

The Journal of Osteopathy

February 1902

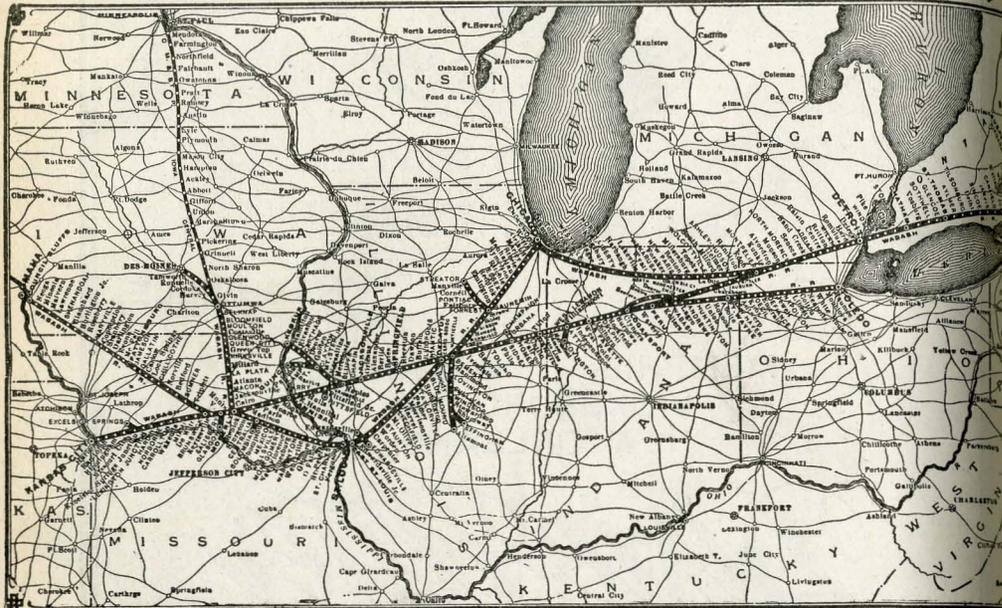
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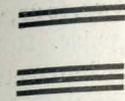


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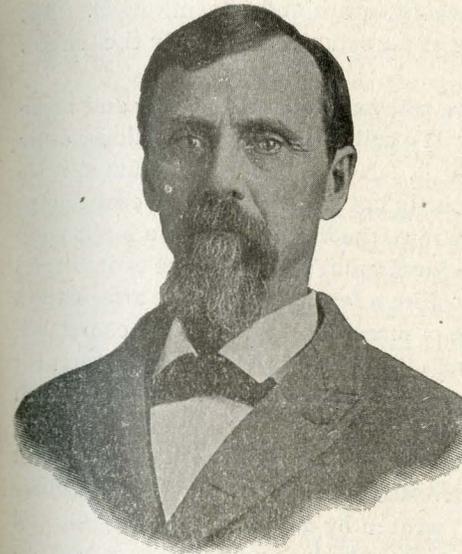
**JOURNAL OF
 OSTEOPATHY**

KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI, FEBRUARY, 1902

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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

WITH my fifty years of experience in treating disease in its great multi-
 tude of forms, I feel that I am competent to speak of the weakness of drug
 medication theories and the drug medication training followed in the so called
 "old schools of medicine" especially as I was a disciple of the "old school"



for many years and among its most faithful practitioners, until a better in-
 telligence and a better understanding of God's provisions for the cure of
 human ills in the body mechanism itself, led me to sever the ties that
 once held me blindly to drug medica-
 tion.

Typhoid fever, bilious fever, yellow fever, scarlet fever, mountain
 fever, hectic fever, and all other fevers known by various names, are simply
 effects with different appearances, but to seek and to know the cause or
 causes that produced the effects has ever been lost sight of by the doctors
 of the "old school." No attention or very little, if any, has ever been given

to the parts of the body in a search for physical changes that have caused un-
 natural conditions in functions. They have been drilled in the faith that
 symptoms, well known, constitute a sufficient wisdom with which to open the
 fight. The drug physician finds some "heat" in the patient. He thinks that
 if he learns how "hot" his patient is, that he then is in a position prepared to
 open the combat. He feels for his "pig-tail thermometer" and lo, finds that
 it has slipped through a hole in his pocket and is lost. And the owner of the
 thermometer is just as totally lost.

The M. D.'s training is largely limited to observation of pulse and tem-
 perature. In the case of fever he has been loaded up with the importance of

finding out how "hot" his patient is in the morning and how much hotter he gets at night, on through the days as the disease grows older in days and weeks. He is exhorted to keep a record of the degrees of heat, two, four, six, twelve and twenty-four hours apart and keep a similar tab on the pulse. He has been well drilled in the use of his "dirty" thermometer that goes into rectum, vagina, under arm and then into the mouth of a patient, but no thought is given to the physical changes of form or the functions of the affected organs of the body. Nor is the student of that school shown the causes of the change in temperature and pulse. His leading guides stick in their examinations and diagnosis to the pulse. He pulls out his watch and times the beats of the heart at 6 a. m., writes 83, at 6 p. m., 85; next day at 6 a. m., 84, at night 87, and so the record of gains or losses goes on.

He has learned to tell what his patient's temperature is each day for a week. How much head-ache, limb-ache, he has had, how body-tired and how sore he has been. How thirsty he was. How many times the bowels moved in twenty-four hours. How yellow, brown, red or furrowed the tongue has been on the first, the fifth, seventh, ninth and fifteenth days. But he has never been told by his school that these symptoms are only the effects and not the cause of disease.

"Now we have the symptoms and we will put them all in a row and name the disease," says the medical doctor. "We will call it typhoid, bilious, or by some other name before we begin to treat it. Now that we have named it we will run out our munitions of war and pour in hot shot and shell at each symptom." The command is given, "throw into the enemy's camp a large shell of purgative, marked 'hydrargyri chloridum mite.'" Then the order comes to stop that groaning and those pains. "Fire a few shots into the arm with a hypodermic syringe loaded with a grain of morphine" is the next command. Then one might add, "look the pigtailum oftenum and note the temperum till it reaches 106." But he is given no idea of the cause of the trouble on which to reason.

The above is given as an array of truths from start to finish. My object is to draw the mind of the student of osteopathy to the necessity of his thinking well as he reads books on diseases written by medical authors. One of the requirements of the old school and one on which so much stress is laid, is the knowledge of symptomatology by which they are first to name the disease, the name to give them a foundation on which to build the course of treatment by drugs. Their books generally begin by telling us that fever is an abnormal heat that shows a degree of abnormality beginning at about 98 degrees Fahrenheit and often running to 105 and 106 degrees. These effects are told and pointed out in detail, and if a certain amount of symptoms are found in a case that case must be called typhoid fever and treated by the sacred rules laid down centuries ago for the treatment for that disease. Still they tell us that "they are self-limited diseases." Then they take up other fevers whose symptoms are similar in so many respects that one is puzzled to know what name

to give the disease. He does not find quite enough symptoms to warrant him in calling it typhoid fever. Then he is at sea without a compass and is left to do the best he can, even though boat and crew may be lost.

We are in the beginning of the twentieth century and the wisest doctors of all schools and systems of the healing art have said that typhoid fever is "a self-limited" disease, in the treatment of which "drugs are a total failure." This, in substance, is the conclusion of them all, excepting the most bigoted, and we believe that the conclusion is an honest and a wise one. The old school physician is now saying, "keep out the drugs and bring in the nurses." And I will say, that they give to the world no more light on any other fever, and no more hope to succeed with drugs in the treatment of any other fever. I believe that they have turned on their very best search lights and ploughed through every possible sea in their hunt for the wise god of drugs, and all in vain.

I have been your leader for nearly thirty years but I have had no books to guide me excepting those on descriptive and demonstrative anatomy and those few in such crude form that they only suggest the wondrous provision that the God of nature has placed in man with which to ward off or banish the cause of disease if man were only studious and would only learn enough to detect the variations and readjust the deviations back to the normal. I have long since believed that an engineer of the human body was the sick man's only hope and to become a competent engineer the student must become masterly proficient in the knowledge of all the parts of that wonderful machine and the functions of all its parts. Not only to know the anatomical forms and positions of the parts, but to thoroughly know the entire system, the head, neck, chest, abdomen, pelvis and limbs with each separate function, and all functions in harmonious combination, free to perform their work as nature had planned for man's health and comfort.

OSTEOPATHY WITH THE LAW-MAKERS.

ADDRESS OF DR. A. T. STILL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF THE SCHOOL.

LEGISLATURES are being constantly implored to choke off and drive out any new school of the healing art, by means of oppressive laws. We, as osteopaths, wish them to take notice that as Americans, we are seeking and will demand justice for our science, and no more. We ask for justice believing that we merit, before the law, equality with any other science in existence. As to our practice, before the people, we feel that we have demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate our equality, if not our superiority. We trust in the wisdom of our legislators and feel that they will be as ready and willing to grant us justice as we are to ask for it. It is certainly not un-American to labor and ask for equality. Should any member of a legislature raise his hand or voice against granting us equal and exact justice, he is to be pitied more than condemned. We propose to show that we will not only demand justice, but

that we will fight before the people, until we stand, before the law, side by side and equal in all things with all schools. We cannot afford to be taxed and not be represented. I thoroughly believe in that Biblical admonition, "Ask, and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you."

We have never asked a legislature to protect us. What we do ask of legislatures is to meet us in fairness and deal out justice to all, to encourage the individual or the school of healing to meet in competition and endeavor to excel. Destroy that principle of competition and you shatter one of the bulwarks of the American people. It is the essence of our success as a nation.

As a school of healing, we should tell the law-makers what we want, as it is to them we look for just laws. We should tell them that we want laws recognizing, and fitting to our school of science, which has been reasoned out from more than an ordinary study of anatomy and physiology and their application to health. We should ask and demand that legislatures listen to men that are educated in the principles of the science of osteopathy. They are the only ones that are capable of giving legislators competent and reliable information on the subject. It is a well known fact that we have no patience with nor do we tolerate the beliefs of the medical doctors in the administration of drugs, often deadly, on which they pin their faith and their hope to cure the afflicted, and that, in the face of their admission, that they, "do not know the nature or the power of any drug, or the nature or action of any disease." We consider that their beliefs are old theories that have neither truth nor knowledge behind them, but are built upon the blunders of deadly conjecture handed down by dark and dangerous guess-work through the centuries. Can we hope or look for justice when such schools would dictate to legislators what laws shall govern our conditions and our methods? A thousand times, no. The medical doctor hates us. He hates everything and every method that cures where he has failed. His trade of mystery and guess-work is his meat and bread. He never will give us justice.

Go to your legislators and demand just laws, with a provision for a board of osteopathic examiners that is competent to pronounce upon our abilities in surgery and obstetrics and to treat any and all diseases. Remember that our science is thirty years old, with friends by the thousands in all parts of the Union. There is no need to be timid when the people are with you in your cause. They are fully as anxious, and seek and will demand just legislation in your behalf. When every state gives to osteopathy a board of examiners composed of osteopaths, before whom all persons claiming the right to practice the science will be obliged to appear and pass examinations before they receive certificates allowing them to practice, with heavy penalties for violations, then spurious work will cease. There are fakirs in the osteopathic field, as well as in others, and it is a true though sad commentary that the medical doctors encourage the "breed." When we get that justice, with osteopathic boards in each state, then peace and harmony can prevail between all schools of the art

of healing, and competition to excel will enter the contest for the voice of public approval and patronage. All will then be placed on their merits and on their merits alone should they be judged.

A little history at this time will probably be useful. I will say that no more caution has been used in framing governments or plans for great business enterprises than was followed in framing the charter and constitution of our school, the American School of Osteopathy. We were guided by the wisdom and experience of the ablest lawyers in the state of Missouri. We consulted members of the United States Supreme court whose opinions stand second to none. All had acquainted themselves with our science by taking treatments themselves, or having members of their families who were invalidated by disease, brought back to health by osteopathic treatment. We have treated here many United States senators, governors of states, congressmen by the score and state legislators; and in all of them, osteopathy has warm friends and supporters.

Why go into a state of restrictions that will not allow a man's qualifications to be used wherever and howsoever they may be required? Remember, that you have passed with high grades in all branches of study in the foremost school of osteopathy in the world, including descriptive anatomy, demonstrative anatomy, physiology, chemistry, urinalysis, hygiene, neurology, surgery, histology, pathology, bacteriology, gynecology, and obstetrics. The professors who have vouched for your ability by affixing their names to your diplomas were chosen by the board of trustees for their honor, learning and abilities to impart to and qualify the students in their respective branches. As to their abilities and characters, we court a comparison of the members of our faculty with those of the faculties of any medical school in the country.

With the diploma awarded you, you have a voucher of your merit that should be respected and recognized in any state in the Union, and I have no doubt that if you present your cause properly to the several legislatures, you will receive that recognition due you and you will be welcomed in every state, to practice your profession in all its departments, with restrictions on none. Your diploma says that you are worthy and well qualified to practice surgery, obstetrics, to treat and handle contagions and epidemics, and down through the list of all diseases in a general practice. You have the names of fourteen well qualified judges that have passed upon your qualifications. You have met all requirements to win your diploma and the respect of the educated world, and you should not be robbed in one single iota of the right to practice your profession in all its branches, by a misguided medical trust. And you will not be, if you go before your legislatures and present your claims in proper form. I believe that when many of our most scholarly and learned men, both of America and Europe, have passed upon a science and have pronounced it good and recommended its merits as scientific and useful, that it is high time that it receive the endorsement of legislators. But it should be presented to the latter class in the best possible way, by our leading and foremost men and

instructors in our most advanced schools, and should be presented in its scientific truth. Then all that needs be done is to have a bill properly framed, introduced and a hearing obtained. Let your attorney present the reasons why it should become a law and with intelligent explanations given by competent osteopaths, that bill will become a law nine times out of ten. No sensible body of law-makers will drive a good school of the healing art out of their state. They cannot afford to. The reasons they cannot are too apparent for me to need go into them. Just to illustrate one of them. Before Iowa, our neighboring state to the north, recognized osteopathy to the extent of legalizing its practice there was expended here from out of that state, I will say (between fifty and one-hundred thousand dollars annually, by patients flocking to us for treatment. Since they in part began to legalize osteopathy in Iowa, the amount has decreased and now Iowa is keeping that money within her borders, and that state is now preparing to give osteopathy complete recognition, with the practitioners allowed to treat any and all diseases, that all the states, I have no doubt, will in a short time give. They will see the error of their ways as has Iowa.

The American School of Osteopathy was not chartered to kill or destroy any school of medicine or any school of the healing art. It was simply organized to teach a more rational system of dealing with disease, contagions and epidemics, obstetrics and surgical cases.

In place of killing, we have only asked and are asking to be given a chance to improve on old methods and do better work, to slay "fever" and cure more. We have felt that if we could do better work by our system, that less valuable systems would naturally become obsolete.

If other systems wish to kill osteopathy, they can do so by better work and not by prohibitory legislation.

A PROPOSITION.

Osteopathy has said to the world that it teaches and is a complete science.

Thus, before the world, we stand committed to enter the general field of practice qualified to treat and handle contagions and epidemics, to meet and treat all diseases of seasons and climates, also competent to do surgical work skillfully, and to go to the mothers' rooms prepared to do the best and most skillful work in obstetrics.

Our school feels that when it says that the school of osteopathy is a complete science; it is competent to judge as to the extent and purport of the claim, and is prepared to meet in competition the most learned of other schools or professions of the healing art. We are able and willing to show why our system of therapeutics, osteopathic materia medica, surgery and everything pertaining to our science which has been masterly considered, applied and proven before being proclaimed to the world as a trustworthy science, is superior to other systems.

In our course of study we consume all the time on all the various branches, that we think is necessary for a good, practical knowledge for the graduate

that is to be sent out into the world as a competent engineer to practice the skilled art of running the machinery of the human body, with all its complicated works, and regulating the functions of the physical parts in producing good or bad health. If other systems wish to insist that our time is too short, I will say to such schools that the American School of Osteopathy stands ready to meet them in a competition to determine the relative quality of the training received here as compared with that of any school that wishes to enter the lists with us. I will make the following proposition: I will take a team of six or ten or more students of our senior class and meet an equal number of the members of the senior class of any other school in America in a competition for excellence in examinations in anatomy, surgery, physiology, chemistry, theory and practice, and obstetrics.

(Signed.)

A. T. STILL,

President of the American School of Osteopathy.

Kirksville, Mo., Jan 6, 1902.

SMALLPOX.

CANTHARIDIN AS A GERMIFUGE.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT A. T. STILL TO THE UPPER CLASSES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

In catharidin, commonly known as the Spanish-fly, I have discovered a perfectly harmless and effective germifuge, which I have subjected to every possible test during the past few years in all parts of the United States where smallpox has been rampant, and I have never found a single instance in which the trial has not proven my theory that the cantharidin will immune man from smallpox. You are all familiar with the results obtained in Kirksville during our recent so-designated "smallpox scare."

All these years Jenner's discovery has been the single weapon that the medical profession has wielded in the fight against the dreaded disease, as far as a germifuge was used in the battle. Notwithstanding that the so-called preventative has in thousands upon thousands of cases proven worse than the disease smallpox itself, the doctors have been content to follow Jenner's teachings and there is not a single piece of evidence on record that any effort has ever been made to effect a departure from the long taught and faithfully practiced lesson of injecting the cow-pox virus with its hidden impurities into the arm of man, to immune him from smallpox.

The subject of smallpox has been a serious one for the minds and pens of the doctors of this and many centuries of the past. We have learned nothing of the origin, nothing of the action of the deadly poison which it contains, and when we sum up all that has been written for many thousands of years, we only learn that the doctor does not know what it is or what it does, more than that it has the power to kill the human race by the millions. From their pens, our wisest doctors know nothing more than the savage of no books, and thus, in the twentieth century we need not look back for knowledge from them. The

field is just as cloudy today, for the doctors, as any period of the remotest days of man's history, when he thought that God had sent smallpox as one of his choicest plagues to punish the nations for some sin of disobedience to His holy ordinance. Man has tried many things to stop its deadly work, he has prayed, sacrificed and dosed, but to no effect, to the hour of the coming in of the twentieth century.

My first experience with smallpox was in Kansas where I was associated early in my practice of medicine with my father also a disciple of the "old school." About the time that Kansas was opened to settlement, smallpox and all other eruptive fevers began to make their appearance and do their deadly work. Of all diseases man is heir to, I dreaded smallpox the most, for if it did not kill it left you disfigured for life. I had been vaccinated a great number of times but without effect, and should I contract the disease I felt then that I had little hope of living through it. Thus smallpox was my dread by day and by night. I was called to the sick a number of times not knowing it was smallpox until after entering the house. It was then too late to back down and I had to submit to the inevitable. I found frequently that I had well developed cases of confluent smallpox to treat but I generally got my patient through safely. Later I was again called to a supposed case of fever which proved to be confluent smallpox from which the man died. His wife claimed to have a sore eye and upon examining the eye I was surprised to find a pock of variola with which she had suffered many days. It was from that pock her husband had taken the contagion and died. Again I was in fear and agony that I would contract the disease from that family and die as I had no vaccine pock-mark to hold between myself and the dreaded coffin. At this time my anxiety was intellectually and very satisfactorily modified by a conversation with my mother, who said that possibly while a boy I had absorbed enough of the fly-blister which she had applied to my hip for a case of white swelling, as she then called it, to perhaps make me immune from smallpox. She had blistered and reblistered my hip for three months, many pieces of bone coming out of the superior crest of the ilium during the process, the marks of which are abundant to-day, both of the ulcers and the blisters. I have long since come to the conclusion that the cantharidin thus absorbed was the cause of the immunity that stood between me and the smallpox at that time in my practice, and I am also convinced that the cause of unsuccessful vaccination, the cow-pox virus having been inserted into my arm often from a child up to manhood, without effect, was also due to the cantharidin in my system.

I would not antagonize the popular belief in the efficacy of vaccination but would most emphatically combat the insertion into the human body of the putrid flesh of any animal. With this belief in reference to vaccination as a preventative to smallpox and with the chances to contract other diseases of which the cow and horse are subject so very possible and well proven by the great number of persons who have been vaccinated and crippled for life, I concluded that it was about time for the sons and daughters of America to take up

the subject of prevention and see how their skill would compare with that of Jenner of England. In the January (1901) number of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, I published an article discussing the probable value of cantharidin as one if not the greatest germifuges of the world. I there gave my ideas of how to proceed. A Spanish fly-blister about the size of a half dollar when placed upon the arm will at once start an infectious fever, whose energy is in full eruptive blast in from four to six hours, or forty-eight times faster than variola which requires twelve days to reach its highest energy. *My theory is, that the first active occupant of the body by an infectious fever will drive off others and hold possession of the body until its power is spent and the excretory system has renovated the body.*

My philosophy is that the possession of the human body by an infectious germ, can only be immune by germicidal possession. Thus we are immune by vaccination or any other infectious substance, whilst it is in possession of and effecting the machinery of human vitality, and no longer. Thus, we see that vaccination leaves the body, according to the belief of its friends and advocates, in from one to seven years, leaving a demand for repeated vaccination with its lurking dangers. The Spanish-fly blister may be used on the arm many times a year if necessary and act as a preventing germifuge without harm. I have solicited correspondence from doctors of sixty years of age and upwards, on the subject of the fly-blister's work in their early practice when it was used in any and all forms of disease. The correspondence has been exceedingly gratifying to me, for in every instance my deductions as to the value of cantharidin as a germifuge in smallpox where my correspondents could correctly answer my questions, have been proven correct. But what is more to the point, since my article appeared in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY last January the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, who have been guided by my instruction, have reported thousands upon thousands of cases in which cantharidin had been used as a preventative to smallpox in the contagion, with the reported results of not a single individual whose arm had been blistered, contracting the disease.

I have often been asked, what are my ideas of vaccination? I have no use for it at all, nor any faith in it since witnessing its slaughterous work. It slayed our armies in the sixties and is still torturing our old soldiers, not to say anything of its more recent victims, whose number will run up into tens upon tens of thousands.

I believe that instead of passing laws for compulsory vaccination, a law prohibiting the practice, with heavy penalties for violations provided, would prove a wholesome experiment. Simply take the fifty cents out of the "dirty" practice and it would die out spontaneously with all doctors of average knowledge of the harm done by it. The philosopher must find something better as a germifuge, or by legal measures, hands off. I always believed that the wisdom

of man was sufficient for the day of a successful hunt for an innocent and trustworthy germifuge for smallpox, and that it would be proven early in the twentieth century, if we would but work and reason.

I will not dispute or try to criticise so great a man as Jenner, but I will say that in all the histories of the man and in his own works, I do not find a single word of his philosophy nor any reason why he believed that the cow-pock would fortify the human body against the entry of smallpox. He simply reported that a less number of milkers took the smallpox after they had had "sore hands" supposed to have been caused by getting the poison in some cut, scratch or broken surface of the skin of the hands. Since his day, the world has been content to hunt for that "stuff" that was on the cow's udder. No questions were asked, it was simply, "I want some of that stuff what makes folk's hands git sore." Jenner did put "rot" into his patients to keep the "rot" of smallpox out, so you see there was a fight for possession between the two great "rots" and the cow-rot is supposed to have hooked off the smallpox rot. That is all the immunity there was about cow-pock holding free from smallpox.

I believe that the discovery of Jenner gave nothing to the world excepting the history of an accidental cure or supposed preventative to smallpox. He gave no reason why one poison would immune the person from another poison. The doctors simply accepted, tried and adopted the supposed remedial power of cow-pox, sore or cankered heels of the horse. They gave us no caution or hint that the grease heels of the horse might be a venereal disease peculiar to the horse only. They told us nothing of the cow-pox, whether or not it was venereal in its nature. Like the adoption of most "remedies" the doctor uses or has used, it came to notice by accident.

I do not wish in the least to antagonize the efforts of Jenner. I believe that they were good, but I do think that more effective and less dangerous substances can be used than the putrid compounds of variola. I also believe that the philosophy that I present, can and will be found just as protective against measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, leprosy and syphilis as against smallpox, and other infectious contagions. This is the twentieth century, our school was created to improve on past methods and theories; let us keep step with the music of progress. I feel certain that the time is close at hand when compulsory vaccination will not be necessary, for a better method, one that will do the work and leave no bad effects as is the case in vaccination with the cow, horse or other animal poisons, has been found. The dread of disease and death that follow vaccination, causes people to hesitate in having vaccine matter put into their own or into the arms of children by military force. When they learn that a fly-blister as large as a fifty-cent piece will keep off smallpox in all cases, then there will be no fear or trouble about smallpox or vaccination.

HOW TO USE CANTHARIDIN.

IN answer to many inquiries on the subject, Dr. A. T. Still has furnished to the JOURNAL his instructions to graduates of the American School of Osteo-

pathy for the application of cantharidin as a preventative to smallpox contagion. His directions in detail are as follows:

For an adult, take an amount of cantharidin equal to the size of two grains of corn. Spread it smoothly over a piece of coarse sheeting one and one-half inch square. It will cover the cloth. Press the plaster into the arm from three to six inches above the elbow, avoiding old vaccine scars. When the skin begins to look quite red, take off the plaster and dress with vaseline or mutton tallow on cotton. Allow the bandage to remain until the arm itches. Then take off the dressing if the cotton is loose. If not loose leave it on the arm a day or two to allow the blistered spot to heal. The work is then all done. For a child under ten years of age, use a plaster three-quarters of an inch square in dimensions. For an infant, use one about one-half inch square. Do not have a plaster on an infant over an hour. Take it off and after dressing it with vaseline, leave it a day to see if the blister has taken. If not, try again, but watch carefully and do not blister too deep. In all cases a single good blister will immune for a year at least.

The power of cantharidin as a germifuge has been proven, but it is imperative that only pure and fresh cantharidin be employed. Dr. Still has made arrangements by which he gets the very best direct from the manufacturers. He cannot advise the promiscuous purchasing of the ointment from old stocks. Time will kill the cantharidin and render it useless. Impurities may also get into the ointment. Dr. Still feels that the best way to supply the A. S. O. graduates is to keep the fresh and pure for their use and protection against old stocks. He is preparing to publish in pamphlet form a treatise on smallpox, cantharidin, etc., and with all orders for cantharidin which he puts up in \$1.00 orders, he will enclose the ointment, directions for its use and one of his pamphlets.

OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT IN NEURASTHENIA.

L. E. WYCKOFF, D. O., BAY CITY, MICH.

NEURASTHENIA, nervous prostration, or the American disease, the definition of which is "debility of the nervous system causing an inability or lessened desire to perform the various duties or attend the occupation of the individual," is a malady of comparatively recent origin, as it is not described in the old text books. It is the result of too rapid living and the constant struggle for wealth of Americans. The "strenuous life" is responsible for the break down of many nervous systems. The class of people most subject are those whose occupation requires mental as well as physical strains or calls upon the emotions, as artists, students, financiers, speculators, etc.

However common it may be, the numerous causes from which it may arise and the train of distressing symptoms that follow it, make it a difficult disease to combat successfully, and one of the most troublesome the physicians of all schools encounter. Each case is peculiar to itself and must be studied and treated individually to get the best results. Neurasthenia means a debility of the nerve centers or a lowered vitality of the nervous system, and the

important point in the diagnosis is to find a primary cause of nerve tissue waste.

It may arise from numerous causes, the majority from overwork, mental worry, emotion and grief, from excesses, alcoholic and sexual, or the excessive use of tobacco, in any form, mainly from cigarettes, in fact anything that saps the nervous system, and where expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, producing physical bankruptcy. A neurotic temperament may be responsible, for unfortunately at birth, all are not endowed with the same amount of nerve force. The digestive organs too may be at fault, for since it is a disease of malnutrition to the nerve centers, these organs are the starting point of many cases of neurasthenia. There have been very few cases that have come under my observation that have not had a faulty digestive system or malassimilation.

One important cause is a nerve poisoning from uric acid or lithæmia, and lastly but not least, the one most looked for by osteopaths is an irritation or disturbance, which may be internal or organic irritation from displaced organs, as for instance, the uterus in the female may be out of position and by this constant disturbance wasting vital nerve force. Then there may be the external or spinal irritations, consisting of contracted muscles along the spinal column or misplaced vertebræ or ribs, producing a constant irritation to the nerves and obstructing circulation to the cord and nerve centers, keeping the nerves in a continual state of irritation or hyper-sensitiveness. This is the "tender spine" frequently found in this trouble. These lesions may be at any point along the spine from atlas to coccyx, but usually are found at the first vertebra, the mid-dorsal region or splanchnic area and the fifth lumbar and other important reflex centers. To illustrate, I had one case where all the disturbing symptoms were produced by misplaced coccyx. It was bent and so irritated the ganglion impar of the sympathetic nervous system that a typical case of neurasthenia was the result. By careful treatment at this point through the rectum and a replacement of this bone and muscles attached, the case improved from the beginning and became entirely well. Twice since then, in something over a year's time, the patient returned with nervous symptoms. I found the structures at this point very much contracted, produced as I surmised, by his sitting constantly at the desk. A little careful treatment relieved the symptoms each time and there was no return.

The pathological state or result of the aforementioned affections produce the following named symptoms in a typical case. The first traces develop gradually, one of the first is a feeling of irritability or inability to concentrate the thoughts and the efforts to do so causing headache or pressure in the cranium, with dizziness. Fatiguing easily on exertion, requiring more time on a given task that formerly was accomplished easily. Loss of stamina or self-confidence, as a patient expressed it to me, "I am a perfect coward, afraid to talk to people or attempt anything entailing responsibility." Sexual power is greatly diminished and often painful menstruation in the female. Dis-

orders of the mind, a tendency to look on the dark side of things and frequently a despair of recovery. Sleep is disturbed or perhaps a troublesome insomnia. Poor circulation in extremities, alternate flashes of heat and chilliness, sweating, irregular heart action and disturbed sensation. A loss of appetite and other alimentary disturbances. The majority of symptoms named are found in every case, yet no two are ever exactly alike.

Now as to the treatment of this disease. A careful inquiry into the history of the case will indicate what is best to advise, in way of rest, recreation and exercise. Also the proper diet to follow. The patient should always be cautioned to use great care in diet. The digestive organs are usually weak and not capable of taking care of much food, and a small amount properly assimilated is better than a larger quantity unassimilated that will be in the stomach and intestines and ferment, making a toxic substance to be absorbed by the blood, further poisoning the nervous system. Here is where osteopathic treatment shows its superiority over drug treatment, and other systems. No foreign element enters the alimentary tract to further derange the organs of assimilation and hinder instead of help the process of upbuilding nerve tissue.

The organs are stimulated through external manipulation to their own nerve supply and its connections along the spinal column and caused to carry on their functions in a natural way. Some may ask why a tonic or "nerve medicine" would not accomplish as good a result. It would not, because there can be no artificial stimulus without a reaction and the organs are left in a weaker state than before. It is just like a whip to a tired horse, you may get a little more action for a short time, but the effect will wear off. The osteopath in his work replaces and strengthens each organ, removes the irritations and interferences along the spinal column to the spinal cord and nerves, creates a normal circulation of the blood locally and generally, and improves the quality of that vital fluid through the *blood making* organs so that healthy tissue is built up. Everything working in harmony brings the system back to a normal state, the distressing symptoms disappear one by one, strength returns and the patient feels as he ought to once more.

This is not theory, but facts, and is my own experience in nearly four years practice. I have handled a great many cases in that time, of all kinds and in all stages of the disease and have yet to report failure, where the patient followed instructions and took the treatment faithfully. Most of the cases yielded from one to three months after beginning treatment. This certainly is conclusive evidence of the superiority of this treatment over any other method before the scientific world to day and the neurasthenic, who puts himself under the care of a competent osteopath, can feel assured that he is undergoing the very best treatment there is for the disease.

OSTEOPATHY AND MASSAGE.

FRED JULIUS FASSETT, A. B., D. O.

It does not require a long explanation to show the average inquirer that

osteopathy has nothing in common with any of the psychic or mystic systems of the healing art that are abroad in the land.

When, however, the osteopath insists that his system differs essentially from massage the listener is apt to accept the statement with some mental reservations unless the specific differences are rather clearly pointed out. To a casual observer the methods of procedure of the osteopath and the masseur seem very similar. And one, even, who would give the matter enough attention to notice that the characteristic movements are not the same, might easily imagine that these different movements were but different methods of applying the same reasoning. The two systems resemble each other in recognizing the fact that a large part of all diseased conditions are due to a stagnation or slowing of the circulating fluids of the body. It is in the method employed to obtain the proper motion of those fluids that the marked difference in the two methods appears.

The masseur, if we judge from the published works on the subject, spends comparatively little time in examination as to the cause of the stagnation but reasons thus: "The blood is a good thing for the tissues, therefore push it along." And he proceeds by more or less skillful manipulations to mechanically propel the blood and lymph along their normal channels through the pack where the stagnation has occurred.

No one can deny that is accomplishing, for the time at least, a desirable result but the osteopath, confronted with the same conditions reasons thus: "The stagnation of the circulation would not exist were there not some mechanical obstruction to the vessels of the part or some change in the size of the vessels due to too much or too little activity of the nerves which govern the muscles in their walls.

With this fact in mind, would the simple pushing of the blood past this obstruction or through these contracted vessels be the thing best calculated to secure a permanent improvement in the condition of the part affected? Would it not be a more satisfactory method, if possible, to find the muscle or ligament or bone obstructing the vessels, or find the irritation to the nerve center which controls the size of the vessels in the part, and then expend our energies removing that obstruction or irritation? If this can be done, no pushing will be required to cause the blood of the arm or face to return to the heart and allow fresh blood to take its place. The natural pumping of the heart and the wonderful nervous mechanism for regulating the size of the vessels will see to it that the tissue is nourished and drained according to its needs.

THE ILLINOIS EXAMINATION.

FREDERICK E. MOORE, D. O., KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The first examination of the new year for all practitioners who desired to secure State Certificates in Illinois, was held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, January 16-18 inclusive.

There were twenty-four osteopaths and probably sixty M. D.'s who took the examinations under the state board of health.

The American School of Osteopathy, as is always the case, was largely represented. There were three graduates and from the student-body fifteen, who made up a jolly party for the march on Chicago though we realized the object of our trip was not so jolly.

For an osteopath to go before an examining board consisting wholly of M. D.'s makes the most sanguine feel a little uncertain, and wish that one osteopath at least was on the board.

But it is due Dr. Egan, the secretary, and other members, to say that we were very courteously treated and have reason to expect fair consideration of our work.

Below is given the list of questions furnished by Miss Ethel Burner, who made a copy of each list.

The fact that several examinations were largely localized in one or two branches of the subject involved, instead of being more generally distributed, was a surprise and of course necessitated an extensive detailed knowledge.

When we came to that question in anatomy which called for a description of the principal muscles, about twenty in number, of the hip and thigh, their names, origin, insertion, function and nerve supply; we wondered if the medical brethren opposite us were working out a problem of that extent.

We answered the question as best we could in so limited a time, and some regretted that we did not have the several hours extra which would be required to answer it as stated, just to show what we learn at the A. S. O.

I am sure it would be a matter of satisfaction to most osteopaths to receive the same examination as the M. D.'s on parallel subjects, as long as the medical board has full charge.

It is to be deplored that no examination in osteopathic therapeutics can now be given. That is one large subject on which an osteopath alone can pass an examination.

As it is now many who know little or nothing of the principles and practice of osteopathy can be licensed to practice our profession.

If the law demanded each applicant to present a diploma from a recognized osteopathic college, it would mean much for the advancement of pure osteopathy. That, with osteopathic representation on the state board would insure the people of Illinois a more effective safeguard.

This is not meant to criticise the present efficient board, or the ability of Secretary James Egan, who seems eminently fitted for so responsible an office.

The following are those who took the examinations:

Mrs. Charles Crampton, Miss Almeda Goodspeed, James R. Stott, Miss Lois Robinson, Miss Hezzie Carter Purdom, Miss Maude Waterman, Miss Ethel Burner, Miss Anna Francis, Miss Emma Fagar, Miss Loretta Lewis, Miss Isadora Beebe, Alfred Brimblecombe, W. D. Dressel, Wm. Van de Sand, R. A. Peebles, J. R. McDougall, E. B. Thawley, Frederick E. Moore.

Following are the questions:

CHEMISTRY—TIME ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS.

Give the constituents of the pancreatic juice.

Discuss the action of the saliva on the food in digestion.

Give a test for starch.

Discuss the action of bile on (a) food alone; (b) on food mixed with pancreatic juice.

What are proteids?

What are carbohydrates?

Give a test for free H. Cl. in the stomach.

Give the symbols of nitric acid, ammonium sulphide, potassium chlorate, acetic acid.

Give test for proteids.

Give urinary tests for sugar, bile, blood, albumen.

PHYSIOLOGY—TIME ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS.

- Describe the red blood corpuscle, its size and number compared with white cell.
 How many ounces of blood pass through the heart at each pulsation?
 How many ventricles in the brain?
 How many lobes in the brain and how many convolutions in each lobe?
 Describe the different nerve fibers.
 Describe the blood circulation in bone and cartilage.
 Describe the layers of the nervous matter in the brain and cord; relative position; function of cerebro-spinal fluid.
 Describe a reflex action.
 Give functions of liver, spleen, and kidneys.
 Describe the skin and discuss its function in relation to the nerves.

ANATOMY—TIME TWO HOURS.

- Give the name and description of the various classes of bones according to shape, the number of each and their position in the body.
 How many bones in the skeleton? Give different classes.
 Give the differences and similarities between the bones of the forearm and leg.
 Give the peculiarities, eminences, etc., of bones of the leg.
 Give the attachments of the ligaments of the clavicular joints.
 Describe the articulations of the foot.
 Name and describe classes of articulations. Give example.
 Give description of the principal muscles of the hip and thigh, names, origin and insertion, nerve supply and functions.
 Describe the aorta fully, giving origin, course, termination, and branches given off and position.
 Describe, locate and name arteries forming the circle of Willis.

HYGIENE—TIME TWO HOURS.

- Name some of the impurities in drinking water and their sources.
 Mention any food adulterations with which you are acquainted and give objections to their use.
 Discuss the deleterious effects of poor ventilation—both immediate and remote effects.
 What means should be taken to prevent smallpox, tapeworm, tuberculosis, malaria?
 What diseases are communicated to man by impure food?
 What diseases may be contracted by man as a result of working at certain trades or occupations?
 Give a general outline of the advice you would give to a family in which one of the children had scarlet fever.
 What effects has freezing on the impurities in drinking water?
 What is an antiseptic? Name one.
 Name a disinfectant which should not be made up in a solution in a tin vessel.

HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—TIME TWO HOURS.

- Give minute anatomy of the liver.
 Name and describe the forms of connective tissue.
 Describe the histological element in bone marrow.
 Where are involuntary muscle fibers found?
 How do the fibers of the so-called sympathetic system differ from the other principal nerve fibers?
 Differentiate between organic and functional diseases.
 From what germinal layer do carcinomata develop?
 Differentiate between a benign and malignant tumor.
 Give the morbid anatomy of multiple sclerosis.
 What are the blood changes in anaemia?

SYMPTOMATOLOGY—TIME TWO HOURS.

- Give the general symptoms of a downward dislocation of the humerus.
 Of a dislocation of posterior extremity of a rib.
 Of Pott's fracture of fibula.
 Of fracture of a rib.
 Of fracture of base of skull.
 Give the general symptoms of chronic bronchitis.
 Of interstitial nephritis.
 Of cardiac dilatation.
 Of arterio sclerosis.
 Of cerebral hemorrhage.

Up in Michigan.

A great movement has been given birth during the first month of the new year up in Michigan. The Chicago Record Herald, editorially, tells the story as follows:

The question that men in Kalamazoo ask each other is not, "Are you a Buffalo?" but, "Are you an Appendicitter?" The interrogatory is intended to elicit information as to whether the person addressed is a member in good standing of the Kalamazoo "Appendicitis Club."

A person who has had his vermiform appendix removed, of course, is not presumed to be eligible to membership in this club. As medical and surgical science has never been able to discover any use for the vermiform appendix in man's anatomy, it is popularly understood that it was placed there principally for the benefit of the doctors. Many a poor but deserving young physician gets his start in practice by removing a man's vermiform appendix and then removing a good portion of the man's estate afterward.

The appendicitters in Kalamazoo, however, have played a sharp turn on the mercenary doctors. Too many of them wanted to get rich out of this "fifth wheel of man's anatomy." They have worked a corner in the appendicitis crop. Seven hundred persons have formed an organization to protect their collective vermiform appendices from the knives of mercenary surgeons who desire to carve their way to fame and fortune in one short hour.

The doctor who breaks into this vermiform combine—this community of intestinal interests—will have to accept the tariff of the association. There will be no more fancy fees for cutting out the vermiform appendix in

Kalamazoo. The poor as well as the rich can have appendicitis in this famous celery town. Doctors and nurses will be paid reasonable fees from the funds of the club. The Kalamazoo idea is a good one, and, like Kalamazoo celery, is likely to spread all over the country.

Senator Platt's Position.

Under a Washington, D. C., date line the following appeared in the columns of the secular press, Jan. 23:

Senator T. C. Platt is outspoken in favor of legalizing the practice of osteopathy in New York state and will urge his friends to support the bill.

"I am a believer in osteopathy," said he, "it is based on common-sense principles and has the endorsement of some of the ablest men in the state of New York and the country. There is no good reason why the followers of the faith should not have the same right to practice as other branches of the medical fraternity, and so far as I am concerned I do not see why there should be any hesitation on the part of the legislature in passing legislation that will place them on an equal footing with other doctors.

"Here in the senate, there are some earnest advocates of the system, including Senator Foraker of Ohio, who had a son whose life was despaired of, cured by osteopathic treatment; Senator Cockrell of Missouri and others.

"The opposition comes, I understand, from practitioners of the old school, but this is an advanced age, and I see no reason why the legislature should stand in the way of the development of a science which has proven successful in so many remarkable instances."

PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Friday Evening, January 24.
Banquet for Senior Women.

Sunday, January 26.

Song....."Holy, Holy, Holy."
Invocation.....Rev. Arnold Lindsey.
Male Quartette.."Nearer My God to Thee."
Scripture Reading and Prayer,..Rev. A. L. Wilson.

Anthem..... "Gloria in Exercise."
Sermon..... Elder H. A. Northcutt.
Song....."How Firm a Foundation."
Benediction.....Elder H. A. Northcutt.

Monday Evening, January 27.

Semi-Annual Banquet of the Axis Club.

Tuesday Evening, January 28.

Semi-Annual Banquet of the Atlas Club.

Wednesday, January 29, 9:30 a. m.

CLASS DAY.

Music..... A. S. O. Orchestra.
Address... Class President, F. J. McGuire.
Class History.....Frances E. Spear.
Music.....A. S. O. Orchestra.
Class Poem..... Ethel E. Brown.
Class Prophecy... ..E. H. Henry
AddressDr. A. T. Still.
Music.....A. S. O. Orchestra.

Thursday Evening, January 30, 8:00 p. m.

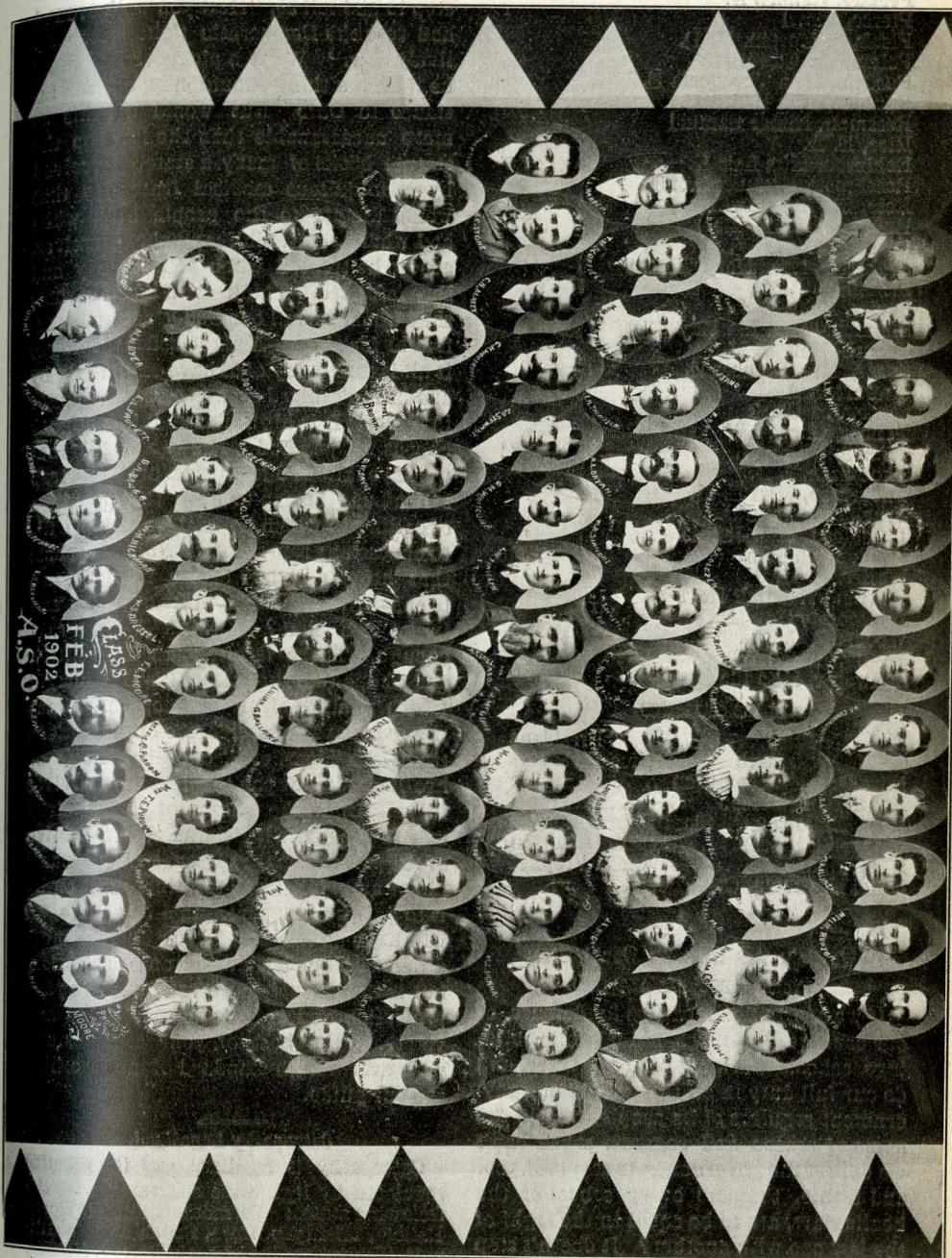
GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Music..... A. S. O. Orchestra.
Invocation.....Rev. O. L. Brownson.
Music A. S. O. Orchestra.
Address, for class.....P. D. Holloway:
Address—for faculty... ..Dr. A. G. Hildreth.
Music..... A. S. O. Orchestra.
Presentation of Diploma... ..Dr. A. T. Still.
Music.....A. S. O. Orchestra.

Roster of Graduates.

Anderson, Mrs. Annie U.
Arnold, Miss Myrtle
Ballance, Miss Lillian G.
Bathrick, P. L.
Bathrick, Mrs. Rose

Beeman, Roy Herbert
Bergland, Mrs. Pearl J.
Bergland, Victor A.
Bragg, Delos Austin
Brimblecombe, Alfred
Brown, Miss Ethel E.
Brown, Wm. Hamilton
Bryan, Austin Lyne
Byars, W. R.
Bunting, Clarke
Chadwell, Pearl T.
Cleary, Geo. W.
Cobble, Wm. Houston
Conkel, Miss Maude
Conner, Rev. Jos. Saddler
Conner, Miss Hattie M.
Cunningham, Jno. Robert
Covey, Miss Florence A.
Davis, D. W.
DeGroot, F. B.
Dodson, J. W. N.
Downer, Leonard A., Jr.
Dressel, Walter S.
Dufur, Denna
Dyer, Miss Minnie M.
Farber, C. V.
Faucett, Edwin L.
Fields, Miss Perle E.
German, Riley
Glezen, Royce Alvah
Hannah, Hubert C., M. D.
Harden, Frank L.
Henry, Eugene Howe
Herrick, Wm. Edwin
Hickman, Hugh
Holgate, Mrs. Mabel D.
Holloway, Perry D.
Hoye, Miss Emma
Hyde, Wendell
Illinski, Alexis X.
Kilgore, Miss Lenore
Knox, Joseph Franklin
Lane, Ira T.
Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie
Leslie, Geo. W.
Lowry, Omer J.
Maxey, C. N.
McDaniel, Alexander C.
McGavock, James E.
McGavock, Miss Annie
McGuire, Frank J.
McKee, James A.
McNeil, Miss Nita Helen
Mace, Orlin A.
Marsh, Roy W.
Marshall, Frank J.
Mercer, Wm. Lincoln
Miller, Luther W., M. D.
Moore, F. E.
Morris, Henry D.



Mumma, Maxwell E.
 Noonan, Mrs. W. E.
 Peebles, Reuben A.
 Pierce, Floyd
 Pleak, S. Morton, M. D.
 Polmeteer, Edward C.
 Purdom, Mrs. Theodocia E.
 Purdom, Miss Hezzie C.
 Reesman, Elmer Samuel
 Rice, E. A.
 Robinson, Miss Lois I.
 Rosebrook, Miss Sophronia
 Ross, Charles Edwin
 Runyon, Miss Nellie
 Sackett, Edgar W.
 Schoettle, Mrs. Mary Teresa
 Schofield, T. M.
 Sevier, Robt. E. L.
 Simmons, Mrs. Ida May
 Shoush, Rev. F. M.
 Spear, Mrs. Frances E.
 Stewart, J. A.
 Stone, Joe Clark
 Tanner, Charles W.
 Tindolph, Lea W.
 Thompson, I. N.
 Thompson, Miss E. M.
 Trueblood, John O.
 Trueblood, Mrs. Jennie
 VandeSand, Wm.
 Waller, F. M.
 Warren Frederick Hays
 Whitcomb, Guy M.
 Woodruff, C. H.
 Young, Alfred W.
 Zellweger, Miss Ida Mae

CLASS OFFICERS.

F. J. McGuire..... President
 G. M. Whitcomb Vice-President
 Elizabeth M. Thompson..... Secretary
 Annie U. Anderson..... Treasurer
 P. D. Holloway... Class Representative
 Frances E. Spear..... Class Historian
 E. H. Henry Class Prophet
 Ethel E. Brown, Class Poet.

* *

We Only Ask What We Would Give.

From a talk by Dr. A. T. Still.

If we are to fight battles in defense of our country, pay taxes, build public buildings, schools, work out our road taxes, and do our full duty in all things that our government requires of its people, why in the name of reason and common sense can't we expect the government to say, that you, and I, this, that and every school of the healing art, are to be equal in the sight of the law one with another? It doesn't step in and attempt to dictate to you or to me what religious principles we shall enter-

tain or to what church we shall give our moral or financial support. Nor does it step in and tell us, "Here you walk around and vote the Democratic ticket, step up lively now." What a picnic there would be if such a thing should happen, for instance in Ohio. But would all this be more unreasonable than the laws on the statute books of many a state, conceived by an iniquitous medical fraternity that would dictate to the people how, when and where your child, my babe, ourselves, are to be treated when sick in body and sore afflicted. Think for a moment how they would curtail our God-given and man-fought-for rights. And the saddest thing of it all is that many of us have sat quietly by and haven't raised even so much as a finger in protest. It is high time that in a mighty chorus we join and break the bands that we have allowed legal measures to strap around us. Is man to have the privilege of calling in whom he will when he is ill, to choose any representative of any school that he may desire, or is a medical trust to answer the question in its own way and in its own time? I think I have said enough. There is often much in little, and I hope that there is in this the thought I wish to make clear. Osteopaths, I want you to always be considerate of the beliefs, traditions, ideas, etc., of other schools of healing. I want you to interest yourselves in politics to the extent of getting clean men in your state legislatures, irrespective of the party he may represent. Let a man's honor and abilities determine whether he is to get your support. In a few years we will have no red-nosed drug doctors meddling with our business or our profession, but in the meantime do your work in your profession and as American citizens and voters, to the best of your abilities and with ever a high standard of moral ethics as your guide.

Osteopathy Legalized.

Osteopathy is legalized and its practice regulated by legislative enactments in the following states: Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, California, Kansas, Wisconsin, Texas, Montana, Nebraska and Connecticut.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

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 HATS off to Senator Platt.

* *

LOOK for other people's virtues, overlook their faults.

* *

THE whole world loves a happy man. Be happy, look it and live it.

* *

GOOD luck to this month's addition to the A. S. O. alumni ranks.

* *

AN idle brain is the devil's workshop. Don't give him bench room in yours.

* *

APROPOS of Dr. A. T. Still's position on smallpox and the danger of vaccination with the cow-pock virus, the following from the Medical Brief is interesting: "The introduction into the system of a filth virus, procured from an animal whose condition cannot be known positively, and whose sanitation is necessarily imperfect, is a risky experiment, every time."

* *

ONE of the most eminent bishops of the American church in the West writes in part, to a member of the JOURNAL staff who had sent him osteopathic literature including a

description of the work in the American School of Osteopathy, as follows: "I read the description of the college and its work with great interest. I had known very little about this new development of scientific treatment and think it must supplement the old methods."

* *

It remained for the intelligent board of health of Wilkesbarre, Pa., to make the remarkable finding that vaccine matter imbedded into the arms of children by osteopaths was not as trustworthy as it would have been had a duly licensed M. D. done the act. School children had been ordered to be vaccinated and many of the families of the city wanted their osteopathic physicians to do the vaccinating. The board learned of the fact and forthwith notified the school board that it was to compel all school children to be successfully vaccinated and "exhibit certificates from duly registered physicians," before they were allowed to attend school.

* *

THERE is a man up in Ohio advertising "osteopathic pills" and various other "osteopathic" medicinal concoctions. Ye shades of osteopathy, what do you think of that? Somebody ought to get after that monstrosity with a shot gun. He can draw on us for the funeral expenses. That reminds us of a funny incident that happened some time ago. A lady of fashion, judging from the sweet odor of her violet tinted stationery, addressed us ordering a dollars worth of osteopathy, saying she had heard so much of the remedy she wished to try it. We sent her a receipted bill for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. She read and long since became wiser on the subject of osteopathy. She renewed her subscription to the JOURNAL every year since.

* *

MONUMENTAL ignorance on the part of an editorial writer is evinced in a recent vituperative paragraph in the New York Sun. If a spirit of fairness were an attribute of the Sun management, it would send out one of its reportorial or editorial staff on an assignment to investigate some of the leading osteopathic schools in the country and the methods employed and the results obtained

in the treatment of disease, in whatever form it presents itself. To abusively rail at osteopathy, or to ignorantly compare it to the work of the masseur, is to make a fool of the writer and makes the paper that publishes such rot the laughing stock of an intelligent public. There are medical schools of low standards. There are fakirs in the medical profession. It is true in any profession, medicine, law and in others. There may be osteopathic schools of low standards. There are fakirs of osteopathy at large. There are "fake mail courses" in osteopathy offered. On the other hand how many hundreds of medical diplomas have been sold at so much per? But the Sun does not condemn medicine. Why not? It has just as good premises as it has on which to base its conclusion on the profession of osteopathy. The opportunity to investigate genuine osteopathy and genuine osteopaths is open to the Sun and there is no excuse for its malicious and blind attack on the science. The Times of New York is following in the footsteps of the Sun in discussing osteopathy. Heaping opprobrium on a good cause may temporarily do some harm but "truth crushed to earth will rise again" and all the vaporous barkings of such "yellow" tactics as some medical overseers of the legitimate press indulge in, will never avail. There is always a mighty rebound to malicious misrepresentation in favor of the cause maligned. It will be thus with osteopathy in New York.

* * *

THE Midland Druggist makes the following fair-minded comment on the recent decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in the Gravett case:

"The Supreme court of Ohio has just rendered an important decision relating to the practice of osteopathy under the medical law of Ohio. The law was amended in 1900, requiring all persons to pass an examination as a condition of registration admitting to the practice of medicine and surgery within the state. It specified that osteopaths must pass an examination in four branches—chemistry, anatomy, physiology and diagnosis—which is a less requirement for examination than that exacted by all other schools of medicine. But it also specified that osteopaths must be graduates from a

regularly chartered school of osteopathy, the course in which shall comprise not less than five months duration in each year for four separate years. The law does not set up any standard for any other school of medicine so far as the length of the course or the number of months in any given year are concerned. The court holds that this is a discrimination against the so-called school of osteopaths and that the general assembly has no power to make such discrimination against one class of persons engaged in the healing art that does not apply to them all. It also holds that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine within the meaning of the law, and that the legislature has ample power to regulate the same. The decision, of course, prevents the prosecution of persons practicing osteopathy by the state medical board, because of the discrimination alluded to.

The decision of the court on the discriminating clause of the Ohio medical law is certainly a just one, and tends to illustrate the un wisdom of attempting to prepare a law that will cover every possible condition in order to restrict the practice of a profession to a certain class. If less had been attempted more would have been accomplished, but the law was spoiled by over-reaching.

* * *

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the Old Doctor's discovery of cantharidin as a preventative to smallpox. The reports continue to come from the field where it has been tried that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Recently smallpox appeared in Kirksville and to date about ten or fifteen cases have been reported. The cantharidin has been thoroughly tested in every family where there were cases of smallpox and many instances where parties were exposed to it. There is not a case on record of a person who had been properly blistered before exposure to it, contracting the disease, and where used after exposure, the disease appeared in only a few cases and in a very mild form. Between 2500 and 3000 blisters were applied in this city during the past few months and it was a notable fact that the fear of the disease was entirely expelled. People went about their business with no

thought of a danger of contracting the disease, which generally strikes terror to the hearts of the people of a community afflicted with cases of the dread malady. Most of the cates here, if not all of them, were treated osteopathically and responded to the treatment much better than to the old methods of drug medication. The experience Kirksville has had with smallpox besides proving Dr. Still's claims for cantharidin as a preventative to smallpox, has given additional proof of the superiority of osteopathic treatment over drug medication in one of the most if not the most contagious diseases of which man is liable to be a victim.

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Dr. C. E. Still's Trip East.

Dr. C. E. Still has recently returned from the East where he passed a month with Mrs. Still in travel and sight-seeing. During the trip he took the opportunity to visit the majority of the osteopaths in the cities he visited and makes the report that without a single exception the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are doing a good business and in many instances the rush is so great that the strength of the osteopath is taxed to the utmost in the demands made upon him.

To a JOURNAL representative Dr. Still said, shortly after his return: "I had a splendid trip and thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it. I visited in all thirty-nine osteopaths, calling on many more but missing some. They are all doing remarkably well. I did not find a single instance where our men are true to osteopathy of a lack of business. I found a few, and I am glad to say only a few, dabbling into medicine and for these I cannot say so much. That is, they do not seem to be doing well. The sooner the osteopath learns that osteopathy and drug medication are as far apart as "the East is from the West" the better it will be for him. They don't go together and all the efforts to mix the two will result disastrously for the man that attempts it. You can be no more successful as a hypocrite in osteopathy than you can as a hypocrite in religion and you deserve little more respect. I was exceedingly pleased by making comparisons that I was able to make between the men from our

school and those practicing in the field not from our school. Our men do not stoop to tactics that I witnessed in one city and which I was chagrined to witness. For instance, at Washington, in the lobby of one of the leading hotels, I saw two alleged graduates of a school to the north of us, not in the association of osteopathic colleges by the way, who were handing out their cards and telling everyone they could get to listen to them that they would give him a month's treatment free of charge if he would call on them and present the card. It was an awful jar to me and it was with an effort that I restrained myself in giving the duet a bit of osteopathic advice.

"At Washington Mrs. Still and I were delightfully entertained by Senator and Mrs. Foraker and Drs. Patterson, Smith, Stearnes and Hodges. Osteopathy stands high in all the cities we visited. In New Jersey we were royally entertained at Dumont by Mr. and Mrs. Dumont Clark. In New York and Brooklyn I called on the Drs. Helmer, Rogers, Norris and Wilkes, Tindell, Underwood and Fletcher, Tealle, Whitcomb, Bandell, Henry, Hadley, West and Chestney. New York just at present is a "hot bed" of osteopathy. Medical writers on two of the leading New York dailies are giving us in attempted criticisms thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of advertising in editorial columns. In Buffalo I met Drs. Steele, Harris, Herbst, Monroe and Clark and with the osteopaths in the eastern part of the state, they are confident of winning out in the legislative fight. Senator Platt made a ten-strike with the friends of osteopathy in his interview given to the press declaring his determination to support the osteopathic bill before the legislature. I find that the malicious work of the M. D.'s who have indulged in the worst kind of misrepresentations, to crush osteopathy, has made the science hosts of friends among the members of the legislature and the people at large. In New York I met H. G. Stripe, formerly of St. Louis Post-Dispatch later of the New York Journal, who is now proprietor of the "Banker and Inventor" a Wall street publication. He is a warm friend of osteopathy and spoke confidently of the passage of the New York bill. On our way home we

stopped in Detroit and visited Dr. Rider and our other representatives in the Michigan metropolis. On our way East we spent several days in St. Louis. Osteopaths there are doing well. In Washington we called on Senator Cockrell of Missouri and on Congressman Lloyd, both of whom extended us many courtesies.

"The trip was a delightful one in every respect. Through it, I am more and more impressed by the power and need of harmony and united action among osteopaths. In a stand together we are bound to win. Petty jealousies have no place in our profession. The profession itself is a noble one. We want large minded and noble men to fill it and we have them."

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ALWAYS remember, "one single fact is worth a ship-load of argument."

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THE JOURNAL has received the following self-explanatory letter from J. S. Billings, director of the New York public library: "I am instructed by the trustees to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for the year 1901. which you have been so kind as to present to this library."

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Montana State Board.

The next meeting of the Montana State Osteopathic Board will be held in Helena, March 4th, 5th and 6th.

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Osteopathy and Senator Platt.

The following somewhat facetiously worded editorial but containing more than a kernel of truth appeared in the New York Herald of recent date:

"Believing himself to have been much benefited by osteopathic treatment the Hon. Thomas C. Platt is reported to view with friendly feelings the pending bill at Albany to admit osteopaths to legal equality with allopaths, homeopaths and other paths.

"This seemingly small item in the news of the day may be of large public portent. To the popular mind osteopathy is a word of many syllables, signifying mystery. Nevertheless, the theory and practice of it is understood to relate generally to bones,

and particularly to backbones.

"Mr. Platt osteopathied obviously implies Mr. Platt in a condition of spinal superiority. In such a condition the announcement is not surprising that he will not retire either from the senate or from the boss-ship of his party in this state. Whether or not he was led to try the bone cure by a suspicion that President Roosevelt's and Gov. Odell's backbones are the results of secret osteopathic treatment is immaterial. The important point is that Mr. Platt is feeling better than he has felt for a long time, and that the improvement is most marked in the vigor of his vertebral condition.

"In short, Mr. Platt has renewed his youth—and feels it in his very bones. Alike at Washington and at Albany this entry in the annals of osteopathy will have more than medical interest."

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Pope Leo Takes No Medicine.

Pope Leo, the Thirteenth, believes in the tenets of osteopathy, as witness the following appearing in recent press dispatches:

"The pope takes no medicine, not even a tonic. He does not believe in medicines. His theory is that God requires his creatures to observe the laws of nature as faithfully as the moral laws, and if they do so their lives will be spared to the end of their usefulness. He employs a physician to teach him what the laws of nature are, and to advise him in the manner of obedience. He has never been a strong man. On the contrary, in his childhood he suffered from a chronic malady of the intestines, of which it was feared he would never be cured."

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Use of Vermiform Appendix.

During January, Associated Press reports contained the following recital of Dr. Hershey's claim (an old one with osteopaths) that he has discovered on important use of the much maligned vermiform appendix:

Dr. E. P. Hershey, chairman of the Colorado State Medical Society, believes he has discovered a use for the much maligned vermiform appendix.

According to the doctor, the vermiform appendix is a secretory organ, the function of which is the lubrication of the beginning of the large intestine.

During the course of an interesting interview with Dr. Hershey, he said:

"The generally accepted definition of the vermiform appendix is, 'a functionless organ, a rudiment of a lengthened caecum using the word rudimentary instead of what should be used, 'vestigial.' If rudimentary, it presumes the possibility of further development. If vestigial, the supposition is that it was once a well-developed organ, but has become functionless. This latter is the most generally accepted view.

"It seems almost incredible that with our intimate acquaintance with this little member of our anatomy, we should pronounce it a functionless organ.

"The fact that the appendix is a uniform, perfectly constructed body, with a blood supply of its own, its mucous membrane containing more actively secreting glands, in proportion to its surface, than any part of the intestinal tract, should lead us to investigate closely the part it plays in the process of intestinal elimination.

"That the appendix has a secretory function is without a doubt, as no case of appendicitis ever became grave unless complete obstruction of the canal has taken place, either as a result of catarrhal inflammation with subsequent stricture, a foreign object or by hardening of its own secretion.

"Whether or not this secretory function is of great importance remains to be ferreted out by further investigation upon the patients who have had the appendix removed or obliterated by suppuration.

"For several years I have had this subject under investigation, and I am convinced that the appendix is not a vestigial organ, but one that has a most important function:

"There are two factors in the construction of the appendix that should lead to further evidence of its functional power:

"First, there is at the orifice of the appendix a valve so constructed in health as to prevent foreign invasion of the canal. Recent investigation leading to the demonstration of an actual sphincter just within the canal alone is enough to lead us not to treat too lightly the subject of the appendix being a functionless body.

"Indeed, I am firmly of the opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be

generally recognized as a uniformly well developed secretory organ that plays an important part in the proper working of the human organism. In a healthy state it is a necessity; diseased, it becomes a menace to life at all times."

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A New Sydenham Society Publication.

Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. S., general secretary of the New Sydenham society, has requested P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, the American agents of the society, to announce the publication of "An Atlas of Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Pathology," selected and arranged with the design to afford, in as complete a manner as possible, aids to diagnosis in all departments of practice. It is proposed to complete the work in five years, in fasciculi form, eight to ten plates issued every three months in connection with the regular publications of the society. The New Sydenham society was established in 1858, with the object of publishing essays, monographs and translations of works which could not be otherwise issued. The list of publications numbers upwards of 170 volumes of the greatest scientific value. An effort is now being made to increase the membership, in order to extend its work.

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Nebraska Osteopaths.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic association was held at the office of Dr. Hutchinson, in Lincoln on Thursday, December 19, and an enjoyable time resulted. Inasmuch as previous meetings had been largely devoted to efforts to keep the state from becoming barred to us, no attention had been paid to the educational features of the association meetings and no programme had been prepared for this meeting. Now that we are legalized in the state, our future meetings will be largely devoted to the bringing out in a systematic manner such features of osteopathic practice as will be mutually beneficial to the members. In the matter of future legislation, we will stand wholly on the defensive, but the legislative committee was instructed to

see that nothing is omitted that will tend to preserve our interests at the next session of the legislature.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Charles W. Little, Lincoln.

Vice-President—F. W. Milliken, Grand Island.

Secretary—Clara Hardy, Beatrice.

Treasurer—C. B. Hutchinson, Lincoln.

The afternoon was spent in discussion of cases that had come under the observation of members present, as well as laying plans for future meetings, after which the association adjourned, sine die.

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New Directory.

The A. S. O. will issue another directory of its graduates in the early part of next month.

It will be issued in alphabetical form and also separately by states, which will require considerable time and labor. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all our graduates to make this as complete as possible.

All graduates, who have not already notified us of an omission or error in their addresses, in our directory issued last September, also all those who have changed locations since that time, are urged to furnish us with their "present correct address" immediately.

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NEW BOOKS:—Clinical hematology. A practical guide to the examination of the blood with reference to diagnosis, by John C. DaCosta, Jr., M. D., assistant demonstrator of clinical medicine, Jefferson Medical college; hematologist at the German hospital, etc. Containing eight full-page colored plates, three charts, and forty-eight other illustrations. Octavo, 450 pages. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, 1901. Price, \$5.00 net. The methods of examination likely to prove useful in every-day practice are described in detail, thus simplifying the minutiae of blood-counting, staining, and other means of investigation. In the discussion of the primary anæmias and of the anæmias peculiar to infancy, prominent clinical features

other than those referable to the blood, have been briefly mentioned, in order to add clearness to the differential diagnosis. For convenience in reference, the various diseases included in the section on general hematology are arranged alphabetically, rather than grouped according to a traditional classification.

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGY. By Edward Groves Jones, M. D., lecturer on physical diagnosis in the Atlantic College of Physicians and Surgeons, and professor of physiology in the dental department of the same. With 107 illustrations. 12 mo., 400 pages. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Price, \$1 50.

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New York Campaign.

The New York legislature is wrestling with an osteopathic bill and the medical fraternity in making a frantic effort to defeat its passage. It is said to be a model bill and friends of the measure are confident of its triumphant adoption by both houses of the legislature in its original form.

It has been introduced in the senate and referred and a hearing was fixed for January 29. The allopaths were so stirred up that they called a meeting at Albany for the same date, of the state medical society, in order to overwhelm the osteopaths by numbers. They are using the most unfair tactics, indulging in a more than usual amount of misrepresentation.

The columns of certain papers are full of stories of how the wicked osteopaths are trying to break into their sacredly guarded preserves. They even go so far as to state that the bill requires no examinations, etc. As a matter of fact the bill provides that we take the same examinations that are required of the allopaths, excepting in the single case of medical therapeutics.

We find that the Solons of the legislature are not such fools as the "medics" are foolish enough to believe they are. The cloud of misrepresentations are reacting in a powerful manner to our benefit. We are making the best of our opportunities.

We scored first blood in a fierce little fight over a move to have the reference of the

bill changed from the judiciary to the health committee. Our bill had been referred to the judiciary, the chairman, Senator Brackett, having our bill in charge. The solitary M. D. in the body tried to get it to his committee. Senator Brackett distinguished himself in the arguments that followed, by his dignified manner and the complete command he showed that he possessed of the points at issue. We won out in the vote, 25 to 11, the bill staying where it was originally placed. Yours truly,

CHAS. C. TEALL.

The Legislative Situation in Ohio.

The work in the Ohio legislature has been nicely started and the Ohio osteopaths feel sanguine of success.

Their bill was introduced Thursday morning, Jan. 23, by Representative John D. Brown of Payne, Ohio. He, like many other good friends of osteopathy, has placed our profession under lasting obligations for his kindness. Our bill there is known as house bill 170 and is entitled "an act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in Ohio."

The bill is to be referred to the judiciary committee, not with any disrespect to the committee on medical schools and societies, but for the reason that there are five members out of seven of the latter committee allopathic physicians. After I discussed the matter with Dr. Cain, chairman of the medical committee, we agreed it would be best for both sides to refer it to some other committee. Then no matter what the report of the committee is, no one can claim it was biased.

The bill provides for a board of examination and registration, composed of five members. The course required is a minimum course of at least four terms of five months each, and examinations are to be required of all applicants after the bill passes who are not at that time practicing in the state. Examinations are to be given in the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, and toxicology, osteopathic pathology, osteopathic diagnosis, hygiene, osteopathic obstetrics, gynecology, principles and practice of osteopathy and minor surgery.

The prospects are now very flattering and we are in hopes of passing the bill. If this bill should become a law it will be one of the very best osteopathic laws in the United States. The press notices of the Columbus Evening Press, Columbus Citizen, Ohio State Journal, and the Daily Signal of Middletown, Ohio, all of the date Jan. 23, gave the bill just introduced very complimentary notices, all of which were thankfully received by the osteopaths.

A. G. HILDRETH.

The Young Woman's Christian Association Banquet to Senior Women.

The first semi-annual banquet of the advisory board and Young Women's Christian association to senior women was given in north hall Friday evening, January 24th. The guests assembled in memorial hall and at eight-thirty the doors were opened and the north hall presented a remarkably artistic and cheerful appearance. The north wall draped with purple and old gold, the senior class colors, formed a back ground for the stage upon which the orchestra was seated. Streamers of white from chandelier and cornice met in the center an immense pillar of white, royal purple and old gold forming a complete canopy for the banquet tables which were arranged in a square. The pillar which formed the center of the square was banked with ferns and lilies. Red and white carnations were the floral decorations for the tables and white carnations were the favors for the occasion. The music was furnished by the A. S. O. orchestra. Mrs. C. W. Proctor very happily filled the position of toast mistress. The following toasts were given:

Alma Mater, Miss Ethel Burner; Our Seniors, Miss Josephine Morelock; Response, Mrs. F. E. Spear; Our Advisory Board, Mrs. Grace Deegan; Response, Mrs. M. E. Clark; The Association of Tomorrow, Miss Florence Covey; Our Mothers, Miss Elvire Tracey; Response, Mrs. Deborah Laughlin; Husbands, Miss Eliza Edwards; The Future, Mrs. Arnold Lindsay.

Miss Francis Tinkham sang Annie Laurie in a most delightful manner.

The ladies of the advisory board certainly proved to their one-hundred guests that they are the most delightful of entertainers.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

No college event of the year it is said will assemble more North American students than the convention that is to be held in Toronto, Canada, February twenty-sixth to March first. It will be held under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement which is really the foreign missionary department of the college Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. In every student generation, or once in four years, a convention of this kind is held. Some of the strongest leaders in mission work are devoting much time to the programme for this gathering and it promises to be one of the strongest ever presented in the interests of missions. The entire gathering is largely under the supervision of John R. Mott, who is now making his second tour of the world in the interests of the World's Student Christian Federation.

At Detroit in '94 there were present 1300 students. At Cleveland in '98 there were present 2250 and 450 institutions of learning were represented. It is expected that at Toronto there will be 500 institutions represented and an attendance of 2500 students. Elaborate preparations are being made at Toronto. Some of the leading men of the Dominion have interested themselves and the convention promises to be a memorable event in the history of college life in Canada. The delegates will be entertained free of charge in the homes of Toronto. Much interest has already been manifested there regarding this feature and those in charge say they have never known entertainment to be offered that promised to be so genuine. The railroads are offering good rates. Some are granting a one fare while the others will at least give a one and a third rate.

The basis of representation is that each institution shall be entitled to at least two delegates, even if there is no Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. in the school. For each hundred

students or fraction thereof, after the first hundred, one additional delegate shall be allowed. Much interest has been manifested among the students of Missouri and a large number it is expected will go to Toronto in February. It is likely that a special car will leave St. Louis for Toronto and the students going from this state will largely go together from that point. The railroads are going to allow a one day stop over at Niagara Falls.

The movement is a student movement and cultivates primarily the field for which it is responsible, the institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada.

Its membership is drawn from those who are or have been students in institutions of higher learning.

It adheres steadfastly to its fourfold purpose, to awaken and maintain among all christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified student volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary boards of North America and to unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement; to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life work and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the home churches; to lay an equal burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts and by their prayers.

The A. S. O. will be represented at this convention by at least two delegates.

Michigan Osteopaths Meet.

The Michigan State Osteopathic association will hold its annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1902. All graduates legally registered in Michigan are eligible to membership. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance as there are important matters to come before the association at this time and there will be an interesting programme.

FREDERICK H. WILLIAMS, D. O., Sec'y.,
Lansing, Mich.

Alabama Osteopaths Organize.

The State Association of Osteopaths was formed at a meeting held at the office of Dr. T. C. Morris, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 20. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Dr. G. Ligon, Mobile.

Vice President—Dr. J. S. Oldham.

Secretary—Dr. E. E. Bragg.

Treasurer—Dr. C. K. Mooring.

Trustees—Dr. P. K. Norman, Dr. P. H. Woodall, Dr. T. C. Morris, Dr. Seth Trowbridge of Selma, Ala.

E. E. BRAGG, Secretary.

For Sale.

Established practice in good town of about 5,000, with steady improvements. Office opened September, 1900, rent paid to December 1, 1902. Good reasons for selling.

ERNEST P. SMITH, D. O.,
Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. C. E. Still and wife have returned from the East, after having spent a month visiting friends in New York, Buffalo and Washington.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth has returned from Columbus, Ohio, where he has been looking after the interests of the osteopathic bill.

Dr. C. W. Proctor is in Albany, N. Y., assisting the New York osteopaths in presenting their bill before the legislature of that state.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the past month: Drs. Joseph Wenger, Warrensburg, Mo.; Elva Browne, Dixon, Ill.; Ira McRae, Trenton, Mo.; Mrs. Lucy F. Thompson, Sandusky, Ohio; H. H. Smith, Olds, Ia.; H. P. Ellis, Canton, Ill.; Chas. Campbell, Palmyra, Mo.; H. Roy Sigler, Mason City, Ia.; Chas. Daley, Kansas City, Mo.; Earl Jones, Ft. Madison, Ia.; Mrs. Sarah Snavelly, Albia, Ia.; W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.

Dr. Frank C. Holgate of Gallipolis, Ohio, has formed a partnership with Dr. G. E. Graham, of Wellston and Jackson, Ia., who is now in New York, taking special work in diseases of the eye. Mrs. Holgate will assist them after February 1st.

Death of Dr. W. H. Waite.

Dr. Webb Henry Waite died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 7, following a surgical operation, which was performed upon him for some trouble of the bowels the nature of which baffled the physicians in attendance. He only lived seventeen hours after the operation. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, June '99 and was an exceptionally capable student. He located in Cleveland in Jan. 1900, where he had built up an excellent practice. He was at one time president of the Cleveland Osteopathic association. He was twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Ohio Osteopathic society in session at Columbus, O., Dec. 7:

Whereas, The God of Hosts in His infinite wisdom has called home one of his laborers, Dr. Webb Henry Waite of Cleveland, Ohio, be it

Resolved, That we as a professional brotherhood, extend to the sorrowing relatives our deepest sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Waite, we have lost an able and courageous man whose greatest happiness was realized in ministering unto his fellowmen and whose untiring zeal has re-acted to the glory and grandeur of his chosen profession.

Resolved, That we have lost one who was the noblest type of righteous manhood, whose influence was salutary and uplifting at all times.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brothers and sisters, a copy spread upon the records of the society and that a copy be furnished the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Journal of the American Osteopathic association and the Medina County Gazette, for publication.

CLARENCE VINCENT KERR,
C. M. T. HULETT,
S. D. WESTFALL.

A number of the osteopaths of Denver, and Colorado have united to form a stock company known as the Colorado Osteopathic College and Infirmary Association. It is the successor to the Bolles Institute and the Bass Infirmary. The company also contemplates the establishment of health farms to be under osteopathic jurisdiction. The plan as outlined has proven very popular along other lines and there seems no reason why it should not prove most successful.

Clinical Reports.

REPORTED BY FRANK H. SMITH, D. O., KOKOMO, IND.

Ovarian Abscess:—

Mrs. A—, age twenty-four years. History of difficult parturition followed by ovarian abscess discharging three or four times a month for nine months. Lesions, right innominate tilted downward with consequent lengthening of limb one-half inch; fifth lumbar twisted to right. Abscess discharged second day after treatment and tenderness began leaving at once. Case was entirely relieved in one month. Treatment was given entirely to correct lesions.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

Miss C—, age seventeen. History of continuous cough with muco-purulent expectoration with small nodules cheesy matter inter-mixed, amenorrhoea, patient having never menstruated although she suffered so severely at monthly intervals that she had to take morphine. Very much emaciated, diagnosed consumption by former physician and he offered no encouragement. Lesions, fourth dorsal twisted to right with flattened spine between shoulders, and consequent flattening of chest; fifth lumbar to right and left innominate backward. Treatment directed to correction of lesion, and to build up general health. Cured completely in two months. This was seven months ago.

REPORTED BY DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, NO. 54 ATLAS BANK BD'G., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Eczema:—

This most torturous of all diseases has been a stumbling block for the M. D.'s for years and years. Pick up any medical journal that has an inquiry department and you will find more requests for aid in curing this ailment than any other two combined. It is my firm belief that any osteopath can cure any case of it, if he will observe the proper dietary precautions. I report a few cases I have cured.

Woman with weeping eczema on the hand and arm, dry eczema on one foot. Case of many years standing and patient had been to many doctors and also to Hot Springs but found only temporary relief. One month was sufficient to accomplish a cure and while this was in June and July, 1900, a letter just received from the patient tells me there has been no return of the trouble. Enough time has elapsed to show that the cure was permanent.

Woman, 71 years old, had been afflicted with eczema for over twenty years. It was the dry or scaly type. It took but a little over two weeks time to cure this case and while it has been several months ago there has been no return of the trouble.

Spinal Curvature:—

Young woman, twenty years old, who had been afflicted with double lateral curvature of the spine for six years. Had worn many braces and plaster paris casts, but was not benefited by them. The first months treatment did away with the lower curvature. The upper one was a little obstinate but at the end of three months treatment a string stretched from the top to the bottom of the spine followed it exactly.

REPORTED BY DR. W. J. CONNER, 203 NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Epilepsy:—

The patient was a young man about twenty-five years old. In August, 1897, he was suddenly seized with violent jerking of the arms and upper part of the body. About two hours afterward he went to sleep and slept continuously for about twenty-four hours. His nervous system was completely exhausted, and in a few days the spells commenced again. Bromide was used by the M. D. and was the only thing that he could use to stop them. After a while the spasms came every night. This continued until the last of May when I was called and commenced treating him. He had tried the

best medical talent in the East and had been told by physicians that they could do nothing for him but give him bromide.

He was compelled to give up a position as manager of a large commercial house in the East and with his father came to Kansas City for a while. While here he was induced to try osteopathy with the result that he was cured after seven months treatment. On examination I found a posterior curvature in lumbar region and a slight twist at third cervical. The one in the dorsal region was the one to which I attributed his trouble, but it was a compensating curve and I directed the most of my treatment to the abnormality in the lumbar region, with the result that the shakes entirely left and he was able to quit the bromide. To anyone who is especially interested in this case his name and address will be given.

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REPORTED BY TROWBRIDGE & M'ELWAIN, OSTEOPATHS, SELMA, ALA.

Sciatica:

A man came to us suffering with sciatica. He had been suffering with it for several years, at times worse than others but most of the time he was able to attend to business. He had been to Hot Springs and other similar resorts; also had consulted some of the leading physicians who had advised him to have the nerve cut, but he had refused.

I found a slip in the hip joint drawing the pyriformis muscle onto the nerve. We treated him one month, removed the lesion and cured the case.

Rheumatism:—

A young man came to us with articular rheumatism. The joints affected were the knee joints and the right ankle. He had been suffering two months and had been growing worse all the time so that when he came to us he could hardly walk. We found a large gap between twelfth dorsal and first lumbar also a small one between eleventh and twelfth dorsal. We treated him with a view of reducing lesion, also manipulated the affected joints and stimulated excretory organs. First month showed scarcely any results but second month cured the case. He has since gained over twenty-five pounds.

REPORTED BY HANNAH M. RICE, VICE-PRESIDENT WISCONSIN S. O. A., BURLINGTON, WIS.

Rheumatism:—

Mrs. S—45 years of age, suffered with rheumatism for several years. Had tried almost everything. Was unable to do any work; hands perfectly useless, could not walk; feet swollen out of shape and she could not wear a shoe. For months she was unable to lie down, complaining of smothering sensations if she did. After six treatments the patient's hands looked natural and she began to use them quite freely. Could walk by this time and by the end of the first month could rest in bed with one pillow instead of five as before. Patient continued treatment for several months and is perfectly well now, doing her own house work.

Constipation:—

Mrs. F—65 years of age, troubled with constipation for about forty years. Took medicine three times a week for years. After just ten treatments, she is perfectly well and continues so. It is now three months since the last treatment and no return of the old trouble.

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REPORTED BY MOFFETT & MOFFETT, OSTEOPATHS, ROOMS 538-9 NEW RIDGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Renal Calculi:—

The patient, was a single man thirty years of age. His first trouble was frequent micturition which began in August, 1898. Continued to grow worse accompanied by more or less backache for over a year. In October, 1899, he began to pass calculi; quit work and began to seek a cure. He tried several M. D.'s and three specialists but got no relief.

We examined him Aug. 11, 1901. The calculi were then being passed daily accompanied by puss. At times he could retain urine only fifteen or twenty minutes, night emissions occasionally. Patient weak and emaciated, could not straighten up on account of soreness in pelvic region and especially over left kidney. Prostate gland so enlarged and inflamed that it was impossible to give a local examination or treatment. Ninth, tenth and eleventh dorsal

were flat and lateral to the right. Twelfth dorsal and lumbar region posterior, sacrum straight. Urine strongly alkaline, calculi of "phosphatic," variety mostly soft when passed, some with one side hard but they became hard upon exposure to the air. Treatment was directed to correct the spine from ninth dorsal down, directly over the left kidney and ureter, and to aid return circulation from the pelvic organs. Gave no rectal treatment. Had patient drink plenty of buttermilk and lemonade, and washed out the bladder.

One week of treatment lessened the amount of calculi and the inflammation. At end of one month urine was of acid reaction. We then washed out the bladder with an antiseptic. The mucous lining of the bladder then passed off in long strings, most of it coming away at one time. From that time on the calculi gradually ceased, puss continued for some days after calculi had ceased but both had ceased at the end of three months treatment, since which time he has been gaining in strength and flesh being now within ten pounds of his normal weight. He says he is as strong as he ever was and is ready to resume work. He can retain urine three hours.

In this case medicine had a trial of almost two years on a case of one year's standing. Patient worse at end of treatment than at beginning.

Osteopathy had a trial of four and one-half months on a case of three years' standing. Patient able to resume work at end of four and one-half months treatment. The patient was John Simmons, 2416 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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REPORTED BY J. W. WATSON, D. O., CENTRAL BLOCK, PUEBLO, COLO.

Locomotor Ataxia:—

Case had been treated by one M. D. for Pott's disease, and when to the physician's chagrin, it kept growing worse, he said to the parents, "I shall put him in a cast, or he'll be a little hunch-back." This frightened the parents and they changed doctors. The second M. D. pronounced it spinal and brain trouble, and said, "Nothing but absolute medical treatment will save your boy and that treatment must be immediate."

and wound up by saying, "this rubbing can never do him any good." This remark was an eye opener to the parents. They had never, nor would they have thought of an osteopath but for that remark. They came to me and after my examination three M. D.'s confirmed the diagnosis, saying it was a very pronounced case of Tabes. Patella reflex gone, could not stand with eyes closed, had double vision, always seeing two objects, double step, lightning pains down limbs and girdle, gastric disturbances, could not dress himself, could not walk alone.

I found left ilium tipped backward, limb short an inch and double spinal curvature posterior and lateral lower dorsal and lumbar, caused by fall from roof six months previous. These lesions affected the sacral and lumbar nerves to posterior column cord. I corrected the ilium first treatment and the spine in two weeks and the boy was in school in two months, everything normal except patella reflex, which gradually returned by third month, when I dismissed case as cured.

REPORTED BY CHAS. L. RICHARDSON, D. O., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Woman, aged 35, mother of four children, walking on crutches. The woman was almost in a state of nervous collapse. Her spine was so tender that she could scarcely bear the weight of the hand. Lesions at the eighth dorsal and fourth and fifth lumbar. One treatment was followed by her discarding the crutches. Tenderness in the back had almost disappeared in half a dozen treatments.

Old man, aged 77, had enlarged prostate. Desire to urinate was almost constant. Relieved in one treatment.

Woman, aged 35. Throat tickled and was accompanied by a feeling that she would choke to death. Third and fourth cervical to the left. Relieved in four treatments. This woman had previously been treated by a throat specialist who gave her only temporary relief.

Woman, aged 40. Stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic diathesis in the family. Lesions at the axis, and rough spine from 9th dorsal down. Benefited sufficiently to call herself well in three months.

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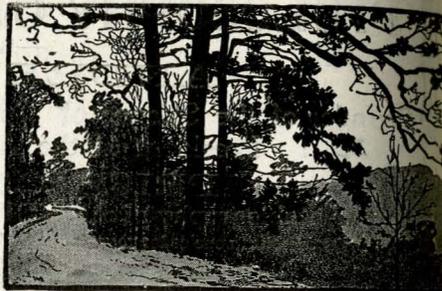
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