this work."

The best of the reports will be printed, from month to month, in the Journal of the Association, but the volume of case-reports, when published, will place all reports at the disposal of all who wish them.

The Committee has prepared a form of case-reports, which will be furnished gratis to all who apply for the purpose of reporting cases to the Committee. These blanks will be furnished to all Osteopaths, whether members of the Association or not.

Application should be made to Dr. Chas. Hazzard, Kirksville, Missouri, and all reports should be returned to him. The form will explain itself.

The importance of this matter cannot be too strongly urged upon the profession. Self-interest alone should prompt all to respond, but the good of the profession should enlist the loyal co-operation of every Osteopath. Without united effort nothing can be done; with it a great thing can be accomplished.

Lend a hand.

Fraternally,

The Publication Committee.

At a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Dr. W. B. Keene delivered an interesting and able address, which we hope to publish in our next issue.

BLOODLESS SURGERY.

Dr. Lorenz’s Method and Osteopathy.

In a recently reported interview Dr. Lorenz gave a brief account of his celebrated operation as follows:

"Seven or eight years ago I operated upon the hips of a child. There was the congenital deformation. I cut through the skin and the flesh and bared the bones. The femur or the thigh bone had never been joined with the hip. The leg had been pressed out and up and the little sufferer was unable to walk. She was seven years old when I found her.

"Some of the muscles were contracted and much shortened. I found it necessary to cut some of the tissues of these muscles to set the thigh bony sition.

"Then I took the socket of the femur into the socket. I had not been without stitching the little stump of the head of the femur while I had not been stitching the little stump of the head of the femur. I took the socket that would fit into place. I sewed it up. "I performed the operation. "It was a very dangerous operation. Some patients died to permit the formation of the socket. I blamed the method of operation. Orders is merely an order. I say: "Final resolutions be, who was on their wonder in some mea ters who world with their knife had of the muscles bones. "Final new met scribing
and all re-
The form

Then I found that the head, or ball, of the femur would not fit completely into the socket for which it was intended. The socket, or acetabulum, had not been in use and had developed but little since the child was born. The head of the thigh-bone had in the meantime been growing and was too large now to fit.

"I took an instrument and dug out the socket until the ball of the femur would fit into it. Getting everything into place, I closed the wound and sewed it up.

"I performed about 300 of those operations. I discovered that they were very dangerous. Many of my little patients died. Parents, I found, hesitated to permit me to operate upon their deformed children. I could not say that I blamed them. The so-called 'bloody method' of treating congenital hip disorders is very dangerous. The deformity itself does not cause death. It merely causes a lifelong suffering.

"I say I performed 300 of these operations before I began to think that I was on the wrong path. I began to wonder if nature had not provided some means to assist these little sufferers who had been brought into the world without the proper articulation of their hip joints. The use of the knife had given me an understanding of the muscles, the ligaments and the bones.

"Finally I decided I would try the new method, which we are now describing as bloodless surgery. I took many weeks for study and then I tried it.

"The condition of the child's deformity was much the same as was the first one I operated on. But I went at the operation without a knife.

"I knew that the contracted muscles would have to be stretched or torn. I was at first frightened at the strength it took to do the work that the knife had done.

"Yet I had decided that force should be my instrument. I had to tear the tissues of the shortened muscles. The limb, at first resisting all my efforts, finally became pliable. I found that I could stretch the muscles a great deal, but when they would not stretch I would have to tear them.

"Finally the little leg was brought into its normal position. But, as in my first case, the head of the femur would not fit the hip cavity. Under the 'bloody method' I had gouged out that cavity with a knife. I could not do that now. So I took the thigh bone and by main force I bored it into the cavity. This was shallow and of insufficient depth to admit of the whole of the ball of the femur. I found that when the leg was at right angles with the body the head of the thigh bone would hold close into the socket, but that when I placed the leg in its normal position the ball would slip out.

"So I placed the leg in that position in which the ball of the femur fitted most accurately into the cavity. Then I bound it and made it rigid with a plaster of paris cast.
"As soon as the soreness of the torn muscles and stretched ligaments had disappeared I encouraged the child to walk. An iron stilt had to be placed on the sole of the little one's shoe and with the thigh of her leg held by the plaster of paris at right angles with her body she walked about for five months.

"Nature in the meantime had been performing the operation I had once done with an instrument.

"The hip socket, through the constant pressure of the child's weight, had been deepening. The outer ridge of bony tissues had been spreading across the ball of the thigh bone and forming a joint such as the normal child has.

"Finally I removed the plaster cast. As I had expected, I found that the leg remained in the same position as it was before I removed the cast. Gradually, with a little outside assistance, it came around in its correct position, and two years afterwards that child did not even limp.

"Since then I have performed more than 1,000 of these bloodless operations for congenital hip disorders.

"There are no dangers accompanying the operation. Parents are not fearful of submitting their children to the operating table. There is no blood poisoning or infection of any kind. In fact, no deaths resulted.

"This new method is far more successful than the old one. I have never had a case in which I did not benefit the sufferer, although many in after years have walked lame. More have been completely healed, however.

"Two cases are never exactly alike, and the manipulations must differ accordingly. Generally speaking, the muscles, the ligaments and the tendons must be brought into a normal position even if the tearing of tissues becomes necessary; the head of the femur bone must be placed in its correct position in the socket and the leg must be held in that position until nature has had a chance to do its work."

While in Chicago Dr. Lorenz held several clinics that were largely attended by the local physicians. Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Osteopath, was among his number, and we are pleased to be able to present a report of this operation by an Osteopathic eye witness.

DR. M'CONNELL'S REPORT.

I thought that possibly the readers of the JOURNAL would be pleased with a brief report of Dr. Lorenz's operation for congenital hip dislocation by an Osteopathic eye witness.

Probably some of you are aware that Dr. Lorenz, of the University of Vienna, was recently called to Chicago to perform this operation on the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, and during his stay in Chicago held several clinics. He claims excellent results in "an overwhelming majority," as he expresses it.

The operation, as I understand it from observation, is certainly applied anatomy largely from the Osteopathic view-point.
His operation, summed up, is as follows:

1. Forced reduction of dislocation under anesthesia. This is performed as an Osteopath would, except the stretching of muscles and ligaments is accomplished at once. Under the anesthetic all tissues are absolutely relaxed and made pliable. This, of course, means an exceedingly severe strain upon the thigh tissues.

2. The head of the femur is placed in the acetabulum. Then *extreme abduction* of the thigh is brought about, the femur at right angles with the pelvis.

3. In this position the thigh and pelvis are wrapped in a plaster of paris cast and kept in this cast for at least six months. The object of keeping the leg in this position is a lessened resistance on the part of the muscles to draw the femur out of the acetabulum. This position also favors the developing of certain groups of muscles and the weakening of others, the whole being consistent with the normal muscular adaption of pelvis and thigh; and, above all, aids to the maximum degree in the formation of a deeper acetabulum.

During the period the cast is worn all passive movements are encouraged, such as creeping, riding a rolling horse, walking if possible, etc.

When the cast is removed at the end of six or eight months the child is obliged to walk with the leg strongly abducted. The doctor never advises any movements to lessen the abduction. In fact, he favors the abducted position under all conditions until time and nature and the normal life of the child during the succeeding months and years correct the position of the limb, when it is found that, at least, the functional difficulty is corrected if not the anatomical.

Dr. Lorenz held that we are pleased a report of this osteopathic eye wit-

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PSEUDO-OSTEOPATHY.

It has been said that "Osteopaths are charlatans, that one had only to send fifty cents to some place, receive some literature, study six weeks and become an Osteopath." Again it is asked, "How is it possible for the Osteopaths to know so much about anatomy, when they study only four months?" It seems hardly necessary to notice such assertions or questions, founded as they are in ignorance or malice. Osteopathy has imitators (what good thing has not?) and that impostors are defrauding the public in its name need not be denied. But the fraud shows on its face, and the serious, inquiring person will not be deceived. True Osteopathy will bear the light of truth and endure the most searching investigation. It is not the fault of Osteopathy if the public be imposed upon by fraud, but rather the fault of those State Legislatures which refuse, at the instigation of frightened "regular" practitioners, to protect the public by enacting such laws as would make possible a differentiation between the Osteopath and the impostor.

In what manner shall we be treated when ill? Surely by that system which most appeals to our common sense, by that one which restores us to permanent health, by that one which is at once the simplest and most agreeable. And that system is Osteopathy.

THE HERRING CASE IN ASBURY PARK IN RELATION TO OSTEOPATHY.

We note from the papers that a young man by the name of Herring has been condemned by a court for practicing Osteopathy, and that on the merits of his case the Court decided that such practice in New Jersey is illegal. We have heard much of this case, and wish to say merely that it has little bearing upon the status of Osteopathy in New Jersey, as the aforesaid Mr. Herring is not an Osteopathic physician according to statutory laws. We have heard much of this case, and wish to say merely that it has little bearing upon the status of Osteopathy in New Jersey, as the aforesaid Mr. Herring is not an Osteopathic physician according to statutory laws. We hear that Mr. Herring is a nice man, and many of his friends regret exceedingly that circumstances have thus seemed unfavorable to him.
We think he has made a great mistake in not taking a regular course in Osteopathic study and practice, and graduated from a recognized college. If he had done so, we do not think that the authorities could have questioned his work. "Regular" Osteopathy cannot be affected by this decision.

We call attention to the new announcement of Dr. Noringer, of Trenton, N. J., who has associated with him Dr. John H. Murray. Dr. Noringer has upheld the banner of Osteopathy in Trenton with great ability, and we congratulate this new firm upon their prospects of increasing success.

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn says that the work of Osteopathy is—"First, scientific manipulation that aims to connect displacements in bony or tissue structures of the body. Second scientific manipulations that are designed to rectify the disturbances of the circulation of the body fluids and to restore their normal conditions, especially blood conditions and defects of the blood circulation. Third scientific manipulations that utilize the nervous system with its fibres, plexuses ganglia and centers, with a view of correcting disordered nervous conditions, toning the general system or its local parts, promoting trophic conditions of the nerves and muscles, and stimulating a normal correlation of the psychic with the physiological and regulative functions of the human system." Dr. Littlejohn also says: "The entire body is for functional activity, hence there is nothing waste or superfluous, and no room in the body for any abnormal conditions. Hence the slightest deviation from the normal structure involves some interference with organic action and may give rise to untold mischiefs in the neural or muscular systems."

WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

CARL P. McCONNELL, D. O. M. D.

"The Osteopath believes the causes of disease are mostly due to anatomical derangements." * * * "That the body, being subject to many external influences, disorders of the tissues (from an anatomical standpoint) occur." * * * "Osteopathy takes its stand upon the principles that a correct knowledge and a scientific application of the anatomical physiological and hygienic principles of human nature form the therapeutic basis of the preservation of health and the prevention and cure of disease."

"Osteopathic practice consists first of understanding the normal, so that the abnormal conditions may be recognized when met, and second, when these abnormalities be found, of giving specific treatment and readjusting the parts." * * * "Practically to the Osteopath it makes but little difference what the disease is, it is his business to locate the derangement and correct it." * * * "Osteopathy regards the human body as a perfect mechanism, all parts of which must be in harmonious relations to one another and so united as to form a perfect unit. Otherwise the body is in a diseased condition."
"When the dear general public takes the curiously-written doctor's prescription to the drug store, it's a very fortunate thing that the afore-said general public doesn't know the ingredients of some of the drugs prescribed."

So spoke an old-school doctor the other evening. Two or three allopaths and a couple of homeopaths were in the room and for the benefit of some of the laymen present the doctors discoursed on the "odd things" used in medicine.

Said the allopath: "We of the old school use more vegetables in our prescriptions—the new school runs some to animals. Yet we allopaths use animals, too. For instance, there's the musk. It's taken from the deer's gland, and is used as a stimulant after all other means have failed. Absolutely pure musk is hard to get, and is very expensive. It costs $30 an ounce and the usual dose is 60 drops.

"Then, too, we utilize pepsin—which comes from the hog's stomach; and pancreatin, which comes from the glands of a sheep's neck. Then we use suprarenal capsules for indigestion—and the sheep gives us these, too. But in the main, we depend on the vegetable world for our medicines."

Then the homeopath started. He told how the common North American toad was often used in medicine. The live animal is fastened to a slab of cork by four strong pins stuck through the webs of the feet. Then the poles of an induction apparatus in action are slowly drawn over the back of the animal, whereupon the poison soon issues from the dorsal glands. This is removed with a small horn knife and mixed with the proportion of 1 part toad to 1,000 parts sugar of milk.

The South American toad does not have the poison removed by electricity. It is irritated with a feather and then its saliva is scraped from its mouth, and used in the preparation of certain medicines.

The virus from a copperhead snake is used with good results in throat affections, and rattlesnake venom is used for a variety of ills. The snake is chloroformed and the poison gland between the ear and the eye is pressed. The venom drops on pulverized sugar of milk and is then prepared by the chemists for the doctors.

The liver of foxes is also a well-known preparation, as is also the common potato bug. The potato bug's Latin name is doryphora decemlineata, and written out it seems like a very formidable drug indeed. The live insect is crushed and covered with five parts of its weight of alcohol. Then this is poured into a bottle, put in a cool place for eight days and shaken twice a day.

The common ant is also used in medicine, and so is the much-hated bedbug. A tincture from this latter insect is used with good effect to remove a clogged-up condition of the ears by reason of the natural wax which forms there. Dr. Walde, of Germany, was the first to find a medicinal use for the bedbug.

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spider's web, crawfish, the cockroach,
the morning glory plant, the oil beetle,
the common skunk, sometimes politely
known as the polecat, and the stinging
wasp.

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The Ultimate Constitution
of Matter.

(Ed~torial.)

1. Definition.—Physics is the study
of the motions of matter.

2. Scope.—It considers matter in :
1, mass; 2, lowest aggregate
condition.

3. Method.—It is: 1, analysis; 2,
synthesis.

4. Its Analysis of Matter.—1, pon-
derable; 2, imponderable. 1. PON-
derable: 1, as to form—nature of
limiting surfaces; 2, as to volume—
amount of space occupied; 3, aggre-
gate conditions: a, solid—permanence
of volume and form; b, fluid—per-
manence of volume, change of shape;
c, gaseous—change of volume and
form.

5. Limits of Matter.—1, Last stage
of division in aggregate condition, in
finely divided portions, called par-
ticles; 2, Particles may be still solid,
fluid, gaseous; 3, Further dividing
particles till the limit of matter in a
free condition is reached, we reach
the molecules; 4, Still further dividing
the molecules, we come to the lowest

division of matter, the atom. Cannot
exist in a free condition.

6. Definition of an Atom.—1, It is
a center of force; 2, It is imponder-
able.

7. The ultimate analysis, then, re-
duces it to Force.

8. This force may be static—in-
visible motion; dynamic—visible
motion.

9. The study of these forms of
matter is the study of Forces.

10. Examples of Forces: 1, light;
2, heat; 3, magnetism; 4, electricity;
5, gravity.

11. Are these forms of matter, or
attributes of matter?

12. Let us judge them by the or-
dinary tests of matter. If we define
matter as that which is separable into
the ordinary chemical elements, and
then proceed to thus analyze matter,
we find that all objects in nature, ex-
cept metals and such others as are
already elements, can be split up into
other constituents, known as elements.
All these elements, besides their own
peculiar properties, have certain pro-
properties in common; such as extension,
(mass) viscosity, color, chemical com-
bining power, and atomicity, irrespec-
tive of whether they be solids, liquids,
or gases, at ordinary temperature and
pressure.

These common properties belong
alike to the elements, as matter, and
to their compounds.

13. But heat, light, magnetism and
electricity do not belong to this class
of matter. They seem to be another
order.

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7. The ultimate analysis, then, reduces it to Force.
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11. Are these forms of matter, or attributes of matter?
12. Let us judge them by the ordinary tests of matter. If we define matter as that which is separable into the ordinary chemical elements, and then proceed to thus analyze matter, we find that all objects in nature, except metals and such others as are already elements, can be split up into other constituents, known as elements. All these elements, besides their own peculiar properties, have certain properties in common; such as extension, (mass) viscosity, color, chemical combining power, and atomicity, irrespective of whether they be solids, liquids, or gases, at ordinary temperature and pressure.

These common properties belong alike to the elements, as matter, and to their compounds.
13. But heat, light, magnetism and electricity do not belong to this class of matter. They seem to be another order.
14. Let us note their characteristics: 1. They are all real; 2. But
they have none of the properties by which matter is defined, except perhaps extension; 3. They are not, like the elements, inconvertible, but can readily be changed into one another; 4. They cannot be isolated—heat without hot object unknown; magnetism without magnetic object, unknown; 5. Have, therefore, been considered properties of matter, but they are not; because 6. They come through interplanetary space, where no matter is; 7. They permeate matter freely in most cases, but they do not affect its mass or weight. A hot pound of iron weighs neither more nor less than the same mass cold. The same is true when charged with magnetism or electricity; 8. They can and do occupy the same space at the same time; 9. They radiate in all directions, particularly heat; while matter extends only as far as its own boundary planes; 10. They are not stopped by the most perfect vacua; 11. They certainly heat and light and probably the others are vibratory in their nature; 12. They act at a distance and independently of matter.

15. Such being their characteristics and their powers, they must belong to a new order of substance, which fills all space and which is closely related to these four forms of energy. 16. This distinct order is the ether.

17. Let us consider the reasons for the existence of the ether, and as far possible, its nature and functions.

18. First, take the transmission of light. Light is a vibration—but, we may ask, a vibration of what? The polariscope shows that light vibrates in two planes, at right angles to each other. The Greek cross represents this action.

19. This vibration is transmitted at the unrealizable speed of 185,000 miles per second.

20. Now, no material substance is capable of such rapid vibration. There are mathematical reasons why this is true.

21. Again. No fluid can transmit cross vibrations at all; it can transmit motion in parallel planes, but not in two planes at right angles.

22. To do this a substance having a certain rigidity is required. The rigidity of ether has been calculated by Lord Kelvin as about 19,000,000,000th part of the rigidity of hard steel.

23. The existence of transparent matter of all kinds, solid, liquid and gaseous, in which light travels, at near the normal speed, shows (1) that all transparent substances must be freely interpenetrated by the ether, for the ether in them is alone capable of carrying the light, and not the glass or other substance within which the light is carried.

24. As light is convertible into heat, magnetism, etc., this applies equally to substances called opaque.

25. So, the necessity for the ether is demonstrated by these facts.

26. We must, therefore, try to realize the idea of a perfectly continuous, subtle, incompressible substance pervading all space, and penetrating between the molecules of ordinary matter, which are imbedded in it and connected to one another by its means.
27. So, it is the one universal medium by which all actions between bodies, or between the different parts of the same body, are carried on. Its function is to act as a transmitter of motion and energy.

28. Working on this theory, Maxwell and Humholtz experimented with an incompressible frictionless fluid, as near to the ether as possible, and applied the kinetics of vortex motion to it. Lord Kelvin had the genius to reason that atoms may be explained by frictionless incompressible substance and by vortex motion in it. He showed that all the properties of the atom (except gravitation) may be represented by the vortex ring.

29. What, then, is the vortex ring? It is a portion of a substance, say, air, separated from the rest by having a rotational movement impressed upon it. Of course, such a ring is invisible, for it differs from the surrounding air in nothing but its rotation. It can be made visible by adding smoke to it.

30. Such smoke rings are often seen shot out from the stack of a locomotive, or even from one's mouth while smoking, if care is taken.

31. Besides simple rotational movement the vortex ring may show the following movements: 1, as a whole when it rebounds from a wall and shakes; 2, perpendicularly to its axis of translation, contracting and expanding; 3, from a close or knotted form to an open one and back; 4, about its circular axis or core.

32. The modern theory of the atom put forth by the highest authority in the scientific world as the most probable one is of a ring of impalpable ether which becomes perceptible to the senses by its motion.

33. This is the very basis of the constitution of matter. That is to say, matter is a union of substance and force mutually interacting, and this substance is ether.

34. The very essence, therefore, of matter is motion. The withdrawal of motion from so-called solid matter would mean the withdrawal of its properties, and its consequent lapse into the impalpable unseen.

35. Those properties of matter that are known to be modes or varieties of vibration, are due to the motions of the atoms composing such substances, and these atoms are etheric.

The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We refuse to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

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