

adjustment." And on page 19 this appears: "Therefore, when confronted with a diseased body, the osteopathic physician proceeds, first, to correct all existing anatomical derangements. He then surrounds it with the external agencies necessary to normal life, and the result is health." Here the same falacious views are set forth.

One would expect to get the best from Massachusetts, so in the announcement of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy for 1916-17, page 9, this appears: "He goes more deeply into the origin of the disease than does the physician of the older schools, and finds in the obstructed nerve and blood supply the predisposing and actual cause of disease." Now, then, an obstruction of nerve and blood supply is the actual cause of disease. But science says "no" to this very one-sided theory, so "cribbed, cabined, confined and confined" that it is absolutely worthless.

Turning for a moment to Charles Hazzard's "Practice and Applied Therapeutics of Osteopathy", it will be found that such entirely different diseases as asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, pneumonia, consumption, pulmonary hæmorrhage, pleurisy, laryngitis, tonsillitis, mumps, gastritis, hæmorrhoids, duodenal ulcer, appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, peritonitis, jaundice, gall-stones, splenitis, nephritis, renal calculi, cystitis, heart disease, and so on, are said to be caused by some lesion of the spinal column, or of some of the ribs, or some abnormality of some muscle. The acceptance of such teaching might well be regarded as evidence of mental distortion in one who has studied anatomy, physiology, bacteriology and other branches of science, as osteopaths claim they do.

Now, while it is known that there are sometimes displacements of bones, or irregularities in their shape due to faulty development, disease or injury, yet it is contrary to all medical experience that these conditions give rise to such diseases as asthma, peritonitis, gall-stones, jaundice, disease of the kidneys, and many others as set out in Hazzard's text-book on osteopathy.

Charles H. Murray, in his work on "The Practice of Osteopathy", lays down this on page 14: "The effect of working on a spinal articulation with sufficient force to loosen the joint, is to stimulate the segments of the spinal cord nearest that joint, and send nerve impulses in increasing numbers over the nerves that find their origin in that portion of the cord. This nerve stimulation will be caused by any mechanical force acting on the spinal column sufficient to influence the cord."

Such views are contrary to everything that is known about the anatomy and physiology of the spinal column and the spinal cord.