

From this day he commenced to study anatomy anew. He opened graves and studied the human organism with more minuteness than is ever done in a college. He experimented with dead and living subjects until he became convinced of the fact that the wonderful mechanism, the human body, can be manipulated, to a great extent, at will by a skillful operator. He framed his theories accordingly. Man, he says, is an animated machine, built by a divine and infinitely wise mechanic. If the machine gets out of order, the work must be set right, and then they will run again. "For instance," he says, "if a me substance should get into the wheels of a watch or the cogs should become locked or bent, would a sensible workman pour arsenic, nux vomica, or some chemicals calculated to destroy the works into it? No. First he would ascertain where the obstruction was, would remove it, straighten the bent wheels, and set it going."

Acting on this principle Dr. Still concluded to discard all medicines. He claims that every part of the wonderful mechanism of the human body can be regulated by manipulation better than by drugs. He asserts, as an illustration, that nature has supplied the body with castor oil in the form of the gall, and that in all cases where a physic is usually given, the object would be better attained by opening the gall duct by manipulation.

The doctor has had many difficulties to overcome. At first he was looked upon as a crank and could gain no hearing. His first patients belonged to the poor classes, who often ascribed his cures to some supernatural agency. But gradually he gained confidence, and at present, at the age of 70 years, he is at the head of an institution where students of both sexes receive instruction in osteopathy and where patients are treated with much success.

The chief study in the curriculum is anatomy. Each student must be able to name every bone, every muscle, nerve, artery, vein and organ of the body before he is permitted to give attention to their special treatment in cases of disease. The doctor does not claim that his art cures; on this point he stands on common ground with all reputable physicians. But he does claim that the only rational way in which nature is to remove the obstructions and set the machine going. Lack of blood-supply, he asserts, is the cause of a large percentage of diseases.

From personal observations, Mr. Musick concludes that the majority of patients at Dr. Still's institute are suffering from nervous troubles, but asthma, consumption, bronchitis, cancer, female diseases, hip and spinal diseases and diseases of the eye, epilepsy, heart disease and others are successfully treated.

The author concludes his article by relating a case of healing that came under his own observation. He says:

A girl of sixteen was afflicted with a severe attack of tonsillitis and sore throat almost amounting to diphtheria. She had a high fever and her temperature was considerably above normal, while her tonsils were so swollen as to interfere

with her breathing and speech. Mrs. Patterson, one of the doctors of the infirmary, came to treat the patient. She began to manipulate the throat and jugular veins with her fingers—very gently at first, for the throat was swollen and exceedingly painful. After desensitizing the nerves, she went at the work like a mechanic, opening the arteries so as to obtain blood-supply. Then she manipulated the arms and shoulders for a few moments.

The operation lasted, perhaps, five minutes. When it was over I laid my hand on the patient's cheek, and the fever was gone, and a healthy perspiration set in. When the patient spoke the voice was clear, without the least sign of obstruction. It was but a few minutes before the swelling had gone from the tonsils, and that afternoon I saw the patient on a bicycle with a party of young people taking a pleasure ride and apparently as healthy as any in the merry crowd. This may be called an exceptionally fortunate case. Operators say they have found others much more stubborn, yet insist that if they can reach the patient in time, the most violent attacks must yield to their treatment.

From this account and others, it is evident that the new healing art has claim to a careful investigation by those whose business it is to alleviate the physical sufferings of their fellow-men.

TESTING ADULTERATED MILK.

Several physicians have attributed the inception of many of the recent cases of typhoid fever cases in this city to the use of adulterated milk, which they say is indulged in by several, though not by any means by all, dairymen in this neighborhood. It is also stated that the city's means of testing milk is not as effective as might be desired. In view of the complaint made. Without affirming or denying either of the allegations quoted here, it may be timely to suggest some of the methods in vogue of adulterating the lactical fluid, and of testing to detect the impure article.

Whether or not any dairymen who do business in Salt Lake are given to disreputable methods of increasing their milk supply, many in the business elsewhere are fallible in that respect. One kind of adulteration is known as preservative, and can be obtained in the market here. It is made of boracic acid, salicylic acid and soda. Being a tasteless preparation, it is not easy to detect by the ordinary method. A small portion of it permits the addition of a considerable amount of water. Its use prevents milk from souring quickly, and will keep it sweet for several days. Yet the milk so treated is unhealthful. Another means of adulteration which some milkmen regard as permissible is to use a small quantity of burnt sugar in a quart of water with every three gallons of milk. It gives the milk a richer look, and of course increases the quantity slightly. This also has an advantage over the ordinary "pump" method, as it can be detected only by analysis.

To thoroughly test milk as it may be adulterated by various processes requires the application of different instruments. One of these is on the lactometer principle, being a glass tube, open at both ends, and containing a round, movable ball. After the tube is filled, the ball, if the milk be pure, will

rise to the top. This is effective against some kinds of adulteration, but not against all, or even the most most dangerous. Another device is the pioscope; this is a round disk, in the center of which a drop of milk is placed. Then a glass covering which is an exact fit for the disk presses down the milk so as to bring out its color, which is bound to correspond with one of six painted on the disk, and marked from rich cream to blue or very poor. This test is generally conclusive against all adulterations now known, and is sufficient to send to the chemist's laboratory samples of the milk which does not give evidence of being altogether the cow's product. Then there is the Curtiss & Babcock test with chemicals, to determine whether adulterated butter fat has been used.

As to the prevalence of the custom of adulterating milk, it may be cited that last week in one of the large cities, out of forty dairymen who were pounced upon suddenly by the inspector, twenty-two were found guilty of adding other substances to their supply of the native fluid, while several more had a doubtful quality of milk in their cans. If there are any of this kind in Salt Lake, he is boldly asserted by some physicians, they cannot receive official investigation too soon, in view of the danger to life that the dishonest practice incurs.

"MERRY MORMONS."

Something new in the operatic line was introduced a few days ago in New York by F. Tennyson Neely, the Chicago publisher. It is an opera with a peculiar title, "The Merry Mormons." It was produced before a party of invited guests to the number of about one hundred.

The scenes are laid in Basle, Switzerland; Castle Garden and Salt Lake City. Brigham Young is, of course, caricatured in the story, in which, besides, Elvers and peasants of various countries figure. The funny man in the opera has to assume various disguises, in which he endeavors to "overthrow Mormonism," but historical accuracy is totally discarded under the protection of "operatic license."

A critic in the New York World says the libretto lacks dramatic consistency and is conventional in design and development; the humor is always convincing if sometimes commonplace, and the lyrics are polished and skilful in construction; the music evidences no striking originality; both author and composer have been too prodigal; Fred Emerson Brooks, the California poet, is responsible for the words and the music is by Charles Jerome Wilson. The piece is to be produced at a Broadway theater in two months.

From the brief outline of the opera at hand, it would seem to be on a par with that early literature on Mormonism which appeared in form of novels, in which facts were entirely disregarded for fiction. Mormonism, however, outlived those fanciful productions that had their brief time of existence, like a swarm of noxious insects. It will not be materially hurt by a caricature of it on the stage.

The opera may be regarded as another evidence of the prominence which Mormonism has achieved in