DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Osteopathy is the name of a new school of the art of healing and one which, if only a part of that which is claimed for it is true, is destined to be a dangerous rival to the allopathic, homeopathic, botanical and eclectic schools.

In Godey's Magazine for October, John H. Musick has an interesting account of the principles of this art and its brief history.

The founder is Dr. A. T. Still, a Virginian, who served during the Civil War as a surgeon in the United States army. Like Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, he became dissatisfied with the common methods of healing. He saw patients dying mysteriously and unaccountably. Drugs recommended by recognized authority would sometimes have the desired effect and sometimes not. His own child died of spinal meningitis, notwithstanding the combined efforts of himself and another physician. This caused him to apostatize from the orthodox medical creeds.

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 skilful 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 works must be set right, and then they will run again. "For instance," he says, "if some substance should get into the wheels of a watch or the cage 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 continued to discard all medicines. His 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 is aiding 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 eyes, 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 tonsilitis and sore throat almost amounting to diphtheria. Blood which bore and her temperature was considerably above normal. Her bowels were so swollen as to interfere with her breathing and speech. Mrs. Patterson, one of the doctors of the institutary, 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 demonstrating the nerves, she went at the work like a mechanic, moving the muscles 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 had my hand on the patient's chest, and the fever was gone, and a healthy perspiration set in. When the patient spoke the voice was clear, without the least sign of soreness. It was but a few minutes before the swelling had gone from the tonsils, and that afternoon I saw the patient on a lecture 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 none that if they can reach the patient in time, the most violent sickness 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 fellowmen.

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 lacteal 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 liable in that respect. One kind of adulteration is known as preservine, 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 methods. A small portion of it permits the adulteration 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 no 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 dangerous. Another device is the pisscope; 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 found 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 Curtis A. 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, as 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.

LOTS OF BRIGHAMS.

On Wednesday of last week members of the Brigham family, the tree of whom has branches in every part of the world, held their third annual reunion in Boston. Nearly 700 Brigham of all ages, sizes and of both sexes attended. The Brigham family association was founded at the World's Fair in Chicago, Oct. 22, 1893. The second reunion was held at Marlboro, Mass., last year, nearly 1,000 being present. This year's meeting was not so numerously attended, but it fairly surpassed either of its predecessors in interest. An important feature was an address by Willard S. T. Brigham, historian of the association, who dwelt at some length on the records of Marlboro, the family Moses, adding a few salient features of a generation of the family which was among the earliest and most prominent of its ancestors, and whose descendants in great numbers have, age after age, continued to people and animate a scene from which they drew and upon which they have conferred honors. The banquet which followed was partaken of by about three hundred Brigham, after which a trolley trip was taken to the home of the original ancestor, Thomas Brigham "the Puritan," where the party was photographed.

The name is familiar in Utah, which has many citizens who are probably eligible to membership in the association, though not nearly all of them now bear the family surname.

THE PHILADELPHIA Times says:

> Philadelphia claims to be the only city in the world where the reed bird can be found in a state of extraordinary obesity, and the only town where the bird can be cooked to perfection. In proof thereof it is mentioned that a dinner was lately given in that city in which reed birds were served in thirteen different forms. Among the courses were soup made from reed birds, pastel made of reed birds, potato and roasted reed birds stuffed with herb filling and baked, and reed birds served with fresh mushrooms.

A LIST which suggests the query as to how the plump and pleasing Mr. Reed of Maine regards the Philadelphia prospect.

THE NEWS invites attention to the interesting and vivid biography of the late Daniel Spencer, published in another page of this issue. We are sure it will be read with great interest, and it possesses peculiar literary and historical value.

A WESTERN paper, warning its friends against pneumonia and other similar ills, tells them not to be ashamed to wear spring overcoats. It is not improper in the same connection not to be ashamed if they haven't spring overcoats to wear.

IN DENYING that he has taken the Keeley gold cure, it will appear to readers of the papers that John L. Sullivan is putting himself to unnecessary trouble.

THERE ARE always plenty of candidates "before the convention," but generally only one elect it.

A CHAPTER ON TRADE.

The drift of our trade in trade circles has become so decidedly competitive that certain great and serious evils have arisen, the main of which may be recognized under the garb of adulteration and misrepresentation.

The old staid reliable confidence once so general is not for from obsolete, more particularly in this land of invention, speculation and greed; somehow cutting, undermining and fraudulent practices have kept pace with each, to cheapen the been the unworthy ambition of many in trade, who claim that the great purchasing public are indifferent to quality and anxious only as to price.

Where after years of experience, honesty and care, a brand of any kind has achieved renown on account of quality and uniformity, there has arisen a host of imitators, who copy packages, labels and names with but little variation, just enough to deceive the eye and so foist an article upon the market which is generally inferior and fraudulent in any case.

Registration affords only a moiety of protection and when recourse is had to the law, there is so much technicality, uncertainty, delay and expense, that when an injunction is reached, it may fail in enforcement unless there is a fortune behind to sustain it. When money is absent the trimmer, the adventurer, the dishonest imitator may reap the reward which belongs of right to originality, discovery or invention.

To such an extent has this infamy grown that Congress and the legislatures of several states have endeavored to meet an evil now become so gigantic as to threaten the health and interests of the people at large.

There is no disposition to interfere with trade as trade, or with a buyer exercising the power of choice as to what he shall buy, but to so regulate that he shall have protection and security in getting just which he desires or for which he pays.

The first great national fight, or the controversy of most note, was waged over the article of oleomargarine. All the intelligent farmers asked and all that a thoughtful public desired was that as a substitute for butter it should be sold on its merits, that its constituents should be known, and that deception should be made as near impossible as law and supervision could do it; but the dealers wanted to sell it as butter, to do so without brand, label or explanation, and so that where food was dispensed they could place this upon their tables without intimation and in the spirit of avarice and deception.

This involved a long struggle, meanwhile millions of pounds entered into consumption. Utah had its share with others, and the manufacture so grew that export had to relieve a glutted market of its supply; and today while there may be no objection to the salesmanship of margarine or a concoction under any other name, to sell or present it as butter subjects the offender to a penalty imposed in favor of the farmer and as a protection to the otherwise unwilling consumer.

This agitation bore fruit though in many unexpected directions. The people began to realize the immensity of this ever-encroaching spirit of fraud and deception; genuine goods were beginning to be rare; mixing and adulteration became a positive science; to cheapen, deceive and profiteer was to be successful for the time, and standard goods whose warrant had stood the test of years were being superseded where glib-tongued, unscrupulous salesmen pushed the spurious or low-priced product of indiscriminate adulteration.

As a measure of self-protection and for the public welfare, the best and most scrupulous of tradesmen seconded the efforts of legislation in the desire to guarantee "pure foods" to the general buyer; and today the large cities of this country vie with each other in protecting and popularizing "pure Food Exhibits." These have been held in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many other cities, where hundreds of thousands have become visitors, and as part of the program, have become so educated as to discriminate between the bogus and the real.

These gatherings have also been utilized in the interest of domestic economy, by practical lectures on the cooking and preparing of food supplies, particularly that almost endless variety now put up in portable form and reachable even by the poorest, who can now secure that variety of healthful aliment which years ago was beyond their reach. Not that everything of that kind is as yet beyond suspicion, but the drift of public sentiment and of the best trade is to insist that whatever is offered for food shall be so labeled or branded that the purchaser can really get just what he desires or expects.

This is all within the legitimate province of legislation, and even local supervision of markets is subservient to the same idea. Food stuffs or use or misrepresented in the market is no more subject to confiscation or destruction than that should be which is so less accessible form often loads the shelves of low grade stores, which in their anxiety for patronage buy and then foist upon the poor or upon the false economist goods which are not what they profess to be.

Much is yet left, of course, to the honor and honesty of the dealer; the nature of trade and of the dealer is to cover up defects, to put the best fruit and the largest potatoes on the top, to measure in a slack way, and to get all he can. But sharp practice when discovered usually works its own correction. Most buyers avoid the one who lies, deceives or misrepresents, the one who gives short weight or measure, or sells inferior goods; and trade has often gone from man without the real value that that confidence which secures trade and been deliberately, if unintentionally, thrown away!

Fortunes have been made and fritered again by individuals, firms, companies and communities, in recoiling from a standard, or failing to come up to one; from the latter our local reputation has suffered. Utah, as a shipper, has failed to reach the front rank; our experts of fruit, grain, potatoes, butter, wool, have scarcely ever been uniform or calculated to secure a market from year to year, and these being our main export outside of metals, the reputation is not really what it ought to be.

Indiscriminate shipping, the manner or condition of things shipped, has not favorably impressed buyers outside. We have made no brand, established no standard, created no demand that is permanent or recognized, unless it is for mediocrity or commonplace; not because our products were not good either save as to butter, but because there was no system, no uniformity, no guarantee that any sample represents the whole.

This reputation for reliability will never come, either, until some central control in cities or counties is exercised in the way of supervision. We notice in a Provo paper that the Utah County Fruit and Agricultural society had in the shipment of potatoes got for the producer $10 to $20 per car load more than individual shippers had realized. While this is believed the query is unfortunate as to whether this was owing to the society's assorting and caring for the shipment, or simply because they hunted a market and sold in quantities; if the former then gains will come again, if the latter no special name or fame was secured.

From the present appearance of the future Food—good food, movement, much benefit is bound to come. There will be more care, more cleanliness; brands, manufacturers and shippers will gain reputation; buyers will be far better posted, they will get olive and not cotton seed oil if they want it; a true cane or sugar-house syrup instead of glucose, good vinegar instead of a chemical concoction, genuine coffee, spices, etc., instead of those with but a flavoring as it may be now; canned salmon will be of the variety represented, and canned fruit and tomatoes will not be two thirds water, nor three or four oysters be found in a can of liquor.

We hope to see this craze for honesty of representation (if it may be so called) extend into other branches of trade and manufacture, that swindling in shoes and clothing may be eliminated as far from them as from groceries, that honesty of fabric and material may be made compulsory, or have a compulsory branding of grade, quality, amount of wool or shoddy as the case may be.

Protect the buyer by stringent legislation, compel right-doing by fine, imprisonment or confiscation, lift up industry from its degradation, and property from the clutches of the thief; make every article, or invention, or brand, stand upon its own merits, make weight instead of measure the rule of sale, and insist that California goods, or eastern goods, or Utah goods, shall be as honest as Shaker goods, as reliable as Coates' cotton, or Stetson's hats, or Laird and Schober's shoes, or Crosse and Blackwell's pickles, or French mushrooms or German preserves; bring to judgment the insane spirit of competition, earth the dishonesty of misrepresentation and make trade fraud as amenable to justice and penalty as is the highwayman; make larceny in this way as disreputable as larceny in any other form, and purge from undesirable deal the mark of trade, as did the Master when He "overthrew the tables of the money-changers and them that sold doves," in the sacred temple of the long ago.

WHAT Prominent Druggists Now Says.

H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve until I took *Ballard's Horehound Syrup*. One bottle completely cured me. I sent my wife to my store, who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends.

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