

The Journal of Osteopathy

June 1901

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THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

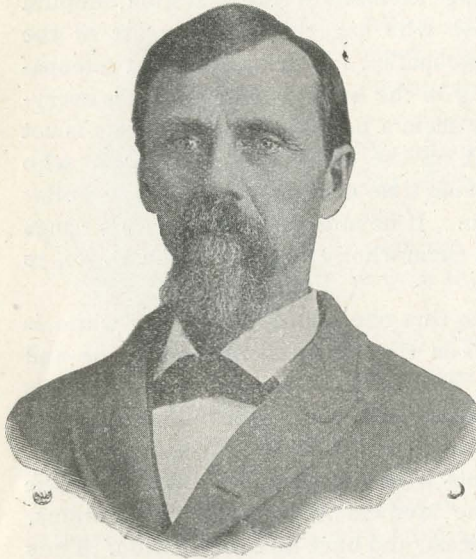
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, JUNE, 1901.

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Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

THE DRAGON OF IGNORANCE

APPEARED from the muddy waters of that ocean whose surface never sustained a compass by which reason was pointed to any shore. This dragon of tyrannical stupidity closed his eyes and ears to the panorama of the eternal beauties in form, paintings and decorations of color.



This dragon hates and dreads reason and would sacrifice the child of thought upon the altar of his selfish ambition. He seeks and labors to dwell under the dark clouds of fog. The black smoke and deadly gasses are his breath and happy dwelling place. He hates and would kill the child whom he finds sitting in the bright light of the ascending sun of progress. He hates the mother whose body gave that child birth, who unbosoms her breast with milk and love to nourish and encourage that child whose choice is light in preference to darkness. His amusements are the groans, shrieks and

moans of that child's loving mother. That dirty old dragon has prostrated nations that were flowered and perfumed with learning, prosperity and progress. He has burned the manuscripts and books of the literati of the world. Like a blood-hound no foot-prints of intelligence can grow too old for his ability to keep on their tracks. He makes hideous gods who are minus of all that is good and lovable; strengthens their arms that they may destroy all that do not love such gods. He was never known to create a god whose love extended beyond the personality of a brute. In his god making he left out every principle of kindness, intelligence and love except that of his own foolish dogmatism.

He would destroy all who sought to acquaint themselves with that God who creates and qualifies all his beings to live and labor for personal and universal comforts. He is always busy traveling from nation to nation. He is very fond of whisky, beer and wine. He is a successful general; he attends to but one business and that one business all the time. He dynamites, shells and destroys every fort in which he finds liberty and reason. He hates man and all men whose day-star is intelligence, whose eyes observe, minds comprehend and tongues speak the beauties of nature. He hates that God in whom reason dwells. He is never so happy as when he builds and armors a fort and knows it is well officered with well drilled bigotry; he knows such generals will make and keep him happy. He is so jealous of man's happiness and brotherly love that he will destroy the usefulness of the assembled statesmen with his drunken bitters, and is never more happy than when he receives the tidings that his chief executive is on a drunken spree.

“MEDICAL OSTEOPATHY.”

MANY uninformed persons are asking themselves the question, should drugs and osteopathy go together? Those who ask this question are of the class but little posted in the science of osteopathy. If drugs are right osteopathy is all wrong; if osteopathy is anything in the healing of diseases it is everything and drugs are nothing. This may seem a bold assertion but there is not a true osteopath living who will not back up the assertion. The man who pretends to be an osteopath and at the same time uses drugs wants the dollar and is neither an M. D. nor an osteopath. If he must depend upon his drugs at all, why not be honest and depend on them wholly and not attach D. O. to his name in order to draw custom.

Osteopathy and drugs are so opposite that one might as well say white is black as speak of medical osteopathy. You can no more mix medicine and osteopathy than you can oil and water. The man or woman who has this science deeply imbedded in his or her heart and head, who understands its principles, would blush for shame to be called a “Medical Osteopath.”

Nevertheless there are certain schools which pretend to teach medicine and osteopathy. They are said to be the Medical Osteopathic Institutions, which like the bat are neither bird nor beast, and have no classification. They are mongrel institutions, snares, set to capture the unwary and unthinking. The man or woman who pays his money into such institutions gets neither medicine nor osteopathy, but a smattering, enough to make a first class quack.

I have so often laid down the law that osteopathy is hostile to the drug theory that it seems almost superfluous to repeat it here. Every man and woman sick and tired of drugs, opiates, stimulants, laxatives and purgatives has turned with longing eyes to this rainbow of hope. It has been held out as free from whiskey and poisons, and yet these medical osteopaths are trying to paint this rainbow with calomel and perfume it with whiskey.

No osteopath can believe in medicine, the very evil osteopathy is to regulate. If one wants an osteopath to treat his ailments he wants a true osteopath and not one who is half and half. If one wants a medical doctor he will secure a graduate from a real medical college, not some half and half who is nothing.

If you are going to be an osteopath don't be a sham, but a genuine osteopath. Put all your time on the study of the science in some reputable school and when you have graduated have a diploma of which you will not be ashamed and which the law will recognize and give you its protection.

ADVANCEMENT IN MEDICINE FROM THE DRUG STAND-
POINT.

E. R. BOOTH, A. M. PH. D., D. O.,

Formerly Principal Technical School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOPING to learn what progress has been made in medicine as practiced by drug doctors, I recently attended the commencement exercises of six medical colleges in Cincinnati. One of the colleges was eclectic, one was homeopathic, and four were “regulars.” I was very much disappointed in not getting more definite statements from the medical men, but realize as never before the difference between the drug and the osteopathic methods of diagnosing and treating diseases and abnormalities of the human body. Those who spoke or read papers at these exercises were the best representatives in this city of their respective systems of drug therapeutics.



DR. E. R. BOOTH.

All of them extolled the progress of medicine in recent years and generally attributed that progress to advancement of knowledge in botany, bacteriology, chemistry, physics, and improved methods of diagnosis. Not a phrase dropped from the lips of any of the speakers intimating that the increase of knowledge in the sciences of anatomy and physiology have or ever can have anything to do with treating human ailments. Advancement in physiology was commented upon by one speaker and the large audience was told that the students would continue experimenting upon cats and would dissect cadavers as heretofore; but no hint was given of the fact that a knowledge of *the two sciences of the human body, anatomy and physiology*, can be made a basis of therapeutics. From what they said I would judge that nine-tenths of the efforts toward advancement were being expended in the search for drugs with which to cure diseases.

Only two of the speakers referred to osteopathy and they showed absolute ignorance of what osteopathy is and of the course of study and training re-

quired by all reputable schools of osteopathy and by the fourteen or fifteen states prescribing the qualifications necessary for its practice. These references to osteopathy were by the "regulars." Other schools fared no better, but the antipathy to all "irregulars" was generally shown in a very diplomatic way. With them all others were "barbarians", they only were "Greeks." The "we are the people" air was decidedly chilling. A more liberal spirit was shown by the two other schools. One of the "regulars" gave our legislature a very severe lashing for meddling with medical laws and gave us to understand that all matters pertaining to such laws should emanate from the doctors themselves and not from ignorant legislators. He must have been thinking of some other state than Ohio where the legislature passed the Love bill prepared by the doctors. Be it said to the honor of that legislature, that it stood for osteopathy, till deceived by shameless trickery, in spite of threats purporting to come from 8000 doctors in Ohio.

The Ohio State Medical Society, "regulars," met here last week. Many of the ablest men of the state were on the program, and three from other states, one each from New York, Illinois, and Michigan contributed to the interest of the meeting. I was very much impressed with the manner in which some of them tore down the idols of their profession. For example, Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, said that no progress had been made in medicine in ten years, that they had only two reliable remedies, quinine for malaria, and mercury for syphilis, but they could not always rely upon even these; that they had no remedy that would prevent or abort any infective disease; that the mortality in pneumonia had not diminished in twenty years and that they had no remedy whatever for this malady; that antiseptics had been almost abandoned,—water and soap, that is, cleanliness, being the best means for the prevention and destruction of germs in the practice of medicine as well as surgery. He did claim progress in the knowledge of hygiene, diagnosis, and the causes of diseases, which last he hoped would lead to the discovery of cures.

The exhibit of drugs, etc., was immense. I was surprised at what I saw, but judging from what a friend told me, I probably did not see one-tenth of the exhibit. Almost everything suggested a poison or a knife as the only means of escape from disease. The most recent and approved instruments of precision for use in diagnosing symptoms were shown; but there was not a suggestion either in the exhibit or from the speakers of any knowledge of the methods of osteopaths in finding the cause of disease or in removing those causes and thus restoring health.

One very interesting feature of the meeting was the report of the President of the State Board on "How the Medical Practice Act in Ohio Can be Most Efficiently Enforced." The speaker read extracts from reports of boards in most of the other states as to the difficulties they encountered in enforcing medical laws. Three facts were very patent from reports read; namely, (1) the people do not want the laws enforced; (2) the M. D's. are afraid to enforce them; and (3) the courts and juries are disposed to give the "irregulars" the

benefit of all doubts. Kentucky reported that the courts were prejudiced in favor of osteopathy. It is too bad that the M. D's. have to make such a report after spending so much printer's ink on Judge Toney's decision in their attempt to belittle osteopathy and stay its onward progress.

Never before have I been quite so proud of the fact that I am an osteopathist. We have a definite scientific basis for our theory and practice. The homeopaths have the *similia* theory, but after the "regulars" attempted to tear that to pieces and distributed so freely their epithets of "quack," "fads," etc., I listened in vain for a single, definite, scientific principle underlying the drug medication of the dominant school of practice. I wonder if any one has ever yet made a manly, scientific argument against osteopathy; or shown wherein it is illogical or impractical. Is it not about time that these so-called scientists would stop calling names and begin to investigate? I am not sure but some of these medical college professors might review to their advantage, anatomy and physiology in the light of progress in these sciences in the last five to twenty-five years. One of them said recently, in criticising my diagnosis of a case of disturbance in the feet, that there is no connection between the back and the feet.

My reader may think that I am denouncing all drug doctors. Not at all. I do not believe in the drug system but I do not doubt that most of these engaged in the practice of that system are honest and intelligent. Judging from what I have heard so recently from their own lips I do not believe that they are taught much in therapeutics but the use of drugs. In spite of what such men as Osler say against the use of drugs, for example, in typhoid fever, doctors of high repute still drug their patients for that disease, the rank and file do not change much from their early teachings and then only when they have a substitute for what they cast aside. Only such men as Still can cut loose from the traditions of the past and substitute something rational in their stead. Hilton, Good, Kieth, Forbes, Clark, McKenzie, Ross, Holmes, Osler, Minor, Billings, Pratt, and a few others, dare speak plainly and tell the people the true status of medicine.

May 15, 1901.

Suit 65, Atlas Bank Building, Cin., Ohio.

THE world's system of cures by drugs are now and always have been based on three principles, namely: opiates, purgatives and stimulants. And the difference there is in the schools of medicine are about all told in the quantities to be given. All give deadly poisons but try to get the same results. Allopathy starts the ball to rolling by big pills, Eclecticism the same, but claims that vegetable medicines are better than mineral preparations. Then the Homeopath closes by pills of less size, and if they fail he drives morphine under the skin and spills it in the fascia, which carries the opium to the brain and produces effects by paralyzing sensation. And on these three principles all depend.—A. T. STILL.

REMARKS ON THE DISPLACEMENT OF ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC ORGANS.

HERMAN F. GOETZ, B. S., D. O., 348 CENTURY BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ONE of our practitioners recently commented on the coincidence of numerous patients presenting like symptoms that is, two, three, or even more cases of rare pathological conditions—appearing for treatment at the same time. I think this has been noticed by most physicians. In contrast, there is no coincidence, no rarity, no novelty in the regularity with which patients having displaced abdominal and pelvic organs present themselves for treatment. These are in the majority in the practice of every general practitioner.



DR. HERMAN F. GOETZ.

Much has been written regarding relaxation, displacement, prolapse, etc., of the abdominal and pelvic organs, but osteopathically investigations along this line have for some reason been signally neglected. Several years ago I called the attention of Dr. Chas. Still to the prevalence of abdominal displacements, and too, that they are almost invariably accompanied by displacements of the pelvic

organs; since this time I have had both occasion and opportunity to make numerous observations on this subject, many of which Dr. Still has verified.

The more common of the abdominal displacements are those of the stomach, liver, kidneys and colon. The spleen has been found displaced downward and well toward the iliac crest, and the total prolapse of the bowels has been noted.

The pelvic displacements are usually those of the uterus, ovaries and appendages.

Prolapse of the rectum is found in almost every instance when patient's condition is chronic, I refer in this connection especially to that class of patients in whom almost every normal physiological function is perverted, in these cases you will always find rectal disturbance.

The more common etiological factors of abdominal and pelvic displacements are

- a. Relaxation of the ligaments of the viscera concerned.
- b. Weak abdominal or lumbar muscles.
- c. Alterations in the normal curves of the spinal column.
- d. Lack of nerve tone, (nerve weakness) and
- e. Not uncommonly muscular strain, such as is caused by heavy lifting and the like.

If we refer to the histology of the ligaments of the different abdominal

organs, it is a striking fact that they are almost free from muscle tissue, but the reason for this is obvious, both the abdominal and pelvic organs have periods of activity and rest, the tissue best calculated to permit these movements is the form of muscle tissue which predominates in the supporting ligaments, namely the areolar, but the real point I wish to make here is that the abdominal walls anteriorly and posteriorly are largely responsible for retaining the abdominal as well as pelvic organs in position, and upon the integrity of these muscles the normal position of these viscera largely depends.

The uterus is to some extent an exception to this statement, since the broad ligaments are capable of strong contractions and hold this organ much more firmly.

Relaxed ligaments will permit visceral prolapse in the presence of strong well developed abdominal muscles, but it is quiet unusual to find this the case.

Relaxation of supporting ligaments and weak, flabby, abdominal and lumbar muscles are almost always found at the same time, the exceptions to this statement are extremely rare.

In this connection you will also always note abnormal conditions of the spinal column; changes in the normal curves, variations in the dorsal and lumbar curves are most common. So significant are these changes to the osteopath, and so regularly do they accompany the displacements of the viscera above referred to, that I have no hesitancy in asserting that an important relation exists between the normal spine and the normal position of the abdominal and pelvic organs. I have never seen a case in which the abdominal or pelvic organs were displaced in which the spine (especially the curves) was normal. As a possible verification of this point, and also to call your attention to another important relation, we are all familiar with the peculiar chest formation, as to sternum, clavicle, ribs and particularly the curve of the spinal column of the consumptive. How far is this chest formation responsible for the pathological conditions of the lungs? In this condition of the spine, (high posterior dorsal curve,) we undoubtedly have the lungs dragging at their supporting ligaments, (displaced lungs) have the nerve energy demanded by the lungs obstructed have their circulation interfered with, and as a result the degenerative changes taking place in the lung tissue.

Tuberculosis of the lungs is due to inhibition or paralysis of the nerves which supply the lungs; and due to obstructions to the proper circulation of the blood, then we must look to the restoration of normal chest and spinal formations, before we can expect the lungs to exercise healthful functions. This is the osteopaths specialty, this is the first duty he imposes upon himself.

Displaced abdominal organs due to relaxation of the anterior muscles of the abdominal walls was in every instance accompanied by the same abnormality of the dorsal curve of the spinal column, namely a decided increase in the curvature of the posterior dorsal arc, from the 4th cervical to the 8th dorsal vertebra. This curve is that which is ordinarily assumed by the round-shoulder.

The muscles on either side of the spine will be found weak, and lacking in tone. These patients can straighten the spine and throw back the shoulders, but lack the strength to maintain this position. The normal position of spine and shoulders when assumed, also tenses the abdominal muscles, thus we have cases of prolapsed abdominal viscera caused by relaxed abdominal muscles which may be naturally strong but which have the distance between their origin and insertion shortened by a posterior dorsal spinal curvature.

If you will take the position of "round shoulders" you will find that even though your abdominal muscles are highly developed, in this position they will hang relaxed and devoid of tone, retaining this position you will notice the sensation as if the viscera were being dragged down; persisting you may so exhaust the sympathetic nerve ganglia as to make it evident, that there can be no difficulty in diagnosing nerve irritation, caused by displaced abdominal organs.

The effect of this constant dragging and tugging at the supports of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels (causing irritations of the sympathetic plexuses and pneumogastric nerves) is so prolific of symptoms as to force the osteopath into the routine practice of examining every chronically sick patient for displaced abdominal viscera; and in cases for pelvic displacements.

Restoring abdominal and pelvic displacements is the equivalent of writing "cured" opposite the record of a chronic case.

The (a) nerve weakness of either neurasthenia or general debility; (b) of muscular strain such as is caused by heavy lifting or hard manual labor; (c) of spinal concussion, may all precede and cause abdominal or pelvic displacements, these to have their characteristic spinal curves or lesions * * and must be corrected before the organs will remain permanently in normal position. * * See Remarks on Neurasthenia, April Journal of Osteopathy.

Regarding displacements of the pelvic organs, particularly of the uterus, ovaries and appendages, as already stated they are usually preceded by abdominal displacements which must be recognized and restored.

The symptoms of pelvic disorder are too well known to be repeated here, but briefly, those women who tire easily, experience the dragging sensation of the bowels very often with pain, nerve irritations, who are nervous have indigestion, poor circulation, pain in the back, should be examined carefully. Here we find the "straight" spine; in some instances only the lumbar vertebrae are effected in others the entire spine from 1st dorsal to coccyx is almost a straight line, the sacro-iliac articulations are extremely sensitive to pressure as is the coccyx, evidence always, of uterine disorders, these readily disappear however during treatment.

Space will not permit an exhaustive article on this subject which is so broad that it is quite difficult to confine one's self to the very important considerations. In conclusion, I wish to refer to the fact that displacements of the stomach, kidney and bowels are quite often found in boys and girls from the ages of six to fifteen, these displacements are more frequent in girls than in

boys. It is surprising how frequent these displacements are found, at the same time careful examination of the spinal column will reveal, slight, partial or advanced curvatures, one shoulder higher than the other, inequality of the scapulae, one leg longer than the other, not because the hip is at fault but because spinal nerves are irritated by such curvatures, particularly the nerves innervating the psoas muscles causing contraction of this muscle on the affected side which then draws up the leg. If the thigh and leg are put through the same manipulations as are used in setting dorsal dislocations of the hip the shortening of limb is readily overcome but until the spinal irritation is removed the limbs will draw up again, this is the condition that probably exists in numerous instances of so-called "hysterical hip."

It would be an advantage to school teachers and parents to become familiar with the common symptoms which show a weakened physical condition. The effects of spinal curvatures and other pathological conditions above referred to, are slow in making themselves known, but so easily are the cardinal symptoms recognized that there can be no excuse for neglecting to correct lesions provocative of disorders which later in life so seriously impair the health.

The diseases peculiar to girlhood and womanhood more often find their cause in a weakened condition of the spine, lax abdominal muscles, faulty attitude, neglect to correct these early, than they do in localized congestions, inflammations, adhesions, erosions, etc.; these are the result and not the cause.

To detect these mal-formations in childhood is not difficult, have them attended to at once, and lay the foundation for strong, healthy men and women.

It is difficult to enumerate in the order of their frequency these symptoms as individual cases differ widely from one another but in general watch the child for

Round shoulders, (examine back carefully.)

Prominent shoulder blades, note if one is higher than the other.

One arm hanging closer to the side than other.

Slight or marked curvatures of the spine.

Relaxed or flabby abdominal muscles.

Weak ankles or knees.

Flat foot, (that is, the arch of foot flattened.)

Place the child with his back directly before you, a perfect spine runs in a straight line, note any deviation from a straight line, and if noted he should be sent to an osteopath for examination and treatment.

To examine all children for curvature of spine, round shoulders, weak ankles cannot be too strongly urged; these are so easily detected even by the inexperienced. To neglect corrective treatment, is to neglect a responsibility which wide experience has proven to be dangerous.

CALIFORNIA OSTEOPATHS ELECT STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS.

As Provided by Law the State Association Elects the Members of the Board. Sketch of the New Members of the Board. The New Law Regulating the Practice of Osteopathy.

DR. ERNEST SISSON.

DR. ERNEST SISSON, Secretary of The Board of Osteopathic Examiners, was born at Mason, Ill., Jan. 31st, 1869.

At the age of 18 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and served with that company continuously for twelve years, resigning his position as agent of that company at Genoa, Ill., in Sept. 1898, for the purpose of entering The American School of Osteopathy, where he graduated in June 1900. In Feb. 1900, he was admitted to the practice of Osteopathy in Illinois by examination.



Dr. Sisson was manager of the A. S. O. orchestra, also of the Glee and Mandolin Club for the season of 1899 and 1900, and was secretary of the Atlas Club for the year 1899.

DR. DAIN LOREN TASKER.

DR. DAIN LOREN TASKER, was born Nov. 30th, 1872, at Beloit, Wis., graduated from Jefferson High School Chicago, June 1890, took classical course preparatory for medical education, was employed for two years with Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Chicago, which position he resigned on account of physical break down, and came to California to regain his health, which he soon did and then engaged in fruit shipping business at Riverside, Cal. He had kept up his study of anatomy and physiology which were his hobby and in 1896 took up the study of osteopathy at the Pacific School at Anaheim, Cal. The new science having been highly recommended to him by relatives in Chicago. In August 1897, he was given the chair of anatomy in the Pacific School which he held until Feb. 1899, when he took charge of the department of Theory and Practice of Osteopathy which he still holds. Jan. 5, 1898 he received the degree of D. O.; Feb. 1899 the degree of D. Sc. O.; has been editor of the "Osteopath" since Jan. 1898; represented the Pacific School of Osteopathy on the program



at the annual convention of the A. A. A. O., at Indianapolis, July, 1899. He is member of the Executive Board of the Associated Colleges. Nov. 3, 1900, was elected President of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California, and represented that body in the fight for recognition at Sacramento, which resulted in favorable legislation. On April 20th, Dr. Tasker was elected as President of the first Board of Osteopathic Examiners, the Board having been elected April 2, 1901.

DR. J. STROTHARD WHITE.

DR. J. STROTHARD WHITE was born at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1874, he went to Chicago in 1889, and after a few years of commercial life entered Beloit, Wis. College with a view of subsequently taking up the study of medicine. After graduating, cum laude, from the classical course of the academy, he moved with his parents to Los Angeles and spent a year in special study at the University of Southern, Cal. While there his attention was drawn to osteopathy and he entered the Pacific School, graduating in Sept. 1898. While a student in this school he was elected president of the Anatomical League, an organization of students to further their school work. Since graduating Dr. White has been practicing with marked success in Pasadena, associated with Dr. Mary E. Peatfield; he married Miss Jessie L. Davis, of Los Angeles, in June 1900.

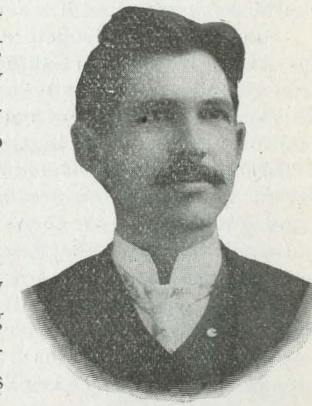


DR. C. A. HAINES.

DR. C. A. HAINES, Treasurer of the Board, was born at Goshen, O., Oct. 22, 1868. Graduated at the Atwater, O. High School at the age of 19, then came to California and engaged in the fruit industry at Vacaville. There taking a special business course. He was then engaged in mercantile business for three years. Going to Los Angeles he became interested in osteopathy and matriculated with the Pacific School of Osteopathy in Sept. 1897, after graduating he came to Sacramento and located in the Stoll Bldg. Dr. Haines was married Sept. 27, 1900.

DR. ALDEN H. POTTER.

DR. ALDEN H. POTTER was born near New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1855. After graduating at the High School he entered a Commercial College at Fall River, Mass. and began his work as book-keeper with Hawkins Bros., wholesale grocers, ultimately becoming book-keeper for the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactur-



ing Co. Wishing to secure a better education he left Fall River and entered the preparatory department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in 1878.



He entered the University of Michigan class of 1880, but his health having failed during the sophomore year he left Ann Arbor, going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was associated with the David C. Bell Investment Co., for several years.

Having trouble with the eyes which the oculists seemed to be able to relieve only temporarily, he was treated and cured by osteopathy.

From his own experience and from observation of the effects of osteopathic treatment upon others he concluded to enter the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, which he did and graduated in May

1893. He came at once to San Francisco, where he organized the California College of Osteopathy, with which school he has been associated ever since as secretary and treasurer.

THE CALIFORNIA BILL.

The following is the bill as passed by the Assembly Feb'y 7, 46 to 9; absent 25. It was passed by the Senate Feb'y 19, 23 to 10; absent 7. The bill was introduced by Mr. Johnson Jan. 15, and amended to its present form Feb'y 1, 1901:

AN ACT.

To Regulate the Practice of Osteopathy in the State of California, and to Provide for a State Board of Osteopathic-Examiners, and to License Osteopaths to Practice in this State, and Punish Persons Violating the Provisions of this Act.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person practicing osteopathy in this state shall possess the qualifications required by this act.

SEC. 2. The Osteopathic Association of the State of California, incorporated under the laws of the State of California, shall appoint a board of examiners as soon as possible after the passage of this act to be known as the state board of osteopathic examiners. This board shall consist of five (5) qualified practicing resident osteopaths, each of whom shall be a graduate of a legally authorized college of osteopathy. Each member of said board shall serve thereon for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed, except in case of the first board, on which two (2) members shall serve for two (2) years, and three (3) for three years, as specified in their appointment. In case of a vacancy by death or otherwise, there shall be appointed in like manner a person to serve through such unexpired term.

SEC. 3. Said board of osteopathic examiners shall elect a president, secretary, and treasurer, and shall have a common seal, and its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. Said board shall hold meetings for examinations at the state capitol, or at some regularly conducted and legally authorized college of osteopathy, within the state, on the third Tuesday of February and July of each year, and such other meetings as may be deemed necessary, each session thereof not to exceed

three days, and shall issue a certificate of qualification to all applicants having a diploma, or who pass the required examinations, as provided by section four (4) of this act; said certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of said board, and attested by its seal, and shall be conclusive as to the rights of the lawful holder of the same to practice osteopathy in this state. Said board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, and also a register of all applicants for a license, together with his or her name and age and time spent in the study and practice of osteopathy, and of the name and location of the college of osteopathy from which said applicant holds a diploma, and shall keep a register which shall show the names of all applicants licensed, or that are rejected under this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice osteopathy in this state without a license from said board. All persons practicing osteopathy within this state prior to the passage of this act and holding a diploma from a legally authorized college of osteopathy, of good repute, may be licensed to practice osteopathy in this state by submitting to said board of osteopathic examiners such a diploma, and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, or by undergoing an individual examination in the following branches, to wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of osteopathy, and such other branches as the board shall deem advisable.

All persons, after August first, nineteen hundred and one, desiring to commence the practice of osteopathy in this state, shall apply to said board for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and place designated by said board, or at a regular meeting of said board, shall submit a diploma from a legally incorporated college of osteopathy: recognized by the board of examiners. Having complied with the requirements of this act, said board shall grant a license to such applicant to practice osteopathy in the State of California, which license shall be granted by the consent of not less than three members of said board and attested by the seal thereof. For the support and maintenance of said board the fee for such examination and license shall be ten (\$10) dollars, not returnable, which shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of said board, and shall be applied by said board to defray all the expenses thereof.

SEC. 5. The certificate provided for in section four (4) of this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs, or to perform major surgery.

SEC. 6. The person receiving said license shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he or she intends to practice, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. In case a person so licensed shall remove to another county to practice, the holder shall record his license in like manner in the county to which he or she removes.

SEC. 7. Any person practicing osteopathy within the state without first having obtained the license herein provided for, or contrary to the provisions of this act, or who, for the purpose of obtaining such license, shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a diploma as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days for each and every such offense.

SEC. 8. Any such certificate may be revoked by said board upon satisfactory proof of fraud or misrepresentation in procuring the same, or for any violation of the provisions of the certificate, or any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

SEC. 9. The system, method, and science of treating disease of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery, within the meaning of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of California," approved April third, eighteen hundred and seven-six, or any of the acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

OSTEOPATHY FOR ATHLETES.

*ERNEST C. WHITE, M. D., DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

TRAINING in the general acceptance of the term is the preliminary work an athlete does in preparing for contests of skill and endurance.

The word training used to suggest visions of raw meat, stale bread, small quantities of water, and long runs in the heaviest of clothing. But all this is changed. A little common sense has been injected into the methods, and now an athlete is allowed a varied diet and required only to be regular in his habits and exercise, and yet training is too much a matter of guess work, and is not based on physiological experiments and scientifically kept data.



DR. E. C. WHITE.

Many of the men who have charge of the training of our athletes are uneducated professionals with little or no knowledge of anatomy and physiology; and whose methods are wholly empirical. These men may know a little of the value of massage, still less of the physiological effects of water, while the many disturbances resulting from contracted muscles, displaced tendons, and luxated bones are entirely unknown, not only to them, but to the scientific (?) medical men of the land.

The matter of training is of interest to every one because the conditions necessary in properly fitting for the contest are the same as those for the maintenance of good health; namely that every organ and tissue of the body does its work properly.

It has often been asked of late if the principles underlying osteopathy can be applied in training, and it seems to me that their application is of immense importance.

We may regard osteopathy as having a three-fold relation to the training athlete. First, as a possessor of a complete system of therapeutics he can deal with his injuries and ailments. Secondly, from his knowledge of the causes of the disturbances in blood and nerve supply he can secure for the training muscles enough food, the quick removal of waste products, and unobstructed

*Dr. White has an excellent record as a student, as well as an athlete. During the school years of 95-6, 96-7, he was a student in the science department at Cornell University where he was a member of the football and track teams of that school. He was the champion all around athlete for the two years he was a member of the school. A number of records made by him at that time have not been broken. During the fall of '97 he was coach of the foot-ball team of Buffalo University and in the spring of '98 he coached the track team for the same school. He was a student in the medical department of this school for two years. In 1898 he was the champion all around athlete of the United States. Dr. White graduated in the Medical Department of the Missouri State University in the spring of 1900. While at this school he was coach of the foot-ball and track teams. He is at present director of athletics at the A. S. O., and also a student of the school.

nerve force. Thirdly, he can by certain procedures during the contest greatly improve the powers of endurance.

There is no school of medicine better able to deal with the various injuries and illnesses which hamper the athlete in his progress or perhaps prevent his competing in the contest. Every trouble from sprained ankle to insomnia can be handled with unparalleled success by the drugless science.

Physiology teaches that the growth and well being of a muscle depends upon its inherited vital force, proper and sufficient food supply, rapid and complete removal of the waste products of cell metabolism, and an untrammelled connection with healthy nerve cells.

There are many ways in which the circulation and nerve force can be obstructed or entirely cut off. Contracted muscles, displaced tendons or subluxated bones can effect this through direct impingement or indirectly by tensing the tissues through which the vessels and nerves pass. Daily the osteopath meets with these interferences with normal nutrition which result in all grades of pathological changes from a slight atrophy to fatty degeneration and subsequent death of few or many cells.

If impingement and obstruction can cause retrogressive changes, it is but rational to believe that there may be just enough interference at times to prevent the parts exercised growing as they should.

How often we meet people who complain that a muscle, set of muscles or perhaps a whole limb, is not growing as it should, though receiving its share of exercise.

These conditions are not hard to explain; for instance, a contracture of one of the scapular muscles can by approximating the 1st rib and clavicle so interfere with blood flow through the sub-clavian artery and vein as to prevent the arm reaching its fullest development. Or this same contracture can cause an interference with the 1st dorsal nerve by tensing the tissues around it on its exit from inter-vertebral foramen and thus the muscles supplied by this nerve would not receive the impulses necessary for their well being.

Again, a contracture of the muscles of the back can cause a slight deflection of a vertebra or rib and interfere with the blood flow through the spinal branches of the posterior divisions of the intercostal arteries and thus preventing certain nerve cells in spinal cord from receiving their proper nutrition. The same condition can be brought about by the irritation of a vaso-constrictor supplying the arteries of the cord. This latter condition has been demonstrated experimentally by physiologists. It is also true that the vaso-motor nerves to any part of the body can be interfered with to the damage of the part involved.

The practice necessary in training for such games as foot-ball, base-ball, rowing, boxing and wrestling constantly tend to produce contractions and subluxation. In fact these conditions are almost inseparable from training in many of the sports, and while they may not be sufficient to cause actual disease they may seriously interfere with the conditioning of the men. Numer-

ous instances of the benefit of osteopathy to training athletes have come to my notice during the past few months.

The following cases will serve to illustrate:—A pitcher on one of the Western League teams about the middle of last season injured his pitching arm and was the the possessor of what is called by the profession, a "glass-arm." Examination showed that the tendon of the biceps had slipped from its groove, and one or two treatments made the arm as good as ever.

Another case, a beautiful illustration of an osteopathic lesion, was that of a member of the A. S. O. base-ball team who in fielding a fly-ball hurt, as he supposed, his hip, and it was with difficulty that he could walk. Examination showed that there was a slight slip between the 5th lumbar vertebra and the sacrum which irritated principally the superior gluteal nerve. The course of both branch could be traced out through the glutei muscles because of their tenderness. The normal relationship between the bones involved was restored and the pain stopped at once. Many similar cases might be cited if space permitted.

So the experience of the athletic team of this school shows the inestimable value of having the men under osteopathic care. A number of the men have been so injured that in other teams they would have been of little or no use, but with proper treatment lost but a day or two.

The owner of the Minneapolis Western League team in looking about for spring training grounds, was struck by the possibilities which osteopathic treatments seem to hold out. The men came here for two weeks and were so delighted with the effects of the treatments that a number have decided to study the science and the manager is carrying with the team at a large expense, a man who understands osteopathic procedure.

It is only a matter of time when every athletic team that can afford it will be under the care of an osteopath.

VITAL OR MECHANICAL?

G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O.

OSTEOPATHS are exercised over the question whether it is the vital mechanism or the mechanical structure that is at fault; whether the material body is capable of holding within reasonable bounds the fractious and incorrigible vital force; whether form determines function, or function determines form; and in a specific case, whether the bone disturbs the muscle or whether the muscle disturbs the bone. One extremist says vitality gets gay, kicks over the traces, smashes the dashboard and produces a double scoliosis in the buggy shaft; then by the soothing caresses of the driver the wild spirit is subdued and, "the mechanical conditions about the articulations all being conducive to a quick return to normal," the axle straightens, the tone returns to the running gears, and harmony is once more restored. Another individual arises to remark that in every runaway he has observed there was a loose spoke in the

wheel, the rattling and friction of which was the primary cause of the unfortunate catastrophe. At this the inevitable peacemaker appears on the scene and pours oil on the troubled waters by saying the case is a complicated one. The animal slammed the vehicle against a fence-post but the fence-post was responsible for the mischief that followed, and it is our business to get the wagon back on the level, tighten the screws, at the same time administering large doses of soothing syrup to the frantic beast.

But what is the vital force? Explanations do not explain. Apparently it governs, correlates, and possibly initiates function. Can it vary in kind or only in quantity? We speak of an individual as having no vitality. Do we mean there is not a sufficient quantity to properly exercise its office over function, or is it lacking in quality? If it be absolute it cannot change in kind. But what governs its quantity in an individual case? The nature of its instrument of expression, the material body. Upon what does that nature depend? Nutrition, of and from the parent, later, of and from the individual. Nutrition then builds the instrument under the direction of the vital force of parent and later of offspring. Vitality thus becomes the builder of its own instrument of manifestation, and in so far function has determined form. Having builded its own structure and after a distinct type, its manifestations are of a constant nature. At this point the function, except in the sense of imperceptible evolutionary change, becomes determined by form. Function then is normal to the existing structure. Change the structure, the function changes, but the latter is still normal in the sense that it corresponds to the existing structure. If necessity arises for the permanence of such changed form, by evolutionary processes that change will be brought about.

We have indicated that vitality governs the physiological activities of the body. The perfect expression of life through the body depends on the integrity of this force—is regulated by it. An abnormal condition is taken in hand by the vital element and restored to the normal. Hence the proposition that the man-machine is self-regulative. The tendency to the normal is thus secured. Suppose a structural change is produced. Abnormal function results. The vital energy is directed toward reducing the mechanical disturbance. If a simple condition, nature is successful and normal function obtains, coincident with the adjustment of structure. If unsuccessful one of two results follows: function is adapted to the changed form, or permanent impairment of function follows. In the latter case we see mechanical lesion with disease, in the former, mechanical lesion without disease.

But it is manifestly possible that influences not mechanical may cause fluctuations in the vital level. Impulses transmitted to the sensorium may disturb vital equilibrium. Will this condition result in disease? Fluids seek their level. The vital element is comparable to the fluid. Emotional, mental, or other non-material influence disturbs the fluid level. Vital equilibrium is lost. Removing the stimulus restores that equilibrium and the self-regulative capacity of vitality becomes apparent. In this disturbance of vital level

we find the only basis for mind therapy. From this consideration we may explain a few acute diseased conditions, and these conditions are self-limited, hence treatment not indicated other than the removal of the exciting influence.

But another condition may arise. Take a case in which the exciting influence is emotion. Let that emotion be continuous. Disturbed vital level reacts on organic function. Ultimately we find a disturbed mechanical condition. The disturbed physiology initiated through non-mechanical influence is made permanent (chronic) through mechanical influence. In this case mechanical treatment is indicated.

We have said that in disturbed physiological conditions not associated with mechanical lesion mechanical treatment is not indicated. Why? Vitality is not a force to be tampered with other than by securing freedom for its action. Given unobstructed freedom self-regulation is sufficient. Granting that we possibly can hasten the process of readjustment we may not do so with ultimate benefit to the individual. Stimulation of a function beyond its normal limits under existing circumstances, is a detriment. Stimulation for the sake of the exhilarating effect it produces results in the treatment habit which in one sense is as pernicious as the drug habit. Given a correct mechanical alignment the self-regulative power of vitality becomes the all-efficient and the all-sufficient physician.

Tennessee Osteopaths Hold an Interesting Session of Two Days in Memphis— Officers are Elected.

The Tennessee Association of Osteopaths that has been in session for the past two days in the rooms of the Bynum Infirmary of Osteopathy in the Randolph building, concluded its labors Saturday in Memphis.

At this meeting there was a representative number of the prominent osteopaths of the state in attendance and much business of importance to this new cult was transacted. The history of osteopathy in this state and the battles for legal recognition, and the rapid growth of this new science was reported from all over the state.

At the session a number of very interesting papers were read, among which were the following: "The Annual Address by the president: Osteopathy in Tennessee and the South," by Dr. J. R. Shackelford of Nashville; "Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Dr. A. L. Evans of

Chattanooga; "Osteopathy in the Treatment of Diseases of Children, with Report of Cases," by Dr. Hugh R. Bynum of Memphis; "The Possible Effect of Overlooked Injury," by Dr. C. E. Shackelford of Dyersburg; "Osteopathy in the Treatment of Diseases of Women, with Citation of Cases," by Dr. Bessie A. Duffield of Nashville.

At the afternoon session, held in the parlors of Cupp and Carstarphen, Odd Fellows building, the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. T. L. Drennan, Jackson; first vice president, Dr. H. C. Cupp, Memphis; second vice-president, Dr. C. E. Shackelford, Dyersburg; secretary and treasurer, Charles Owen, Chattanooga; board of directors, Dr. J. R. Shackelford, Nashville; Dr. A. L. Evans, Chattanooga; Dr. W. F. Link, Knoxville.

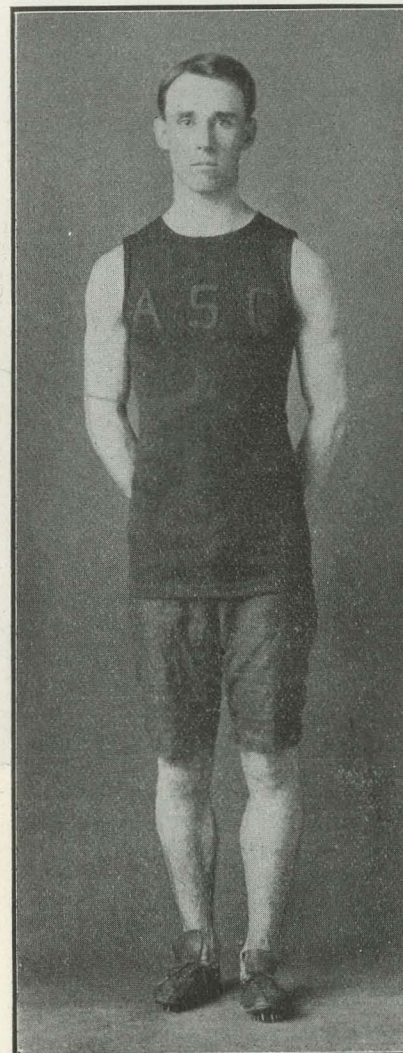
ATHLETIC NOTES

EARL D. JONES, '01, TRACK MANAGER.

SINCE the organization of the Missouri State Athletic Association at Columbia last year, with the A. S. O. as a charter member, have the athletic enthusiasts been looking forward to the time when osteopathic brawn and muscle would compete for honors in the athletic world.

Saturday, May 18, brought about the realization of their fondest hopes, for such was the day set apart for the athletic meet held under the auspices of St. L. University. The south-bound Wabash carried among its passengers Friday forenoon, Coach White, Track Manager and twelve athletes, together with a number of our faculty. An uneventful journey and the delegation lands in St. L., tired, dusty, but of good cheer. Scarcely had the boys set foot upon the platform in the union station, when the cry of "Hello, Charley!" "Hello, old buddy!" was heard on all sides. Being somewhat startled by this, we began using our automatic focusing lenses, when lo! who should we see but our old foot-ball center, Charley Cleary, who had come all the way from "Old Kentucky" to show his loyalty to the old red and black. From the depot the crowd proceeded to the Laclede for supper, the preliminary arrangement and the necessary rest.

Here, as the novelist would say, we will leave our heroes and return to the little town of Kirksville. Meanwhile our supporters had not been idle, and when the Wabash special pulled out of Kirksville, it carried on board 339 of as staunch supporters as ever sported college colors or gave vent to college yells. The special arrived in St. L. at 7 a. m. Upon its arrival, A. S. O. stock began to follow the course of the Pacific stock, and the morning St. L. papers called the attention of their readers to the fact that the osteopaths



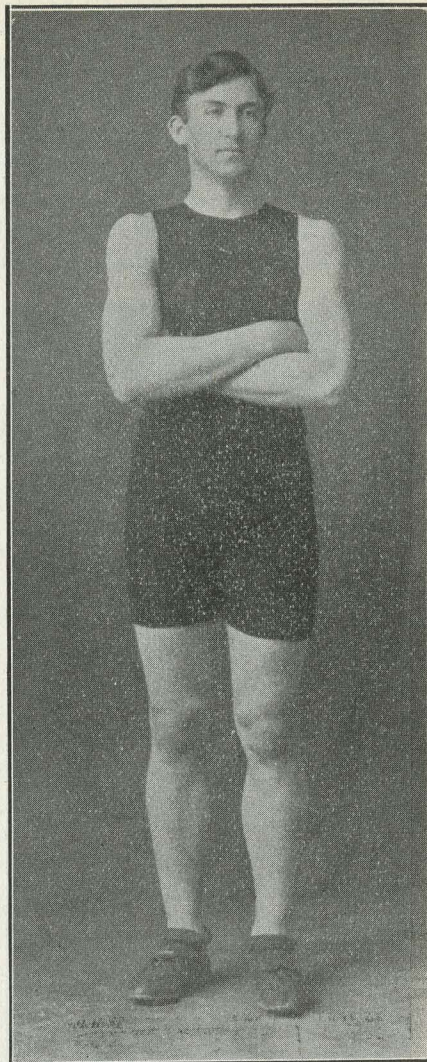
DEMING.

were candidates for honors in the coming meet.

Brightly shone the sun on the morning of May 18th. Nothing had occurred thus far to warn the inhabitants of the metropolis of the south that they were soon to be subjected to an ordeal that would rival in importance the famous cyclone. The forenoon passed and following that, as has been the invariable rule for 6000 years, came in the afternoon.

At 2:30 p. m. the Missouri State Athletic Association bugle sounded for the first event of the day, the 120 yard hurdle races. This event, though of importance as opening the meet, had in store but little excitement for the osteopaths, as they had no men starting in the race. But when the bugler sounded the call for the 100 yard trial heats did the osteopaths exhibit more than a passing interest in the events of the day. The people from the "high grass, as we were derisively called by our city friends, seemed to afford a source of considerable amusement to the supporters of the other contesting teams. Magnanimously we bore their taunts in silence, for well we knew that he who laughs last laughs best.

Because of the narrow track, three qualifying heats were run, the winners of the respective heats competing for the event in a final heat. The first trial heat resulted in a victory for Deming, of A. S. O., time, 10 seconds, flat. Many were skeptical regarding the time made, and the supporters of the other teams said: "wait until the finals when you'll see that Deming is not the whole show." Well, the finals came at last and the crowd waited in a state of breathless anticipation. The ever familiar "get ready, get on your marks, get set," boom! and they were off. Down the cinder path came the athletes, each violently battling for supremacy and honor for the color he loved so well. For twenty yards the race seemed to be between Deming and McDonald. From there to the finish there was but one possible winner, and that was the A. S. O. The tape was breasted and then the look of incredulity that came over the faces of the timers! Each timer looked at the other in blank amazement. Could it be



REID.

possible! Were they dreaming? No, for the five watches each made the remarkable record of 9 4-5 seconds. Then additional vigor was added to the already noisy demonstration of the doctors. Pandemonium seemed to reign supreme for Deming, our Deming, the twenty year old smooth-faced sophomore had won for our school and the great State of Missouri fame and recognition

in the world of athletes by equaling the world's amateur record for 100 yards.

The 220 and 440 yard dashes were won also by Deming, "hands-down" in 24 2-5 and 53 2-5 seconds, respectively.

In the running broad jump Deming again asserted his athletic ability by winning an easy first in this by a jump of 22 feet, 1 inch, his nearest competitor scoring but 21 feet, 1 inch.

In the trial heats for the 220 yard hurdle race, Bumpus, of A. S. O. qualified for the finals. In the drawing for places in the final dame fortune deserted him and the outside alley was his. This fact cost him the race and he was unable to finish better than third.

In the running high jump it was a one, two, three victory for the doctors.

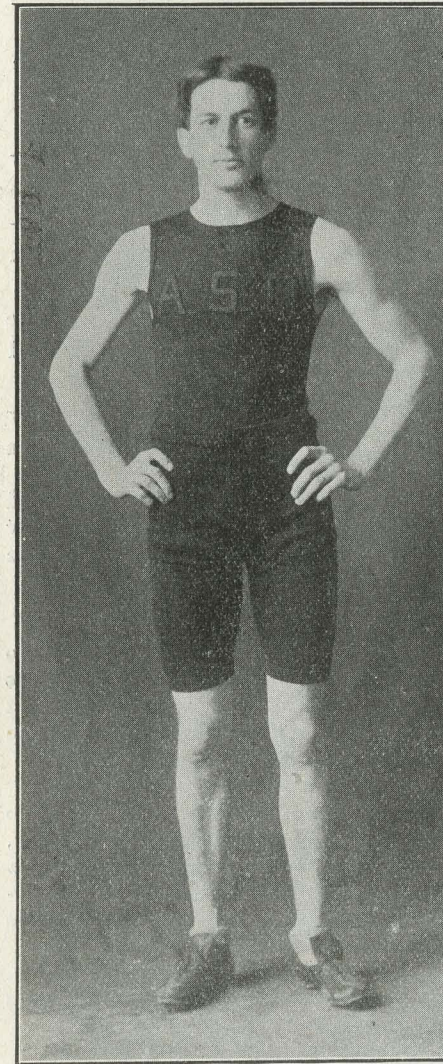
Reed was an easy winner at 64 in., while Pettit and Eastman tied for second at 63 inch.

Clery, of the A. S. O., managed to land a third in the hammer throw, though not throwing in his usual form.

To the lovers of sensational events whose appetite for this kind of work had thus far proven unsatiable, there was yet to come an event which, aside from the 100 yard dash, certainly proved the star performance of the day.

This was the pole vault. For Pettit of the A. S. O., in a driving rain and with a muddy run way, climbed the pole for a vault of 10 feet 8 inches, with more in him had he been put to his best.

There yet remained one event, the mile run. At this stage of the game



PETTIT

C. B. C. and A. S. O. were tied for first place, each school having a total of 36 points to its credit.

Then it was that the excitement grew intense and the rooters again and again consulted their score books for a possible point that had been overlooked. Could we win, or if not, would the other schools shut out the C. B. C. thus giving us a joint partnership in the spaulding trophy. At length the race was run, and, by us, lost.

A C. B. C. runner winning the race in a magnificent burst of speed at the finish, thus winning not alone the race but the day for his school.

Although we lost the day, nevertheless in such a defeat there is honor.

From comparative obscurity one year ago in athletics the A. S. O. is now rated a "top notch" among the schools of the state.

Besides holding several state records in a number of events our school enjoys the proud distinction of having among her members an athlete who with a few others holds the world's record, amateur, for the 100 yard dash.

Negotiations are now pending between our school and S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, of Des Moines, for a dual field meet to be held on our field June 6th.

Then comes the Pullman Handicaps at Chicago, at which we will be ably represented, to be followed by the grand athletic climax, the Pan-American athletic games.

It may be that we are too optimistic, but if the bearers of the red and black do not bring back new laurels from these meets it will be because new world's records are established that in their importance will entirely obliterate the memory of Wefus, Rush, and Crum.

BASE BALL.

It seems that we are fated in this feature of athletics and both last year and this the manager of base ball was not elected until too late to book a good schedule. The team has not been away from home for a single game on account of all the other colleges having every date filled. With such a strong team as we have it is too bad to have so few games.

This team, on May 3rd defeated the Kansas University in one of the finest games ever played in this city. It was a pitcher's battle where they were both strongly supported.

For eleven innings the score was 2 and 2. The play was fast and the excitement faster. Everybody was on tiptoe nervously awaiting the end. It came in the twelfth inning. Both pitchers were overworked.

Kansans were at bat the first of twelfth and pounded the ball almost at will, making five scores. This did look discourag-

ing and especially when A. S. O. went to bat and there were two men out and Manet at bat with two strikes. The next ball met his bat for a single. Then followed one hit after another and score after score.

The crowd went wild—almost mad.

Then Longpre took the stick with two men on bases and Deming to run Crack, and the ball was lined to left field for a good two base hit. But, Deming was funning and saved the day by making a home run on a two base hit.

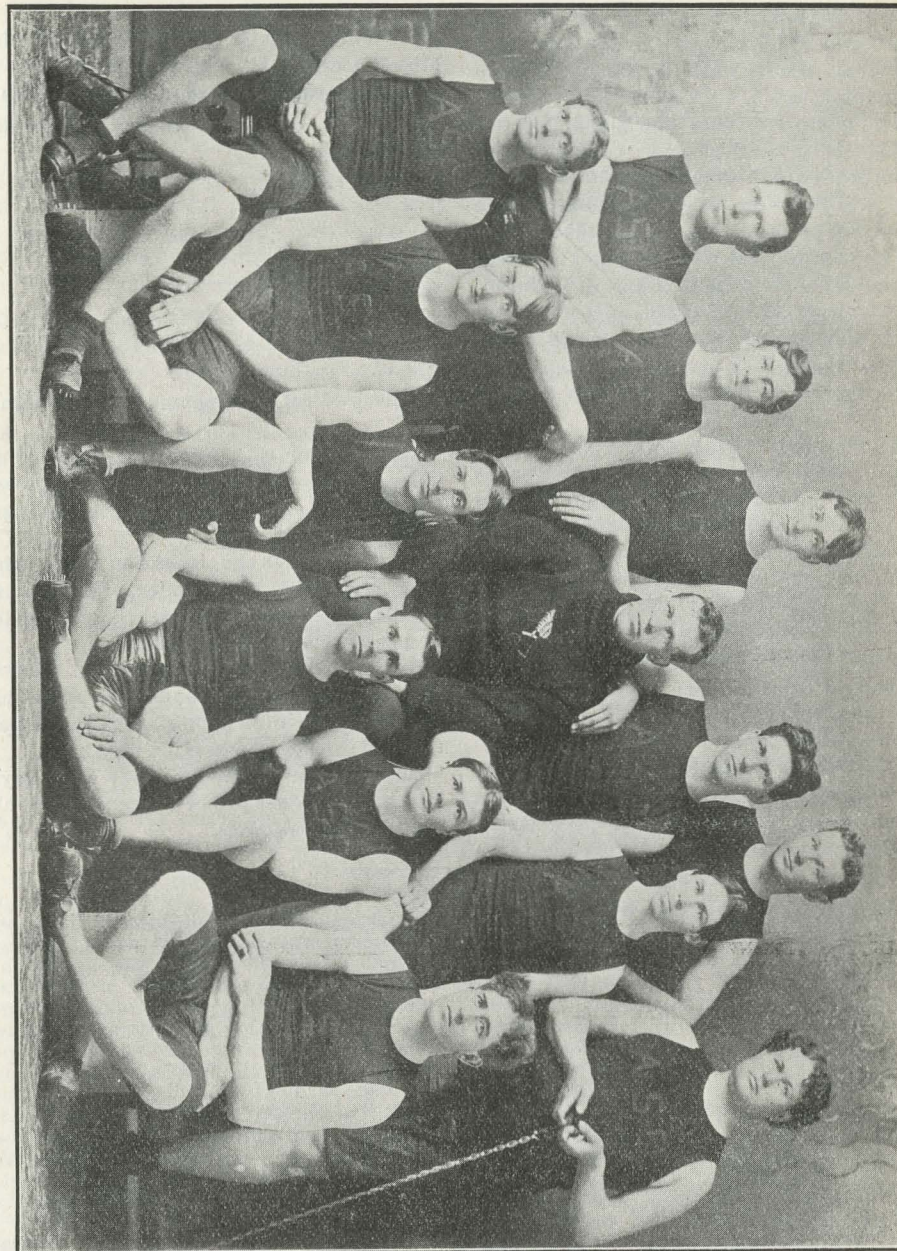
Then pandamonium reigned supreme. It seemed for a while that bedlam was turned loose. So ended the game.

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
A. S. O.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	

Batteries: A. S. O. Giliam and Manet.

" Kansas, Hall and Schrant.



A. S. O. TRACK TEAM.

BASKET BALL.

Friday, May 10th a large crowd witnessed the first basket ball game of the season, in which our girls overwhelmingly defeated the Normal School team by a score of 30 to 4.

The game was very one sided, for our team was by far the better trained, and in team work are unexcelled. There was not one wild throw in our girls playing and the head work exhibited was magnificent.

On the side lines were as loyal a crowd of rooters of which any college could boast. At each scoring a hundred throats, filled with cheering tones, would slowly count the score and then in mournful tones and slow as death would count the meagre score of the opponents.

Fifteen minute halves were played and at the finish our team was as fresh as at the start and ready for another game. This plainly illustrates wherein the game is to be upheld, for it is one of the most beneficial forms of exercise in which women may indulge.

Much credit is due Mrs. Wilkes, who is captain of the team and who had full charge of the coaching. She is an excellent player and understands the game thoroughly.

Following is the line up of the teams:

A. S. O.—30	Normals—4
Miss Bowes Rt Forward	Miss Witmer
Miss Norris Lf Forward	Greenwood Cap

The Hoosier Osteos Meet.

The last meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association was held in Indianapolis on April 6. New officers were elected as follows: Pres. F. L. Tracy; Vice Pres. B. May; Sec'y and Treas., Belle F. Hannah; Trustees: Geo. Tull, J. B. Kinsinger, Chas. Sommer, Geo. V. Nienstedt. D. Ella McNicol. The following were received as new members: J. B. Kinsinger, Mrs. Emma L. McGarr, Belle F. Hannah, Fred Rush, G. V. Nienstedt, B. E. May, J. F. Spaunhurst, V. H. Johnson, Mattie Sommer, Alta Curry, H. C. McClain.

A change in the constitution reduces the annual due from \$5 to \$1, and the membership fee was fixed at \$1. The regular order of business was gone through. A vote of thanks was extended Senator Johnston of Crawfordsville, Indiana, as a mark of appreciation of the valuable service he rendered the osteopathic cause in the recent legislative struggle in this state.

Wilkes Cap. Lf Center	Miss Pickett
Miss Harrison Center	Miss Burk.
Mrs. White Rt Center	Miss Daniels
Miss Waterman Rt Guard	Miss Ross
Miss Edwards L. Guard	Miss Smith

	Goals	Points
Miss Bowes	5	6
Miss Norris	12	24

Miss Greenwood	2	2
Miss Whitmer	1	2

30

2

4

Referee—Bondurant.

Umpires—Prof. Dobson and Prof. Weatherly.

Dr. Still or rather "Pap," has taken great interest in the game and has given the team a fine court on the college campus.

Next year it is the intention of the athletic association to organize class teams and have a series of games, the winner to be presented with a banner.

A return game was to have been played with the Normal team but as yet none has been played, which denotes that the repetition of the one defeat is not relished.

Speaking for the student body I will say: We are all mighty proud of you—our winning basket ball girls.

Various subjects were discussed, viz: the purposes of state organization and the best methods of realizing them; the approaching national meeting and our representative for that meeting; the proposed merging of all osteopathic publications into one to be published by an able and competent osteopath who shall do nothing else; time and place for next meeting, etc. Indianapolis was chosen owing to its ease of accessibility and central location, and the time was set for some time in October. A program is in preparation for that meeting. Practitioners from neighboring states are cordially invited to attend.

NOTE:—The present prospect for reputable osteopaths to be registered soon under the new law in Indiana is good.

Respt.,

BELLE F. HANNAH, D. O.,
Secretary.

332 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Subscription, - \$1.00 per year in advance.

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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

The Osteopathic State Board of Examiners in Montana will hold an examination at Helena, June 14th and 15th.

* * *

Your special attention is called to the Old Fashioned Barbecue to be held Saturday, June 22d. This is the 27th anniversary of the birth of osteopathy and the "Old Doctor" has arranged to have the barbecue on that day. Other features of the reunion will be of much interest and every graduate should make an effort to be present.

* * *

We are in receipt of a copy of Jacoby's Electro-therapy, Book 1, being Vol. 1, of Cohen's System of Physiologic Therapeutics. This system is complete in eleven volumes, covering the subjects of Electro-therapy, Climatology, Prophylaxis, Dietetics, Mechano-therapy, Mental Therapeutics, Hydrotherapy, Serotherapy. Although not osteopathic and of little use to the osteopathic practitioner, these books are standard works in their lines and would be of interest to those who wish to become posted in these lines of work.

* * *

The Alumni Association of the A. S. O., will meet in Kirksville June 22d to 27th. Following is the program as arranged by the committee:

Saturday, June 22d, Old Fashioned Barbecue.

Sunday, June 23d, Baccalaureate Sermon.
Monday, June 24th, 9 a. m. Preliminary Business Meeting. 2 p. m., Meeting for Discussion of Technical Subjects. 8 p.

m., Alumni Jubilee, assisted by A. S. O. Band and Chorus.

Tuesday, June 25th, Morning and Afternoon, Athletic Games, 8 p. m. Meeting for the reports of the progress of Osteopathy in various states.

Wednesday, June 26th, 9 a. m., Business Meeting. 2 p. m., Class day Exercises. 8 p. m., Address before the Alumni.

Thursday, June 27th, 8 p. m., Graduation Exercises.

* * *

Track Meet.

Arrangements have been completed for a track and field meet between the A. S. O., and S. S. Still College to be held June 6th, at Kirksville.

* * *

World's Fair.

Representative Wood of the June Class, 1900, Representative Melvin of the February Class, 1901, and Representative Clark of the June Class, 1901, are the World's Fair Committeemen so far elected. They will meet at Kirksville during Commencement week for the purpose of preliminary organization.

* * *

Washington Osteopaths All Right.

The medical bill recently passed over the veto of Gov. Rogers of Washington will not affect the osteopath. Dr. Brown the author of the bill, in a recent interview said that the osteopaths could use the title of doctor and continue to practice as heretofore. They must, however, if they use the title of doctor write osteopath after it.

* * *

Missouri State Osteopathic Association.

The Missouri State Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting at Kirksville during Commencement week. The time of meeting will be Monday, June 24th as announced by Dr. Minnie Potter, the Secretary. Besides the election of officers there are some other matters of interest to be transacted at this meeting. Every regular osteopath practicing in Missouri should belong to this association and attend this meeting.

The Southern Club.

The Southern Club of the A. S. O., will open headquarters during the Alumni and A. A. A. O. Meetings for the entertainment of southern graduates and friends.

* *

A Compliment to Osteopathy.

B. Nugent & Bros., of St. Louis, proprietors of one of the largest department stores in the west, had one of their large windows decorated with A. S. O. colors Saturday, May 18. The best of silks, satins and other fine dress goods were the materials used in the decorations and it made one of the handsomest displays shown in the city.

* *

Important.

Those parties desiring to attend the Alumni or A. A. A. O. Meeting will take notice concerning railroad rates. The Alumni Meeting begins on June 22d and closes June 27th. The A. A. A. O. begins July 2d and closes July 5th. The rates are one and one-third for round trip. The tickets will be on sale the first day of each meeting and three days before. You will pay full fare coming to Kirksville but be sure to get a certificate from the ticket agent, this will entitle you to return for one-third fare.

* *

Legislative Resume.

Prior to the legislative sessions of 1900-1901, eight states had passed laws regulating the practice of osteopathy all of which are still in force as passed. These states are Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois and Tennessee. During their last legislative sessions the following states passed laws regulating the practice: Montana, California, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Wisconsin. Texas by a legislative act permits the practice but does not regulate it. In Washington the new medical law does not affect osteopathic practitioners. The Ohio law for osteopaths requires the graduate to attend a school wherein the course of instruction is four terms of five months each in four separate years. As no osteopath could comply with

this requirement, the law was tested in the case of the state of Ohio vs Dr. H. H. Gravett. Dr. Gravett was acquitted. In Pennsylvania no osteopath has been molested since Dr. J. A. Thompson was acquitted. He was arrested and tried for violating the medical practice act of that state. In Kentucky the osteopaths practice under a decision of the Appellate Court. This was the case of the state of Kentucky vs Dr. Harry Nelson. He was convicted in the lower court but appealed the case and was acquitted.

Proposed laws intending to exclude osteopathic practitioners have been defeated wherever introduced.

At present graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are practicing in forty three states and territories, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii and Washington, D. C. Following is a list of the number of osteopaths practicing in the locations referred to above: Alabama, 6; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 5; California, 15; Connecticut, 7; Colorado, 30; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 5; Idaho, 2; Indiana, 45; Illinois, 86; Iowa, 85; Kentucky, 29; Louisiana, 5; Kansas, 27; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 10; Mississippi, 8; Michigan, 16; Minnesota, 9; Missouri, 152; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 25; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 38; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 72; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 47; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 31; Texas, 30; Utah, 3; Vermont, 14; Virginia, 3; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 1; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Canada, 3; Mexico, 1; Hawaii, 2; Washington, D. C., 4.

* *

Indiana State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. W. F. Curryer, of Indianapolis, and Dr. J. C. Webster, of LaFayette, members of the Indiana State Medical Board recently visited the A. S. O. These gentlemen visited several of the classes and reported that they were well pleased with the work done at the A. S. O. At a recent meeting of the board the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, By the amendments of 1901 to the medical act the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination may

grant limited certificates which will authorize the proper clerk to issue a license to practice osteopathy only, and whereas it is provided by the law that 'such certificates shall be issued on the same terms and conditions as others, except that the applicant therefor shall not be required to pass an examination in materia medica, nor shall the college from which he presents a diploma be required to conform to the standard fixed by said board as to instructions in materia medica, but such college shall so conform in all other branches of instruction.' therefore,

"Resolved, That all applicants for registration to practice osteopathy in the State of Indiana and the colleges from which they procured their diplomas must comply with the schedules of minimum requirements in force at the time of application except in so far as pertains to materia medica."

According to the new law, the resident graduate osteopaths are entitled to a certificate without examination. All others who wish to practice in Indiana must pass an examination and comply with the other requirements according to the above resolution. No certificates have been granted yet but the resident D. O's. are expecting theirs soon.

* *

Died.

Mrs. Martha B. Wheeler, mother of Mrs. Mary A. Walker, D. O., died on Friday May 17th at 9:35 a. m. of cancer of the liver, after a lingering illness of six months.

Deceased was sixty-three years of age, and leaves a husband and four children to mourn their loss Mrs. Walker, accompanied by her oldest brother, Chas. E. Wheeler of Oklahoma City, O. T., left Saturday night for Wyoming, N. Y., where the remains will be interred.

* *

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. of the A. S. O., is now an incorporated institution or will be before the next issue of this JOURNAL.

The articles of incorporation are now on file in the circuit clerk's office and will be acted upon at this May term of the Adair County Circuit Court.

The fact that this organization has secured a charter and expects to send five delegates to the Y. M. C. A. summer conference at Lake Geneva shows that it is in a flourishing condition. And we may confidently expect much good to be accomplished by this organization in the near future.

* *

The Thymus Gland in Whooping Cough.

BY DR. PETER J. FITZHARRIS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Recently in a conversation with a gentleman who had four children suffering from this disease, and who had tried osteopathy, I was led to write a few lines under the above caption with the hope of inviting study of this organ, which no doubt plays a very important part in this serious disease of early childhood. Its deep situation closely connected with the thyroid gland, and having a direct nerve supply from the pneumogastric and sympathetic, and almost surrounded by important blood vessels, gives us a reason for the cyanosis that is present and the spasm that takes place caused by muscle constriction in and around the vocal organs, and this constriction of muscles would explain the pronounced whoop that takes place on the first inspiration after the spasm. At an early period in the child life it begins to atrophy, at puberty is but vestigial, yet it is still a part of the body, and while not active in metabolism, it may in katabolism retain some toxic material and be a source of irritation, during a slight congestion at any adjacent gland.

In Dr. Littlejohn's work on "Physiology," page 332, paragraph 4, speaking of the thymus, claims it is not vascular but contains a nucleo-proteid that is extracted by a sodium solution which contains 8 per cent phosphorus and relates to fibrin formation, and these elements favor blood coagulation in the intravascular system, and besides panthin, hypo panthin, leucin and lactic acid.

The latter acid is found in rheumatic conditions, and may it not have in its meshes an amount sufficient to cause irritation in and around so sensitive an area, and cause most violent paroxysms of coughing.

During adult life it is in a fatty state, and may be a factor in the cause of goitre and other conditions attacking the respiratory apparatus.

The beginning of the disease is a catarrh, and this further develops into a spasmodic stage, and it is at this juncture the patient suffers most, as the cough is violent, the resulting product is for all this intense straining a tough viscid mucous or perhaps a severe fit of vomiting or bleeding from the nose.

After the terminal stage the habit cough persists and if no complications arise, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or other fatal conditions the patient gets well. The different works on practice say it is a self-limited disease, and there is no specific, yet I think there is in the early stage not only a specific but a substantial relief tending toward a cure by vigorous treatment over the region of this gland, to open up the choked blood vessels and lymph roads and stimulate the important veins in this region, feeling almost certain we will have success in helping to prevent more serious sequelae that follow after this dread malady.

I trust that brother practitioners in the field who may have a case or cases will think of this gland and report success or failure; it will be of great service in helping to relieve the condition that destroys so many young lives, and hope that we may find that osteopathy is the only specific if there is one in this world.

**

Illinois Board of Health Examinations.

MYRON H. BIGSBY, JUNE '01.

Our party of eleven A. S. O. boys left Kirksville May 8th at 11:25 a. m. We were unable to get rates as some wished to circle around in search of locations on their return.

We were fortunate in getting seats together on the train where we could quiz and clear up points that had slipped our memory.

Upon our arrival in St. Louis most of us proceeded directly to East St. Louis. It was raining, which seems to be the only sure sign of cloudy weather there. We secured one-half rates for party at hotel

Diehl. Examinations were to be held at 9 a. m., of the ninth at the Library building. Rag time pulse and various nervous phenomena were manifested by members of our little party as we approached the crisis. But our fears were groundless. Our questions were fair and I believe our fellows complained less of catch questions than the M. D's. The A. S. O. was the only osteopathic school represented. There were forty-eight all told who took the examination, one of whom was a midwife.

Personally, the examination recalled time and again, the faithful and persistent work of the faculty of American School in their class work. I could not help feeling grateful to them for their thoroughness in preparing us for such ordeals.

Although the Illinois law is not what we wish it were I believe most of us are grateful that we have this opportunity of demonstrating the truths of our beloved science.

The following took the Illinois examination:

Chas. L. Fowler, B. F. McAllister, B. C. Roberts, Arthur Roberts, Louis D. Robertson, G. S. Nazor, Walter S. Dresel, W. C. Herrick, W. E. Farmer, A. C. Braden, Myron H. Bigsby,

.

No Compromise.

A letter has recently been issued to the stock-holders by the Trustees of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy setting forth the conditions of the institution. From this letter it appears that its affairs are in anything but a prosperous condition due to a lack of patronage.

The object of the letter is to submit a plan for reorganization of the institution. It proposes "to reorganize under the name of the Osteopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons or some similar name; add a course in surgery equal to that found in our best medical colleges; add a course in basic medicine to back up surgery—and provide for dissection." It further states that at the request of a number of students a course of sixteen lectures in Electro therapeutics had been established and proved a popular move.

Illinois Association.

The Illinois State Association of Osteopaths met in Chicago, May 4th at the offices of Drs. Switzer, Darling and McConnell. The meeting was called at 4 p. m. by Dr. J. H. Sullivan, President of the Association. Business relating to the Association was taken up and discussed. The officers elected for the coming year were: President, L. H. Taylor of Peoria, Ill.; Vice-President, A. S. Melvin of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Mary E. Kelley of Chicago.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Joseph H. Sullivan, C. R. Switzer, Agnes Landis, H. S. Bunting, D. B. McCauley all of Chicago.

A letter was read from Henry W. Lynch, Mayor of Peoria, inviting the association to hold its next meeting in that city. After the meeting a banquet was held at De Jonghe, where all had an enjoyable time. Those attending the meeting were: Doctors Sullivan, Bunting, Switzer, Darling, Barnes, Kretchmar, Abbie Williams, Agnes McConnell, Agnes Landis, Florence D. Stafford, Helen M. Van Horne, Mary E. Kelley, O. Densmore, J. S. O'Connor, Albert Fisher, D. B. McCauley, J. M. Littlejohn, D. Littlejohn, B. Maier, A. S. Melvin, all of Chicago; Wm. Hartford, Champaigne; Fred Bishoff, Oregon; E. Brown, Dixon; L. D. Hickman, Princeton; O. E. Myers, Mendota; J. Y. Jennings, Centralia; Hollingsworth, Hanover; L. H. Taylor, Peoria; Frank Chapman, Galesburg.

All osteopaths in the state are urged to send in their applications for membership to the Secretary before the meeting of the A. A. O. at Kirksville.

The following memorial was prepared by Dr. Bunting and adopted: To the Honorable State Board of Health:
GENTLEMEN:

The Illinois Association of Osteopaths in annual convention assembled at Chicago, May 4, 1901, respectfully call to your attention an unfortunate condition in the legal status of the osteopathic profession in Illinois by which persons are authorized, under the license now issued to all who practice other systems than drug

The question arises, why are these innovations necessary? The trouble seems to be at the very root of the matter. These students were evidently not getting osteopathy in its fullness and entirety or they would not have demanded something to supplement it. Their teaching had not shown them that osteopathy is a complete and distinct system of healing in itself, and does not mix with other systems and that the man who mixes soon ceases to be an osteopath or much of anything else. The man who is fully grounded in osteopathy will not want an adjunct. He will know that he can meet requirements made upon him by those needing a physician—and while as an osteopath he may not wish to undertake every condition presented to him he need have no fear of the effect on his own standing in the community in referring such to a specialist. Specialists are readily at hand—it is their age. People go to specialists—they come to the osteopath as a specialist. Why then the need of all these side lines in an osteopathic college? Enough surgery is wanted to understand diseased tissue and to recognize a surgical condition when met with. The osteopath's knowledge of anatomy with the usual course in surgery well enables him to do all non-operative surgery which may be required of him. Operative surgery is the work of the specialist and none other should touch it.

The point to be pressed is this—that the man or woman who puts in two or three years in the study of osteopathy pure and simple will be better equipped to meet disease than he who puts in the same time on such a course as the Northern Institute proposes. As said above, people come to the osteopath as a specialist—but will they if he proposes to cover the whole field as is proposed in the course of study in question? When he proposes to do all of these things he at once relaxes the strong hold osteopathy has upon the people.

Let the colleges then hew to the line. There is neither room nor occasion for compromise; if there are a few students or practitioners now and then who want these things let them get them, but let not the colleges of osteopathy be a proof party to this compromise.

H. L. CHILES, Class June '01.

medicines, to represent themselves as osteopathic physicians who have never qualified themselves to practice this system by attendance at and instruction in osteopathic colleges and who therefore have no right to pretend to be osteopaths; this situation works an injustice upon the profession of osteopaths in that it permits persons, in no way qualified, to use the name and make it a trademark for methods illegitimate, unprofessional and unfortunate, and that this situation works an imposition and countenances repeated outrages upon the public who have not the means of discriminating between the graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges and those who are not but who yet can show licenses from the State of Illinois to call themselves such if they please.

We, the organized osteopaths of Illinois, therefore, petition that your honorable body will join hands with us to correct these abuses by such measures as will prevent all but graduates of recognized colleges of osteopathy from using the name of and pretending to practice the system of osteopathy.

MARY E. KELLEY, D. O.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
504 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

* * *

Personal Mention.

Dr. W. A. Gravett has disposed of his practice at Dayton and is now associated with his brother, Dr. H. H. Gravett at Piqua, Ohio. They will also practice at Troy and Sidney, Ohio.

Dr. Florence Stafford is now associated with Dr. Frank R. Heine, of Pittsburg, Penn.

Dr. Samuel R. Landis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has announced that he will be at Petoskey, Mich., from July 1st to Oct. 1st.

Dr. Francis McFall who has been associated with Dr. Ella Hunt in practice at St. Louis, was recently married to Mr. C. L. Watson of that city.

Drs. F. W. and Belle F. Hannah, of Indianapolis, Ind., have changed their office location from the Stevenson, Bldg., to 333 N. Alabama st. Dr. Hannah and his

wife graduated from the A. S. O. in 1896, and have enjoyed a successful practice since.

Dr. Clarence Barnes formerly of Shenandoah, Ia., has located at Gadsden, Ala.

Dr. John S. Crawford has located at Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Everett Beeman after three years of highly successful practice at Montpelier, Vt., has changed his location to 52 W. 38 street, New York. He has a branch office at Yonkers, N. Y.

The following Alumni visited the A. S. O., during the past month: Dr. Mayme Foncanon, Pueblo, Colo.; Dr. Elizabeth Crowder, Trenton, Mo.; Dr. Thomas J. G. Sheehan, Great Falls, Mont.; Dr. W. C. Carter, Springfield, Ills.; Dr. Ernest Corbin, Iola, Kas.; Dr. Mignon Taylor, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Dr. L. M. Beaven, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. W. J. Deeming, Rock Falls, Ill.; Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Lucerne, Mo.; Dr. H. C. McLain, Terre Haute, Ind.; Dr. B. F. Overstreet, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. John F. Reynolds, Dublin, Ga.

Dr. Carrie Beecher, will be associated with Dr. T. L. Drennan as assistant in the practice of the profession in Jackson, Tenn. Dr. Drennan has been practicing in Jackson for two years and has built up a practice of such proportions that the services of an assistant were required.

Dr. L. E. Harlan has located at Auburn, Nebraska.

Dr. W. J. Deeming has located at Brookfield, Mo.

Dr. Thos. J. G. Sheehan, of Great Falls, Mont., recently stopped at Kirksville to visit Dr. Still and the A. S. O., while on a trip to Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Sheehan has built up a successful practice at Great Falls by his excellent work. He took an active interest in the work of getting an osteopathic law in Montana and his work is highly appreciated as it was done purely for the advancement of osteopathy. Dr. Sheehan being an M. D., could register and practice under his medical diploma, but he assisted to open the field for others and to uphold the banner of osteopathy.

More Testimony.

DR. A. T. STILL:

Dear Doctor,—I have been having some experience with smallpox and have been successful in the little experience I have had. I have been applying the blister and thought I would send to you for some as I thought it more safe. It has worked for me in one home where the whole family had it but the two that had applied the cantharidin.

Yours very truly,
McFall, Mo. H. M. COBB.

* * *

Clinical Reports.

REPORTED BY A. E. HOOK, D. O. CHERO-
KEE, IA.

Incontinence of Urine:—

A little girl four years old was brought to me February 7th. She had been troubled with incontinence of urine for three years night and day. I found a lesion at the lumbar sacral articulation. The lesion was corrected at the sixth treatment. The child has had perfect control of the bladder since, and has had only the six treatments.

Chronic Diarrhoea:—

A farmer, aged 42, had suffered eight years with colic and diarrhoea. He began treatment December 6th, 1900. The diarrhoea has not troubled him since the first treatment, the colic since the second. He had a marked lateral curvature, a lesion at the 4th and 5th dorsal and 9th and 10th dorsal. These lesions were corrected at the first treatment; except the curvature which was normal in six weeks. He now goes about his farm work with comfort.

* * *

REPORTED BY J. F. STEVENSON.

Gall Stones:—

Lady about 35, attacked last August by what was called malaria and treated medically, then case was diagnosed as kidney trouble, and treated until the doctor said

medicine did not act and was not doing any good. As a last resort osteopathy was tried; the case came under hands of writer last of January. Patient was then quite weak and emaciated, spending most of her time in bed; complained very much with her stomach, most of time could not retain anything in stomach, not even water, and at times had severe gastric paroxysms. Was troubled greatly with constipation; urine scanty and highly colored but analysis did not show kidney trouble symptoms. From the symptoms found diagnosed the case as *gall stones* and began treatment accordingly.

On February 22 and 23, patient passed thirty-five large and several hundred small stones. She soon began to improve and was able to take and retain food. Bowels also began acting regularly and urine became normal. She has been attending to her domestic duties for several weeks and all gastric and intestinal symptoms have disappeared.

* * *

REPORTED BY DR. INA F. BROWNE, LEW-
ISTOWN, MONT.

Inflammatory Rheumatism:—

Hugh Bentley, of Flatwillow, Mont., had several attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, the last one occurring about March 1st. He was helpless five weeks under the care of physicians, but gradually grew worse. He was advised to go to Hot Springs and was about to do so when some one mentioned to him that an osteopath was located in Lewistown, 35 miles from Flatwillow.

He was wrapped in blankets and carefully brought to me, walking half bent with a crutch in one hand and leaning upon his friend with the other, suffering most excruciating pain in back and right leg, while the left arm and hand were very much swollen and hung helpless by his side.

He was a cow boy and I found the spine in the lower splanchnic region very badly distorted. Gave him specific treatments to kidneys and in a day or two there was a decided change in the urine passed. After six treatments to the spine alone he dressed himself and went to his meals, and

soon was able to feed himself and in three weeks went back to the ranch, not entirely cured, but well enough to do his work, and expects to return in the near future and take a thorough course for the correction of the spine.

There was another man on the same ranch who was down with the same trouble from same cause, having in addition an aggravated case of constipation.

Upon the strength of the rapid improvement of case No. 1, Paul Goolet was brought to me. He had had no passage of the bowels for eight days and then only after taking large doses of salts. After three treatments to the spine and gentle manipulation of the bowels he has had no trouble since, now four weeks, and is still with me, rapidly growing strong and well. Case No. 2 had been in bed more than six weeks.

Truly osteopathy is wonderful. Long live its founder our dear "Old Doctor."

* *

REPORTED BY DR. ELIZABETH M. INGRAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dysmenorrhea with Migraine:—

Lady, unmarried, aged 28 years, case of five years standing; functional disturbance of heart, palpitation at times, and again heart would skip one beat out of four or five. Severe prolapsus uteri, leucorrhœa, constipation, skin muddy, bilious injection of conjunctive; lesions, left innominate displaced backward, flattening of upper dorsal region, and subluxation of fifth rib on the left side. The right shoulder was higher than the left.

After three months treatment, the skin has cleared up, eyes no longer injected, no migraine at menstrual period, pain lessened so that patient attends to ordinary duties, instead of being obliged to remain in bed, the action of liver and stomach are nearly normal, and the heart trouble has disappeared.

Articular Rheumatism:—

Mrs. B., aged 50 years. A trouble of fifteen years standing, affecting the right

shoulder, elbow, wrist, fingers, and both knees. The arm was partially helpless, and she could not go up or down stairs without great pain. Crepitus at the knees was marked, and the knees gave way in walking.

The lesions found were a posterior condition of the vertebral column, from the fourth cervical to the seventh dorsal, lateral deviations of the first and second lumbar vertebrae, also extreme tenderness at the sacro-iliac symchondroses.

Interference with the thermolytic mechanism, and vaso-motor action, was indicated by a cold area over left scapula, and on each side from the sacro-iliac articulation to the anterior superior spine of the ilium.

The manifestation of uric acid in this case was marked, the first analysis of urine showing it to excess. As our accessory measure to aid uric acid elimination, a strict diet was enforced, no nitrogenous food, no sweets nor starches being permitted. At the end of two month's treatment a second analysis of urine showed very little uric acid in excess, and a third analysis at the end of three months gave normal results.

By two months treatment vaso-motor action was restored, and the cold areas had disappeared. Three month's treatment corrected the lesions.

The physiological effect on metabolism of re-adjusting the vertebrae was evidenced by the fact, that though quite stout, there was a lessening of two inches in waist and hip measures with marked loss of weight.

The patient had taken "quarts of salicylates," and other medicines, had tried massage, electrical treatment, and been to various springs without avail. The patient is now well, being able to go up and down stairs with ease, and to use the arm and hand to write and sew. In view of the fact that so many measures had been tried previous to osteopathic intervention, I think this case of especial value as evidence in showing the superiority of osteopathic methods. Sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate that restoration of function is permanent.

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Graduates of A. S. O., Kirksville, Missouri.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

J. B. COLE,

Graduate of A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.,

Will locate as above for the
Practice of Osteopathy,
After July 5th.

Muskegon, Michigan.

H. WILLIAM KILTS,
NELLIE PHAY KILTS,

— OSTEOPATHS. —

Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy,
Kirksville, Missouri.

Greensburg, Indiana.

H. McMains,

June '01. Class.

Will locate at above named place after
July 10, '01.

Trenton, Tennessee.

After July 1, 1901.

T. L. TAYLOR,

Graduate A. S. O.,

Will be located for the Practice of
Osteopathy.

Columbus, Ohio.

J. A. LINNELL, D. O.,

Graduate American School of Osteopathy,
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Albany, Mo. Bethany, Mo.

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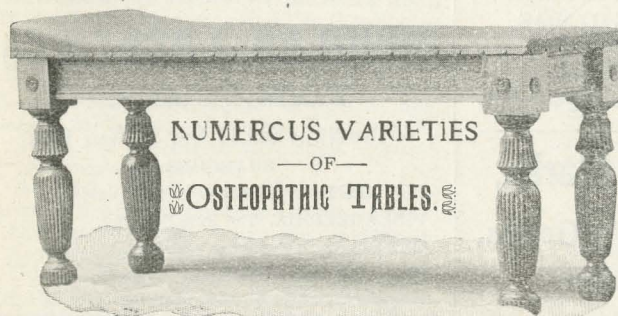
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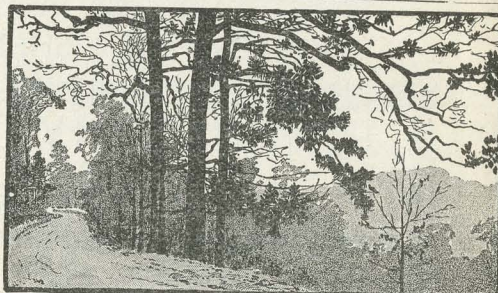
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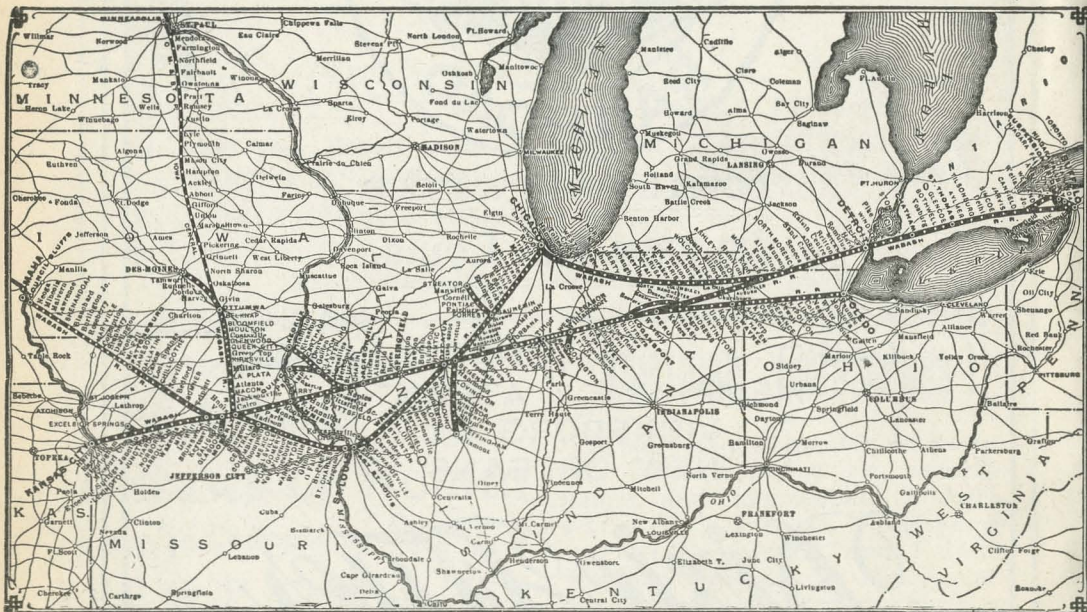
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