

The lady said: "I want you to tell me the honest truth; isn't this mostly hypnotism?" I said, "Yes, madam, I set seventeen hips in one day." The lady skipped, we are told. They must be rather fond of dislocating their hips in Missouri.

On page 182 we come upon the fundamental theory in osteopathy. Still states that: "In the year 1874 I proclaimed that a disturbed artery marked the beginning to an hour and a minute when disease began to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body." After some further remarks he states: "At an early day this philosophy solved to me the problem of malignant growths, and their removal by a restoration of the normal flow of arterial fluid." Then he states: "Fever, flux, headache, heart and lung troubles, measles, mumps and whooping-cough, and every disease met and treated since that time, have proven to my mind that there is no exception to this law."

On page 183 there are some remarks about the young osteopath who tries to improve upon Still's work, and then we find this fine sentence: "I made this discovery more than twenty-four years ago. Its application may be more thoroughly understood to-day, but the philosophy is eternally the same." This philosophy is that "the rule of the artery is absolute." If we turn back to page 94 we find this: "It appears perfectly reasonable to any person born above the condition of an idiot, who has familiarized himself with anatomy and its working with the machinery of life, that all diseases are mere effects, the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life." From this it would appear the rule of the nerve is absolute. It will also be news to learn that the "nerves conduct the fluids of the body." On page 104, 105 and 106 we find an account of a case of flux, where Still found the back hot and the front of the body cold. As he handled the child he "found rigid and loose places in the muscles and ligaments of the child's whole spine, while the lumbar region was in a very congested condition." Then he goes on to tell us: "I worked for a few minutes on that philosophy, and then told the mother to report to me the next day. She came early next morning with the news that her child was well." Now, we have a third rule that seems to be absolute, namely, "rigid and loose places in the spine." On page 97 he tells us he could "cure whooping-cough in three days by a wring of the child's neck." This is rather an amusing way of making the arteries do their work; but, then, it suits the osteopath.

On page 112 and following we have Still's views on drunkenness, and how to cure the habit. In the case of a drunken blacksmith he tells us that he pushed, and pulled, and rubbed, twisted the man's abdomen; and then worked his ribs and spine. He then put his elbows in the man's