

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

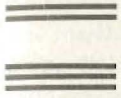
**June 1902**

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THE



# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, JUNE, 1902.

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## ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS OF OUR GRADUATING CLASS.

Be ye always therefore ready, dear children. You are now about to give us the final parting hand. With well earned diplomas under your arms, you are going out into the world and I may never see you again. I would advise



you to go to the surgical supply shop, lay in a large supply of all kinds of surgical tools for female and general surgical uses, such as speculums, sounds, endoscopes and above all be sure get an X-ray machine, the most costly that you can find, because you may have some use for it the first year. You must not break down in your feelings when you enter your second year's practice and reflect that you have had an X-ray machine of the finest kind and you have X-rayed much and many times during the first year and have learned that it is of little use to an osteopath, whose

hands are well trained to search and find the causes of diseases better with your head and hands than all the X-rays that have ever been made. Don't feel bad that you have had no use for your speculum, endoscope and probes, and have discovered that an osteopath's outfit of tools is his knowledge of anatomy conducted in such a manner as to give relief in almost all diseases by his skillful application of the mechanics of the science of osteopathy, which is as far from all other systems as the east is from the west. Don't do as I did, dear children, twenty-five years ago, enter the field of practice with no other surgical tool than a little four blade surgical knife, that I could carry in my vest pocket, which knife has been there and done all my surgery through all my combats with disease, and I have not had any use for it only occasionally to open a boil, felon or pick out a splinter.



Now, ladies and gentlemen, don't fail to buy freely and rig up yourselves well for the first year, for that year will be the only twelve months you will feel inclined to waste with X-ray or surgical tools, as an osteopath. I say, don't fail to get them; mortgage your farm and property and everything else you have, but be sure and get a thousand dollars worth of tools. Get them, I say, if you have to give a note drawing ten per cent interest. Tie yourself down with debt, put your anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and books of practice and philosophy of osteopathy in a box and nail them up tight for the first twelve months. I advise you never to examine your patient's spine nor limbs. Take a little book on symptomatology, another on physical diagnosis, the most voluminous old books on obstetrics and gynecology, written by the old schools of medicine to the highest scientific skill they know. Arm yourselves well with such literature for the first year. I think by the time you have wasted one year with this trash which you will discover to be trash, observation as a practical osteopath will fix upon you an everlasting disgust that will create in you an admiration for the mechanics of osteopathy, which your diploma does guarantee you to be worthy and well qualified to go into the world and practice as an osteopath and not as a medical however of cut and try.

## STIMULATION AND INHIBITION.

FRED J. FASSETT, D. O.

THE method of explaining scientific facts and theories by the use of illustrations from simple and better known facts, is of very great value for popular and elementary use, but is attended with dangers of error when used for more advanced explanation.

In the spread of information in regard to osteopathic theories, the figures of speech which compare the body to a watch or a piano or a telephone system, have been of inestimable value in catching the attention of thinking people, but have been, to the osteopathic student and demonstrator, a constant temptation to erroneous thinking and exaggerated statement.

From the doctrine that the body is a machine we are not justified in concluding that it is a machine that can be regulated by outside agencies like a watch, played upon with absolute precision like a piano, or made to transmit over its nerves, all forms of orders for distant parts, as might be done on a telephone system.

To be sure, its every act is regulated with great nicety, but, except for the adjustment of structural disturbances, for us to attempt to improve on this adjustment is, not only presumptuous, but practically useless.



FRED J. FASSETT, D. O.

Osteopathic literature abounds in the words "stimulation" and "inhibition" used in a way to give the idea that the skilled practitioner has in his mind a clear picture of each nerve and fibre of the nervous system and has at his command two forms of manipulation which he is at liberty to apply to any of those nerves with the result of increasing or decreasing, at will, the action of any muscle or organ of the body. Such a condition of things should be neither claimed nor desired.

It should not be claimed for the following reasons: The nerve fibres whose actions we should be professing to control are usually placed in quite inaccessible situations.

Again, the normal impulses to these organs originate, not in the cutaneous and muscular nerve fibres which we can reach, but in deeply placed nerve cells upon whose activity the impulses from the cutaneous nerves have at best a very uncertain effect.

Again, the fibres going to these organs are arranged in bundles within which are found fibres of varied and often opposing functions.

Again, the ideal control referred to should not be desired for the reason that, if it were true, it would follow that the nervous system and consequently the organs affected by it would be constantly at the mercy of every accidental pressure from outside. The pressure of clothing in the lower dorsal region for example, would amount to a "strong inhibition," while the more varied and vigorous pressures of a game of football would be sufficient to stimulate every organ in the body to "the pace that kills."

Of the reality of the results which follow the so called stimulating treatments, there can be no doubt. And so when we find the liver showing increased activity after a series of vigorous and frequently repeated manipulations along the spine, what is more natural than to conclude that these manipulations have stimulated cutaneous nerves whose impulses caused increased activity of the splanchnic nerves and thus increased the activity of the liver?

In such a case it is always fair to take time to look for other and more satisfactory explanations.

As opposed to the acceptance of the simple explanation suggested we may mention among others, the following facts: The resulting increase in activity is much more permanent than the result that we are accustomed to find following simple mechanical stimulation.

For example, a single application of pressure about the head of a rib may be followed by improved gastric secretion for a month.

Again, the nearer normal the organ stimulated, the less it is affected by these manipulations and in the vast majority of cases the variation is toward the average normal rate of activity.

One explanation of these results that seems to be in close accord with the fact would be as follows:

If an organ is not normal in its activity, and osteopathic theory is at all consistent; there exist near the part of the nervous system with which that



organ is most intimately connected, irritations or obstructions to the nutrition of the centres from which that organ is controlled.

These obstructions may be readily discernable and in that case the operator directs his attention to their removal by the specific manipulations for that purpose.

But, in case no lesion is apparent and beneficial result follow the so-called stimulating or inhibiting manipulations that are employed, is it not more than likely that what was done was the removal of these small obstructions which were interfering with the normal impulses from the centres to the organ? If the organ was in question has been sluggish and inactive, its activity has been "stimulated" simply by the renewal of the normal stream of impulses from its centre. If the organ has been abnormally active its activity is "inhibited" simply by the removal from its centre of the irritation which has been causing its increased and undesirable activity.

### A POSSIBLE CAUSE FOR ANAEMIA.

H. E. PECKHAM, A. B.

THE experience of every day is teaching us that a great many forms of diseases occur because of some interference with the normal condition of vital forces. This is the basic principle of osteopathy. If good health depends upon the perfect nutrition of every cell in the body, and if this nutrition depends upon the normal flow of blood and nerve forces, it is necessary that all conditions which will affect the normal processes of the body be diligently sought for in the minutest detail.

The nervous system of man contains the power which influences the growth of every cell in his body by preparing and controlling the flow of the blood and lymph which contain the nutritive substances for the cell. Therefore, an interference with the nerve impulses which govern the flow of blood and lymph is a sufficient reason for the disturbance of any vital function. If it is necessary that every healthy tissue be well supplied with blood and lymph, disease in some form will manifest itself when this supply is cut off by any mechanical interference. When the body is in a normal and healthy condition all of the vital functions are performed and are sufficiently active to carry on what work is necessary for the repair of waste tissue and growth; therefore, only a sufficient amount of blood and lymph is prepared by the body to properly nourish all of its structures. If there is any interference affecting the manufacture and elaboration of these materials, the body must do more work in its endeavors to restore wasted tissue than it otherwise would. Nature wastes neither time nor material in building the different tissues of the organism unless interfered with. If the nutritive materials of the body depend upon the harmonious activities of the nervous system, the nervous forces should not be weakened by being compelled to expend themselves in useless or unnecessary work; consequently nature should not be obliged to squander vital forces in the form of

nerve energy because the strength and vitality of the nervous system determines the life of every individual. If, then, we start with the nervous system as the propelling force and the blood and lymph as the source of this force, inasmuch as the blood contains the material which nourishes the lymph and the lymph nourishes the nervous system, it is obvious that those parts of the body which are active in the production of blood and lymph should receive very close study.

Anæmia is a disease in which the corpuscular elements of the blood are diminished in quantity, rendering it poor in quality, or a disease in which there is a marked decrease in the total quantity of the blood. Anæmia generally describes the condition in which the red corpuscles are lessened in number, thereby lessening the supply of oxygen to every cell in the body because this chemical element is carried by the red corpuscles. Histology tells us that these red corpuscles are found in the red marrow of the long bones; that they are cells which in their early life have nuclei but which later lose their nuclei and carry oxygen. If these corpuscles come from the bone marrow, the condition of the bone marrow must determine the health of the red cells, the rapidity of their manufacture and the number circulating in the blood. A possible source of these corpuscles is in the marrow of the ribs. These bones are long and flat, and, situated as they are near the heart and lungs, should be the healthiest of all the bones. If these statements are true the blood supply to the ribs should be normal and regular both as regards quantity and quality. Osteopathic reasoning has called the attention of all thinking minds to the necessity for a normal condition of all vital forces. Therefore, if the bony framework of the chest is not normal in position, the blood and nerve forces are certain to be abnormal and furnish a foundation for many pathological conditions. The position of the bony framework forming the chest is exceedingly important and any condition which favors an abnormal contraction or relaxation of the muscles which hold the ribs in place will pull the chest out of position and cause a series of troubles which cannot be relieved in any other way than by restoring the ribs to place.

Anatomy tells us that there are twelve of these ribs on each side of the spinal column and that they pass around in a horizontal direction to be joined to the sternum in front. This makes twenty-four ribs in all. The nutrition for these bones comes from the intercostal arteries which are branches of the thoracic and abdominal aortæ. Accompanying each of the arteries there is an intercostal vein and an intercostal nerve. These three structures pass between the external and internal intercostal muscles which unite and help to hold them in place.

If a person suffers some accident which would displace a number of ribs causing them to fall together in such a manner that their edges touch, the intercostal spaces are obliterated and the intercostal artery, vein and nerve are impinged. Irritation of the nerve causes hyperæsthesia of those regions supplied by it, which is intensified by the obstruction to venous flow which should



carry away the products of metabolism that irritate all nervous structures, while obstruction of the arterial flow will rob the muscles and nerves of proper nourishment besides impoverishing the bone marrow in the ribs. If the marrow of the ribs furnishes a portion of those cells which later become red corpuscles the nutritive supply to the rib marrow should not be disturbed because such disturbance will greatly lessen the number of red blood cells needed in the body. The displacement of one or two ribs may not cause any marked disturbance in the supply of corpuscles, but if the whole chest is badly deformed so that nearly all the ribs are thrown out of position, the necessary equalæ are impingement, impoverished bone marrow and a lessened number of red corpuscles. Such a trouble usually starts insidiously—that is, it is not absolutely necessary that the individual should have an accident. Any spinal weakness due to a faulty nerve supply from the spinal cord will cause a weakening of the tissues, especially the ligaments attaching the ribs to the spine, which will allow the ribs to drop out of position because the normal curves of the spine itself are changed. Therefore, spinal curvature from whatever cause, even though slight, may be responsible for many deformities of the chest where dropping of the ribs is present.

A bad bodily poise may also be responsible for luxated ribs. This may be caused by a slipped innominate bone, a tipped sacrum and an anterior or a posterior curvature of the lumbar vertebræ. If the normal center of gravity in the body is changed the ribs will take that position which is normal according to where this center of gravity may be; therefore, in seeking for the cause of luxated ribs it is not necessary to get a history of accident directly to the ribs themselves; but it is of the greatest importance that the habitual attitude and poise of the patient be definitely ascertained. It needs only a very slight change from the normal to start a train of conditions which will end in some chronic trouble like anæmia.

If the oxygen-carrying elements of the blood are necessary for all conditions of health, and if these elements are found in the marrow of the ribs, these oxygen-carrying elements will not be furnished in normal quantity whenever there is any very great degree of vascular disturbance to the ribs. The treatment for such cases should be directed toward a perfect restoration of all misplaced ribs to their proper position so far as possible. The treatment in such a case logically follow some such order as follows. A person has for years assumed an habitual attitude whereby the chest is depressed, and the ribs are not kept at a proper distance from each other by the intercostal muscles which are employed in deep breathing. This condition is more often met with in persons who lead a sedentary life, take little outdoor exercise and who live in exciting environments.

When the lungs are not exercised properly (which exercise is the finest means by which the ribs are kept from dropping) the chest assumes an abnormally flat appearance, the ribs fall, and by so doing come closer together. When the ribs fall in this manner they are twisted in such a way that the head of each one will interfere with the sympathetic innervation to the ligaments

holding it in place at the vertebral end. They will also impinge the thoracic sympathetic ganglia and disturb the whole sympathetic system, especially the cervical ganglia and so the innervation of the heart. If the cardiac innervation and rhythm are disturbed, the heart will not functionate properly and so influence the vascular supply to the different organs of the body, especially those of digestion. If the organs of digestion are thrown out of harmony, however little that may be, the transformation of the food into the digestive end products is not properly performed and as a consequence the blood and lymph are not normal in quality even though they may be in quantity, and the nutrition of the nerve centers is not what it should be, thereby disturbing the function and power of the nerve forces which govern the organs themselves.

In this manner a vicious circle is established. Because of rib displacement the sympathetic ganglia are irritated, the whole sympathetic system is thrown out of rhythm and when the vaso-motor system is involved (as it is sure to be if the disturbance becomes chronic) the whole organic life, which includes every vital organ in the body, must suffer in greater or less degree, according to the amount of vaso-motor involvement. It is a great example of action and reaction—action in the form of disturbed vital force—reaction in the form of disturbed function or disease. One side of the circle *cannot* be wrong without influencing the other side.

Besides being a cause for disturbing the sympathetic ganglia, fallen ribs shut off the supply of red corpuscles to the blood which are necessary in carrying oxygen to the tissues. Oxygen is absolutely necessary to the life of all animal cells. Also all the chemical processes of life depend upon the easy access of oxygen to all living cells and the freedom by which this element is liberated in them. If, therefore, the carriers of the oxygen are diminished in quantity because the original life forces are disturbed, every tissue in the body must suffer in greater or less degree according to the amount of disturbance. Therefore the next in the train of symptoms is a diminished oxygenation in the tissues.

The first organ that suffers from these changes is the heart. Because it is the most vital of the organs it needs the greatest oxygen supply. Therefore when the blood becomes poor in quality and manifests a small amount of nutritive material as well as a diminished oxygen supply, the strength of the heart impulse is reduced because the heart muscle is not capable of a normal amount of work.

Falling of the ribs then produces two distinct sets of symptoms, those manifested by disturbed nerve impulses to the different organs, and those manifested in weakened organs because of poor blood.

When the heart has become weakened because of poor nutrition and faulty metabolism, a number of symptoms of varying degree of intensity will manifest themselves in the circulation. If fallen ribs are the cause for these conditions, whatever disease may be present will steadily grow worse instead of better unless the chest is restored to its normal position.



Osteopathy should prove of great benefit to such cases as anæmia, and this should be done by restoring the circulation to those portions of the anatomy which are instrumental in manufacturing red corpuscles. It is certainly logical to remove every impediment to the nutrition of the rib marrow, for here is the laboratory in which nature makes the red corpuscles.

Cases are often met with in whom the respiration is shallow, the chest is dropped, the ribs are pressed closely together; who are anæmic; without much strength, and who live a life of semi-invalidism for years because the nutrition is shut off from those parts of the body which would furnish the proper number of red corpuscles.

It is hoped that in this short sketch a suggestion has been made which is practical and can form a basis on which to work for the cure of what, otherwise, may seem to be intractable cases.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

WILLIAM WEST, D. O., (A. S. O.,) ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

In the treatment of children's diseases osteopathy achieves its quickest, most satisfying and far-reaching results from three standpoints:

- 1st. For the child in restoring it to normal activities.
- 2nd. For domestic economy in reducing the expenses to a minimum.
- 3rd. For the advancement of osteopathy in introducing this therapy through a test which may not be controverted.

In connection with the first principle, I believe, I may promulgate this law:

That the death of every child from disease represents the moral obliquity (hereditary disease), the malpractice (mistaken diagnosis) or the procrastination (neglect) of some older person.

This firstly, because I have never observed a disease of childhood, (excluding the congenital which represents moral obliquity and consequently is not amenable to physical or individual form of treatment), which at some time of its progress could not have been wholly prevented, or else aborted or else cured.

And secondly, because I have never observed a sick child who did not present one or more physical conditions, which if allowed to develop might cause death.

I therefore believe it to be the duty of every osteopathic practitioner to not only attend acute illnesses of children but also in their own practice to carry on a judicious propaganda which will teach the parent how to best protect the life of the offspring.

It may be that a disease is not recognized and classified until alarming complications have set in, or, that a simple bowel complaint is allowed to run into malignant dysentery but as there is a period in every disease when the pathological processes may be checked, so is there no necessity for any child

to die unless that disease may have been caused by the moral obliquity of parent or ancestor.

Thus, the physical method of examination and the osteopathic form of treatment assume a significance which has an important bearing upon the death-rate of childhood.

In the early recognition of conditions producing disease the osteopathic method of examination presents advantages, which when generally understood will serve in a large measure to not only prevent the acute diseases but also to discover conditions which may result in spinal curvatures, crippled limbs, wasting diseases and other pathological processes which bring about chronic invalidism.

The falsehoods and misrepresentations of careless servants consequent upon those mysterious attacks to which infants are subject cannot stand before osteopathic examination, and if a child has been allowed to fall and sustain internal injuries, or has been injured by a blow delivered in a fit of temper, which may sublunate the jaw and so cause earache or facial neuralgia, or sublunate any of the delicately articulated bones of the neck and so bring on convulsions, spinal meningitis or epilepsy, then through osteopathy the true state of affairs may be discovered early enough to ward off the more serious consequences.

My second point of consideration, that of domestic economy, is one for which I offer no apology, believing, that as osteopathy represents modern achievement, so must it also represent modern thought and as modern thought places everything upon its most practical basis then the subject of the expense entailed upon a child's illness should not be ignored as "entirely too mundane for ethical minds."

And so I make the declaration that if osteopathic practice through prompt removal of the cause of disease can prevent the expenditure of hundreds of dollars in long and protracted illnesses, then it is only fair and honest for us to promulgate the information.

After aborting an attack of malaria in some three or four treatments given to a boy of seven years, I was informed by the parent that he arranged every year for an expense of several hundreds of dollars for nurses, medicines and physician's fees for the child's spring attack and that before he had heard of osteopathic practice he had nothing else to expect.

My third point in relation to the advancement of osteopathy is one to which every active practitioner must subscribe. The child offers the best and most reliable means for osteopathic demonstration.

First, because the organism is not saturated with drugs.

Second, because pretense, deception and dissimulation cannot be expected.

Third, because the abatement of symptoms and the change of organic conditions take place during or immediately after osteopathic treatment.

If a child is ill, it is because some organ or structure is incapable of performing its normal function and the high temperature, the coated tongue, the



lustreless eye and the listless attitude, all bear unimpeachable evidence to the existence of an unhealthy internal condition.

And so the abatement of the symptoms through the removal of the conditions results in the recovery of the patient and this must serve to convince the most skeptical of osteopathy's efficacy and general application to disease.

### THE HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

THE first osteopaths who began the practice of their profession in this state were Doctors Edwin H. Shackelford and Geo. E. Fout, graduates of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, who opened an office in the latter part of 1900, at No. 204 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.

Fearing, from the experience of osteopaths in other states, that they might have trouble with the medical board, they employed Messrs. O'Ferrall & Regester, Attorneys-at-law, of that city, to look after their interests, and acting under their advice they made application to the proper authorities for a license to practice their profession. They were informed by the Commissioner of the Revenue that there was no law imposing a license tax upon them, and that he could therefore receive no fee from them. Thereupon they entered into the practice of their profession, and continued for several months without molestation. By this time they had become well known, and the influential class of patients that they had treated had spread their fame pretty generally through the city, so that the doctors of medicine had become alarmed and took steps to have them prevented from practicing.

The President of the State Board of Medical Examiners wrote to them asking if they had a certificate from the Board to practice medicine in the State of Virginia, or if they had stood an examination. Acting under the advice of their counsel, they replied that they had made application for license and were advised that they did not come under the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Virginia, but that they were willing to stand an examination on osteopathy, provided there were osteopaths who could properly examine them. No response was made to their letter, but upon the information of Doctors J. E. Warriner and L. B. Edwards of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Doctors Shackelford & Fout were indicted on the charge of unlawfully practicing medicine and surgery without first having obtained a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners. They were summoned to appear in the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, on the 24th day of April, 1901. The case was called on that day, but was postponed until the May term of the Court, when a trial was had, Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, former Governor of Virginia; and Mr. James Mullen, of the firm of O'Ferrall & Regester, appearing for Doctors Shackelford & Fout, and Mr. D. C. Richardson, for the Commonwealth, aided by Mr. A. B. Guigon, representing the Medical Society of Virginia. The main question was whether osteopaths come

within the purview of Section 1753 of the Code of Virginia, providing who shall be considered as practicing medicine and surgery, which section reads as follows: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon and shall offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for the sick or for those needing medical or surgical aid and shall charge and receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly."

After the evidence of numerous witnesses who testified to the great benefit they had received from osteopathic treatment, and the wonderful cures that had been effected, the attorneys for Doctors Shackelford and Fout asked the Court to instruct the jury that they did not come under the section above quoted unless they actually prescribed medicine or performed surgical operation, while the attorneys for the Commonwealth and the Medical Society of Virginia asked the Court to instruct the jury that they did come under Section 1753. Thereupon the jury retired, and the attorneys argued the instructions for several hours before the Court, and at the conclusion of the arguments the Court, after reviewing the authorities which had been presented at length by the attorneys, and referring especially to the case of Harry Nelson vs. State Board of Health, decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky on June 20, 1900, gave the instruction asked for by the attorneys for Doctors Shackelford & Fout; the jury was then recalled, and the question having been decided by the instruction of the Court, the jury without leaving their seats acquitted Doctors Shackelford & Fout. Thus ended the attempt of the medical fraternity to prevent the osteopaths from practicing in this state under the present law.

Having found that under the law as it stood the osteopaths could not be interfered with, the doctors of medicine and surgery next sought to have the law amended so as to bar out the osteopaths. The legislature of Virginia convened on the 1st of December, 1901, and after a session of a few days, adjourned until the 20th of February, 1902. Shortly after the legislature was reconvened, Senator E. J. Harvey, upon the request of the doctors of medicine and surgery, introduced a bill to amend Section 1753 of the medical law of the State of Virginia. This amendment had been carefully prepared by the attorney for the Medical Society of Virginia, and was so worded as to effectually bar out the osteopaths unless they passed an examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners on the practice of medicine and surgery. The proposed amendment changed the present law to read as follows: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing as a physician or surgeon within the meaning of this section who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon and shall offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for the sick, or those needing medical aid, or who shall in any way practice the art of healing human disease or infirmities, whether any drug or medicine is administered or not, and who shall receive therefor money or other compensation directly or indirectly." It was referred to the Committee on General Laws. Hon. Chas.



T. O'Ferrall, of the firm of O'Ferrall & Regester, appeared before the said Committee in behalf of the osteopaths, and asked to have a day set for a hearing on the proposed amendment, and a day was accordingly fixed for a hearing. In the mean time the osteopaths sought out their friends among the Legislators, while on the other hand strenuous efforts were made by the entire medical fraternity of the State of Virginia to bring influence to bear upon the Legislators so that they would pass the proposed amendment, and numerous petitions were addressed to the Legislators from all parts of the state by the various medical societies. On the day fixed for the hearing there was present, in addition to Doctors Shackelford & Fout, Doctors Earle S. Willard, of Norfolk, Virginia; Chas. C. Carter, of Roanoke, Virginia; H. E. Patterson, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, while on behalf of the medical fraternity there were present a large delegation of the leading physicians of the city of Richmond. Arguments were made on behalf of the osteopaths by Dr. Patterson of Washington, D. C. and by Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall, while several M. D.'s spoke on behalf of the medical fraternity. After extended arguments and numerous questions by members of the Committee, the bill by a vote of seven to one was reported to the Senate with the recommendation "that it do not pass."

A bill was then prepared creating an examining board of osteopaths on the same plan as the board to examine homeopaths and allopaths, and was introduced by Senator Barksdale. Strenuous efforts were made by the doctors of medicine to secure the passage of their bill, notwithstanding the adverse report, and a large committee was constantly kept at the Capitol to lobby in its behalf. It was found to be the opinion of the majority of the Senators that it would not be best, at present, to pass a bill creating an Osteopathic Board, but that it would be better to wait for a year or two until there were a larger number in the state from which to choose a board, and this bill was accordingly withdrawn by its patron.

The bill amending the medical law was recommitted to the Committee on General Laws, and its consideration by them was indefinitely postponed, which action on their part consigned it to an endless sleep. Shortly thereafter the legislature adjourned. Thus ended the second attempt of the medical fraternity to bar out the osteopaths, which, as in the first case, was a victory for the osteopaths.

As a result the status of the osteopaths in Virginia is the same as it was after the Court had ruled in their favor, and under the present law they can continue their practice without molestation, and the sentiment that has been aroused in the state gives sure indication that the doctors of medicine will never be successful in their attempt to pass a law that will bar them out of the state.

## THE "LESION OSTEOPATH."

M. E. DONOHUE, D. O., OMAHA, NEB.

My attention was attracted not long ago to a short article in an osteopathic journal, entitled, "Another Lesion Osteopath," in which the writer attempts to ridicule the idea that most bodily ailments can be traced to some anatomical derangement as the primary cause of the trouble. Such an article, coming from a medical source would not be surprising, but, coming as it did from an osteopath, through an osteopathic publication makes us stop and wonder what kind of an osteopath he might be, or where he got his credentials to be classed as an osteopath at all. The man who repudiates the "lesion" theory in osteopathy has no right to the title of osteopath. If he is not a "lesion osteopath" he must belong to that class, that for many and various reasons, have been unable to make a success, and not realizing that it was not the fault of osteopathy have branched out into various side issues until they hardly know where they stand. They have no standing as medical doctors, nor never will have. By repudiating or accepting in a half-hearted manner the "lesion" theory, which is the corner-stone and arch-key of osteopathy, they place themselves in a class of their own. Afflicted people who are seeking medical aid are more likely to go to a medical man who has made a life study of the drug theory than to the osteopath with a medical attachment, and on the other hand, those who seek relief through osteopathy will in most cases expect to find it at the hands of an osteopath who has sufficient confidence in the science to give it his individual thought, and rely upon its unerring principles in guiding the forces of nature to gain the desired results.

For my part, I am proud to be classed as an osteopath of the "lesion" variety.

## OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS.

CHARLES CARTER, D. O., ROANOKE, VA.

CORRECT diagnosis is essential to successful and intelligent treatment of any case, but successful treatment by osteopathy does not necessitate a correct diagnosis from any other than an osteopathic standpoint. The osteopathic physician in his efforts to overcome disease seeks to locate the physical cause for the disease rather than to make the case fit a name. Neither should the prognosis in any case treated osteopathically be based on any other than osteopathic experience.

A few cases will illustrate:

About the first of last December, I examined two patients having very similar symptoms.

Mrs. S— and Mrs. C— each had typical "gallop rhythm" and corresponding irregular pulse, shortness of breath on exertion, flesh bruised easily, limbs badly swollen to the knees, inability to sleep without extra pillows, and complexion showing bad circulation. The lesions in each case



were also similar, contracted muscles in upper dorsal, fifth rib on left side down, posterior in upper dorsal, and ends of lower ribs tucked in.

In each case the attending physician had said nothing could be done. In addition to the above symptoms, Mrs. S— had 15 or 20 varicose ulcers below the knees, on account of which she wore elastic stockings to prevent further swelling. I told each patient that I felt sure I could give *some* and possibly *much* relief. Mrs. S— took the treatment which was directed to overcoming the lesions, with the result that within five or six weeks she was apparently well and has continued well to the present time. Heart action became normal, swelling left, and ulcers healed. She left off the elastic stockings at second treatment. Mrs. C— said that as her physician said she could not be cured she thought it hardly worth while to be treated, although she was brought to my office by a lady whose physician had told her the same thing and who was cured by osteopathy. Mrs. C— did not take treatment and died about two months later. I do not know that the treatment would have prevented her death but I considered Mrs. S—'s case much the worse of the two.

Another patient who came very near not taking the treatment because I would not say definitely that I could cure her, was one who had facial paralysis. She had been under medical treatment, without any improvement, since paralysis first existed. The atlas was tilted making pressure on 7th nerve near its exit from cranium. Complete immobility of muscles of right half of the face existed, even when crying or laughing only one side of face responded, now one can hardly detect a difference in the two sides. The treatment was directed to the removal of pressure on nerve. The patient is a six year old child of Mr. L— of Roanoke.

Mr. W— of this city had chronic throat trouble with hoarseness, loss of voice at times and headache. He had tried many physicians and specialists for years with no material benefit. By correcting abnormal conditions of neck and hyoid bone he got immediate relief and will be permanently cured.

These and other cases emphasize the fact that our diagnosis and prognosis must be made from an osteopathic standpoint and our first duty is to locate the lesion.

## GERM DISEASES.

A. L. MCKENZIE, B. S. D., D. O., 404 NEW RIDGE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE osteopath is often asked what he can do in treating germ diseases without drugs. It may seem to be an anomaly in the minds of those who have been schooled in drug theory. But it will be found that the regular osteopath will be in his element in answering all such questions. We are asked, Do you believe in the germ theory? We answer that germs play a very important part in the causation of many diseases. We have a specific treatment for all such diseases, but here I can give but briefly the underlying principle. We carry out this principle by controlling the circulation. I could

take up any one of such diseases as typhoid fever, chills and fever, diphtheria, consumption, pneumonia, cancer, venereal diseases or any other disease where germs play a part, but a general principle will suffice. There is one fact recognized by all that gives the osteopath the key to unlock the principle for treating all so-called germ diseases. Two persons drink the same water that contains the germs of typhoid fever; one takes the fever, the other does not. Two enter the same room and are exposed to the measles; one takes the disease, the other does not. Two wait on a consumptive and breathe the germs of the disease; one takes consumption, the other does not, and so on. These are every-day facts, and it is reasonable to infer that this difference is due to the degree of vitality. These germs must have proper soil in which to live and multiply. This soil must be dead tissue. If the vitality and circulation is normal, these particles of dead tissue will not be permitted to accumulate in the body. It is reasonable to infer that the doctor who treats successfully any of these diseases must first find and remove the first cause, which always precedes the action of the germs, because in many cases the germs are mere scavengers of the body, and are the results and not the cause of the disease. It may be proper to state here the basic principle of osteopathy—normal circulation means health. The white blood corpuscles are the germicides of the body. We know this by what the microscope reveals. The microscope shows when these germs are present, that these corpuscles are carrying them. It is seen whenever there is an abrasion of the skin or abnormal destruction of tissue, external or internal, or when there is inflammation, that these white corpuscles accumulate in large numbers, and as the germs appear the corpuscles load themselves with these germs and are then changed into pus corpuscles and pass off as such. It is here the battle royal takes place between the blood and the germ. If nature is unable to eliminate through the regular existing organs, it resorts to such means as pimples, boils or abscesses, etc. In the study of disease the longevity of these germs must be considered. The typhoid germ runs its active course in about seven days, and is then destroyed by its own refuse, while the bacilli of consumption multiplies indefinitely.

### WHY WE DO NOT GIVE DRUGS.

In treating the above diseases the more vitality the better the chance for complete recovery. Anything that tends to destroy vitality should be strictly avoided. Any poisonous drug destroys vitality, and therefore should be avoided. We admit that a drug may destroy a microbe, but we deny most emphatically that any poisonous drug can be taken into the stomach, enter the circulation and pass to some other part of the system and remain strong enough to destroy the germs of a disease, without first destroying the vital tissues of the body, because the bacteriologist, by actual experiment, has proven that these germs have from one to six hundred times as much vitality as the tissues of the human body. The germs of typhoid fever will remain frozen up in ice for months and then when taken into the system produce the disease. No



M. D. who cares for his reputation would dare affirm before an intelligent person that he can give a drug that will destroy the typhoid germs or the germs of consumption, etc.

We have seen the discussion going the rounds of the papers as to whether we inherit tuberculosis or not. That is a simple question. The germs of this disease are not inherited; if so, all such would die in infancy or early childhood. We inherit weak lungs in which there is a tendency to stagnation of blood, and the germs of consumption come as scavengers. "The cook who keeps her kitchen clean is not bothered with flies." If the blood is not allowed to become stagnated in the lungs, joints or other tissues of the body there is no danger of tuberculosis.

### OSTEOPATHY—THE BETTER WAY TO HEALTH.

CHAS. HAZZARD, PH. B., D. O.

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At first sight, the stranger to the word "osteopathy" gathers from its etymology (*osteon*; bone, and *pathos*; disease) that it means a treatment of bone-diseases. Its meaning is much broader. Dr. A. T. Still, the founder, used the word because he discovered the importance of maladjustments in the *bony frame-work of the body in causing disease*. He studied the skeleton as the foundation of anatomy, and grounded his science upon it. He extended the meaning of the word to apply not only to disturbances in the skeleton, but as well to disturbed relations of ligaments, tendons, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, and other body tissues. Thus, the word has come to mean that science which finds in disturbed mechanical relations of the anatomical parts of the body the causes of the various diseases to which the human system is liable; that science which cures disease by applying technical knowledge and high manual skill to the restoration of any or all disturbed mechanical relations occurring in the body.

Osteopathy is skilled engineering of the human machine. An acceptable definition is: "The science of treating disease through a technical manipulation by which the practitioner intelligently directs the *inherent recuperative resources of the body to the restoration of health*. It rests upon the theory that every diseased condition not due to a specific poison is traceable to some *mechanical disorder*, which, if corrected, will allow nature to resume perfect work."

Osteopathy is a system of curing *deformities* and *diseases* without the use of *drugs or knife*. It regards the human system as capable of keeping itself in perfect health, when rightly aided. It holds that the vital processes within the body are capable of producing all chemical and vital fluids and substances necessary to the health and repair of the body. It therefore discards drug medicines, and trusts to nature, intelligently aided, to maintain health.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, a medical practitioner of forty years' experience,

an old volunteer army surgeon, now seventy-three years of age, and residing at Kirksville, Mo., not satisfied with the results attainable by the use of drugs, (what physician is?) and having lost three children by cerebro-spinal meningitis in spite of all medical science could do to save them, set himself the task of discovering a better way of curing disease. This was in Baldwin, Kans., in 1874. He began a careful study of anatomy, using the skeleton and the natural body as his text-books, and gradually developed, in spite of calumny and opposition, a system of treating disease upon purely anatomical and physiological grounds; a natural method.

He first found that he could stop bloody-flux by manual treatment of the spine at the origin of the nerves which control the circulation of blood and the motor activities of the bowels. He saw that these cases were caused by obstructions to the activities of the nerves. These obstructions he removed. He extended his studies to all diseases, until he had built up a system applicable to all the common diseases and deformities of the body. It meets the demand for a drugless system of healing.

It also saves from surgery a large percentage of cases. Appendicitis, tumors, hemorrhoids, gall-stones, affections of the spinal cord, deformities, and many conditions regarded by medical science as amenable only to surgery, yield to its ministrations. As a final resort surgery should be appealed to in any necessary case, but the need of curtailing the indiscriminate and fatal use of the knife, so prevalent in modern times, was as crying a one as was the need of escape from the thralldom of drugs.

Many who are strangers to this new science are prone to regard it as fraud, or to class it with Faith Cure and Massage. A thing may be both new and true. The description of an automobile would have shocked the credulity of the wise men of long ago. Why not improve upon old methods of healing, as well as upon old ways of locomotion?

Osteopathy is not a confidence game. Its credentials will satisfy the most exacting. Its *legal status is equal to that of medicine*. It was first legalized by the legislature of Vermont, in 1896. It was later recognized by law as a system of healing in the states of Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, California, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin and Connecticut.

There is no state in which the practice of osteopathy is prohibited. Wherever it has gone, and its practitioners are found in every state and territory of the United States, in Canada, Hawaii, and in some other foreign countries, it has so well demonstrated its claims to recognition that it has been welcomed as a permanent institution. *Osteopathy has come to stay*. Its only recommendation, now and always, is its power to *cure sick people*. A sick man cares not what is the theory of the school of practice under which he recovers health. Thus the people have become the friends of the science. They have prevented every one of the frequent attempts made at the instigation of medical men to pass restrictive measures by which osteopathy would be pro-



hibited. *It has gained legal recognition in one-third of the states of the Union, and this in less than five years.*

*Its course of study is as thorough as is that of medicine.* In some respects it is more thorough, notably in anatomy. In a number of instances, graduates of osteopathic schools have gone immediately into various states and have passed the *medical examinations* held by state boards of health for the licensing of physicians.

*The personnel of the profession* is a further credential. Its members are well educated. Many of them are graduates of the best universities in the country. Young men and women of the best families are found in the ranks of the practitioners of osteopathy.

There are a number of colleges teaching the science of osteopathy. The original school is located at Kirksville, Mo. Other schools are at Des Moines, Ia.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Franklin Ky.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Denver, Col.; Chicago, Ill.; and Fargo, N. Dak. They have numerous students.

A score of periodicals, scientific and popular, are printed monthly, and carry news of the science all over the world. There is an American Osteopathic association, to membership in which reputable graduates of osteopathic schools are eligible. There is an organized Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, which establishes a standard course of study and admits to its membership colleges in good standing.

Among the most valued credentials of osteopathy are the endorsements given it by prominent people in every part of the country.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker, wife of Senator Foraker of Ohio, says: "In addition to the benefits received in my own family, I have witnessed many wonderful cures resulting from this new method. This new practice is not a fad, but a science well worthy of the attention of the scientific world. I am a friend of osteopathy, and shall do all in my power to promote its success everywhere."

Mrs. Springer, wife of Judge Springer, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Indian Territory, and for many years congressman from Illinois, says: "I cannot say enough in praise of osteopathy. I felt before I tried it that it was a scientific method, and now I am convinced that osteopathy is rational, scientific, and wonderful. It will be the greatest blessing to the world."

Mrs. Springer's life was saved by osteopathy.

Opie Read says: "I know what the osteopath has done, and what he is doing. I know that osteopathy makes a man step forth new." "I honestly believe osteopathy to be one of the most wonderful discoveries of any age."

Ex-Gov. Josiah Grout, of Vermont, on signing the bill for osteopathy, said: "Osteopathy has been tried by the leading men and women of the state, and they all testify to its merits. We will give it a chance."

Late Gov. F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota: "Osteopathy has helped me. It has also done good in my family, and will hurt no one."

Late Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan: "Osteopathy is a science entitled to all respect and confidence as a distinct advancement in medicine. I know it is doing a vast amount of good in relieving suffering and deformity."

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa: "I am fully convinced that osteopathy is a rational system of healing." These sayings might be multiplied.

Condensed into one sentence, they say: "Osteopathy cured me, a hopeless sufferer, after every means known to medical science had been tried without success."

"Will I have to give up all medicine?" "Why do you not use a little medicine with your osteopathy?" "If the osteopath would just practice medicine in conjunction with osteopathy, he would have a perfect system." No, dear sick people, you did not come to try osteopathy until you had tried every drug your doctor told you to, and some besides. If medicine could have cured you, osteopathy would never have gotten a chance. If you want drugs, you go to a doctor of medicine. If you want osteopathy, you go to a practitioner of osteopathy. So it will ever be. Osteopathy is an independent system. It never leaned upon medicine as a prop to support its growth, and does not need to do so now.

Nor will doctors of medicine come to practice osteopathy in conjunction with medicine. It has well been said: "If drug physicians exhausted osteopathic remedies they would undermine their system, and corner drug-stores would be for rent. Such a uniting is theoretically and practically impossible. Drug physicians have learned their trade, and would prefer to practice it. To declare three-fourths of their learning useless is more than can be expected of human nature as it is constituted."

How can *medicine* cure? In most cases the patient who is most persistent in demanding to know just how osteopathy could possibly cure disease, is he one who takes his dose of drugs with the least question, and coolly assumes that he knows just how medicine could cure, because, forsooth, he takes it into his stomach! But why should the stomach be made the receptacle of the drug on its way to a pain in the toe or an ache in the head. How does it cure when it gets there? There are too many drug-doped and ruined stomachs in the world already.

Instead of interfering with nature, osteopathy assists her. In this way only can disease be cured. Sir John Marshall, F. R. S., in opening the session of the London Medical School in 1865, said: "The *vis medicatrix natura* (healing power of nature) is the agent to employ in the healing of an ulcer, or the union of a broken bone, and it is equally true that the physician or surgeon never cured a disease, he only assisted the natural process of cure performed by the intrinsic conservative energy of the frame, and this is but the extension of the force imparted at the origination of the individual being."

Osteopathy cures by aiding nature to harmonious action. It rights what is mechanically wrong, and leaves nature free to act. All the functions of the body depend, at bottom, upon absolute freedom of blood-circulation and nerve-



action. The nerves and blood-vessels are found to suffer mechanical obstruction in the spine and in many parts of the body through contractions of muscles and of other soft tissues, slight displacements of bony parts, ligaments, or tendons, etc., so that blood-vessels are compressed and pressure upon nerves perverts their action. For example, there is upon record the cure of a noted case of insanity by the replacing of a cervical vertebra, a small bone in the neck, which had become deranged and was interfering with the circulation to the brain.

The causes of a vast number of diseases are found in minute slips of the small bones composing the spinal column, from which the fine nerves pass to every parts of the body and control their action and condition of health.

Osteopathy makes a special search for all those causes of disease, not regarded by the medical practitioner. It makes a thorough examination of the body to determine what is wrong. The fact that it does cure by righting what is mechanically wrong proves the correctness of its method.

Ridiculous tales are sometimes told by prejudiced persons of exposure of the body, violence in treatment, danger to the patient, indecency, etc., which are entirely without foundation.

There is no indelicacy about examination or treatment. What is done in no way exceeds propriety, any more than do the actions of a physician in making a thorough examination.

A patient desires a thorough examination. In making this it is frequently necessary to make it directly upon parts of the body, but this is done without exposure of the person.

The treatment is generally given to the part protected by a light garment. Necessity may sometimes require it to be given directly upon the part, but indelicacy may always be avoided.

This treatment is not "rubbing," kneading, tapping, or shaking. It is proper osteopathic manipulation for the relaxation of tissues, the adjustment of parts, the stimulation of nerves and nerve-centers, and the liberation of blood-currents. It commonly requires but a short time, and is not rude nor painful. The frequency of the treatment depends upon the needs of the individual case. It is determined by the careful judgment of the practitioner, just as a doctor of medicine regulates his dosage by the needs of the patient.

Try it and see. Osteopathy has a remarkable record in the cure of thousands of cases, which had been regarded as incurable. Hopeless cases of years' standing, even in aged people, have been cured. Many of these cases had been under the care of eminent specialists, and had sought relief by treatment in foreign lands in vain, finally to yield to osteopathy.

This science treats all diseases, acute and chronic. It cures any curable disease, and many heretofore regarded as incurable, such as exophthalmic goitre, paralysis agitans, locomotor ataxia, etc. It benefits many that it does not cure.

*Results are permanent* because gained by natural means, and because the

body is set right. The effects are not transient. The patient does not feel better only while under treatment, he is cured to stay cured.

No. Nor is it like Faith Cure, Christian Science, Swedish movements, or anything else but osteopathy. No faith is required; no hypnotism is used; no humbugger is practiced.

The science is founded upon results. As long as there are sick people in the world there will be a demand for results. Osteopathy cures, and the patient does not care how it does it. Results constitute the only recommendation the science ever had. It may not be "orthodox," but its results tell.

### OUR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE American Osteopathic association will hold its next national convention in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6, 7 and 8. The indications are that the meeting will be one of the largest attended and most interesting, as well as profitable, in the history of the organization.



DR. A. M. KING, Ass't Sec'y.

It is gratifying to all practitioners and friends of osteopathy to note the advance and steady growth of our science. In a large measure the credit for the great strides that the science has made during the last half decade is due our national society. Its members are untiring in working for the interests of the profession and the maintenance and elevation of osteopathic standards. Osteopathy has certainly grown wonderfully. From a mere handful of practitioners and a few students and as few friends ten years ago, we have developed into magnificent proportions, with over two thousand practitioners in the field and over half that number of students in the several schools, while our friends are

numbered by the tens of thousands. The advancement of any science or system is brought about and made permanent by organized effort. Our schools have developed by this system of thorough organization from early conditions of irregular and unevenly balanced courses into institutions that today are conducted along the lines of the best professional colleges of the country with equipments and standards second to none. Our national organization was formed at Kirksville, April 19, 1897. Meetings have been held annually since. In 1898, the association met in Kirksville, 1899 in Indianapolis, Ind., 1900 in Chattanooga, Tenn., 1901 in Kirksville, Mo., and this year it will meet in Milwaukee, Wis. It has steadily grown in numbers and influence from its inception to the present day. We believe it will continue to grow and become by far the most potential organi-





OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. W. B. Davis, 2nd Vice-Pres. Dr. E. R. Booth, Pres. Dr. J. H. Sullivan, 1st Vice-Pres.  
 Dr. M. F. Hulett, Treas. Dr. Irene Harwood, Sec'y. Dr. A. L. Evans, Editor Journal of the A. O. A.

zation within our ranks. Its influence will be felt not only in securing favorable osteopathic legislation but also in developing our science to a higher state of proficiency. Every osteopath who has the interests of his profession at heart should be an active member of the association. There are 150,000 medical practitioners in the country. They are arrayed against us, fighting incessantly against the advance of our profession. We number only two thousand. The necessity for organization is imperative.

The value of the national meeting to the individual osteopath from a professional standpoint cannot be overestimated. Addresses on a wide range of subjects will be delivered by the leading osteopathic thinkers of the country. The coming meeting in Milwaukee will bring out the best and most advanced thoughts in osteopathic principles and practice. It will arouse the enthusiasm of every osteopath present, stimulate his confidence in his science, broaden his views and do him incalculable good. Every graduate of recognized schools of osteopathy is eligible to membership in the association and will be welcome to attend the coming national convention.

At the meeting of the association in Kirksville last year it was decided to publish an official organ to be known as the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association. Since the appearance of its first number the publication has been liberally supported by the profession and has made a success. Its editor is Dr. A. L. Evans of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is assisted by an able corps of associates, representatives of the several schools of osteopathy, as follows: C. E. Achorn, J. W. Banning, N. A. Bolles, D. L. Tasker, Charles Hazzard, C. M. T. Hulett, E. C. Pickler, O. J. Snyder, J. E. Collier. The officers, trustees and standing committees of the association are as follows:

## OFFICERS.

**PRESIDENT**—E. R. Booth, 65 Atlas Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; First vice-president, J. H. Sullivan, 504 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Second vice-president, W. B. Davis, 912 Herman Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Miss Irene Harwood, 308 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; assistant secretary, T. M. King, 301-4 National Exchange Bank Building, Springfield, Mo.; treasurer, M. F. Hulett, Wheeler Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

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\*Deceased.

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### LET US GET TOGETHER.

A. L. EVANS, D. O., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

I am glad to see that the schools, through their journals, are taking an active interest in the welfare of the American Osteopathic association. The wonder is, not that they are doing so, but, that greater efforts have not hitherto been put forth along this line.

It is quite patent that there can be no rivalry, no conflict of interests between the schools and the practitioners of osteopathy, though the latter be organized, and that the greatest ultimate good and highest success of each are indissolubly linked. They must stand or fall together.

Suppose that our colleges, after the vicious manner of the so-called correspondence and other fraudulent schools, should put forth all their energies in matriculating the largest possible classes and in graduating them in the shortest possible space of time, merely for the sake of the fees and with but



little regard for the kind of material graduated and the amount of knowledge imparted. Or suppose that the practitioners, independently, every one for himself, should enter into a mad scramble for money, with no thought for the honor, dignity, or advancement of the science. The result would be that in a short time such practitioners, in competition with the more thoroughly disciplined and better organized representatives of the older schools of practice, would soon cease to have anything to do, and the end would be disastrous alike to our schools and to our profession.

On the other hand, let the schools admit to their classes only persons of character and ability, let them lengthen their courses of study as the growth of the science demands, and teach thoroughly and conscientiously all subjects in the curriculum. Let those who go out to practice keep in mind their duty and obligation to their profession and to their patients, with an eye open to all possible advancement, and we would soon have a condition where osteopathy would more quickly and generally compel the respect, confidence, and patronage of the people. A demand for more and better osteopaths would be created, and more young men and women of good education and exalted character would be attracted to the profession and enter upon the high calling of physicians as their life work.

These forces and elements thus acting and re-acting one upon the other would insure better schools, better practitioners and more for each and all of them to do. It would render certain a glorious perpetuity for our science, and set in motion an "endless chain" which would make possible of realization the desired consummation—the world for osteopathy, and osteopathy for the world.

The ideal which the A. O. A. has before it is to make the osteopathic profession a permanent success. It is to make the association the embodiment of the best skill and thought, and the highest purposes of the profession. It seeks to inculcate and enforce in its members the principles and practice of the highest professional and social ethics. It stands for high standards of education, and continued and continuous advancement along the lines of greater usefulness to humanity.

With proper co-operation this ideal can be obtained. It is being attained. Why should not the legitimate schools that stand for these same ideals teach their students, and, through their journals, their graduates, the history and purpose of the A. O. A., and by precept and example urge upon them the importance of active membership in the national organization?

It is undeniably true that there are many men and women of ability and lofty purpose in the profession outside the A. O. A., but they are isolated. They stand alone. They ought to be brought into closer unison with the profession. Their influence ought to count, and on the right side. We ought to learn from the old fable of the bundle of sticks that individually we are weak, but collectively we are invincible. Let us get together.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

E. R. BOOHR, D. O., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NEVER in the history of osteopathy has there been more work done than during the past year. When osteopathy presented a solid phalanx, as in Ohio, victory was secured, but only after a hard fought battle. The forces opposed to us are organized as never before. They are using every available means against us. The opposition in Ohio came from the State Medical society representing 10,000 physicians and the combined influence of the national organizations of the regulars, the homeopaths, and the eclectics. Ex-presidents of the last three named associations appeared before the committee to which our bill was referred and worked against us.

To combat these influences the Ohio Osteopathic society did its work nobly. It did not rely wholly upon the merits of its case or leave the battle to our friends in the state. It did not ask any one outside our own ranks to give financial aid. Two members of the committee on legislation of the American Osteopathic association, Drs. A. G. Hildreth and M. F. Hulett, did most of the work. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, ex-president of the American Osteopathic association, contributed most liberally of his time and his valuable experience in our national work to the success of our efforts. The same can be said of Dr. L. A. Liffing, a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic society. Without the assistance of these and others who have been foremost in the good work of the American Osteopathic association we would have been defeated. In short the American Osteopathic association made success possible. But the osteopaths of the state took no chance and did their work through the Ohio Osteopathic society. There was no division of forces. Success was the result of organized effort. In fact every state in the osteopathic line has been won by concerted action. In the early history of legislation some were taken, as it were, by assault. The opposing forces are too alert and too thoroughly organized to do that way any longer. We must be prepared to meet them at every turn.

The lesson every osteopath should learn is this: Join his state and national organizations and contribute from his means, his time, and his intelligence to the pushing of the work so effectively begun, but not yet half completed. Don't let the future burden fall upon those who have already borne the heat and burden of the day. Justice to those who have done so much for the cause and for each individual osteopath demands that every one should help; and personal pride should inspire every one with a desire to help those who help him and the profession which furnishes him his living and his means of doing good to his fellowmen.

### PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT A. S. O.

|                                              |                                         |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Sunday, June 22d, Doctorate Sermon.....      | Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo. |
| Tuesday, June 24, .....                      | Missouri State Association.             |
| Wednesday, June 25, 9 a. m. ....             | Class Day Exercises.                    |
| Wednesday, June 25, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. .... | Alumni Association.                     |
| Thursday, June 26, 8 p. m. ....              | Graduation Exercises.                   |



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EVERY osteopath practicing in Missouri should attend the state association meeting to be held in Kirksville, June 24. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion.

DR. A. T. STILL extends a cordial invitation to every graduate of the American School of Osteopathy to be present at the Alumni association meeting to be held in Kirksville, June 25 and 26.

THE State Medical association, which met in Anaconda Thursday, devoted considerable time to the hearing and discussion of a paper captioned, "Osteopathy and Other Quackery in Our State." Osteopathy has cured and alleviated some of humanity's ailments, and as long as its practitioners can do this, may their tribe increase. The people can stand it.—Dillon, Mont., Tribune.

THE city of Kirksville has been peculiarly favored during the last month. Following the gift of \$15,000 presented by Andrew Carnegie for a public library building, came press dispatches announcing the appropriation by Congress of \$40,000 for a government building. The people of the city are rejoicing over their good fortune and appreciate the fact that the prominence of the Kirksville postoffice, due to the large mail business largely brought through the medium of the American School of Osteopathy and its large student body, won for the city the \$40,000 governmental appropriation.

DR. C. H. CONNER of Albuquerque, N. M., writes us that the time will soon be ripe to begin work in securing favorable osteopathic legislation in that territory. He says: "I have, at a great expense, made my fight in the territory and established my recognition which is only the beginning of the work in the legislature. I do not feel able to carry on this fight alone. If other osteopaths want to join me, I am willing to give my time to the work. It will be necessary to have literature sent to the influential people throughout the territory that they may know more about our work. Several osteopaths have located in the territory but were all of short life here. My work since I opened my office, three months ago, has been quite successful not only in Albuquerque, but I have had patients from different points in the territory and there is a demand for an osteopath in all the leading towns. The medical doctors at their last meeting, held in Albuquerque, N. M., passed resolutions against osteopathy but that can in no way affect me as I made my fight and was registered under the medical law. The law is not under their control and they are going to try to make it stronger. I believe if our cause is properly introduced we will stand a good show to have a bill passed as many of the influential people are with us and are tired of the medical trust."

THE question of the extension of the course of study in osteopathic colleges has received much discussion and has been carefully considered by the managements of the several schools. The sentiment in the American

School of Osteopathy is favorable to the addition of another year to the course and the trustees of the school stand ready to advocate an extension of at least two terms of five months each to the present course. The subject will probably be one of the most important ones to come before the National association meeting in Milwaukee next August. It would be impossible to inaugurate this change with the coming September and next February classes but plans will be perfected to institute the extension for subsequent classes. Many students have made arrangements with the Kirksville school for entrance next September and February and with other considerations as to arrangement of the new course, tuition, etc., which would necessarily take much time and study to work out, *the school will not introduce the proposed change prior to September 1903.* It would be better if it could be done sooner. The necessity for an extension in the course, because of the marked development in every department of the science, is imperative. The subject, however, is a momentous one and needs to be ably and pains-takingly determined in all its phases before the attempt to inaugurate the change is made.

### Dr. H. T. Still Locates in Wichita.

DR. H. T. STILL opened offices for the practice of osteopathy in the Bitting blk. Wichita Kan., June 1. Dr. Still has had a wide experience in the practice of osteopathy, having built up large practices in Chicago, St. Louis and Brooklyn. He is recognized as one of the most competent and successful osteopaths in the country. He is a son of Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the science and president of the American School of Osteopathy. He will do a general practice at Wichita.



DR. H. T. STILL.

### Cripple Creek D. O.'s Organize.

THE osteopaths of what is known as the Cripple Creek district, met at Cripple Creek, Colo., Saturday evening, April 26th, and effected a permanent organization to be known as the Cripple Creek District Osteopathic association, the purpose of which shall be mutual protection and the promulgation of osteopathic truths as taught by Dr. A. T. Still.

The following officers were chosen:

Dr. D. M. Bodwell, Cripple Creek, president; Dr. J. D. De Shazer, Cripple Creek, vice-president; Dr. Earl D. Jones, Victor, secretary; Dr. Lillian Davis, Cripple Creek, treasurer.

### Dead.

Clarence E. Lyke, a member of the third term class of the A. S. O., died May 23, at Kirksville, Mo., after an illness lasting for five or six weeks. The cause of his death was pneumonia. His home was near Brooklyn, Ia., where he was taken for burial. Mr. Lyke was a good student and was well liked by all who knew him. His manly qualities make him many friends.

The American Endoscope, complete with 4 lamps, 7 instruments, one being for each external opening with the electrical compartment whereof the cells may be readily replaced at a small expense. The only automatic Treating Swing on the market; a labor saver. A complete line of Osteopathic and Medical Books, Hazzard's Principals and Practice; Clark's Gynecology, etc. Eals & Tabers Anatomical and Physiological Encyclopedic Treating Chart; Wyckoff's Urinalysis Chart, etc. Diagrams. Skeletons from 24-40, also parts of skeletons at low prices. Instruments and General Supplies. A beautiful Crayon Picture, 16x20, the best likeness of the Doctor A. T. Still ever produced, in an excellent frame at \$3.00 each. All orders filled promptly and all goods guaranteed by

THE JOHN F. JANISCH SUPPLY HOUSE,  
500 W. Jefferson, Kirksville, Mo.

## Souvenir Paper Weights

Of the Old Doctor and school building have been selling like hot cakes. Have YOU sent in your order yet? You will be much pleased with one of these, as it is a very recent sitting of the Old Doctor. Remember the price: one for 40c, two for 75c or three for \$1.00, postpaid. Order NOW of Y. M. C. A. of A. S. O.



**Ohio Board Appointed.**

The osteopathic examining committee, as provided in the law recently passed, have been appointed as follows:

Three year term, M. F. Hulett, Columbus; two year term, E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; one year term, L. A. Liffing, Toledo.

The committee will hold its first meeting June 4th, next, to consider the applications now on file. There are about one hundred and thirty of these—some of them very irregular. At this time also, the first examination date will be set.

The medical board have their regular examination on June 24th, 25th and 26th. The osteopathic examination will be held previous to this time.

**Arkansas Osteopaths Organize.**

On Thursday evening, May 15th, the osteopaths of Arkansas assembled in Little Rock, at the Osteopathic Infirmary, for the purpose of organizing a state association.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

Dr. B. F. Morris, Little Rock, president; Dr. A. H. Tribble, Hot Springs, vice-president; Dr. Elizabeth Broach, Hot Springs, secretary; Dr. A. M. King, Hot Springs, treasurer. The following were elected trustees: Drs. C. E. Ross, P. M. Agee, and H. B. Morton.

**Wanted.**

Our files are short of the following issues: April, July and December, 1899.

February, March, April, May, June, October and November, 1900.  
April, 1901.

A number of copies of each of the above issues are needed. We will return double the number of copies of some future issue, to any one sending us any of these.

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

**No Fear.**

If all of the rivers were tonics,  
If all of the pebbles were pills,  
If all of earth's sands were powders,  
If drug heaps replaced the hills,  
I'd do as I now am doing,  
I'd whistle, or sing or laugh—  
No fear have I of concoctions,  
For I am an osteopath.

**Program of A. S. O. Alumni Ass'n. Meeting.**

Following is the program of A. S. O. Alumni association meeting to be held at Kirksville, Mo., June 25 and 26:

Wednesday.

2 p. m.—Address to Alumni by Pres., Dr. D. P. Putnam, Sioux City, Ia.

Music.

Address of Welcome by Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Paper—Qualifications of a Successful Osteopath, Sue E. Ellis, D. O., Peoria, Ill.

Paper—Mental Diseases, Dr. A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City, Mo.

Music.

Paper—Erythromelalgia, Dr. Chas. Hazard, Kirksville, Mo.

Discussion of papers.

**EVENING SESSION.**

Music.

Paper—Diseases of Women, Dr. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.

Paper—Why We Are What We Are, Dr. J. Weller Long, Burlington, Kansas.

Music.

Address—Dr. A. T. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Paper—Diagnosis and Treatment of Functional Nervous Diseases, Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.

Paper—The Importance of the Nerve Cell in Osteopathic Theory, Dr. F. J. Fassett, Kirksville, Mo.

Thursday.

9 a. m.

Music.

Paper—Clinics, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Kirksville, Mo.

Paper—The Vaso-Motor System, Dr. J. M. Littlejohn, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion of subjects presented.

Election of officers.

J. S. BAUGHMAN, }  
A. G. HILDRETH, } Committee.  
S. E. ELLIS, }

Program for Meeting of Missouri Osteopathic Association to be held at Kirksville, Mo.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Morning Session 9. a. m.

Introductory—President, Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis.

Reading of minutes of last meeting.

Reports of officers and committees.

Business, new and unfinished.

Paper—Dr. E. C. White, Kirksville, subject, "Practical Application of Anatomy to Osteopathy."

Paper—Dr. W. T. Thomas, Sedalia, subject, "Our Work: What can the Association do?"

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.

Election of Officers.

Other Business.

Paper—Dr. Irene Harwood, Kansas City, subject, "Relation of State to National Association."

Paper—Dr. Josephine De France, St. Louis, subject, "What shall we do with the Hysterical Patient?"

Paper—Dr. W. J. Conner, Kansas City, subject, "From the Standpoint of the Early Graduate."

Report from State Associations.

NIGHT SESSION, 8 p. m.

Banquet.

Iowa State Association Will Meet at Des Moines, June 26 27.

The Iowa Osteopathic association will hold its next annual session at Des Moines at the S. C. O., June 26 and 27. The following papers are thus far arranged:

Physical Exercise as an Auxiliary to Osteopathic Treatment by Thomas P. Bond, M. D., D. O.

Nerve Waste, Dr. O. E. McFadon.

Clinic, Dr. Harry Forbes.

Chorea, Dr. S. H. Runyon.

Osteopathic Obstetrics, Dr. R. W. Bowden.

Legal Battles of our Profession in Iowa, Dr. C. L. Parsons.

Microscopic Diagnosis, Dr. Blanche Thornburn.

Acute Diseases, Dr. D. P. Putnam.

Paper, —, Dr. Lillie Held.

**Restriction of Diet in Diabetes.**

I send for publication the following case. It is a fair illustration of the benefit from a rational method of treatment, as contrasted with the too common so-called scientific methods of the present day. It is, however, not a whit more satisfactory than I have found in innumerable cases of various ail-

ments, specimens of which I have given in a *Plea for a Simpler Life* and *Fads of an Old Physician*, published in 1895 and 1897.

Mr. T., aged thirty-eight, had resided for several years in a tropical but not unhealthy climate. He came home early last year as the heat did not seem to suit his health. He was living in North Berwick where he could enjoy his favorite game of golf. He consulted a medical man there for an immoderate degree of thirst, and was told by him that he was suffering from diabetes. The specific gravity of his urine was found to be 1037. He was advised to consult a famous specialist for such disease in London, who ordered him the usual treatment.

He was to abstain absolutely from everything containing starch or sugar, and he was given a long list of flesh and other albuminous foods, as gluten biscuits, etc. No restriction whatever was put on the quantity of these which he might take. He was also recommended to take fatty substances at his discretion, with the view of restricting the waste of tissue which was going on very rapidly. He soon found that the fats, which he took in large quantity, did not agree with him, and his Edinburgh doctor advised him to stop them, which he did much to his comfort.

I first saw Mr. T. about the middle of October. He had got reduced from his natural weight of about 12 st. to 10 st., but he still had considerable strength and was able to enjoy a game of golf. He had an intense craving for food and liquid, and was passing a very large amount of water. I recommended him to reduce as rapidly as he could the nitrogenous food, and by and by to try bread in small quantity. I saw him again three weeks later. He had reduced his food to a very moderate amount, and for a week he had taken at breakfast a couple of ounces of bread, which he enjoyed amazingly. The craving for food and water had disappeared. The amount of urine was now 2 to 2½ pints. An analysis of the urine gave the following: Specific gravity 1019, albumen *nil*, sugar 0.32, or natural.

His weight had increased in three weeks by 6 lbs., which, as I pointed out to him, was no doubt from his retaining more water



in his system, which demanded a large quantity of water to carry off the huge amount of nitrogenous matters through his kidneys. He had now resolved to return to the tropics and resume his duties, which he thought he had finally relinquished.

I again saw Mr. T. two months later (January 6th), and found him preparing to leave in the middle of the month; but in the meantime he had had a slight return of his former symptoms. He had gradually, while still reducing his flesh food, indulged too freely in everything else, and even in sweets. On strictly avoiding these for a short time the symptoms entirely disappeared, and he means to carry out his original intention of returning to his duties in the middle of the month.

GEORGE S. KEITH.

Currie, Midlothian. Scotland.

#### Unsexing Women.

U. M. BROWDER, D. O., BEATRICE, NEBR.

After two years of careful observation, we have finally reached the conclusion that, the extent to which the world is *deluded* and *defrauded* by the colossal humbug, on the subject of the removal of ovaries, is absolutely beyond description in words. To a man of any professional honor whatever, it has become a serious question. We were stimulated to write this expose of the humbug by a case recently examined in our office.

A well dressed lady of more than ordinary intelligence, with a little girl two years old, entered our office and asked for an examination. During the examination we discovered a large scar, and at once we inquired: "Madam, what means this scar?" To which the lady replied: "Seven years ago next October, I had my ovaries removed." "Well, excuse me madam," said I, "but did you not tell me a moment ago that that little girl only two years old was your child?" "Most assuredly sir," she remarked, "that is my baby girl." Then we said, "Madam do you not know that if you had your ovaries removed, that it would be utterly impossible for you to conceive and bring forth that child?" "No," she said, "I do not know anything on that subject." Then we inquired, "What did the operation cost

you?" To which she replied: "It cost my husband \$150 for the operation alone, and \$40 for hospital expenses." The poor women insisted however, that not only "both of my ovaries were removed, but the same operation was performed on two of my neighbor women, one of whom lives now in the same yard with me."

She said one of those ladies had had two children since the removal of her ovaries. Not being satisfied with what we had said to her she sent her husband to our office. He declared "Dr. — took out both of my wife's ovaries and showed them to me." Finally, when we succeeded in convincing him that he had been shamefully deceived in the matter, he declared his intentions when he should chance to meet "that doctor."

Since we entered upon the practice of osteopathy we have met with many cases just like the above. This medical graft is a slander and disgrace to civilization, and yet, this intolerable *fraud* enjoys the protection of legislation throughout all civilization.

We desire in this connection to mention another gigantic fraud and humbug practiced all over the United States and protected by law, namely, operations for appendicitis. Not less humiliating are the serious blunders made in operating for appendicitis than in the matter of unsexing women.

Only about 55 per cent. of all the cases operated upon for appendicitis, have it; about 25 per cent. never recover from the operation. A large majority of the cases operated upon have *impaction*, and the surgeon does not seem to know the difference in the symptoms.

In our present practice we have a lady who was operated upon for appendicitis, who had *impaction* then, and is now through osteopathic treatment slowly recovering. We have a young man, who was advised two years ago to undergo an operation for appendicitis, but he stoutly refused. We are now treating him for a diseased rectum and *impaction*.

Much harm is being done with the knife as well as with poison drugs. Just now as never before in the history of civilization, the eyes of the common people are being opened to the evils of learned quackery. A few more years and the ordinary use of drugs will be a relic of barbarism.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. D. L. Conner of Phoenix, Ariz., opened an office June 1, at Prescott, Ariz., where he will practice during the summer months.

Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Trueblood, recently of Colorado Springs, Col., are now located at Traverse City, Mich.

J. E. P. Holland of the A. S. O. senior class, will assist Dr. Warren P. Davis of Milwaukee, during the summer months.

Mrs. G. P. Meeks, D. O., has changed her location from Columbus, Neb., to New Castle, Pa.

Dr. J. L. Hively has changed his location from Idaho Springs, Colo., to Denver, Colo., with offices at 335 Fourteenth St.

Dr. W. L. Mercer of Hailey, Idaho, has opened a branch office at Bellevue in the same state.

A ten-pound boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Kissinger of Clay Center, Kansas, May 10.

Miss L. M. Bagley of the senior class of the A. S. O., will associate herself with Dr. Ella Hunt of St. Louis during the coming summer.

Drs. W. H. and Nellie Phay Kilts recently of Jackson, Mich., are now associated in practice with Dr. Haskins at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dr. Clara E. Sullivan has resigned her position as instructor in the Southern School of Osteopathy and has associated herself with the Tri-State Osteopathic Institute of Wheeling, W. Va.

Dr. C. W. Proctor will practice osteopathy in the office of Dr. J. T. Watson, 210 Central Block, Pueblo, Colo., during the months of July and August. Dr. Watson will take a much needed vacation during part of the summer.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the last month: Drs. Z. Z. Propst, Story City, Ia.; J. C. Woodmansee, Des Moines, Iowa.; Cornelia Walker, Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Parker, Kansas City, Mo.; Harry M. Harris, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles W. Tanner, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; James E. McGavock, Bay City, Mich.; R. H. Dunnington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mabel McClana-

han, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Louise Jennings, Centralia, Ill.; Luther Glasgow, Auburn, Nebr.; A. X. Illinski, Nashville, Tenn.

#### Athletic Notes

The third annual track and field meet of Missouri Inter-Collegiate Athletic association was held in St. Louis, May 24th, and resulted in a victory for Christian Bros. College. The team from the American School of Osteopathy was expected to win but failed because Deming was unable to do himself justice having ruptured a muscle in his leg.

The track was in very poor condition, being soft from the heavy rain that fell during the morning, and the time was therefore very slow.

The only high class performances were those of Moll, of Rolla, in the 100 yd. dash and Crowley, A. S. O. in the hurdles.

#### THE RESULTS.

100-yard dash—Moll, M. S. M. won; Deming, A. S. O., second; O'Flynn, St. L. U., third; time—10 2-5.

120 hurdles—Crowley, A. S. O., first; Jackson, C. B. C., second; Dillon, St. L. U., third; time—16 3-5.

880-yard run—McCarthy, C. B. C., won; Fleming, St. L. U., second; Ament, A. S. O., third; time—2-19.

16-pound shot—Van Dorn, A. S. O., won; Jackson, C. B. C., second; Doherty, C. B. C., third; distance—36 feet 2 in.

440-yard run—H. Jackson, C. B. C., won; Fleming, St. L. U., second; O'Flynn, St. L. U., third; time—55 2-5.

Broad jump—Doherty, C. B. C., won; Crowley, A. S. O., second; Deming, A. S. O., third; 21 ft. 7 in.

220-yard dash—Moll, M. S. M., won; Longinotti, C. B. C., second; Hastedt, C. B. C., third; time—23 4-5.

High jump—Jackson, C. B. C., won; Wilcox, A. S. O., second; Quisenberry, C. B. C., third; 64 inches.

220-yard hurdle—Crowley, A. S. O., won; Doherty, C. B. C., second; Jackson, C. B. C., third; time—28 sec.

Mile run—McCarthy, C. B. C., won; Johnson, M. S. U., second; Baldwin, C. B. C., third; time—5-24 4-5.

16-pound hammer—W. Jackson, C. B. C.,



won; Craig, A. S. O., second; Mahaffey, A. S. O., third; 105 ft. 6½ in.

Pole vault—H. Jackson, C. B. C., won; Dillon, St. L. U., second; Laughlin, A. S. O., third; 112 in.

Relay race—C. B. C., won; W. S. N., second.

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| C. B. C. finished first with  | 58 points |
| American School of Osteopathy | 31 "      |
| St. Louis University          | 11 "      |
| Missouri School of Mines      | 10 "      |
| Warrensburg State Normal      | 6 "       |

The first annual handicap meet of the American School of Osteopathy was held at Athletic Park, May 10th, and a number of records were broken and new ones established.

#### THE RESULTS.

100-yard dash—Crowley, (S) 1st; Downey, 4 yds, 2nd; time—10 1-5.

220-yard dash—Downey, (8 yds.), Crowley (S)—time 21 3-5.

440-run—Ament, (S) won; Barnes, second; time—51 2-5; (track 10 yds. short.)

One-half mile—Barnes (35 yds.), won; Ament (S) second; time—2 min., 4 sec.

120 hurdle—Crowley, time—16 4-5.

220 hurdle—Crowley, time—27 1-5.

High jump—Houseman won; 5 ft. 3 in.

16-pound hammer—Mahaffey (8 ft.), Van Dorn (5 ft.) 120 ft. 6 in.

16 shot—Crowley (1 ft. 6 in.) 35 ft., 11 in. Discus—Craig (S) 1st, Van Dorn 2nd, 98 ft. 6 in.

One mile run—Ireland (50 yds.), White (35 yds.); time—5-10½.

WANTED.—By young lady, graduate of June class of A. S. O., position as an assistant to graduate in the field. Have had several years experience as nurse. Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.

## Clinical Reports.

REPORTED BY DR. NEVILLE E. HARRIS, PH. B.,  
D. O. PORT HURON, MICH.

### Tuberculosis :—

The patient, a boy of six, was hurt two years ago by a fall from a porch, which injured the lower part of the spine and twisted the left innominate. Later, marked posterior hump formed with angle of almost 90 degrees at 4th dorsal. General health failed and all symptoms pointed to general tuberculosis. Lungs were badly affected, coughing day and night seeming to threaten his life at times. Breath was so short that the least exertion was impossible. He had not walked any for over a year and heels were so drawn up he could not have walked if he had had strength. His bowels were in a terrible condition, drugs failing to check the diarrhoea in the least. Kidneys were also very bad. Pain in side, leg and back. Head fixed, immovable condition between shoulders and extreme emaciation, in fact he was in as wretched a condition as is possible to be and live. He began treatment Nov. 16.

He improved from the first and in two weeks the cough was relieved and other symptoms yielded steadily. Contrary to medical theory, the point of curvature was treated as vigorously as the case would permit and the treatment has lessened angle a great deal. He could walk inside of a month and has gained about seven pounds. He runs and plays all day like any child, whereas a year ago he could not sit up.

### Complete Paralysis Following Diphtheria and Anti-Toxin.

Boy, aged seventeen, was paralyzed so completely that he could not talk or swallow, had to be fed through a tube. Large quantities of arsenic and strychnine and gold failed to produce the least result. "Nerve specialist" from Detroit advised bigger doses of arsenic. He had been paralyzed fourteen weeks before I saw him and could barely move the fingers on left hand. He had lost about 25 or 30 pounds and looked like there wasn't a drop of blood in him.

Lesions; atlas to left, axis to right, sore spots along back and slight twist in 5th lumbar. Noticed improvement after second treatment and improvement has been steady since. Arms and hands gained faster than lower extremities. At first circulation improved, followed by tingling sensations and motor power improved daily. After six weeks' treatment he was able to get out of bed alone and play on the piano and walk across the room with a little help.

### Sight Restored After Two Years.

Locomotive engineer, thirty-seven years old, suffered paralytic stroke two years ago and was unconscious for over twenty hours. Left eye has been blind ever since, left arm totally helpless and left leg partly disabled, he being able to walk with a cane by dragging his foot. Results have been so fast in this case that it seems almost miraculous. After the first treatment he could raise the foot to walk up stairs and stepped like he was "stringhalted" and after third treatment had almost as good use of it as of the other. The blind eye improved every day and after five treatments he could read the newspaper several hours a day. The biceps has regained some of its power.

Lesions; atlas left, axis right, third cervical to right. Pressure on third cervical gave pain in left eye.

The upper five dorsal were variously twisted and left innominate tilted forward. General circulation and health improved with removal of neck lesions and the hand is now warm and circulation is good.

Of course it may be some time before I run onto such good cases again, but while it was happening I knew you would be glad to know about it.

\*.\*

REPORTED BY W. S. DRESSSEL, D. O., TOULON,  
ILLINOIS.

### Slipped Innominate :—

Mr. A., age sixty-five, fell on the ice and struck his hip, after three weeks of suffering in thigh and hip he came to me for treatment. I found the left innominate slipped forward and the left limb one inch longer than the right. Three weeks of treatment

applied to innominate made the limb free from pain and as good as it was before the fall.

### Dizzy Spells :—

A lady, age fifty, would rise in the morning with dizziness in her head and would some times faint. Examining her I found a posterior condition of the vertebral ends of the 9th and 10th left ribs and tenderness in this region. The lesion and the dizziness were removed in one month's treatment.

### Tendon of Biceps Out :—

A lady applied for treatment. She could not raise her arm to her head or put it behind her. On examination, I found the tendon of the biceps out of the groove. Four treatments replaced it, and she obtained immediate use of the arm. This arm had been troubling her for ten years.

\*.\*

REPORTED BY FRANK FITZGERALD OF THE  
SENIOR CLASS, A. S. O.

### Fibroid Tumor :—

Mrs. Rev. Mc Donald, age forty-two, associate editor of the Western Christian Recorder, Macon, Mo., came to me for treatment about eight months ago. Examination revealed the following:

Hard fibroid tumor five or six inches in diameter attached to the uterus, ten years' standing. Dyspepsia and constipation of twenty-five years' standing. Irregular, painful menses since puberty. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th dorsal vertebrae were to the right, centre of curvature was at least an inch out of line. Ribs from the 2nd to the 7th on each side were displaced. Right shoulder was much higher than the left. Lower dorsal and upper lumbar anterior. The 3rd, 4th and 5th lumbar lateral to the left. Pelvis tipped forward. Left innominate rotated forward. I have treated the case about seven months and have corrected all bony lesions. Patient says that the curvature in the upper dorsal was caused by a fall twenty-nine years ago. The tumor and all other troubles have disappeared. Patient is in good health and for the first time in her life she finds that her menses are normal.



REPORTED BY DR. C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O.,  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

It has been my privilege and good fortune since hoisting the flag of osteopathy in the sunny clime of New Mexico, the territory where osteopathy has been one of the forbidden blessings, to treat many cases of tuberculosis and many other cases called tuberculosis by some of our eminent scientists, notably our dear friends, the members of the Territorial Board of Health of New Mexico. Below are a few cases which I wish to report and others will be reported later.

Mrs. G., a lady from Chicago, came to Albuquerque and by request of a former patient of osteopathy, I was called. I found her in bed with chill in the mornings and fever in the afternoon; temperature 102 to 103; night sweats, and had what Dr. ——— called a tubercular diarrhea; breathing very difficult, dizziness when in erect posture. By an osteopathic examination, I found luxation of fifth rib on right side and lateral deviation of spine at third dorsal.

Treatment: First, I reduced the luxated rib which gave her instant relief, then directed my treatment to the lesion of the spine. On the fifth day she walked to my office, four blocks. This case has been treated one month, her chills and fever have disappeared, appetite increased, breathing, normal, and the case is making a steady recovery.

Mrs. H ——. She had for seven years been suffering with severe pains in head, back and sides and the doctors decided her ovaries and uterus must be removed, which she consented to with the usual result, no relief. The trouble increased, and she lost her voice and contracted a chronic diarrhea as a result of the operation. This was followed by the usual advice to take what was left of her to another climate. On arriving in Albuquerque, she consulted specialists who treated her throat with caustics, galvanic currents, etc., without relief and told her the altitude was too high. In despair, she sought osteopathy.

Examination and treatment: Second rib on the right side was twisted, also the twelfth rib down on the left side, fifth lum-

bar vertebra, anterior. On correcting the second rib, her voice would return but being compelled to do hard work, the rib would return to its abnormal position and her voice would leave in thirty minutes. Two months' treatment in all was given and her voice was completely restored.

A child three years of age. This case had been diagnosed everything from rheumatism to tuberculosis of the hip-joint. I was called on the 22d of February and shown the relics of her former doctors, which I now have as a part of the curio department of my office. A thirty-five dollar, nickle-plated brace, bracing her from pelvis to sole of foot, plaster of Paris cast and six pound extension weight which had been attached to her foot and extended over the bed rail for the two months past. As a result of the confinement on her back, she was suffering with an attack of acute congestion of the kidneys. Examination showed pubic dislocation of the hip-joint with severe inflammation of the soft parts. I removed the weight and placed the child on the floor and directed my treatment to the above conditions. I have treated the case six weeks; the congestion of the kidneys is well; swelling and inflammation is reduced; the child is playing about the house. Owing to the severe pain, I have not as yet attempted to reduce the dislocation.

\* \* \*

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A Mr. — came to me about six weeks ago. He was very much emaciated, anemic and had a hacking cough. Patient had consulted a great many doctors and had been told he had tuberculosis and a change of climate was advised. Osteopathic examination revealed muscles of cervical and upper dorsal region very much contracted, left clavicle depressed at sternal end, and fifth rib on left side displaced downward. Treatment was directed to reduction of these lesions, which yielded nicely. Patient is now practically well and has resumed his work upon the farm.

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