

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, MAY, 1901.

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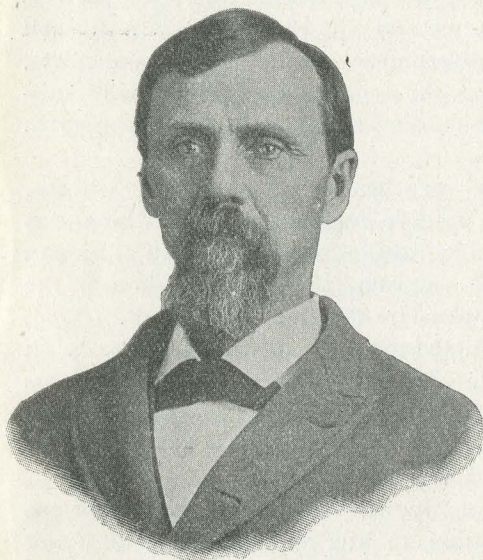
Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

I WISH to call your attention again to smallpox. I recently received the following letter from two of our graduates who have had recent experience in treating this disease:

OKLAHOMA CITY, APRIL 18th, 1901.

DEAR DOCTOR STILL:—I wish to call your attention to the January number of the JOURNAL, on your article

on smallpox; you advanced the theory that you believed that cantharidin would hold the body immune against contagion and smallpox. I was very much interested in that subject and determined to experiment along that line if opportunity came. Since coming here I have had good opportunity of testing it; we have hundreds of cases here. I selected ten persons who were exposed daily to smallpox, applied cantharidin as a blister, and after eight weeks no sign of smallpox has shown on any one of the persons experimented with, while whole families in the same house would have it except the ones I applied blister to.



I used it on myself and have been exposed daily and have never shown any sign or symptoms of smallpox. I think it will do all you hope for it, and I am satisfied it will work successfully. I would like to hear from you or other osteopaths on this subject. I will say further I have demonstrated to the medical men here that we can handle smallpox successfully. I was called out to see a supposed case of malarial fever. When I arrived found it to be more like smallpox, which later proved to be a correct diagnosis. Temperature was very high, patient very ill, full, hard pulse, extreme tenderness of ab-

domen. Patient had slept none for three days. I worked on patient just forty minutes and had her asleep and nervousness quieted. I had three witnesses to this and they are all singing the praises of osteopathy. I brought patient through sound and well and by osteopathic treatment, diet, baths and carbolized vaseline applied to soften pustules.

We have had good success with all our patients here. Hoping you and our Alma Mater may prosper and the banner of osteopathy wave over them all we are,

Yours Respectfully,

DRS. GILTNER & TAYLOR.

DR. A. T. STILL'S ARTICLE ON SMALLPOX REPRODUCED FROM THE JANUARY JOURNAL.

Without any apology whatever, I have taken my pen to record and give my opinion to all who have ever been students of the American School of Osteopathy on the subject of smallpox, as a disease, and some of the remedies which have been used by the human races of all nations on the face of the earth, China, Russia, Italy, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, the islands of the seas and North America, which is my home, under whose flag all men are free and equal to speak. On this soil we tip our hats to no crown nor gown, government, statute nor national edicts, neither do we ask the privilege to express our opinions for or against the custom of our own government, nor the habits of others upon the face of the earth. We respect truth and justice to all.

To begin, will say, smallpox is a very loathsome and deadly disease. From history and statistics we have no positive evidence that smallpox has ever been conquered or even modified in its ravages and destruction of human life by any method of treatment; in the wigwam, the dwelling house, the pest houses of any village or city at any place on the face of the earth.

China and other nations have inoculated with the virus of smallpox with the result of increasing its spread only. The people of other governments have also thought favorably of inoculation and have inserted the poisonous matter into the bodies of those who did not have the smallpox at the time of its insertion, spread without modification was the result.

An eminent scientist by the name of "Jenner" with whom all historians are familiar is the discoverer of vaccination, to him we should give all honor for even trying to combat so deadly a scourge, notwithstanding vaccination has long worn the black garb of mourning because his theory and practice have fallen to rise no more, it having failed to conquer the deadly enemy as hoped for by him.

Vaccination is not only believed to be a gigantic failure but is believed to be the cause of the spread of tuberculosis and many other incurable and most loathsome diseases, such as leprosy, syphilis, cancer, glanders and all of the horse and cattle diseases, being injected into and retained in the human body, which was healthy all days previous to vaccination, the effects of which have

caused deaths up to many thousands, if history with statistics are reliable.

I am now talking to the graduates and students of the American School of Osteopathy whose charter reads thus, to "improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics and treatment of disease generally." I want to draw your attention to one very serious truth that should forever be before the mind of every graduate and student of this school, and that is the meaning of the word osteopathy, which means to improve on other systems of healing arts. Let us as practitioners in osteopathy live up to our obligation, and let our motto be from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same "eternal vigilance" with the word "improve on" and not imitate past theories, unless they have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. You are not warranted nor safe in vaccination unless you do know that such person is made immune from smallpox by it and is as safe from the contagion after as though such disease did not exist upon the face of the earth. You must know that the virus you are about to put into a child's arm is free from tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, glanders, erysipelas, cancer or any other loathsome disease of man or beast, and know that it will immune your patient from smallpox and leave no bad effects as a future annoyance, without which you are not justified to imitate the teachings of the arts of this or any other government. Before you act, halt and ask this question, where is the improvement and how may I know there has been any improvement in ten thousand years in combatting smallpox? Know you are right and go ahead or hands off forever.

Do not consider me as combatting the effort to cure or relieve the human race from smallpox, but I do combat most emphatically the idea of vaccination. I most sincerely hope that we some day will solve the problem, meet and conquer smallpox in the open field.

For twenty-five years and upwards I have looked on smallpox as an infectious disease, which requires about ten days from its contact with the human body to begin to show its furious upheavels on the skin of the person. It has long since been proven that its seeds when breathed into the lungs will gestate and develop from day to day and take full possession, also by inoculation.

Under my school charter I took on myself, not you, not they, not them, an obligation to improve on existing methods of healing the afflicted. I am personally responsible and not you, they, nor them, for what I may say in laudation or condemnation of any measure or method which is or has been used for the relief of suffering humanity. Self evident facts well proven by demonstration all have a friendly welcome by me. Like "Jenner" I want to relieve human suffering, but that does not say that I am competent to get results that would render the necessary relief to the afflicted and mental joy to myself. Right here I will report my own experience, I have been vaccinated many times in my arms just the same as other persons, possibly twenty times in all. I have used the vaccine quills, bones, the dry scab and the fresh matter from the living arms, all to no effect. I have been exposed and in close contact with genuine confluent smallpox, not varioloid nor chicken pox but variola

pure and unmixed, and treated them for such disease. I have not been affected by either that or vaccine matter.

For many years following my exposure to smallpox I was in a quandary why I was immune from both. In talking to my mother on the subject she said possibly she had blistered all the smallpox out of me when I was a child, at which time I had a long spell of white swelling, caused from a fall on my right hip, which resulted in inflammation of the superior crest of the right ilium, out of which a number of pieces of bone an inch and less were taken. She said she kept the fly blister active and running for six weeks. Some years later a very large swelling appeared in my left groin from the saphenous opening down the thigh about four inches. My father being an M. D., ordered the blister over the swelling, which was kept up a week or ten days, at which time the pus was let out with a lance and healed nicely. Five or six years later I was attacked with pleurisy of right side from 8th to 12th ribs, my father bled me a quart from the arm, then ordered a blister of Spanish Fly about six by eight inches. I am now and have long since been of the opinion that I have been immune from vaccine and variola from the effect of cantharidin which was absorbed in my system during the times that I was blistered to allay the above named inflammations.

I will now proceed to tell you in the fewest possible words how smallpox proceeds after it appears on the skin, to death or recovery; also I will give you the visible appearance of the blister fly from contact to recovery or death. The first appearance of smallpox is thickening or reddening of the skin. The Spanish Fly raises the skin and reddens it, it makes a blister on the outside of the skin. Smallpox begins with a blister, eats down into the skin; cantharidin also eats down into the skin, it creates a high fever, headache, backache, suppression or stoppage of urine, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. Variola eats down into the skin, creates a high fever, much headache, much backache, suppresses or stops the urine, produces unconsciousness, convulsions and death. Both are diseases caused by infection. Cantharidin is capable of acting from seven to ten days quicker than variola. There I think is our opportunity to start the work of the cantharidin after we have been in contact with smallpox, and let it get and hold possession of the body as an infectious disease and prohibit gestation and development of smallpox.

Sixty years ago when a man was blistered for all aches and pains, which was the popular remedy in those days, we heard and knew but little of smallpox. I have wondered for lo these many years if so much blistering as practiced then had not been to a great extent a preventive to the ravages of smallpox. I would like to have a report from physicians from sixty years and upwards with their observations on the line indicated. I am very much of the opinion that the potato beetle and Spanish Fly will hold possession of the human body and hold it against infections, smallpox in particular, long enough if properly used for smallpox to disappear from any village or city.

If osteopathy can see or invent any method that can abate or abolish

smallpox then we can joyfully report to the world that we have improved on other systems.

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POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF THE A. S. O.—HOW I WOULD PROCEED IF I SHOULD BE CALLED TO TREAT SMALLPOX.

First, I would put on my left arm (I am right-handed, so my left arm would suit better)—I would put a fly blister on my arm at the usual place to vaccinate, about as large as a half dollar, and let it stay until the arm gets quite red. For a lady, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, a child, about as large as a dime. Two to four hours is generally long enough to get the skin quite red and hot, then take blister plaster off and dress with a wilted cabbage leaf, or milk and bread dressing.

Blister ointment can be found at any drug store. Renew blister every three or four days until the smallpox has left the city or country.

To prevent persons from taking the smallpox blister arms of people who have been exposed and renew blister three or four days apart until disease leaves the community.

Be careful with children and do not let the blister stay too long. Take plaster off as soon as the skin turns red and dress.

When you have blistered your arm, you can go on safely and treat your cases osteopathically who have small pox broken out.

ADD TO YOUR DAYS.

F. P. MILLARD, 505-506 EVERETT, BLDG., AKRON, OH O.

“MUCH less food and much more exercise,” is a text appreciable for a discourse to modern people. The axiom so universally accepted during the past as well as the present time, that fatal diseases are caused to a great extent by too much food, should be modified and more often read, “too much food relatively to the amount of exercise. A smaller amount of food when exercise is absent, would save many lives, and the same amount of food with abundant exercise would save a great many more. Exercise with the other primary requirements of health—oxygen, food, sunlight, etc., properly utilized are the requirements for an increase in the number of our days. We cannot, Aladdin like, offer “new cells for old,” nor has anyone claimed to have found the “fountain of youth” but we do know that death results too often from neglect to follow the simplest laws of health, which are as old as the race itself.

Were it so arranged that these primary laws of health depended upon some special effort or skill to be obtained, what an exertion (not saying anything about pessimistic views) would be made to secure these essentials of

life, in order that the "three score and ten years" allotted to man might be reached. Sunlight, the chief agent in prolonging life, is too often neglected to be used as a disinfectant, because we are afraid our rite-mucosæ will add to their storehouse of colored cells. "Let a little sunshine in." The sturdiest races, as history will prove, have been those who bathed not only their hands and faces but their entire bodies in sunshine. That may not be practical in this day and age but only those who have taken the sun bath can realize its importance and benefit to the system. We note with interest the bactericidal effect of sunlight, the value of climatic treatment in consumption. The open air treatment of surgical tuberculosis, and how the bacillus tuberculosis dies and is powerless in direct sunlight. All over the land physicians who have abandoned drugs are planning and constructing open buildings in which patients may catch every zephyr from every direction, (Open air treatment.) We have no excuse from a standpoint of lung capacity, then why not develop them, and not lay them subject to tubercular attacks. Throw back your shoulders and breath clear down to your infundibula.

"Food is probably better," says White, "in quality and quantity than ever before, but relative overeating has followed, and as a result special diseases, not only cancer; but gout and Bright's Disease, are thought to be increasing. Take stated vacations. No one can do steady efficient work for any length of time without a vacation. After establishing yourself, if you intend to run a long race, take a certain period of rest every year. Make this a part of your business just as you make sleeping a part of your business every day. What matter if you lose a little financially, or if another gets a larger practice, you have secured and preserved that which he most probably has lost. "You have made an investment in youth." Beveridge says, "and you have equipped yourself with new nerves, a rested heart, a refreshed brain, a hearty stomach and a sane mind in a sound body. We are living at a terrible rate, we need restraint instead of stimulant.

The great rapidity of our common lives will make us neurotic, decadent. Better be a tittle less scintillant than that brilliancy should be at the expense of exhausted nerves and enfeebled vitality."

Moderation in all things is nature's rule. Her laws and her penalties balance each other: Shradly, in his article on heredity says, "If the fuel is lavishly burned the quicker the ashes appear." There is just so much left to be used during longer or shorter periods."

GET BACK TO NATURE.

W. J. CONNER, D. O., 204 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

"NECESSITY is the mother of invention" is an old adage which is quite true, it might also include discovery as well. Consequently there must have been some necessity for the discovery of osteopathy. Why this necessity and why was it not discovered sooner?

So long as a few harmless herbs and roots were used there was no danger of injuring or killing the patient and thus left to nature the patient usually recovered, especially if it had proper nursing, but those things were apparently too slow and any old mammy could prescribe them. Hence the introduction of extracts which were more powerful and less bulky to carry. Still they were not satisfied and still more powerful remedies were introduced, such as strychnine, arsenic, belladonna, ergot, and a thousand deadly poisons which may be found in a well regulated drug store.

So numerous were their combinations of deadly drugs that twenty or thirty years of practice were necessary to teach the young doctor that the less he used of them the safer for his patient, but during this time he had made enough chronic invalids by ruining their stomachs and nervous systems to keep him busy the balance of his life; and then the forceps and ergot have made invalids of ten per cent of our mothers. Like medicine it requires twenty years to learn when not to use them. While I believe in surgery and think osteopathy resembles it very closely still we are inclined to condemn a thing that cripples many where it cures one.

When Dr. Still, who was a practicing physician, saw that the practice of medicine was so uncertain and that the injury was oftentimes greater than the benefit, he called a halt and said "You are on the back track, you are running away from nature. You are like a hound running in the direction from which the hare came. You are doctoring symptoms, turn around and run toward nature, doctor the cause." He gave as an illustration, suppose you put your foot on a cat's tail, which will cause pain, now call an allopath and he will say I will just give a little morphine, hypodermically, now call an osteopath and what does he say? The first thing he will say, "What is the cause of this noise?" and he looks around and finds your foot on the tail, he removes the foot and the pain is gone.

Your reader may say that is a poor illustration and that the allopath would move the foot off, too. Now just watch some allopath when he goes to see some patient suffering with sciatica which is exactly a parallel case, watch and see if he don't do just as I said, and watch the osteopath and see how easy he traces out the cause and removes it and relieves the pain.

The osteopath believes there is a cause for all diseases and the way to cure the disease is to remove the cause. It is a false notion that there is a bone out of place every time a man gets sick, often times it is too much medicine. If a man would come to you with delirium tremens you would not expect to find a bone out of place; anybody knows how to cure him; just stop the alcohol and nature will do the rest. A child came to me about one year ago paralyzed in arms and legs. I diagnosed it "strychnine poisoning." I took the medicine away, corrected the stomach and bowels and in six weeks the child had regained the use of all muscles and has since fully recovered. Hundreds of such paralytics are living today, examples of an over dose of some strong stimulant, and the child is living under the impression that the fever

settled in one leg or the child had infantile paralysis, etc. Many of them have come under my observation and especially during the last few years. Suppose a child had indigestion and suddenly loses the use of one or both legs, now there was a cause for that and it is the osteopath's business to find out the cause. The old school fellows don't look for cause, they at once give strychnine, arsenic and electricity, three of the strongest stimulants in a vain effort to force nature to act.

Fortunately the better informed class of people are awakening to this terrible condition and willingly grasp at any method of healing that does not use medicine.

Would any business man invest in a venture where the chances were 100 to 1 against him? We say no, but still every time he employs an allopath he makes exactly that investment. It is not a matter of chance that the legislature of many of the states (15 or 20) have passed laws recognizing osteopathy and protecting the osteopaths from prosecution at the hands of the old school doctors who have been trying to have a wall thrown around them to keep other schools of healing out of their field. The people are with us and opposed to the wholesale destruction or the human family by the use of deadly poison.

About the best thing I have seen for sometime is Gov. Rogers' veto message that he sent along with his disapproval of the bill to knock out the osteopaths in Washington. It shows the trend of the thoughts of the most educated people.

Let us go back to nature, stick as close to it as possible. Let us assist nature not try to force it as is done when an electric battery is turned on a paralyzed limb. If the Creator had intended alcohol to be used in the economy of man he would have furnished it all bottled and sealed ready for use just as he has provided the milk in the cocoanut. If he had intended man should use quinine it would have been furnished by nature ready for use. If the poison of snakes had been intended for man's use it would have been placed where it would not have been so hard to get.

Again I say, get close to nature and if you can't assist it, leave it alone. If there is an obstruction to the function of any part correct it and nature will do the rest if it is possible and if nature can't restore health the case is lost, because there is no other way known to man whereby a single cell can be added to the human body.

OSTEOPATHY IN ACUTE CASES.

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O., 504 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE majority of those somewhat conversant with osteopathy hold the opinion that the treatment applies mainly in cases of disturbances of the bones; constipation, and a few common chronic cases perhaps; but that in acute diseases the old drug system must be relied on. Not so, dear readers; if we are

logical we must certainly on sober thought believe that the forces used to subdue a conflagration should avail in quenching an incipient blaze.

If the osteopath is potent in handling a case of pneumonia why not rely on him when suffering from an ordinary cold?

Our method has established a permanent memorial in the successful treatment of asthma, why then not rely on it when in the throes of hay-fever or the various catarrhal disorders?

To be sure many of our friends appreciate the extent of osteopathy's possibilities, throughout the whole calendar of diseases. These lines are for those whose ideas are crude, who perhaps have been informed by well meaning drug practitioners that osteopathy was good for a diversion much as a good rub would be, but we ask you to refrain from seeking a knowledge of osteopathy from your medical man, he may be an authority as to the (now much questioned) effect of drugs, but he is not competent to expatiate on osteopathy, we deny him the right to render judgment on a topic of which he is either grossly ignorant or against which he in many cases entertains a profound prejudice; in truth he is excused if he is possessed by prejudice.

The public are rapidly learning the truth as to osteopathy. In Chicago we have living testimonials, as to our method of curing cancer on the face, many cases of appendicitis have been relieved, consumptive cases have in numbers of instances been entirely arrested in their downward tendency and are in daily use of the lung tissue which osteopathy has saved for them.

All classes of optical disorders have responded to osteopathic administration even double cataract, strange as it may appear. Cataract which had even progressed to the extent of the appearance of the opacity or milky film so distinct that it was discernable at a distance of fifty feet has disappeared after a number of months' treatment, and are a source of wonder to their friends, and so we might go on enumerating our conquests over dread disease but these lines are not designed to give vent to a spirit of "bravado" or self praise, the earnest osteopath is in receipt of his quota of praise at all times. These few lines are intended to, if possible, widen the scope of vision of those who may be possessed perhaps of a very limited conception of what osteopathy is.

You may with perfect equanimity ask your drug practitioner to step aside and give place to the osteopath in all cases where your family develops disorders of any character, except in cases purely surgical, in which case the credited osteopath will gladly make way for his brother with the knife. Right here, however, it may be tersely said that osteopathy in many instances has saved loved ones from the dreaded knife, notably in peritonitis and appendicitis.

In throat disorders osteopathy has scored hundreds of victories, has repeatedly cured enlarged tonsils where the knife was threatening. A case of great note termed a diphtheretic mouth came under the care of our system very recently after allopathy had exhausted all its arts. The whole hard palate, the gums, the tongue, in fact every portion of the interior of the mouth was covered with a thick putrid diphtheretic membrane rendering food mastication,

even the drinking of water practically impossible. Under osteopathic attention the whole mouth was cleared of membrane in four days, all fever and constitutional symptoms subsided as well. What wonder we grow impatient when asked if osteopathy is good for anything except a pain in the back.

Our work is an educational one, while our successes are the cause of our continued lucrative practice, nevertheless, we appreciate how many there are who are possessed of a ludicrous conception of what osteopathy really is, they have been told it is like massage, or Swedish movement, etc., if so the osteopath need not be the expert anatomist he is, nor possess a knowledge of disease on a par with any physician. The osteopath has been taught to recognize measles when he sees it and to cure it without drugs; he knows scarlet fever when met with and can cure it; he knows what diphtheria is and how to cure it without drugs. As our records testify, the osteopath knows a case of gall stones intimately as does the drug man and gives relief almost immediately without drugs, while the morphine is the only effective weapon used by his medical brother.

The distressing vomiting in pregnancy so seldom controlled by drugs, yields in most cases to osteopathic treatments, and in this connection it is well known that the osteopath is welcome adjunct in the crisis incidental to the ushering into the world of a new mortal.

Again we make the reply to the query as to how far osteopathy reaches, that it reaches just as far as medicine ever has reached and away beyond it. You must if you are up to date be cognizant of the tremendous growing doubt as to the efficacy of drugs. The drug system is fast becoming "passe" and if you desire a safe journey through the realms of space attach yourself to the star "osteopathy" and a sound body and clear mind should certainly be your heritage.

MUST EXAMINE MAHAFFEY.

Judge Gates issued a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and ordering it to afford A. D. Mahaffey an opportunity to pass an examination for the degree of M. D.

Mahaffey filed suit in the circuit court about a week ago, asking that a writ of mandamus issue to him. Judge Gates' action last evening followed a hearing of the case, which took up the entire time of the court yesterday afternoon.

Mahaffey took a two years' course in the Kirksville, Mo., School of Osteopathy. He says he then entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College with the

understanding that he was to be credited with two years work. This spring he completed two years in the College, but was refused a sheepskin the faculty deciding that his study in osteopathy was not a substitute for the first two years of the college course.

Professors and students of the college were on the stand yesterday, and the fact was brought out that several osteopaths were among the students.

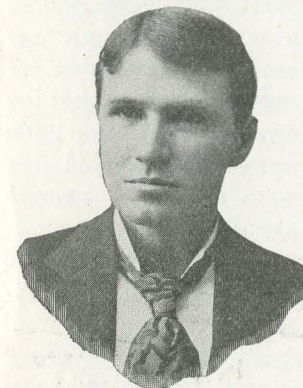
By Judge Gates' order Mahaffey will have the opportunity to be one of the "Class of 1901" of the college and will get his degree if he qualifies—Kansas City Times.

CONCENTRATION.

C. E. STILL, D. O.

Paper read before the Atlas Club, April 20.

THE OLD expression in the New Testament reads, "Where your treasure is there your heart is also," and in the book of Proverbs, "Keep your heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life." These suggest in a concentrated form the very substance of my subject.



We are now living in an age of progression and to be a pronounced success, we must have some specialty to concentrate our energies upon. We are practicing a system of healing known as the science of osteopathy.

The writer has concentrated his energies upon studying and treating the diseases of women, and he is frank to say that after fifteen years' practice, he feels very timid in occupying the position that he does. He wants, however, to be able to tell a surgical case when he sees one and then send it to the surgeon who alone is fitted to do a delicate operation and one who has concentrated his mind on that branch of the healing art. Is it not natural to suppose that the specialist will excel the general practitioner, if so, why not select some one thing and specialize. If we are going to be osteopaths for the Lord's sake let's be. Don't be pseudos, for they are illegitimate; have no father or mother. They are shunned by the regulars and despised by the osteopaths.

The prime requisite for developing the faculty of concentration is to be able to reason with one's self something like this: I can devote my undivided attention to whatsoever I please. I possess and will exercise my right to live wherever I choose. These exact words need not be used, but the idea expressed therein is essential to our success. One who allows himself to be discouraged when time and effort are needed to achieve important victories is not in a condition to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion for it is important in all cases that tendency to discouragement be conquered as though it were a sin, and strictly speaking it is a sin of an immense magnitude. This tendency to become discouraged because success is not easily attained is the veritable dweller on every threshold. If this demon be subdued the pathway is comparatively easy. If it be conceded that we have a right to choose our vocation, we need also the right to decide with what we ally ourselves. The foolish belief that we are slaves is no sooner driven from the world's list of time honored errors than we find ourselves in possession of a wealth of inherent freedom of which we previously never dreamed. To assert control over one's self is but to exercise the prerogative we all assume with regard to external things.

It is so conceded among civilized races that success in any chosen department of business or artistic life is only possible through devoting time, energy and indeed all we possess to the acquirement of proficiency.

The story of A. T. Still, the osteopath, is that of all really famous discoverers and effective workers in the scientific field. The biographies of great musical composers furnish abundant illustrations of the one certain road to unending fame. Two elements in the creation of really great men must be considered jointly, natural ability, and indomitable perseverance. It makes no difference whether we are credited by occultists with five, six or seven senses, we have but one sensorium. Sensation is universal no matter through how many avenues it may be expressed. Concentration necessitates becoming for a time the conscious possessor and exerciser of only a single sense and that the one specially desired for the purpose in hand. Concentration or attention upon any special work requires supernormal activity of any one of the accepted five senses, which invariably causes that particular sense to become extremely acute. This is instanced by the rare faculty of visual discrimination characteristic of young women whose occupation makes it incumbent upon them to decide between ten or more shades of color, which to the unpracticed eye appear exactly alike. Leaders of choirs and orchestras develop the sense of hearing to such an extent that they can tell exactly what every member of the company is doing regardless of how many performers may be engaged. In like manner workers in perfumes and tea tasters develop smell and taste respectively to an extraordinary degree. There are two causes for these perfectly natural though striking phenomena. The first, is, of course, that practice makes perfect, but a further study of the present question reveals the additional fact that people who are exceptionally proficient in any direction have gone into their work with thorough going earnestness and keenly alive to its importance from their standpoint. In this attitude thought is concentrated upon the duty in hand. Whatever may be said to the contrary no one finds it difficult to concentrate on an agreeable idea. The difficulty is to concentrate on something one cares nothing about. This is the reason that there are so many failures in all professions as the mercenary point of view is the only side that has presented itself. Is it difficult for a mother to fix her thought upon the child she so devotedly loves, or for lovers to hold each other in their thoughts. Does the artist find it irksome to concentrate his mind upon a picture that speaks to his very self, or the ardent lover of music to concentrate his mind on the ravishing symphony in which he delights. A little reflection will prove that the chief and only formidable obstacle of concentration is the lack of sufficient interest in the theme or subject chosen to dwell upon. The great need is to choose out of all things which may be done, the one thing which must be done and to concentrate interest upon that. One thing only is needful at any time and to that all essential requirement every particle of available energy should be directed. Instead of seeking to make yourself uncomfortable, you should choose the most agreeable surroundings possible. Whenever you seek to

escape from the trammelling consciousness of external limitations, when outwardly uncomfortable, the attention is naturally to the source of discomfort in order that it may be removed. This necessarily involves restlessness and distraction. When quite at ease, however, so far as environment is concerned we are free to direct our thoughts in any desired channel. Two examples for illustration: one young man took up the study of osteopathy, was a good student. After graduating located in a large city, and in the course of time built for himself an elegant practice. He was not satisfied with osteopathy alone so branched out into other lines of business. The result was that his osteopathic practice ran down. He failed in other business as his early training was not along these lines and he could not concentrate his mind upon the two and be successful. His osteopathic practice is gone and he has left for another location. One man that has graduated from the A. S. O. located in a neighboring city. He was a graduate of all the systems of healing that were at that time known, and I suppose nothing new has come up, that he has taken up. I happened at one time to be at his office, and he said to me, "I don't see how Dr. A. on the floor below, who knows nothing about medicine or surgery, nothing but osteopathy, has so much business that he cannot take care of all of it by himself, and I have lost my identity." It was not very hard for me to help him figure it out. He practiced so many things that his patients didn't know what kind of a treatment they were going to get, so preferred one who was a specialist, one that had concentrated his mind upon some one thing. The gentleman that was practicing osteopathy in a concentrated form is still in his old office; the one who had no specialty has changed several times since.

A Medical Doctor Cured by Osteopathy.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND, APR. 5, 1901.

To the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—I consider it but due that I give some of my views as to osteopathy. I, like the majority of physicians who have not looked into or studied the system had but little faith in it, nor am I yet prepared to believe it can alone without medicine be brought to bear as a curative for all classes of disease, but as an adjunct I have full faith in it and for many diseases I am ready to believe osteopathy alone is sufficient; and now as to my reason of coming to this conclusion I will explain I am a man past 74 years of age and have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for 49 years except for the last few years. I am so broken down that I have not done active practice and of late I have suffered much from the effect of sunstroke and brain fever which I suffered in 1864 while acting as surgeon

in the army and especially in the last two years I have suffered much from dizziness, cramps, constipation of bowels and irritation of bladder and urethra, and while my neighboring physicians were all very kind yet with my own effort and their assistance I could not get relief from these troubles. I concluded to talk with Doctor May, a young osteopath of our place and was so much pleased with his ideas, his diagnosis of the case and his ideas in general that I just put myself in his hands for treatment without any reserve and am much pleased to say he has benefited me away beyond my expectation. The fact is I have improved so much that I feel like a new man and now I will say this, if I were in active practice again I would surely combine osteopathy with medicine and consider it a good thing. Dr. May is surely a good operator and is doing a fine practice here.

I am very respectfully yours truly,

J. R. DUNCAN.

NEBRASKA DAY AT THE A. S. O.

CHAS. L. RICHARDSON, LL.B., JUNE 1901.

IT WAS a Nebraska day, Friday, April 5th. Another bright page was written in history for the grand old man, A. T. Still. The big halls of the A. S. O. were the scene of a rousing welcome to the law making general who



JAMES W. TANNER,

who championed the osteopathic bill in the House of Representatives from its Nance and Platte counties. He resides at Fullerton-Nance Co., where he published a Democratic newspaper. He has been a member of the city council and mayor of his home town. He has served two terms as a member of the Nebraska Legislature and is a recognized leader on the Democratic side of the House.

Proctor and Dr. Little and others were complimented, and then Tanner, having caught his oratorical swing launched out upon his subject. The doctors knowing that they were up against the real thing did all they could to prevent a victory of such great value to mankind. The hearing on the osteopathic bill was the largest hearing at the whole assemblage. Tanner being on the medical committee had arranged a meeting but the chairman, an M. D., refused to call the men together and when Tanner persuaded the men to demand the call the chairman threw himself on his bed and refused to be comforted. It resulted in the House going into committee of the whole when it was seen that the osteopaths had eighty-one friendly to the measure. Then the doctors hustled; they got men to stay away and when the bill came up for passage the sergeant-at-arms had to go for many members. By this dirty work the vote was cut from 81 to 51 and yet it had a very comfortable margin of safety.

After the bill had passed both Houses, somehow or other it was lost,

had won a fight for osteopathy and fair play, the Hon. J. W. Tanner, member of the medical committee in the lately adjourned legislature of the Big Platte state. For the first time in his life Mr. Tanner was embarrassed. In a political meeting, primary or convention he would have been at home, or in the legislature, but to stand up before hundreds of cheering students howling an ovation was a reception to make anybody's heart do the cardiac flutter.

Tanner told of the fight and of the satisfaction it is to indulge in a meeting of this kind. He told to those who do not know, what it means to wage a battle such as recently has been so justly won.

No Nebraska student now need hang his head in shame and say "I came from Nebraska." Only those who have had experience can know what it means to have a fight of this kind against the doctors of the tombstone ages. The great services of Prof.

Again the guiding hands of friends were necessary to save it. The M. D's. organized in pairs, in groups, phalanxes, and droves and went to the Governor. They called the bill a Demo-Pop measure. Then it was that the Hon. Chas. Coffee devoted his entire time to the osteopathic cause. Dr. Little rallied the Republican friends of the bill and the ladies of Lincoln gave the drug doctors the solar plexus.

Tanner is a lively talker and entertained his listeners with some of the humorous phases of the fight. Having contributed his quota to smoothing the broken path of the students, and the lame and halt and blind, he was contented. Great applause greeted him as he finished.

T. J. Brownfield, of Nebraska, who also helped to make the new law permitting practice in his commonwealth, and father of a student who had expected to study medicine, followed Mr. Tanner. He had come



GOVERNOR CHAS. H. DEITRICH,

who signed the osteopathic bill, is the first Republican Governor of Nebraska in six years. He is one of those typical Americans who has fought his way single handed and alone from obscure poverty to a competence and position of honor and trust. Governor Deitrich located at Hastings in 1878, where he engaged in banking, having previously engaged in the hardware and mining business. He was recently elected United States Senator.

down here and looked the ground over before sending his boy, to school and there was no Jew in his makeup that made him decide on Kirksville because it was cheaper—his boy had lost all faith in pills and dope and medicine since coming here. Mr. Brownfield had taken an especial interest in the fight at Lincoln after Prof. Proctor went there. Men saw more clearly then that an osteopath can diagnose; and the speaker had every confidence that this new healing art will be the ruling method of curing in both east and west. The human body is in less danger from one who uses hands alone than from the wielder of the poison and the knife. He would give twenty dollars any time to be told the relation of



CHAS. F. COFFEE,

Democratic member of the Lower House, hails from Chadron, Dawes County Neb. He was born in Missouri in 1817 and moved to Nebraska in 1879, where he was extensively engaged in the stock business. Mr. Coffee received the unanimous vote for the long term for United States Senator cast by the fusion members in the last legislature. He has proven himself to be a loyal friend to osteopathy.

the knife. He would give twenty dollars any time to be told the relation of

the body to the materia medica of the men who call us quacks. There was a woman in his state who laughed and laughed and laughed. She was a widow, yet she laughed, and won a nickname by her mirth—"The Laughing Widow." Well it came to pass that she couldn't close her mouth, and so the doctors came to do it for her, but they couldn't budge her jaw one bit. Having heard of an osteopath the widow sent for him to whom such a job was easy. In fifteen minutes the widow's mouth was shut. No other argument could carry further weight. The man who could close a woman's mouth certainly knew his business. The yells that followed this talk were both loud and long. Mr. Brownfield certainly made a hit.

Dr. Hildreth followed Mr. Brownfield with a short speech about the courage it takes in law makers to remain steadfast to principle through the kind of a fight the doctors put up. He referred to the opposition in New York as a being like that in Nebraska, these two being the hardest states in the country in which to make an osteopathic victory because in each state the M. D's. have organized. Dr. Hildreth mentioned an old saying of Dr. Still's years ago before there were any osteopathic laws and the M. D's had things all their own way, "If you do your work well you need fear no legislature on earth."

Dr. Still then made a speech forecasting yet greater victories for osteopathy in the field of therapeutics, and Dr. Hildreth called for cheers for Tanner, Brownfield and Coffee, and a "tiger" for the Old Doctor, which were given with a vengeance.

Nebraska is all right, the A. S. O. is all right, osteopathy is all right. All States will be lined up bye and bye.

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THE LEGISLATIVE FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

M. E. DONOHUE, D. O., PAXTON BLOCK, OMAHA, NEBR.

THE passage of an Osteopathic Bill in Nebraska is, for several reasons, one of the greatest victories so far achieved by osteopathy. There was in force here the most drastic and outrageous medical law in the United States, a law



DR. M. E. DONOHUE, OF OMAHA, NEBR.

that made a misdemeanor of everything from trimming a corn to performing craniotomy without being in possession of a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners and this law has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the State in the case of Dr. Little of Lincoln. The medical men have been preparing to defeat this bill for the last two years and made it a political issue in last fall's elections. They even went so far as to issue a circular letter here in Omaha asking the doctors to do all they could to defeat certain candidates for the legislature whom they knew to be friendly to osteopathy, foremost among which was Senator Frank Ransom, who was elected by the largest

majority on his ticket and to whose untiring efforts is largely due the passing of our bill in the Senate.

Dr. Little has been an untiring and efficient worker in this fight. He being located at the "seat of war" the greater part of the osteopathic work fell upon his shoulders; and the results obtained speak for the manner in which he performed it.

Dr. C. W. Proctor of the A. S. O. contributed valuable assistance to the cause during his visit to Lincoln and by the dignified and able manner in which he presented the claims of osteopathy and the merits of the A. S. O. before the Senate Committee, proved himself to be a credit to the profession to which he belongs and to the institution he represented.

Representative Tanner proved himself to be a loyal friend all through and being a good parliamentarian, kept the bill alive in the closing hours in the house when the enemies of the measure were trying all kinds of tactics to smother or delay it until final adjournment.

But the man to whom most credit is due for the passage of this bill and who by his honest and whole-souled efforts in its behalf has endeared himself in the heart of every osteopath in Nebraska, is Representative Chas. Coffee, of Chadron. Mr. Coffee is one of the wealthiest cattle men in Nebraska. He became interested in osteopathy six years ago in Sioux City when Dr. Hildreth treated him and relieved him of a very severe case of asthma, and when a year or two later Dr. and Mrs. Johnson located in Chadron they finished up the good work begun by Dr. Hildreth by relieving him entirely of his trouble and made of him a staunch and everlasting friend. He accepted the nomination for representative for two reasons: First, to beat Allan G. Fisher, his opponent, who was in the legislature two years ago and was opposed to the bill at that time, and, secondly, to secure the passage of this bill at this session.

He started to talk osteopathy the first day of the session and talked it until the bill was safely through both houses and signed by the Governor. When he would find a member who was hard to convince, he would find out if the man did not have something the matter with him and if he had, he would give him no rest until he landed him in Dr. Little's office for examination and treatment; and I know personally of several members who came to Lincoln pledged to vote against the bill who put themselves under Dr. Little's care and became enthusiastic supporters to the bill.

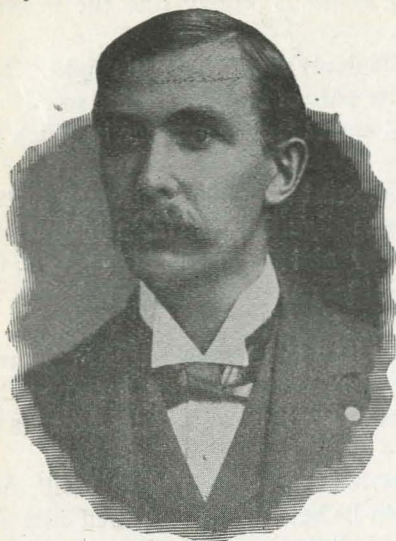
The Nebraska osteopaths have reason to rejoice over their victory. They are especially thankful to the A. S. O. the S. C. O. and many members and friends not mentioned above, but the name that will ever be connected with the first osteopathic legislature in Nebraska, is Coffee.

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DR. LITTLE'S EXPERIENCE.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTOPATHY: From the time I opened my office in Lincoln about the first of September, 1898, till the signing of our bill the first

day of this month, the order of the day has been "war or rumors of war,"



DR. CHAS. LITTLE, OF LINCOLN,
The Pioneer Osteopath of Nebr.

between the Nebraska Medical League and myself. I was first visited by the attorney for the league shortly after my arrival and notified that if I did not depart instanter I would be dealt with according to the law, and that I would have to leave. Being from Missouri I insisted on being "shown," but up to the present writing my enemy has not kept its word. But the league tried hard enough to drive me out, and even so late as when the bill passed the legislature there was a complaint in the office of the prosecuting attorney against me, and had the bill failed to pass, it would have materialized in a very forcible manner. Three weeks after the first visit of the league's attorney—was arrested on sixteen counts, which meant if I was convicted on all of the counts a maximum fine of \$4,800 or a minimum

fine of \$800. In the justice's court we had our first fight and I was bound over to the district court. After getting the case up to five terms of the district court it was finally tried and the jury convicted me on one count and cut off the other fifteen. The judge then gave me the minimum fine—\$50—and said he was sorry that he had to impose a fine at all, but there was the law and he had to enforce it. The witnesses called by the prosecution testified that osteopathic treatment was what had cured them. After the trial some of the jury came to me for treatment, and the sheriff sent for his brother-in-law to come to Lincoln to be treated. I at once appealed the case, to the supreme court, and it was decided against me. All three of the supreme judges were personally favorable to osteopathy, but as they told me after the decision, all previous decisions were in favor of the medical law, and they could not decide otherwise than against me. Their influence has since been thrown in favor of the osteopathy bill just passed.

To receive a visit from the attorney for the medical league was a very common occurrence, and with him always came the threat that I would be arrested every day if I did not stop practicing, but I never stopped. At one time they threatened to get out an injunction against me, but this terrible threat never materialized.

Every attack of the league made friends for osteopathy, and had I been arrested a few more times I think our bill would have passed the legislature by an almost unanimous vote, instead of a large majority as it did.

* * *

Following is a list of the osteopaths, graduates of The American School, who are located in Nebraska. All did much to assist in passing the new law which appears below :

Frey, Miss Julia V. Alliance; Moss, Joseph M., Ashland; Murray, P. H., Fairbury; Elliott, Marion S., Fremont; Milliken, Francis M., Grand Island; Aldrich, W. H., Kearney; Little, Chas. W., Lincoln; Bumpus, John F., Lincoln; Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart, Norfolk; Scobee, Isaac E., Norfolk; Donohue, M. F., Omaha; Gervais, William A., Omaha; Johnson, Mrs. Alice, Omaha; Music, Mrs. Augusta P., Omaha; Clayton, Grant F., Chadron; Thomas, Frank M., Wayne; Kilgore, J. Mark, York.

A BILL

For an Act to Regulate and Authorize the Practice of Osteopathy in the State of Nebraska, and to Provide Penalties for the Violations thereof.

INTRODUCED BY MR. TROMPEN.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. Any person holding a diploma from a school or college of osteopathy in good standing, as defined in Section 2 of this act, shall upon presentation of such diploma to the state board of health of Nebraska, and satisfying such board by affidavit that he or she is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice osteopathy in the State of Nebraska, upon payment to said board of a fee of Ten Dollars (\$10 00), which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which said county clerk shall receive a fee of One Dollar (1.00).

SEC. 2. The term school or college of osteopathy in good standing shall be defined as follows, to wit: a legally chartered osteopathic school or college requiring before admission to its course of study a preliminary examination in all the common branches. It shall further require as requisite for granting the degree of Diplomate, or Doctor, in osteopathy an actual attendance at such osteopathic school or college of at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, its course of study to include anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, histology, hygiene, pathology, symptomatology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, medical jurisprudence, osteopathic therapeutics, and theory and practice of osteopathy, and especially requiring clinical instruction in the principles and practice of osteopathy of not less than four hours per week in the last ten months of its course. The foregoing requirements shall be regularly published in each prospectus or catalogue of such osteopathic school or college.

SEC. 3. The certificate provided for in Section 1 shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his or her practice, nor to perform operative surgery.

SEC. 4. The board may revoke certificates of persons guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; Provided always, that they have given the person an opportunity to be heard in his or her defense.

SEC. 5. Any person who for the purpose of securing the certificate named in Section 1 of this act shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the legal holder of any such diploma, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction be punished as provided for such offence.

SEC. 6. Any person not possessing the qualifications for the practice of osteopathy required by the provisions of this act, or any person who has not complied with the provisions of this act, who shall engage in the practice osteopathy in this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than Fifty Dollar (\$50.00) nor more than Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) and costs of prosecution for each offence, and stand committed until fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency and this act shall not apply to physicians or surgeons regularly registered in this state or to the United States army or navy surgeons.

SEC. 8. All laws, rules or regulations now in force in the state, or which shall hereafter be enacted, for the purpose of regulating the reporting of contagious diseases, deaths or births, to the proper authorities, and to which the registered practitioner of medicine is subject, shall apply equally to the registered practitioner of osteopathy.

SEC. 9. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the meanings of sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), article one (1) of chapter fifty-five (55), Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1899, entitled "Medicine."

GOVERNOR TOOLE APPOINTS THE STATE OSTEOPATHIC BOARD IN MONTANA.

Gov. TOOLE, as provided by the law recently passed in Montana, has appointed the following osteopaths as members of the new board:

Dr. Chas. Mahaffey, of Helena, for a term of four years; Dr. Asa M. Willard, of Dillon for a term of three years
Dr. Orson B. Prickett, of Billings, for a term of two years.



DR. ASA M. WILLARD,
Secretary of the Montana Osteo-
pathic Board.

Dr. Chas. Mahaffey graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1897 and soon after located at Helena. He was reared in Adair Co., Mo., and followed the profession of teaching prior to the time he became a student in the American School. He enjoys a lucrative and successful practice at Helena. Dr. Asa M. Willard is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy of the class of Feb. 1900. He located at Dillon shortly after graduating, where he has built up a good practice. He is a native of Kirksville, Mo., and is the youngest member of the board. He especially distinguished himself while in

school by obtaining high grades for proficiency in anatomy and physiology.

Dr. Orson B. Prickett graduated from the American School in the year 1898. Since that time he has practiced in Mont., his last location being Billings, where he is now permanently located. He is President of the Montana Osteopathic Association and has a large practice at Billings.

The officers of the Board are, Dr. Chas. Mahaffey, Pres.; Dr. Asa M. Willard, Sec'y.; Dr. Orson B. Prickett, Treas.

In addition the following A. S. O. graduates are now located in Montana: Dr. J. C. Burton, Missoula; Dr. S. A. Kennedy, Butte; Dr. J. W. Strong, Helena; Dr. Lulu B. Hamilton, Red Lodge; Dr. Thomas Sheehan, Great Falls; Dr. Ina F. Browne, Lewistown; Dr. Florence Macgeorge, Missoula.

INTRODUCED BY MR. HEDGES.

A BILL FOR

An Act Entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Montana, and to license osteopaths to practice in this state, and to establish a Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and to punish persons violating the provisions of this Act."

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

SECTION 1. The Governor of this State shall appoint a Board, as soon as possible after the passage of this act, to be known as the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. Said Board shall consist of three qualified practicing resident osteopaths, each of whom shall be a graduate of a legally authorized school of osteopathy: each member of said Board shall serve thereon for a term of four years: and until his successor is appointed, except in case of the first Board, on which one shall serve for four years, one for three years, and one for two years, as specified in their appointment. In case of vacancy by death or otherwise, there shall be appointed in like manner a person to serve through such unexpired term.

SECTION 2. Said Board of Osteopathic Examiners shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer at the first Tuesday in March, each year, from among their number, and shall have a common seal, and its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. Said Board shall hold meetings for the examinations at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday in March and September of each year, and such other meetings as may be deemed necessary, each session thereof not to exceed three days, and shall issue certificates of qualification to all applicants having a diploma from a legalized, recognized and regularly conducted school of osteopathy as such, at the time it was issued, or who pass the required examination as provided by section four 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 of the right of the lawful holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the State. Said Board shall keep a record of all proceedings, also a register of all applicants for license, together with his or her name and age and time spent in the study and practice of osteopathy; and the name and location of the school or institute of osteopathy from which such 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. Said book shall be prima facie evidence of all matters recorded therein.

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice osteopathy in this State without a license from said Board; provided that all persons practicing osteopathy within this state prior to the passage of this act, and holding a diploma from a legally authorized school of osteopathy of good repute as such and wherein the course of study comprises twenty months of four terms of five months each and shall have been in personal attendance at said school not less than eighty per cent of the required time, 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, as hereinafter provided at a regular meeting of said Board for examinations. The fee for such license shall be Twenty Dollars, payable to the secretary of said Board of Examiners when application is made for certificate, provided that in case of failure of an applicant to pass a satisfactory examination, he will be entitled to a second examination without charge at the next succeeding meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. The secretary of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners may, upon examination, grant a certificate to an applicant to practice osteopathy until the next meeting of the said Board, when he shall report the facts, at which time the temporary certificate shall expire, but such temporary certificate shall not be granted by the secretary of said Board after the Board has once rejected the applicant.

SECTION 5. All persons, after March first, nineteen hundred and one, commencing the practice of osteopathy in this State, in any of its branches, shall apply to said Board

for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and place designed by said Board, shall submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of osteopathy and such other branches as are taught in well regulated and recognized schools of osteopathy, and deemed advisable by said Board, and shall present evidence of having actually attended for at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, a legally authorized and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, recognized by said Board of Osteopathic Examiners. All examination papers on subjects peculiar to osteopathy shall be examined, and their sufficiency passed upon by the members of said Board, whose decision shall be final thereon; and said Board shall cause such examination to be scientific and practical but of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice osteopathy. After examination, the Board shall grant a license to such applicants as shall pass the examination to practice osteopathy in the State of Montana, which license shall be granted by not less than two members of such Board, and attested by the seal thereof. For the support and maintenance of said board, the fee for such examination and license shall be twenty dollars which shall be paid to the secretary thereof.

SECTION 6. The certificate provided for in Section 5 of this Act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in the practice of osteopathy, or to perform major or operative surgery; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any legalized osteopath in this state from practicing major or operative surgery after having passed a satisfactory examination in surgery before the State Board of Medical Examiners in the State of Montana.

SECTION 7. The person receiving such license shall have it recorded in the office of the County Clerk in which he or she resides. and the record shall be endorsed thereon. In case the person so licensed shall remove to another county to practice, the holder shall record the license in a like manner in the county into which he or she removes; and the County Clerk is entitled to charge and receive the usual fee for making such record.

SECTION 8. Any person practicing osteopathy in this State without having first obtained the license herein provided for, or contrary to the provision 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 Dollars, nor more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days for each offense. It shall be the duty of the respective county attorneys to prosecute violations of this Act.

SECTION 9. 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.

SECTION 10. Out of the funds coming into the possession of said Board, each of the members of said Board, may receive as a compensation the sum of Five Dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office; together with all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said Board. No part of the compensation or other expenses of said Board shall be paid out of the State Treasury. The fees coming into the treasury of said Board shall be paid out upon warrant of the president and secretary thereof in payment of the compensation and expenses of said Board in carrying out the provisions of this act. Said Board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor of the State for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding the making of said report. Said report shall be filed with the Governor on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year.

SECTION 11. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, or surgery within the meaning of Sections 600, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, and 608, Chapter 16, Part III, Title 1, of the Political Code of the State of Montana, and Sections 706, Title 10 of the Penal Code of the State of Montana, and not subject to the provisions of said sections.

SECTION 12. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

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Practitioners in the field are requested to send patients who are unable to pay for treatment to our clinics where they will receive proper attention. Correspond with Dr. A. G. Hildreth who has charge of this department.

The Osteopathic Digest is the name of a new magazine edited by Drs. C. V. Kerr and Elizabeth Ewing, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is a neat looking publication and is well edited. Any addition to osteopathic literature that comes from so competent a source will be well received by the profession and public and will be a valuable aid to the science of osteopathy.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet published by Dr. J. H. Sullivan of Chicago. It contains several views of the doctor's well equipped office, a very good explanation of osteopathy and also a paper read before the physician's club of Chicago on "What Osteopathy Means." This paper is a forcible exposition of osteopathic principles, it also ably distinguished the difference between osteopathy and other forms of movement cure. Dr. Sullivan is president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association and has an excellent practice.

The New York World of March 24th contains an article on osteopathy with several cuts illustrating osteopathic treatment as given by Mrs. Florence McVey Winner, D. O. It is represented in the article that Mrs. Winner is a graduate of the oldest American College of osteopathy viz, The American School of Osteop-

athy. This is not correct as Mrs. Winner was never a student in Dr. A. T. Still's school. The illustrations are misleading and do not by any means represent the osteopathic treatment for the conditions specified. It would be much better for the science if such articles did not appear.

A. A. A. O. will meet in Kirksville, July 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1901, (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.)

The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy is an organization that every osteopath should be a member of. The coming session will be much the largest in the history of the association. Extensive preparations are already being made to entertain the large crowd that will be here. Every osteopath is urged to attend. The time for this meeting is the week following the graduating exercises and the annual reunion of graduates of the American School of Osteopathy (June 23d to 27th.) Students and graduates are invited to remain and attend the A. A. A. O. meeting. Special railroad rates can be had for both meetings. Miss Irene Harwood, of Kansas City is the secretary of the A. A. A. O. and Dr. G. D. Hulett, of Kirksville is the secretary of the Alumni Association. Write to them for particulars.

Case Against Osteopaths Goes Over to the Next Term

In the Hustings Court yesterday the case for trial was that of the Commonwealth vs Drs. Shackelford and Fout, osteopaths. At the request of Mr. A. B. Guigon, representing the Medical Board, the case was continued until the next term of the court.

The defendants were charged with practicing medicine without license in violation of the statute. O'Ferrall & Regester are their counsel. Colonel O'Ferrall stated that his clients were ready for trial, and asked for vindication at the hands of the court. The question involved is the construction of the statute on the subject which requires license before the practice of medicine. Are osteopaths practitioners

of medicine? is the question. As Mr. Guigon and Commonwealth's Attorney Richardson desired the case went over until the next term of the court.—The Times, Richmond, Va.

* * *

John R. Musick Dead.

Col. John R. Musick, well known to every osteopath, died in Omaha, April 13, 1901. For a number of years he has been a close personal friend of Dr. A. T. Still, having taken much interest in osteopathy. He compiled for Dr. Still his two books, "The Philosophy of Osteopathy" and "Autobiography of A. T. Still."

He was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, February 28th, 1849, died in Omaha, Nebraska, April 13, 1901, aged 52 years, 1 month and 15 days. He was the son of Ephriam J. Musick, who was also born in St. Louis County, Mo., in the year 1816. His mother Mary Musick was born in Kentucky in 1827.

Mr. Musick received the B. S. degree from the Northern Missouri Normal School in 1874, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, practiced law until 1882, when he decided to devote his entire time to literary work. Having travelled in many parts of the world as well as having been a constant reader, the history of the developments of the last century was at his tongue's end. He had a clever faculty of weaving the facts of history into smooth interesting stories, attractive alike to young and old. He studied and wrote history from the standpoint of a story-teller, never sacrificing the facts for the sake of the story. He was the author of "The Columbian Novels," in twelve volumes, giving the history of the United States in twelve beautiful and attractive stories: "The History of Hawaii," "The History of the War with Spain," etc. etc. He was a frequent contributor to the leading magazines of the country. He held membership in the Authors Guild of New York and was for two terms its president. He was also a member of the Western Authors Club of Kansas City, Mo. Owing to his tireless industry his output was about twice as great as that of the ordinary writer.

He was also well known as a Republican politician, having taken part in every campaign for 20 years. Kirksville has been his home for a number of years.

* * *

Dr. Clark is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy in the class of 1898.

He is located at Sherman, and enjoys an extensive practice. When the osteopaths of Texas formed an association he was elected president and was also given charge of the legislative matters. It was through the efforts of the Texas osteopaths and their friends



DR. D. L. CLARK
Pres. of Texas Osteopathic Ass'n. that the last legislature passed a law which allowed the osteopath to practice in that state. It was a medical bill but it stated that the "osteopaths were exempted from the provisions of this act." The Texas osteopaths hope to have a bill of their own passed by the next legislature which meets two years hence.

* * *

The Junior Reception.

A belated dinner improves the flavor of the sauce. This is no less true in viands than in social repasts. The Junior reception was somewhat later this year than has hitherto been the custom. It being delayed till Friday evening March the 19th on account of several Friday evening lectures which had presented claims before the good Juniors could decide upon an earlier date. One ignorant of these facts might have thought of criticising them somewhat for their seeming tardiness, but after that pleasant and ever memorable occasion he asked for forgiveness of himself for the thought and said it was all the better for the delay.

In the first place the Juniors are to be praised for the wise way in which they managed the number to be present. Very few tickets were given to others than students or faculty. This fact and a friendly storm made the number present just what could be comfortably accommodated by the available space. The freshmen, on account of being the least acquainted were asked to come early, which they did and improved the time well in getting acquainted with the worthy Juniors and with each other, showing themselves to be in the pink of condition for the program from start to finish. The members of the other classes, the faculty and their friends came later.

On entering the south hall we were met and greeted in a most cordial way by the reception committee. If one did not get acquainted it was because he simply would not. When the upper classmen and faculty had all arrived, the reception committee mingled in the crowd and devoted themselves untiringly to the work of making people acquainted until ne plus ultra could well have become the insignia on the crown won by each.

The decorations were above criticism. The lights presented a rich mingling of Junior and Freshmen colors, while four refreshment booths were arranged in the colors of the four classes of the school respectively. The orchestra took the place of the lecturer's platform in the north hall and discoursed sweet strains of melody to the delight of all present. The seats of the north hall were removed and in their places a living, active enthusiastic mass of young people mingled, making acquaintances not soon to be forgotten and forming social ties that may never be broken.

When one felt so inclined he was abundantly served with the most delicious refreshments by hands most willing to administer to his pleasure.

The reception as a whole was one upon which it would be very difficult to improve. Occasions of this kind like most others of a social nature have two ruinous extremes; first, a degeneration into an undue familiarity on the part of each to other, and second, a heartless formality of caste

that seems to say by its actions "None but our crowd need apply." These two were peculiarly conspicuous by their absence.

Each manifested an eagerness to meet and converse with all. We were gratified to see the faculty well represented and taking such an active part in keeping the A. S. O. up to the high moral standard where it so justly belongs.

No literary program was rendered further than music; and right here is the place to say that Professor Martin justly deserves the praise and popularity which is so copiously and unanimously given to him for the able way in which he has led the A. S. O. orchestra to fame by his untiring efforts as a musical director. The boys of the Atlas Club signalized themselves by giving us a solo which was well received and heartily appreciated. Mr. Hodges made us his friends by giving us a solo which was well received, convincing us at once that he is no amateur.

Miss Bryan of the Normal favored us with a solo also; none but herself is her parallel. The students so expressed themselves in the applause they gave her.

There was one disappointment however, that was much commented on during the evening. The absence of the "Old Doctor" as he is familiarly called, being called out of town on business, it was impossible for him to finish and reach Kirksville in time to be with us.

The writer has never attended a reception composed of people from every point of the compass, so varied in its choice of amusements, its age and education, where there was so much a christian could commend, and so little he could conscientiously object to. This is not surprising, however, when one remembers that in the Freshmen class 55 per cent are professed christians, in the Sophomore 68 per cent, the Junior 64 per cent, and the Senior 66 per cent, giving an average of 63 25 per cent of the students of the school who belong to some church; 50 per cent of the faculty belong to some church; and while I am giving statistics I may say that the records show that from the beginning of the American School of Osteopathy to the time of matriculation of the Senior class 60 per cent of the stu-

dents have been christians. This shows a good record growing better.

The Junior reception this year was a departure, somewhat, from the previous custom, but that departure was for the better, and the Juniors brought honor upon themselves from all the classes and faculty. Especially have they brought gratitude upon themselves from the Freshman class for the faultless way in which they entertained them.

W. C. SWARTZ,

President of the Freshman Class.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—Doubtless you are aware of the effort recently made in the Alabama Legislature to pass a bill to prohibit the practice of the healing art by anyone who has not a certificate from a medical board.

In the sweeping ostracism that this one-sided, autocratic bill was designed to inaugurate, the osteopath would have been prescribed by those who know nothing whatever of the science of osteopathy.

Perhaps your readers are not aware, that, when this bill had passed the House and there was imminent danger that its unjust proposition would become the law of Alabama, Mrs. Ellen Barrett Ligon, well known graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and practicing in this city, having the courage of her convictions, went to Montgomery, was invited to speak before the Senate, and so clearly, so convincingly, set forth the reasons why osteopaths should not be cavalierly legislated against, that the bill was gloriously defeated—a victory worthy the applause of the whole family of osteopaths.

Not only has Mrs. Ligon proved herself an accomplished champion of the right of osteopaths to fair dealing—she is illustrating every day, the *rights of osteopathy to be*. Her practice is among the most thoughtful, most intelligent, best citizens of Mobile; her office, during hours, is rarely ever without numerous patients awaiting treatment—some of whom had been consigned to "death in life" "while the lamp holds out to burn," by medical experts whose resources had been exhausted without effecting cures, have

come out from under the shadow, and while the flickering "lamp" now burns with all the vigor of a new lease on life. She is equally successful in acute cases to which she is frequently called; the charm of her personality—her quick perception and tact, her ready womanly sympathy, her reassuring voice and manner and more than all the magic of her deft fingers in relieving suffering, conquering disease and restoring health, renders her presence in the sick room a veritable benediction.

One of the strongest evidences that she is making the power of osteopathy felt in this community is the fact that an "M. D."—strangely enough one of that school which has been "everywhere spoken against" has asserted that "*Mrs. Ligon ought to be arrested.*"

The puritan fathers fled from persecution, and then, with scourge and imprisonment and witch-burning, fell upon everybody else who dare differ with their opinions. Human nature is much the same today.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Ligon's practice constantly increases, and she is helping to hasten the day when the science of osteopathy shall revolutionize the whole theory and practice of the healing art.

E. M. W.

Mobile, Alabama, March 4th, 1901.

Osteopathic Laws of Indiana

The medical law enacted by the last legislature in the state of Indiana, and known as the "Wood Medical Bill," and its relation to osteopathic physicians, are as follows: The amendatory clause to sec. 4, provides, "That any person now holding a diploma issued from any college of osteopathy in the United States and is a resident of the state of Indiana, shall be granted a certificate and license to practice osteopathy upon presenting his diploma to said board and clerk and paying the fee required in this act."

Thus reads the amendatory provision, which is for the purpose of exempting osteopathic physicians from examination who were residing in the state when the above law became operative, March 11th, 1901. All physicians, of any school, com-

ing into the state after that date, must pass an examination before they can register and obtain a license to practice. Sec. 4 is self-explanatory in regard to the scope of the examination.

This is the osteopathic situation in Indiana:—As a matter of news, merely, will say, that the "Board of Registration and Examination," "are scrutinizing all diplomas presented, quite closely, on the lines, that it shall be from a reputable osteopathic college; at least this is the APPARENT aim. The Board have met twice since the law took effect, and at both meetings, the osteopathic applicants were not granted a license; at the last meeting, on the 17th inst., they did not act, because they had not received an answer to a letter written to the Secretary of the A. A. A. of O. in which they requested a list of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, the non-receipt of which gave the board another stroke of paralysis in its action on matters osteopathic. We are hoping that in the fulness of time, and circumstance and condition favor that this Great and Mighty Board, will find it convenient to grant us osteopaths, what the law has made a "Plain Duty."

GEORGE TULL, D. O.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 19th, 1901.

Below is Sec. 4, with amendatory clause, which exempts the resident osteopath from an examination:

SEC. 4. The said board may grant limited certificates which shall authorize the proper clerk to issue to the holder thereof a license to practice osteopathy only. 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. Such license shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use on one other than himself any drugs or medicines, and any such administration, prescription or use of any

drug or medicine by the person holding such limited license shall be practicing medicine without a license, and such person shall be punished therefor as others are punished for practicing medicine without a license: *Provided further*, That any person now holding a diploma issued from any college of osteopathy in the United States and is a resident of the state of Indiana, shall be granted a certificate and license to practice osteopathy upon presenting his diploma to said board and clerk and paying the fee required by this act.

SEC. 5. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall therefore be in full force from and after its passage.

The above became a law on the 11th day of March 1901.

CALIFORNIA OSTEOPATHS ORGANIZE UNDER NEW STATE LAW.

Board of Examiners Holds Its First Regular Meeting, Elects Officers and Prepares for Applicants.

Under the law regulating the practice of osteopathy passed at the last session of the legislature, the osteopath association of the state of California held an election on April 2, at which the following osteopaths were selected to act as the state board of osteopathic examiners: ain . . . Tasker, D. O., Los Angeles; Ernest Sisson, D. O., San Francisco; C. A. Haines, D. O., Sacramento, each for the term of three years, and J. S. White, D. O., Pasadena, and A. H. Potter, D. O., San Francisco, each for the term of two years.

These gentlemen met in Los Angeles Saturday, April 20, at the Pacific School of Osteopathy, and organized according to the provisions of the act under which they were elected.

Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of Los Angeles, was elected president; Dr. Ernest Sisson, of San Francisco, secretary, and Dr. C. A. Haines, of Sacramento, treasurer.

The law provides that licenses shall be granted to those who legally hold a diplo-

ma from a college of osteopathy, recognized by this board of examiners, or to those who have passed the examination of the board. It was decided after carefully studying the methods and courses of study now being followed by the associated colleges of osteopathy to recognize the work done in any of the associated colleges and the California College of San Francisco.

A large part of the time of the meeting was consumed in the working out of details of procedure according to the law. The form of the certificate to practice was agreed upon and the seal of the board was adopted.

The first examination under the law will be held on Thursday, July 16. The subjects upon which applicants for a license will be examined are as follows: anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, public health, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, principles and practice of osteopathy, symptomatology, physical diagnosis and minor surgery. Three days will be devoted to this examination. Those desiring to secure the certificate of the board by examination can secure further particulars by addressing the secretary, Dr. Ernest Sisson, 608 Parrott building, San Francisco.

A reception was tendered to the visiting members of the board at the Pacific School of Osteopathy, Saturday evening, by the Los Angeles members of the osteopathic association of the state.

Dr. Tasker, Haines and White are graduates of the Pacific School. Dr. Potter is a graduate of The Northern Institute and Dr. Sisson of the American School of Osteopathy.

The new board while in session sent the following message to Dr. Still:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 20.
DR. A. T. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

First osteopathic board of examiners in first session send greetings and best wishes.

ERNEST SISSON, D. O., Sec'y.

A Grateful Patient.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APR. 11, 1901.

M. F. HULETT, D. O.—Dear Doctor,

Having now recovered from the third attack of appendicitis under your skilful treatment, I desire to express my confidence and firm belief in the drugless system, called osteopathy, for the cure of acute as well as chronic diseases. I am very thankful that I ever took the time to consider the merits of this new method of healing. I trust that it may become widely known that suffering humanity may enjoy its benefits.

I would suggest that an organized effort be made to inform legislators in every state where osteopathy has not been recognized and given legal standing, to the end that such legislation may be enacted as will give it and the public proper protection against quacks and imitators.

Very gratefully,
JAMES McDOWELL,
22 E. Gay St.

The Illinois Association Will Meet May 4th in Chicago.

The Annual meeting of the Illinois State Association of Osteopaths will be held in Chicago, Saturday May 4th at 4 p. m. in the offices of Drs. Switzer, Darling, McConnell & Bunting, 57 Washington St., fifth floor.

It is of course expected that all osteopaths in the state will endeavor to be present, as new officers are to be elected, and important matters discussed.

It has been suggested that a dinner be arranged for, and no doubt this will be a feature of the meeting.

Please arrange to be with us on this occasion so full of importance to us all.

Notify the undersigned as to your attending so that suitable arrangements may be made.

Fraternally Yours,
J. H. SULLIVAN, Pres.

A Letter From Dr. Thomas.

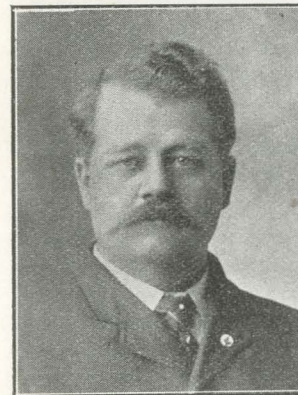
DR. G. M. LAUGHLIN, Kirksville, Mo.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have not written you direct since I left your grand old institution but I assure you I have thought of you many times and the splendid course which you are giving the people who are

students of the American School of Osteopathy. Not many of the students realize what they are getting until they have been in the field a while then they see that the A. S. O. is all and more than they had expected and its not on paper as some of them are, having been a member of two other schools of osteopathy I know where-of I speak.

I am getting along nicely and have given satisfaction and even more than had been expected either by the parties or myself, as I have had some new things which I have never treated until now, but thanks to the science of osteopathy if we know something of the science we do not have to have the experience in that particular affliction to be able to give the relief; it's like percentage, if we know the subject we can "do the sum."

Yours truly,
W. T. THOMAS, D. O.



DR. CHAS. E. HULETT of Topeka, President of the Kansas Osteopathic Ass'n.

Dr Hulett is one of the pioneers in the practice of the science of osteopathy having taken up the study in 1894. He had been acquainted with Dr. Still a number of years before he entered his school as a student and was one of those who saw that osteopathy was soon to be recognized as a rational system of the healing art.

He was engaged in the mercantile business in Kirksville prior to 1894. For the past three years he has been practicing in Topeka where he has built up a successful business. He is to be congratulated for so ably upholding the banner of true osteopathy against imposters and frauds. When

the Kansas osteopath met last winter to form an association Dr. Hulett was elected President. At this meeting among other things it was decided that Kansas should have a law to regulate the practice of osteopathy. Every member of the association went to work with this end in view and as Dr. Hulett was located at the capitol city he took personal charge of the interests of the osteopaths.

Dr. Greenwood of Leavenworth made a trip to Topeka to help the good work along. Every osteopath in the state did good work. The bill passed is entitled "A Bill to Regulate the Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Osteopathy." The part which related to osteopathy is as follows:

"Provided further, that any graduate of a regularly chartered school of osteopathy wherein the requirements for the giving of a diploma shall include a course of instruction of not less than four terms of five months each, in two or more separate years, shall be given a certificate of license to practice osteopathy upon the presentation of such diploma; provided that the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of examination or diploma the certificate of the board of registration and examination of any other state or territory of the United States or any foreign country whose standards of qualification for practice are equivalent to those of this state."

EALES AND TABER'S.

Anatomical and Physiological Encyclopedic Chart of the Human Body.

The most complete osteopathic chart ever published. An encyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology. A digest of symptoms and diagnosis. A complete dietary. A key to osteopathy. Over five thousand questions correctly answered. Sold under an absolute guarantee to refund money if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Address, I. J. EALES, D. O., Waukesha, Wisconsin, or C. WILBUR Taber, D. O., 1315 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Personal Mention.

Dr. M. Hook, of Denison, Texas, has changed his location to Honey Grove Tex.

Dr. D. N. Downing has changed his location from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Topeka, Kas.

Dr. S. Y. Kennedy has changed his location from Palestine, Texas, to Gloversville, New York.

Gov. Toole, of Montana, who signed the osteopathic bill recently passed in that state has been a patient of Dr. Sullivan of Chicago and Dr. Mahaffey of Helena.

Dr. J. D. Wirt, of St. Louis, has bought out Dr. W. H. Eckert his partner, and will continue the practice at their old office in the Commercial Bldg. Dr. Wirt has been very successful in his practice and no doubt will continue to do a good business in St. Louis.

Dr. Asher Wingard has recently located at Yorkers, N. Y.

Misses Dawson and Renshaw have formed a partnership for practice at 113 Alfred street, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. H. M. Still, after twelve years of constant practice is taking a vacation to attend to some business matters. In the fall he expects to locate in New York.

Dr. A. E. Braden has sold out to his partner Dr. R. S. Johnson at Walla Walla, Wash. Dr. Braden will locate in the west again.

Dr. J. F. Poage has located at Ottumwa, Ia.

Dr. Chas. Hartuppee has returned to Red Wing, Minn., where he will again practice his profession.

Dr. Geo. Fout, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Madge Thomas of Ft. Madison, Iowa, were married Thursday, April 18, 1901.

Dr. H. M. Cobb, of McFall, Mo., and Miss Mabel Stewart were married April 3d, 1901

Dr. P. M. Meeks and Mrs. Nellie H. Meeks have located at Columbus, Neb.

Drs. Chas. Corbin and Wm. Meeks have located at Hastings, Neb.

Dr. John Crawford has sold his practice

at Rushville, Ill. to Dr. Chas. M. Graham and will locate at Denison, Tex.

Dr. E. S. Willard has located at Norfolk, Va. If the medical men don't have him arrested he will fare better than Drs. Shakleford & Fout at Richmond.

The following Alumni visited the A. S. O., during the past month: Dr. H. B. McIntyre, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. H. M. Cobb, McFall, Mo.; Dr. G. E. Louden, Burlington, Vt.; Dr. Ivan Dufur, Williamsport, Pa.; Dr. Mabel McClanahan, Osceola, Ia.; Dr. B. F. Reesman, McComb, Ill.; Dr. John Crawford, Rushville, Ill.; Dr. Geo. Fout, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Dicy Owen, Indianola, Ia.; Dr. L. J. Marshall, Hannibal, Mo.; Dr. Irene Harwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Iva A. Keyte, Clarence, Mo.; Dr. Elizabeth Harvey, Trinidad, Colo.; Dr. B. F. Roberts, Lincoln, Ill.; Dr. Joseph Moss, Ashland, Neb.; Dr. W. N. White, Leon, Ia.; Dr. Clyde Griffin, Dawson Springs, Ky.; Dr. Cecil Bush Bonta, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Isaac, E. Scobee, Norfolk, Neb.; Dr. P. H. Murray, Fairbury, Neb.

For Sale.

For sale a fine practice, in a southern city; 25,000 population. Object in selling want to go east. Lock box 75, Kirksville, Mo.

A Sermon.

E. E. TUCKER, 1st TERM CLASS.

The Old Doctor asked me this question—The Old Doctor, a lover of reason, a reasoner, and an honest man, because he has looked into the heart of nature as well as into the hearts of men, and studied the plan of its building; and into the mind of God a little, also, through His works; and because from no other source in this deep universe do we learn reason and honesty, except they come at the first from these. The Old Doctor, I say, asked me this question:

But before I present his question, let me first present his definition of honesty, for it will be of use in understanding his question. That definition is the one derived from nature, and is different from

the one in use in human affairs; which latter is negative, and its quality is—not being dishonest. But the definition of honesty in use in nature is not—to do no wrong; but never to fail to do *right*; never to fail to do *everything* that is called for; never to fail to *know every* circumstance that need be known. In nature, ignorance or inability is punished just as moral or wilful wrong. If you will notice, human law is tending toward that point of view. This is the definition of honesty he has learned from nature. And here is his question:

"Can an honest God create a dishonest work? Could an honest God create a dishonest work, and boast about it? The most skilful and honest mind that ever proposed to itself a task, made—man; and the best grammarian that ever used a word applied to that creation the adjective 'good,' and to that adjective 'good' the adverb 'very.' Was God vain, or did he mean that man was 'very good'? If we find no qualifying 'for some things' nor a 'for nothing' must we not take it to mean that for that purpose for which he was created, for every task and condition that should be put to him, he was very good?"

The question carries its answer with it. If that Creator into that creature put spontaneous generators of disease, was he honest, or could he call it "good"? Or if He put His creature into contact with causes of discomfort and disease that it had no power to overcome, how could He call it "very good?"

Let us not convict God of dishonesty nor nature of lack of wisdom. In every creation of God's mind and nature's law—they mean the same thing—will be found every power needful to the continuance of perfect health and normal conditions.

Has not man continued on earth these many—these how many—ages? And even deity must employ some method of working; must employ a consistent method of preserving mankind on the face of the earth; can anything be done without a method of the doing? Since some men, being put into contact with any cause of disease you

wish to mention, have the power to resist it that power exists normally in the human body. If it fails to operate, allowing disease to prevail, it is because in some way its freedom to operate is negated. Even stimulated or exaggerated conditions are the results of a negated function somewhere or of some sort.

Not only did the Creator not put into the body conditions that favor or allow disease; but he *did* put there the principles of adaptation and resistance, the conditions of Liberty—which is to say the principles of health. Think for a minute; what if they were not there? This, then, is that consistent method by which we may be preserved in the midst of our enemies of the physical world. Nothing but the weakening of some normal function allows the abnormal condition.

Upon this conclusion is the science of osteopathy founded, and in course of building. The Old Doctor is fond of representing his science as at war with the powers of inertia and obstruction so—we will call it the osteopathic "war cry" is *Liberate*. We might very appropriately and very truly make use of the words "Give him Liberty or give him death!" The conditions of liberty are the principles of health. Find and remove that which is interfering; correct that which is obstructing the liberty of the diseased parts; remove that which is cutting off the blood and lymph and nervous life currents, strangling them to death. Remove all negations. Nature is nowhere negative, but everywhere positive. Loosen and release. The body dies not by what it gets rid of, but by what it cannot get rid of, or cannot substitute. Provide for perfect liberty and allow the body to recover by its own inherent power. We cannot surpass this, nor substitute for it, nor improve upon it in any way; for we are not wiser than the Creator. To put into the body anything that does not normally belong there is to show lack of faith in God's power and wisdom, and to do violence to his methods.

The testimony of two witnesses is true. Here are two witnesses: reason, and those who have been cured.

CLINICAL REPORTS

REPORTED BY W. E. REID, FROSTBURG, MD.

Heart Trouble:—

Mr. A.—age 28, had been suffering severely with recurring attacks of heart trouble. After a course of drug treatment, which failed to alleviate his suffering, I was called. On examination, lesions were found in upper dorsal region affecting the nerves to the heart. Muscles were also very much contracted and ribs depressed, thus interfering with the action of the heart by mechanical pressure. Treatment was directed to rectifying the above abnormalities and working on the pneumogastric nerves. The patient only had one attack after I began treating him and after one month's treatment he was dismissed cured.

Shoulder Pains:—

I was called to see a lady 65 years of age, who was suffering with pains in the right shoulder joint extending backward along the shoulder blade. She too had failed to get relief from drugs. After one treatment pain disappeared and there has been no indication of its returning. The treatment consisted in the relaxation of the muscles about shoulder and upper dorsal region, raising and spreading the upper ribs on the right side, thus allowing the vital fluids and forces in that region to circulate properly.

* *

REPORTED BY W. T. THOMAS, D. O.
SEDALIA, MO.

Dysmenorrhea, Etc:—

A young lady, 25 years old, who had suffered for several years with painful and irregular menstruation, gastralgia, constipation, headaches, etc., came to me for treatment after several M. D.'s. said nothing more to be done for her. She was taking five drops of strychnine three times per day and eating toast and tea. I found a posterior condition of dorsals and lumbar.

The case was treated ten weeks and dismissed cured, having gained from 116 pounds to 138.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation:—

A lady about 50 had suffered for years with her stomach and for three years had not been able to retain a whole meal or a drink of water. The family physician told the husband he could do no more for her only to ease her along until the end came, which would not be long. The lesions found were posterior condition of middle dorsals and ribs on right side dropped down. My work was to reduce the lesions and stimulate all the organs, after the fourth treatment she retained her victuals and drink. I treated the case about 6 weeks and she was able to eat anything she cared for and never suffered any inconvenience or pain. This patient was sent me by a retired M. D. whose wife I had cured of stomach trouble.

Rheumatism:—

An attorney, ex-representative of Clark Co., Iowa had rheumatism and stomach trouble. One leg was rather stiff and it was with some trouble and pain that he mounted the stairs. He was treated one month and said he had no further use of an osteopath as he was well and could run up the steps like a boy.

Paralysis Left Side:—

A boy 4 years old, had whooping cough and in paroxysm of coughing was thrown into a spasm, coming out of that the entire left side, arm and leg was paralyzed. Lesions found were in the lower cervicals and upper dorsals where my treatments were confined. After first treatment he was able to go about the house and after six weeks scarcely a trace of the paralysis remained. In ten weeks I pronounced him cured.

REPORTED BY CHAS. SOMMER, D. O.,
MUNCIE, IND.

Slipped Cervicals:—

A prominent steel manufacturer of Muncie, suffered for several months with constant pain in his right arm and shoulder. The pain was almost unbearable. His physicians advised him to go abroad. He came to me in Dec. 1899. I found a lesion in the 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae, irritating the brachial plexus. Six weeks of osteopathic treatment left him without a pain, and able to attend to business.

REPORTED BY H. M. COBB, D. O., M'FALL,
MO.

Mrs. C.— had been suffering for two weeks with a severe pain in his foot and had tried two M. D.'s, one the first week and the other the second. They applied remedies to the foot with no benefit. I was called at the beginning of the third week and found no trouble in the foot but traced the cause to the 2d and 3d lumbar, deviated to the right, caused by falling downstairs just before the trouble in the foot began. I corrected this and after the second treatment she had no more trouble, and it has been three months ago.

* *

REPORTED BY R. H. WILLIAMS, D. O., 412
E. 4th ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Earache:—

Miss Mabel Powers, of Goodman, Miss., has suffered with intense earache for years. The atlas was slipped to the right very slightly. Since the first treatment seven weeks ago, she has never had an earache although the weather has been very changeable.

Eye Trouble:—

Mrs. Sally Dagenhardt, of Kosciusko, has had a constant twitching of the right eye for a year. I found the upper five cervical vertebrae very loose and twisted in almost every conceivable way. The first treatment broke up a gathering that neither Mrs. D. or myself knew was there. In fact there was no indication of anything of the sort and never had been. At the

end of a month the eye is well with the exception of an occasional involuntary wink.

* *

REPORTED BY J. R. BULLARD, D. O., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Appendicitis:—

This case is reported, not because cases of appendicitis are rare, but rather that the osteopath rarely gets to treat one. This, I think, is because the people generally do not know that we can successfully handle such cases. Reports of such cases should be of special interest to the profession and are in a way educational to the people.

Mr. Ogden, Marshalltown, Iowa, age 50, was taken suddenly with severe pain in right iliac region, with vomiting, and cramping and drawing up of legs. During the first three days illness he was under the care of an M. D., who thought from the first that an operation might be necessary and reached that conclusion definitely the third day. When the family was so informed they decided to try osteopathy first and sent for me. The foregoing is a history of the case as given me when called.

I found great tenderness at McBurney's point, which spot according to the patient's story was the seat of the pain with pains shooting upward and downward from that point. Abdomen was quite tympanitic. Temperature 102. Liver was enlarged and very tender in the region of the gall bladder. There was history of alternate diarrhoea and constipation.

No bony lesion could be detected but was very sensitive and muscles badly contracted at first and second lumbar and at eight and ninth dorsal. The first treatment which was principally, strong inhibition at the first and second lumbar, gave immediate relief and patient slept, first time since attack. Later, treatments were given to correct the action of the lesion. Treatment was given twice the first day afterward once a day for ten days when the case was discharged cured. No more medicine was taken after the first osteopathic treatment. Diet was restricted to liquids for the first five days.

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ATHLETIC NOTES

Athletics is now an established factor in our school as has been demonstrated by the great victories of our foot ball team last and the enthusiasm this spring in all events.

The base ball, basket ball and track teams are working hard every day and every day is brighter than the yesterday. New material, better playing and more enthusiasm as the work continues is rich nutrition to bring forth a thoroughly successful athletic team. It is with us this year and now we have perfect weather—we are bound to win our laurels.

A word to the students en masse, we want you, all, every student, to join the athletic association whether you are interested in athletics or not. Help support them for they are doing you as much good as those who are directly connected with them. Think of what it does for you in the field, many people would never hear of osteopathy were it not for the victories of her athletes. Don't wait to be asked to join but when you see Pres. Dobson, or Secretary Ross hand them a dollar and show your college spirit.

TRACK AND FIELD.

Here we have material that is fast shaping into a team invincible and one every student will be proud of in the spring meet, the 18th of this month at St. Louis. We want five hundred rooters with us and fear not that we will have easily that number.

In the sprints, 100 yd—220 yd—and 440 yd—there are a score of fast men. Undoubtedly Deming leads in all the sprints for he is but little short of a phenomenon.

It is a stand off between Love, Bumpus and Polmeter for the 100 and 220. Eastman will enter in the 440 and is rapidly working up speed and endurance.

Redfield will take care of the half mile. He is in fine condition and is timing out fast.

Ament should do well in the mile and with a week's more training will be fit.

In the hammer throw we are exceptionally strong, LaFon, Jones and Cleary are up in three figures and improving every day. LaFon shows a trifle stronger but is hard pushed. Every day shows improvement in this event.

Jones and Mahaffey are putting the shot in excellent form as is also Cain. LaFon and Cleary are devoting their attention solely to the hammer.

A lucky find it was when Reid was discovered for the high jump. He is going way beyond our expectation and is looked upon as a sure winner. Dobson, Rust, Eastman and Pettit are all working in good form.

Dobson, Rust and Reid are doing good work in the broad jump. Bumpus, Daniels and Redfield are out for the laurels.

Pettit and Hook seem to be the only ones out for the pole vault.

By the 18th we will have out one of the strongest if not the very strongest teams in the state.

BASE BALL.

In this line of athletics the patronage to the games is not what it should be, considering the team we have.

In the box we have Reese and Longpre—both playing 3d on off days. Manatt behind the bat is by far the best we ever had.

Mayer covers 1st like an old timer, playing a sure steady game. At the bat he is one of the strongest in the team.

Illinski at 2d plays well but is much better at bat.

The out field is strong with Henry and Ament in left field, Dobson center and Pettit right.

On April 8th Grinnell met with a defeat at our hands, but evened it up on the 13th. Central fell before Swamstadt on the 22d. Reese was in the box in the first game with Grinnell and Longpre the second.

Following is a score of the games played:

APRIL 8th.

A. S. O.	4	2	0	5	1	4	0	2	x-18
Grinnell	1	2	0	0	3	2	5	0	0-13

APRIL 13th.

A. S. O.	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0-6
Grinnell	1	5	5	7	0	0	0	7	0-25

APRIL 22.

A. S. O.	5	3	0	2	2	3	2	3-22
Gen. Col.	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0-7

On May 2d Kansas university will cross bats with us at the home grounds.

Central College asks for a return game which will be played at Fayette, May 7th.

On May 8th a game has been arranged with Missouri to be played at Columbia. No further schedule has yet been announced.

Crowds are in daily attendance at the the basket ball practice for it is the first organization of the fair athletes of which we have ever boasted. At first the crowd went to see some fun, for they thought it would be a harum scarum hair pulling match, but now they are beginning to see the science of the game and look on in wonderment at the skill of the players.

Every afternoon the girls are hard at work and are becoming more and more proficient.

Captain Wilkes who also coaches the players is well versed on the intricate points, so is capable of turning out a winning team. Suits have been ordered for the players and are to be red jerseys and black bloomers. Here's to the girls, that they may make the school proud of the red and black.

Following is the line up of the regular team:

Home, Miss Bowes; Left Forward, Miss Morris; Right Forward, Mrs. Wilkes (Captain); Center, Miss Harrison; Right Guard, Mrs. White; Left Guard, Miss Edwards; Guard, Miss Waterman.

Negotiations are pending with Columbia and St. Louis for games. An effort will be made to secure a game during the state meet. Manager Harrison will probably secure a game or two with the State Normal before the season is over.

Everybody go to St. Louis and help the team win the state meet. Remember it is on the 18th of this month and especially low rates will be offered.

Last month we had with us the Minneapolis base ball team, in training for the coming season.

Manager Bell brought his team here for the spring training in order that they might have the benefit of the treatments. Last year this team which was the Sioux City team were in tenth place until Capt. Glascock took them in hand and from then on they rapidly advanced to third place at the end of the season, only nine points below the winners. Capt. Glascock is confident of the pennant this year as well he might be with the splendid material and especially the harmony and good fellowship that prevails. All the team are overly enthusiastic over the courtesy accorded them during their stay here and are anxious to make Kirksville their permanent spring headquarters.

The Minneapolis boys surely have the best wishes of all who were fortunate enough to meet them. We will all watch their progress in the Western League and cheer them on to victory.

H. J. PETTIT,
Athletic Editor.

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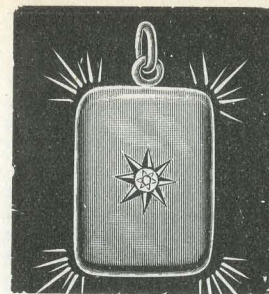
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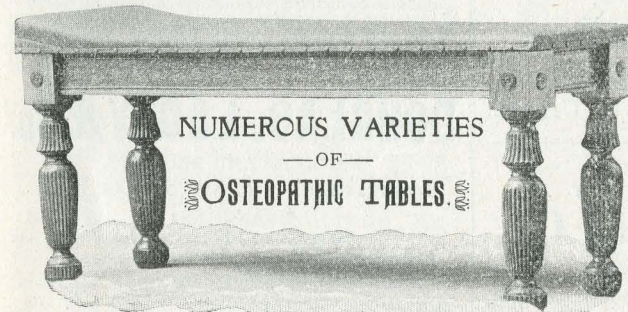
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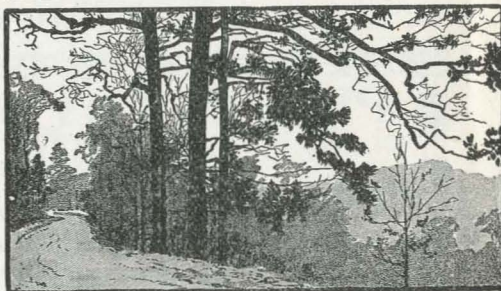
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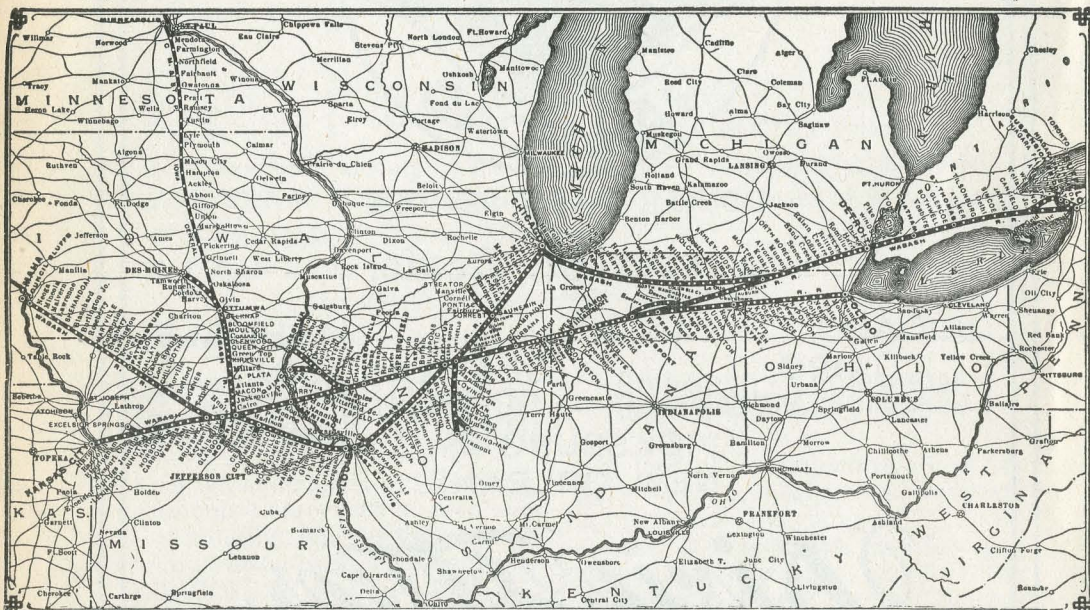
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