A FEW REFLEXES.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago.

The practitioner is constantly referring this pain or that disturbance to the realm of reflex symptoms. This custom is so common that in nearly every instance the patient is perfectly satisfied and content with the statement that a certain phenomenon is reflex. This "explanation" undoubtedly saves the physician much needless explanation. Still, on the other hand, there is a tendency for some practitioners to use the reflex idea as a scape-goat and thus cover up much ignorance. The question often arises whether a certain disturbance is from local causes or whether it is reflex, and where at times the honest physician may be mistaken the unconscientious physician may answer flippantly either negatively or affirmatively with even chances of being correct.

This brief article is not a pretense to enter exhaustively into the subject or even to simply enumerate the many sources of reflex disturbance. It is simply a few brief statements and suggestions on the very interesting subject of reflex neuroses. It is a familiar subject with the layman, and still it is not; to him it represents a definite but still vague attempt, if such is possible, at an explanation of nervous disorders that are felt at a point indirectly and a long distance from the seat of a disease. As long as the sufferer is satisfied that a disorder is not organic, i.e., due to tissue destruction, he is happy but nevertheless it may be almost impossible to remove it.

When one stops to think of it, it is really astonishing how great and extensive a factor the reflex symptom is.

In the first place, what is a reflex from a clinical view-point? It is a motor, vaso-motor, secretory, etc., manifestation due to a sensory stimulation. There is first some centripetal (toward a center) stimulation which may be either physiological or pathological (due to disease), which stimulus passes to some nerve center and then out centrifugally (from a center) over a motor, secretory, etc., nerve from and by which the reflex act is completed. For example: A piece of dirt gets into one's eye and a secretion of tears results. The dirt is the source of sensory stimulation, the sensory stimulus passes over
the centripetal fibres to a center in the brain whence it is transferred to the outgoing secretory fibres which causes the completion of the reflex act viz., the secretion of tears.

Another example is the well known knee-jerk. The physician taps on a tendon at the knee and the knee jerks. The tap is the source of sensory stimulus, this nervous excitation is transmitted to a center in the spinal cord, and thence out over motor nerves which causes the jerk.

The average patient is apt to think that reflexes from a pathological point of view are comparatively few in variety. He constantly hears of reflex headache or pains from uterine, stomach, bowel and liver troubles. This practically includes, to him, all. Indeed, it covers a good per centum, but there are many others as will be seen shortly.

A very interesting question arises here, Why is it that a certain diseased organ will in one instance give rise to certain definite reflex symptoms while in another case reflex symptoms of an entirely different character will result?

An intestinal or uterine disease may in one person cause palpitation of the heart, in another neuralgia of the face, in a third asthma, etc. There is certainly some definite cause or causes for this wide variation, and it has been the source of much discussion in medical literature. I fully agree with Doctor Hulett's idea as given in his excellent work on "The Principles of Osteopathy." I quote as follows: "Under the circumstances of a perfectly normal condition of every organ of the body, little disturbance if any will result when the one is disturbed. The excess of energy will be more or less equally distributed over the entire nervous system, perhaps indeed more to those having a greater number of nerve strands. But in most cases some one or more organs will be found in an irritated state quite out of the ordinary. In such cases a nerve impulse coming from the organ primarily involved will be effective in a much less intense form than would be required in case the organ were normal. Hence the statement may be made after this manner: That organ will be involved reflexly which is in the more irritable condition." It seems reasonable that those organs, whether heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach or eyes, as well as any other, which are weakened or irritable or in any way below par in nerve tone or nutrition would be the ones first and most affected reflexly. A predisposition or lesion of any character involving a tissue or organ will naturally disturb its nervous equilibrium and leave that tissue or organ open to attack to disease or incidentally and indirectly to any local or general nerve storm of sufficient energy that would affect the body generally. We are just as strong or healthy as our weakest links, and the organ that is diseased is our weakest link or section. Every fatigue or general nervous atony will be felt in the weakest section first, whether it be in the stomach, knee or heart. And it stands to reason that reflex stimuli are going to affect those sections that offer the least resistance through being in an irritated or abnormal state.

As heretofore hinted reflex neuroses are innumerable and I am just going to briefly refer to a few of them. The student of physiology knows how generally the physiological reflex enters into the normal life of the individual; it is truly inclusive of a goodly portion of our physical health and life. Here, we are considering pathological reflexes or neuroses, but after all pathology is nothing but the study of perverted physiology. Disease is a condition that the body is in, and in the study of pathology we attempt to understand the why of perverted function as well as the character of its result viz., the diseased tissue. Pathological reflexes, then, are symptoms, disease manifestations, of a dis harmonious physiological act. Although we often look upon reflex symptoms as purely functional, still many times they are really organic, and perhaps oftener than we think.

It has become almost notorious how the general chronic sufferer is "bobbed" like a cork on the water from one specialist to another. It is getting to be a general complaint that in all of their pilgrimages from one physician to another they are neither the better nor the wiser (that is wiser as far as the patient's knowledge of his disease is concerned.) And I have noticed of late that the medical fraternity are criticising the osteopaths for taking the poor suffering patient into his confidence and revealing to him the intricacies of the laws of health and the causes of disease. Indeed! who has a better right to know what is the matter with his body and what is being done for him than the sufferer himself; although I venture to say that if man would study a little more about himself and the laws of health his position before his medical adviser would be more charitable one.

Apropos of the remarks in the preceding paragraph I wish to quote the following from Dr. McGillicud'dy &s' work on "Functional Nervous Disorders in Women." "Neuroses is a generic term for conditions of hyperesthesia or disturbance of the nervous system which stimulate disease in an organ that is healthy, or without evident lesion of any of its parts. They may be general or local. Every general practitioner should be well acquainted with them, and every specialist also. The latter must first have the knowledge of the general practitioner, otherwise many mistakes will certainly be made in diagnosis and treatment of chronic ailments. For example, if the confiding and unsuspecting patient with a run-down constitution—the result of anxiety, bad air, and a worse diet—with a headache and some abdominal or uterine symptoms, strays into the office of an enthusiast in ocular tenotomy, he will probably want to relieve her distress by dividing the rectus muscle for eye strain. If, however, as is more likely, she applies to a surgical gynecologist of a certain class, a symptomatic uterine catarrh, an inoffending laceration, or a harmless, retiring cystic ovary will be pounced upon by this enlightened specialist, and receive most vigorous treatment, and if he does not always sterilize carefully his instruments he usually succeeds in sterilizing the patient. Or perhaps her destiny may lead her into the office of a digestive specialist, who, of course, diagnoses stomach trouble as the cause of all her ills, and proceeds to lower several feet of rubber hose into her surprised stomach, and treat that organ to
a wholesome bath. If our specialism be allowed to run into exclusivism, very shortly the only safe man for a patient to consult will be the old fashioned general practitioner with all his faults and deficiencies. The benefits of a specialism are many and most important but there are also some dangers to be avoided."

(1). **Heart Reflex.** The heart is usually affected reflexly from uterine, stomach and intestinal disorders. The affections are palpitation, a slow heart beat, a rapid heart beat, an irregular heart beat, and symptoms resembling angina pectoris.

The pains and suffocation simulating angina pectoris are the most severe; sharp pains across the chest and over the heart radiating up to the neck and down the left arm. True angina pectoris is a most serious organic disease of the heart and great care must be taken in diagnosis.

Probably every one has at times suffered from palpitation, irregular pulse beat, etc., from stomach or intestinal disturbance. Many times a patient consults a physician for supposed heart disease when it is purely reflex. Still many times a most searching examination is required to clear up the heart condition.

(2). **Vascular Reflex.** This is a neurosis due to disturbances of the vaso-motor nerves (nerves that control the calibre of the blood vessels).

Among the common reflexes of this class are nervous chills, nervous evers, morbid blushing, globus hystericus (a feeling of a lump in the lower part of throat), coldness of the hands and feet, local sweats, burning of the palms of the hands or the top of the head, etc.

Coldness of the hands and feet is very common. Naturally the patient thinks his circulation is poor. In a way it is, but the cold extremities are due to reflex disturbances (of course not always though) to the vaso-motors of the hands and feet. These are nerves, as heretofore stated, that control the calibre of the blood vessels—that dilate and contract the vessels as occasion requires. Blood vessels are specially well provided with these nerves at dependent portions of the body as in the extremities and thus probably the reflex is felt strongest here.

Gastro-intestinal and pelvic diseases are the most fruitful source of these reflex phenomena. The physician may treat the general circulation till doom's day but permanent relief will not be forthcoming until the cause, stomach or intestinal indigestion, etc., is first removed.

The nervous chill or fever is often of little consequence. The cure depends upon the removal of the reflex causative lesion. Very annoying fevers, flushes and flashes arise in some cases during the menopause. Remember that occasionally in these cases great care must be taken in diagnosis.

(3). **Pharyngeal and Laryngeal Reflex.** Often pharyngitis and laryngitis are due to reflex disturbances from the stomach and other organs; and it is very often overlooked. The entire throat and tonsils may be sore, a hacking cough may be present or even a nasal region may be disturbed.

Some patients complain as if a hair were lying on one side of the throat, others of a strangling or suffocating feeling of the larynx.

(4). **Stomach Reflex.** These reflexes are commonly known to every one—nausea, vomiting and nearly every variety of digestive affections. Uterine diseases are prolific sources. Kidney disorders and eye affections are fairly common but often overlooked causative factors.

(5). **Bronchial Reflex.** Asthma may be reflex from indigestion, uterine disease or nasal diseases. Hiccough and sneezing are other reflexes. Rectal diseases may affect the bronchi as well as other parts of the respiratory tract especially irritation of the tip of the nose.

(6). **Renal Reflex.** Disturbance in the secretion of the urine is common as a reflex.

(7). **Skin Reflex.** Probably one-half of skin troubles are due to reflexes. The functions of the liver, kidneys, stomach and intestines are closely associated with the skin. If the kidneys, liver and intestines are not purifying the blood freely it is quickly shown by the skin. Various rashes, eruptions, loss of sensation and increased sensation, are often reflex and can only be cured by removal of some internal trouble. Many times a rash is due to fecal impaction. All are familiar with rash from indigestion.

It has been demonstrated recently that a good superficial circulation is necessary for not only the health of the skin itself but for the nourishment of the skin itself. Large nerve trunks depend as much for their blood supply from the periphery as from central vessels.

(8). **Cerebral Reflex.** The mind is affected reflexly from abdominal and pelvic diseases in a variety of ways. Among the most common are loss of memory, depression, melancholy, morbid fears, neurasthenia, irritability, drowsiness, wakefulness, etc.

The foregoing does not comprise one-half of the reflex neuroses. Reflex neuroses of the tongue, eyes, ears, sexual organs, bladder and joints are important, and there is no question but that osteopathy offers more relief than any other system in ameliorating and curing these troublesome phenomena.

"Colds."


In the human body Nature has a mechanical creation which will never be equalled by any machine man may construct. He may build a masterpiece of steel and iron to transform one kind of energy into another or harness forces being wasted, but he will never reach the perfection in mechanics enabling him to construct an engine losing a less percentage in smoke, unburned carbon and gases, less waste in ashes or friction than is shown in the human mechanism—our body.

Upon a little consideration the perfection of the body as a mechanical construction, becomes self-evident, yet it is less of a success in mechanics than
it is in chemistry as a laboratory of Nature and in its many physiological functions. The same article of food is transformed into every kind of tissue—muscle, bone and nerve; the same food creates chemicals, chemical actions and reactions; is transformed into solids, liquids and gases, heat and energy of various forms.

Within the healthy body we have processes both anabolic and katabolic, i.e., constructive and destructive, very evenly balanced; likewise forces that are heat generating and those that are heat dissipating, or thermogenic and thermolytic, with nerve centers controlling the same, which must of necessity be in equilibrium and harmonious in their respective operations and co-operations.

Manifestations of abnormal functioning of these nervous centers are represented in chills or fevers.

The perfect accord with which these two powers operate has its limitations especially when the body or parts thereof become weakened or diseased.

One may be compared to a spur the other to a brake, which combined make a most important safety valve or balance wheel for our health and general welfare.

By their harmonious action we are enabled to endure either intense heat or cold. When we overtax them it often results in colds, which term covers a 'multitude of sins.'

The cold may result in a catarrhal condition in the nose, throat, lungs, ears or intestines, even terminating in a chronic disease of organs affected or extending into rheumatic and various other conditions. The cold may be manifested in some neuralgic condition, being possible wherever a sensory nerve fiber is found. This cold may terminate in myalgia or pain in muscles, which pain must of necessity be rather in the nerve trunks, fibers and filaments distributed within the muscles than in the muscle tissue proper, hence it is really a neuralgia or pain in the nerve.

In those suffering from cold on the lungs or in the head in various forms it is very common to find marked tenderness between the shoulders near the insertion of levator anguli scapulae and that portion of trapezius in that region. Treatment at this point does not result as satisfactorily as when directed to the nerve supply from the third and fourth cervicals and relaxation of contractures or correction of lesions in that region. Were everyone as careful to avoid the higher temperatures as they are exposure to cold and lower temperatures, they would undoubtedly suffer less frequently from colds.

Keeping the temperature of a room much above that which one is accustomed to is more likely to result unfavorably in many cases than if it is lower than usual, applying equally to sleeping and living rooms.

A striking illustration of the above point is found in the following case encountered during our coldest weather:

I might explain my presence at the home at the time was due to the fact that I was in attendance upon the mother in confinement. The mother and little child one and a half years' old were recovering from a recent attack of measles, leaving the child of course in a receptive condition for contraction of pneumonia.

Two heating stoves were turned on full blast, in the middle of night, (when the mother took sick) to thaw out the guests and make the third room comfortable for the mother, while the child was sleeping as usual in a bed placed between the stoves. I was scarcely through attending the mother and infant when the little child awakened, took a small drink of water and in a few minutes was in severe convulsions which lasting about two hours. The head was drawn back and spine arched in opisthotonos spasmodically.

There had been no exposure to cold drafts whatever; the over-heated room alone being the exciting cause, in my opinion. The lungs were congested and filled up immediately with mucus, the intestines showed intense fermentive activity and tympanites.

Respiration ran from 60 to 80 per minute, fever in proportion; livid expression with cyanosed lips and pulse too rapid to record but weak. From the above it is very evident the child was in a dangerous condition and from the involvement of these various organs treatment was required to various spinal centers particularly however to the upper dorsal. I also relaxed the tissues of the neck. The result was most satisfactory though the case demanded persistent attention most of the forenoon, thus by noon sufficient improvement was shown to permit rest and dinner. Resuming duty proved fruitful in continued improvement; mucus and froth at mouth ceased, respiration, fever and pulse lowered remarkably, so by 3 p.m. the child was in peaceful slumber and in a day or so was entirely well.

The above nicely illustrates those points I wish to impress.

1st. Disturbance of equilibrium of heat generation and heat dissipation centers of the body is as apt to occur from exposure to high temperatures as from low, and results will be as severe.

2nd. Powers of the body to elaborate and secrete any and all compounds necessary for restoration to health and maintenance of same when Nature is not interfered with by obstructions.

3rd. Efficacy of osteopathic treatment in assisting Nature by removing obstructions to forces and fluids of same, thereby getting the best and quickest results in the most natural manner.

As for those dreadful germs and bacilli their existence is made most miserable, in fact, they are either rendered harmless or are annihilated by the natural processes of this perfect laboratory—the human body. If we but consider its many provisions for conquering these vultures, especially those entering the alimentary tract, first subjecting them to a mild alkaline bath of saliva, thence into a more strenuous experience of hydrochloric acid ablation from the gastric glands, again into that bitter alkaline secretion of the liver—bile, with the pancreatic fluid and intestinal secretions as reserve forces, we become impressed that Nature is well prepared for any battle if not interfered with by
obstructions. Then we must remember another powerful weapon we have—the blood and its leucocytes when circulating properly, which will prevent the accumulation of waste and dead tissues which afford rations to the enemy, the germs. Osteopathy will open the way, Nature will do the rest.

If you encounter a fever whether induced by a cold or other cause it is not always best to oppose it too strongly, but remember a temperature of 103° or 106° is fatal to many bacteria, and as the normal temperature of the blood in the interior of the body is above 102° F., your few degrees added by fever make a temperature which is fatal to these enemies so may be productive of more good than harm, though never neglect to remove any cause of which the fever is merely a symptom. Our results should not simply increase our enthusiasm for our science but our admiration of Nature and her powers, which means God.

TUMORS.

Frank Fitzgerald, D. O., Parsons, Kansas.

I do not know from personal experience just how much osteopathy can do in cases of malignant tumors although a number of such cases have been reported as cured under our treatment, but fatty tumors can often times be quickly and easily removed. I have been successful in removing a number of fatty tumors by osteopathic treatment. The length of time required usually depends upon the size of the tumor. A large per cent of fibroid tumors can also be removed by osteopathic treatment.

I do not claim anything for the osteopath who thinks he can remove a fibroid tumor by manipulating the tumor. You cannot disintegrate a fibroid tumor by direct manipulation of the tumor and bring about its absorption. You must change the forces that are building it. I make no claim for the osteopath who gives a general treatment in these cases.

Such people would twist your neck for sciatica, raise your clavicle for lumbago, rotate your arms and legs for bronchitis or try to dilate the foramen of Winslow in a case of gall stones. Such people always fail because they have failed to comprehend the science of osteopathy. The osteopath who removes a fibroid tumor must do so by securing a normal nerve and blood supply.

The good book says, "The blood is the life." Dr. A. T. Still said, "A natural flow of blood is health and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood." You cannot have a natural flow of blood unless the nerve influence regulating it is normal. The blood vessels must be unobstructed and the circulatory system in a healthy condition.

We were taught by Dr. A. T. Still, the father of osteopathy, that a large per cent of fibroid tumors can be removed by our treatment. There are hundreds of osteopaths in the field today who can testify that this teaching is absolutely correct.

The osteopath who has treated a few of these cases and failed has no right to say that osteopathy is a failure in tumor cases. Because an osteopath has failed in any particular kind of cases, he has no right to assume that he represents all there is in osteopathy and therefore osteopathy is a failure in such cases.

The fact is no two osteopaths treat alike. Osteopathy is not a series of movements or manipulations learned and practiced by all osteopaths. One's ability as an osteopath depends upon his knowledge of the human body, his cultivated sense of touch, his conception of the science of osteopathy, his mechanical skill, and last but not least his common sense.

The following cases are among the number that I have successfully treated:

**CASE I.** Mrs. McDonald, age forty-two, associate editor of the Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO. Ovarian cyst, two years standing; irregular, painful menses has patient greatly relieved.

**CASE II.** Mrs. M.—, Parsons, Kansas, age thirty-one. Intra-uterine fibroid tumor, five or six inches in diameter, attached to the uterus, ten years standing; dyspepsia and constipation of twenty five years standing; irregular, painful menses since puberty.

Seven months' treatment removed the tumor and cured all other troubles. Up to date there has been no return of any of these troubles. Menses are regular and normal.

**CASE III.** Mrs. G.—, Parsons, Kansas. Ovarian cyst, two years standing, about four inches in diameter. Case was cured in three months.

**CASE IV.** Miss Grace Bray, Parsons, Kansas. Fibroid tumor about four inches in diameter. Before coming to me this case had had about two years medical and electrical treatment. Patient was very weak and nervous and very much discouraged. Osteopathic treatment cured the case in six months time. Sixty treatments in all were given in this case.

SOME MISTAKES.


To consider our successes is pleasant; to remember our failures is profitable—profitable to us and to those who place themselves under our care. All good osteopaths are more or less enthusiastic; our enthusiasm is born of success; it is sometimes productive of failure. Students in osteopathic colleges see many people made well who were supposed to be incurable. Some of these cures are made in a treatment or two; many of them require a long course.
of treatment. The quicker the cure the more marvelous it seems, the more it is impressed on our memory, and the more certain it is to be cited to prospective patients. This is a great mistake as it often works harm to the profession. There are very few practitioners who are not able to refer to cases where correcting a slipped innominate, adjusting the head of the humerus, or setting the atlas (each at one treatment) gave immediate relief from sciatica, rheumatism, or headache, as the case may be. Possibly the suffering had continued for months or years, yet it was relieved in a few minutes. These results are very gratifying, and we are disposed to emphasize such cases unless we guard against it.

Many people are casting about for a new method of healing before they have heard of osteopathy. As soon as they hear of one of these quick cures, they conclude that it is the very thing they are looking for. They come to us for treatment and if they too are not cured in short order they are disappointed. There are in every community scores of chronic cases of years standing, that can be cured by six months' treatment that could not even be benefited by one or two months' treatment.

The duty of the profession is to educate the public in this matter. We cannot do this by continually referring to the quick cures. We must constantly bear in mind that these cases are the few exceptions. The public is not more unreasonable than you or I would be under the circumstances. To it, osteopathic treatment is an experiment. We must explain that while misadjustment is the chief cause of disease, that pathological conditions often result thereby and that these can only be overcome by a building process and in some cases can not be overcome at all, and that in other cases the readjustment itself is necessarily slow. One illustration that is often applicable is that spinal lesions (and they are the most common) result in flattening the intervertebral disks, and thereby pressure is produced on the nerves passing out between the vertebrae. This affects the function of the organs supplied by these nerves. The only way this can be overcome is to build up the disks by securing better blood supply to them. Any one can see that this will take time. If a patient is not willing to give osteopathy a trial of months, after giving other methods a trial of years, then it is our duty to discourage him in taking treatment. If all osteopaths would follow this plan, it would establish our practice on a firmer footing.

Sometime since a gentleman came to see me on his return from a visit to a large city. He wanted to take treatment, he said that an osteopath had told him he could put fifteen pounds of flesh on him in two weeks. He did not take treatment as I could not make any such promise, although I could have referred him to a very exceptional case of supposed pulmonary tuberculosis, the patient having had her voice restored (she had been unable to speak a whisper for four months) and having gained seventeen pounds in one month's treatment.

Patients who expect quick results sometimes take treatment for a week or two and think they have tried osteopathy. The following is an extreme case of this kind: A patient came to my office to take a treatment for neuralgia that had existed for years. I agreed to treat him, explaining at the same time that he needed a thorough course of treatment. Some weeks later, a friend advised him to take osteopathic treatment. "Oh," he exclaimed, "I have tried that and it did me no good." He had taken one treatment and seemed to be convinced that he had given it a trial. In the way of contrast, I will give the following: Mrs. B. came to see me about her sister, who had suffered for a year or more from an extreme case of neurasthenia with insomnia and other bad symptoms prominent. I said to her, "I think this is a case in which a short course of treatment would be unsatisfactory to all concerned, but the case can probably be cured by a long course of treatment." The patient took five months' treatment and is practically well.

Another mistake is the claims made by some members of our profession. Even our most conservative publications make statements that are extravagant. To say that a cold or even influenza can be cured by one treatment is true in a general way, but we do not always do this, and the public is more apt to remember the failures than the cures.

Another common mistake is the estimate we are apt to put upon the medical doctors. Our practice is made up largely of cases that they have failed to cure. This, taken in connection with their activity against osteopathy, their claim that all methods of healing should be regulated by them, and the assumption of some that they know all that is known of the healing art, is not calculated to arouse in us the most kindly feeling for their profession; yet, I think, we are liable to err in this respect. There are but few of us who have not had quite a number of patients sent us by members of the medical profession, showing that they are glad to have patients cured by some other method if they can not be cured by medicine.

We think the opposition to us and the injustice done us is often due to prejudice and ignorance. Let us not fall into the same error, remembering that the successful busy practitioner is not the one who is so loud in his denunciation of osteopathy, but that it is the lesser lights who becomes panicky and seeks to climb up by pulling some one else down. I often think of the good advice given to the graduating class of January 1900, by Dr. Hildreth. He said, "Oftentimes the antagonism of the M. D.'s is exaggerated, and remember it is your duty to always act the gentleman, whether the same course is followed by your opponent or not." It is well to remember that osteopathy is indebted to the medical profession for researches made and facts established along the lines of anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, and etc. I trust that we will gradually recognize the true worth of each other and be more in harmony.

In conclusion: The mistakes made by us are:

(1). Emphasizing quick cures.

(2). Making disparaging comparisons (let others make comparisons).
MEMBRANOUS CROUP.


Or all those maladies peculiar to children membranous croup is among the most dreaded and in sections of high altitude it appears to be more dangerous than in others. If osteopathy could do nothing more than to lower the mortality of these cases alone, or even merely to relieve the terrible choking spells which the little sufferers pitifully struggle against, and which the parents vainly try to combat, its mission on earth would be God-given.

The disease occurs more often in boys than in girls and in children from two to seven years of age; very rarely in those under two or more than seven. Some writers consider membranous croup and laryngeal diphtheria the same. That they are closely allied there can be no doubt, but many of the authorities cite good reasons for differentiation and place membranous croup in the non-contagious list.

These differences of opinion existing, it is certainly wise, in the conduct of all cases, to use the same sanitary precaution that would be employed in cases of diphtheria. It is always best to err in being unnecessarily careful in such matters than to subject other children to even the slightest risk.

While in some instances the attack of croup itself comes on suddenly, in the majority of cases it develops gradually from a "cold in the throat," the child usually having had a catarrh of the larynx for some little time. Soon after the disease manifests itself, as a result of the inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, there is formed a tough, opaque, false membrane, and this with the spasms of the glottis obstructs the larynx and causes the suffocative attacks.

It matters not whether or not the laryngeal inflammation was immediately caused by a germ. Children breathe germs every day into the air passages and are not affected thereby. It would not, nor could not, have been produced by such had there not been an unnatural condition of the circulation of and about the larynx; and here is where osteopathic principles have application. The osteopath seeks and proceeds to remove the cause of this congestion. As a result of some exposure, a draft of air, or of irritation to the nerves supplying them, the throat muscles both superficial and deep are usually found contracted and tense and consequently by their mechanical pressure are disturbing the normal blood flow. These are relaxed. Often derangements of deep ligamentous and of bony tissues are found which are irritating the vasomotor and sensory nerves to the larynx.

These causes removed, the laryngeal spasms are alleviated, the engorged condition of the blood vessels is relieved and further exudation and consequent formation of false membrane is prevented.

The great danger and obstacle usually encountered in these cases is in the repeated formation of the membrane. As fast as pieces are thrown out others immediately form until the child is worn out.

By this treatment directed to the removal of what is producing the false membrane, the congestion, the opportunity for continued reproduction is disposed of and the pure blood allowed to flow to the parts soon exerts its healing influence.

The following was a typical case of much severity:

Master H. H., age five, had had for two months a severe cough with much catarrh of the air passages which had became chronic in character. One evening the child began to be more hoarse. By twelve o'clock he could not speak except in a whisper. Osteopathic attention was secured about seven the next morning after other measures had been employed during the night and the child seemed nearing death.

At that time he was lying limp and seemingly unconscious, with feeble pulse and face blue from suffocation. Treatment was immediately applied to the cervical region with little hope on the part of the osteopath of being successful in giving any relief at that late stage.

The muscles were relaxed and a lesion of the atlas and axis partially reduced. The breathing began to be more noisy and in about fifteen minutes the lungs were filling and face flushed. Another suffocative attack occurred in the following evening but not nearly so severe as the previous one and the attacks after this were each time farther apart and lighter until the third day when because of an indiscreet exposure another quite severe attack resulted but was controlled. It was three weeks before all the hoarseness had subsided but this was doubtless in a large measure due to the chronic catarrh of air passages which previously existed and would naturally require some time for eradication.

The inhalation of the vapor of slacked freshly burned lime was employed and vomiting promoted to remove membrane already formed.

MEDICINE DEFINED BY SPERRY.

E. J. Britzman, D. O., Fond du Lac, Wis.

"It is just a hodge podge mass of theory and practice."

This is the description of the medical methods of curing diseases, given by Dr. Lyman B. Sperry of Oberlin, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, January 17, at

© Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO
Lincoln hall, Milwaukee, Wis. The entire address of Dr. Sperry, who appeared in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was a severe denunciation of medical doctors and their nostrums. Among other things he said:

"It is about time that we get down to fundamental facts. Twenty per cent. of the babies that are born die before they are one year old, only one-half live to maturity, and of these a large percentage are defective physically, mentally, or morally. We doctors have catalogued 1,000 different diseases and to fight them we have an army of 150,000 physicians in the United States. Then there is a great quantity of drug store concoctions in pill, or powder, or liquid, of every shape and color. They have a remedy for every evil under the sun, real or imaginary, and yet the people continue to get sick and die as they always have done."

In closing his description of these conditions the speaker declared, "There are thousands who would get well if they would leave medicine alone and give there stomachs a chance." That declaration has an osteopathic ring to it that is as sweet as its doctrine is sound. What the world needs is more Doctor Sperrys to do missionary work along this particular line, to open the eyes of the masses to a humbug greater than Barnum ever dreamed of perpetrating on a gullible public, and that humbug masked in the guise of a profession practiced by men who have but the faintest conception of the properties of and the dangers lurking in the implements placed in their hands with which to do battle against disease.

OSTEOPATHIC PEBBLES.

J. F. Spaunhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Back to Nature.

Delays are dangerous.

It's the pace that kills.

Health is indeed a treasure.

Are you a physical bankrupt?

Every excess becomes a crime.

Perfect adjustment means perfect health.

If not to-day, when? Begin treatment now.

Nothing can stay the progress of osteopathy.

First to last, all the time, genuine osteopathy.
The crowning virtue of osteopathy is that it brings new hope to womanhood; it is her sure and safe escape from most of the ills peculiar to her sex and from the dreaded knife.

Disease results from an obstruction to the natural flow of nervous impulses and vital fluids. Osteopathy is unequalled for enlivening the nerves and accelerating the entire circulation.

Osteopathy is not a cure-all, yet its scope and range cannot be measured by the failures of other schools for it is restoring stubborn, chronic cases that medical practitioners have abandoned.

Ignorant, unscrupulous, fake osteopaths are abroad in the land preying upon the sick and afflicted. Assure yourself that the osteopath whom you patronize is genuine. Examine his credentials; look up his record.

The human body is the best of Nature’s handiwork; it is perfect in design and wonderful in construction; its anatomy should form the constant study of mankind. Here is where osteopaths specialize, and it is the use of this expert knowledge that brings unprecedented cures.

The brain and the nervous system in conjunction with the circulation of the body fluids constitute the great machinery with which the skilled osteopath has to work and the mastery of them gives him the key whereby the remedial forces of Nature are unlocked and utilized against disease.

Health is Nature’s greatest blessing; it is the birth right of all. Go to a competent osteopath and possess it. You will decide wisely when you determine to quit drugs and give an osteopath a fair chance. Your weal of woe for life may hinge upon your decision in this matter of health-getting.

Nothing tells like truth and facts. Osteopathy sustains its claims with such an array of facts that it bewilders the scoffer and convinces the skeptic. Osteopathy is not empiricism; it is science; it is success or nothing.

The tendency of the age is against drugs. People are striving for something better, and it is being demonstrated to them daily that osteopathy is sound in principle, unharful in reaction, liberates the life forces of Nature, utilizes them against the ravages of disease and thus restores to health multitudes of so-called “incureables.”

From its intricate structure and constant use the spine is peculiarly liable to accident; slight slips and strains that were hardly noticeable at their occurrence are the real cause of most diseases. Osteopaths not only trace the cause of ailments to these slips and twists, but they skillfully adjust the mal-arrangement and give Nature a chance to assert herself and health ensues.

All the suﬀrage osteopaths ask that they be permitted to work with brain and hands unmolested, that they may demonstrate to the world the efﬁcacy of their treatment and prove its worth by actual results. Thus will the history of extinguishing pain and preventing sickness be rewritten and osteopathy will take its rightful place as the latest and best chapter in the realm of therapeutics.

That slight derangements along the spine are the real causes of disease, osteopathy is demonstrating almost daily. Not necessarily a displaced bone, but any tissue of the body—chiefly bones, muscles, ligaments and tendons. Herein lies the main diﬀerence between osteopathy and other schools; it has revealed that the main causes of disease have been overlooked, and dependent upon the removal of the cause is the cure.

Fuel, oil and water are to the engine what food, air, and water are to the human body. They generate the power and lubricate the parts causing them to run, but they cannot mend the parts when out of fix. To an expert machine-still belongs the repair of the engine and to a skilled osteopath should fall correct adjustment of the human machinery; then, and not till then, will either run smoothly and without friction.

Thousands of chronic cases have exhausted the treatment of warring medical schools without success. They have swallowed noxious mixtures for years in the vain quest of health, and, as a last resort, they appeal to osteopathy and often find full and permanent relief. To relieve these hardest types of chronic cases requires the most persistent, painstaking services of a skilled osteopath; he makes strenuous physical exertion, often when already fatigued, puts himself in the work and gives that which is beyond price. Patients, thus relieved, usually feel a personal gratitude, an obligation which money alone cannot repay, hence a strong bond of friendship is formed between the healer and healed and it proves of lasting value to both. The osteopath is diﬀerently situated from the medical practitioner, who simply felt the pulse, asked questions, wrote a prescription and failed to subdue the malady. Everybody knows what allopathy and homeopathy mean but not nearly everybody knows what osteopathy means; it is new and these enthusiastic patients, exhilarated with regained health, feel that they can in no way better offset their debt of gratitude to their doctor and perform their full duty to suffering humanity than to spread broadcast the news that there exists a complete and eﬀectual system of treating all curable diseases without drugs or knife, that it is not Christian science, rubbing or scientific massage, but genuine osteopathy. This appreciation from grateful hearts works wonders; it brings new patients; swells the profession in a decade from one practitioner to thirty ﬁve hundred; gains favorable legislation and recognition, as a distinct system of healing, in over one half of the states; places our student body ahead of all other schools in numbers, except the allopathic school. Great are the results; they are the means of this unprecedented growth, our most potent weapon with which future battles will be fought and won.
**Endowment for the American School.**

Having recently talked with a number of osteopaths from discontinued osteopathic colleges and having heard expressions of regret and disappointment from so many, occasioned by these misfortunes, I feel that one of the most important questions that can occupy the attention of our profession to-day is the question of endowment.

Those who are familiar with the history of education know that institutions of learning are new, and have always been, largely philanthropic in character—supported by government or endowment funds. There is an expense in conducting a college having a large corps of professors, which is little realized by the public at large and which is rarely equaled by the amount of money paid in by students for instruction.

In view of these facts and in view of the number of osteopathic colleges which have been opened and closed in the last few years, I believe it is a duty that we, as osteopaths, owe to our profession and to ourselves, to start an endowment fund for the American School of Osteopathy.

There are now fully five thousand men and women whose future success and happiness are directly dependent upon osteopathy. Will not all of these who are so vitally interested contribute to an endowment fund for the parent institution? I believe that they will and I believe that one hundred thousand dollars can be raised in this way during the present year.

That there are other colleges and that there is something to be said on the other side of this question is true, but that there is a common ground of meeting where the entire osteopathic profession can work together in this great cause I firmly believe. That Dr. Still himself, with that high degree of independence characteristic of his nature, should object to an endowment in the form of a gift is altogether probable. However, this work is to reach beyond the present—beyond the time allotted to Dr. Still. To this end the whole profession must for once over-rule the founder and say to him by their action “Our poor work may perish, but thine shall endure.” The institutions we seek to establish may fall, but the college you have founded and the truths you have discovered “shall not perish from the earth.”

It is often said that “truth is eternal.” While this sentence is true an institution which teaches a truth is by no means so abiding unless its foundation is completely secure and its yearly disbursements is equal or exceeded by its yearly income, regardless of students or the amount of money they pay into its treasury.

“A Church at Rome.” We are told that this was the watch word of Catholics in all lands and under all skies until St. Peters, in solemn grandeur rose from its foundation and stood complete—the glory of the Catholic religion—the wonder of all the world.

What of the cost—uncounted—unknown! What did it matter to the generation which began that glorious edifice or to the generation which finished it! They believed in their religion with all their souls and they sought to hand it down, not alone to their children nor yet to their children’s children, but to all generations for all the time to come. What did they care for the cost or the labor! In their hearts and in their minds there was but one thought, “A Church at Rome!” that should be the home of their religion and stand unequalled for ever.

We are told that thousands worked upon that great edifice without pay. To take part in an undertaking so vast and far-reaching was reward sufficient. This was certainly true devotion—a type of that “love which lives self last,” and a practical illustration of what unity and resolution will accomplish.

And now in the great cause of osteopathy all that is required is devotion to the science, united effort and a high resolve. Let a national committee in each state and territory be appointed and a work will be commenced which will mean that the American School shall have its support secure, that it shall be endowed and that it shall stand forever. Glorious thought! And why should it not be fully realized?

Next to our religion and our country’s flag what cause should be more dear to our hearts than our profession? And what phase of it more interesting than to assist in placing the parent institution on a foundation that will be secure so long as time shall last.

Who shall start this great work? Let the present managers of the American School take the lead. Let them appoint the committees. Let them start the fund and we shall all follow. Let the united committees meet in St. Louis during the week July 11th to 17th in conjunction with the A. O. A. and in returning from that great convention we shall know that endowment is not a dream, but a reality.

While endowment of the parent institution will advance osteopathy as nothing else will or can, in fairness to the other osteopathic colleges the A. O. A. could not perhaps, as an organization, take up this work. But that the endowment committees could all meet in St. Louis at the above dates and do their work at that time, there could be no question.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie, when asked to endow a certain institution, enquired what the present endowment fund amounted to and when told “nothing” he replied by saying “Show that you deserve endowment by starting the fund yourself.”

While there are many philanthropists in our land this brief sentence sums up the manner in which they view all institutions to whose general or special endowment fund they are asked to subscribe. Harvard, Yale and Princeton have but to ask, but with a new institution these men must first be convinced by its work that it “deserves endowment.”

Does the American School of Osteopathy deserve endowment? We believe that it does. Then let us, who are so vitally interested and who so fully proved the high merits of this science start this fund.

Let us commence this great work and go forward with it with unwavering faith and with that kind of determination which knows no defeat. By so doing we shall start an endowment fund which we shall see grow from year to year and from decade to decade. And with increased fund we shall see magnificent new buildings rise with increased facilities where shall be taught osteopathy in its original purity—the true science of healing—and from whose portals shall go forth men and women who shall carry its truths to the ends of the earth.

Endow the parent institution and we shall then know that the science in which we so fully believe and to which we are now dedicating our lives shall not be taught for a year, nor a generation, but that it shall be taught and practiced for all time to come. Endow the parent institution and it shall some day be the acknowledged light of the healing world and stand abiding, enduring, forever—a monument to Dr. A. T. Still, a glory to the profession, and a blessing to the world.

S. C. Matthew, D. O.
Paterson, New Jersey.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin.**

The press during the past two months has contained protests from representatives of the medical profession against the existence of an antitoxin trust.

In view of the fact that such a trust is extant it is stated that Dr. R. B. Preble, president of the Chicago Medical society is gathering a movement towards the manufacture of antitoxin by the United States government. The populist advocated government ownership of almost everything, but even their list omitted antitoxin. Now comes a strenuous denial from others of the medics that any such antitoxin trust exists. The claim is made that antitoxin can be had by the suffering public at the most reasonable figures. While the merry war of words progresses it might be well to note that the report of the Registrar General of England for the ten years from 1881 to 1891 before antitoxin was administered for diphtheria showed that one hundred and sixty-two (162) out of every million died of diphtheria. These figures would certainly indicate that antitoxin as an internal application was high at any price. If it be...
true that the price of antitoxin is being
bested beyond the reach of the poor man's
exchequer, the evidence is that for him it
is a blessing in disguise, and he can console
himself with Longfellow's lines from Resigna-
tion. "These severe afflictions not
from the ground arise; but oftentimes eclec-
tical beneficences assume this dark dis-
guise."

Asa M. Willard, D. O.

Osteopathy Attacked by the Medics in Florida.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Feb. 29, 1904.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I opened offices in Pensacola, Nov. 23rd
and within a few hours the secretary
of the medical board in this district called
to inform me that I must appear before the
board at once for examination.

Of course, having been inoculated with
the anti-examination germ (?) while in
Kirkville, I refused, whereupon the genial
secretary remitted the fine (amount not being
sworn to his duty, etc., and gave me
fair warning that he would prosecute me to
the fullest extent of the law. I told him to
go ahead saying "may the best man win."

The first move made was to have me
arrested for practicing without a license,
under an ordinance which
fessed to cure diseases Illu·t pay a fee of
100.00.

I have hopes of ultimate success in the
persecution against me, have the best legal
talent of the state and intend to carry the
matter as far as possible to obtain a deci-
dion favorable to osteopathy that will estab-
lish a precedent governing future proce-
sion, should there be any.

The expense of conducting my practice
and defending myself in the courts has
been very heavy but I trust that I may be
repaid by an increased practice from the
free advertising I have been getting.

The persecution of Doctor Bennett, the
osteopath, has been the topic of conver-
sation in Kirkville the past few weeks.

The case is attracting much attention
locally and the people—many of whom I
do not know—are very bitter in denouncing
the medical fraternity for their narrow-
minded "let me have it all" way of per-
eculating anyone opposed to their theory of
practice.

Will keep you posted regarding the case
against me and hope to soon report an ac-
quittal.

With best regards, I am,

Fraternally,

C. E. Bennett, D. O.

notice to June Class 1901

As you perhaps know the June class '01
who were at the Cleveland meeting of the
A. O. A. rallied together the old officers
and had a very enthusiastic and pleasant
meeting, renewed acquaintance, etc., and
elected the following officers for the en-
suing year: Dr. E. E. Cramb, president;
Dr. James T. Drake; vice-president; Dr.
Jennie Evans, secretary; Dr. B. W. Sweet,
treasurer.

Among other things, a dollar assessment
was levied upon each and every member of the
June '01 class to be used for main-
taining head-quarters at St. Louis, 1904,
and the treasurer was instructed to send
each member of the class a letter request-
ing the dues to be sent to B. W. Sweet,
treasurer, Erie, Pa.

Now, classmate, I will ask one special,
favor of you and that is to respond as quickly
as possible to this call, in fact "Do It Now."

Trusting that I will see each one of you at
St. Louis "Osteopathy Day," July 12,
1904, and that we may have a grand rally of
the "biggest" class the A. O. ever
had, I am,

Yours truly and fraternally,

B. W. Sweet, D. O., treas.

Erie, Pa.

Kentucky In Line For Osteopathy.

Dr. H. T. Lee of Carlisle reports the passage of a
new law.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Yours of the 20th at hand, and in reply to your inquiry as to legisla-
tive affairs in Kentucky, will say that our bill as originally proposed provided for a
separate board of osteopathic examiners, and said bill was reported favorably by the
senate committee, and would have easily passed the senate. Dr. McCormick, of the State House Board, with an
imense majority of medical men had been
fighting us bitterly and had the house dead
against us, so that our bill would never
have been reported for us.

At this stage of the game Dr. McCormick
proposed a compromise, and Doctors Carter,
Nelson, Thornsby and Coffman, who had
been working so hard for the bill told
him to submit his compromise bill, which he did.

The bill was in substance this: An
amendment to the state medical law pro-
viding for a board of examination and reg-
istration to consist of two allopaths, one
homeopath, one eclectic and one osteopath,
each member to pass on applicants from
his respective school; submit questions in
studies peculiar to his school, said "indi-
vidual" actions to be passed upon and in-
dorsed by the entire board. It recognized
osteopathy as "a system of the practice of
medicine." It only provided for the ex-
mention of examination, and the one who had
graduated prior to Jan. 1, 1904; it contained
several other bad clauses which were striken out after two days hard fighting
before the senate committee.
The clause reading “prior to Jan. 1st” was changed to Feb. 1, 1904, and exempted all medical students or osteopath who had graduated or matriculated in any school prior to Feb. 1, 1904.

Realizing that the independent bill could not pass, the compromise was accepted. The bill was reported favorably and passed in the senate by a vote of 30 to 2.

The words “in the commonwealth” were inserted by the legislative judiciary committee, and our amendment to cut those words out was voted down.

These words limit those exempt from examination to students who have matriculated in colleges in Kentucky. We wanted all students included who have matriculated prior to Feb. 1, 1904, but the members of the legislature said that other states admitted only those of their own state and they were going to be as severe as other states.

This bill makes the medical men recognize us as doctors, indorse our practice and stand by us in everything. It allows us to practice all branches of medicine, limiting us only in internal drug medication and surgery. We are allowed to practice obsterics.

I think the law is a good one, but sorry we couldn’t get in without examination, though I have no fear of standing an examination. The bill comes up for final passage today or tomorrow in the house and has no opposition. I might add that the majority of the homeopathic practitioners of the state, and their colleges in Louisville fought for the osteopaths all the way through.

Yours truly,

HARRY T. LEE, D. O.,

MEMPHIS, TN.

Detroit Osteopaths Reorganize.

The Detroit osteopaths met on Tuesday February 16th, for the purpose of reorganization. A full attendance at this meeting is reported. The new society is called The Wayne County Osteopathic Society. Officers elected for the following year are:

Dr. Geo. B. F. Clarke, president.

Dr. John M. Church, vice-president.

Dr. Mary Kelley Sullivan, secretary-treasurer.

Quit Eating?

And now a Boston doctor claims that the scarlet fever germ lurks in strawberries. When there is anything particularly good to eat or drink depend upon the officious to find a harmless germ of some kind or other in it.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Don't Promise Too Much

Doctor, be careful with your statements respecting percentages of cures. It may be true—we don’t think it is—that “osteopathy permanently benefits at least ninety per cent. of all chronic afflictions abandoned as incurable by other systems of treatment.” We are optimistic. The osteopathic method can do more, and much more, than any other school of healing in all of these cases. It can do remarkably well with them considering the conditions as they are found. But as to absolute cure and permanent benefit—not temporary cessation of symptoms—we can afford to be guarded in our prognosis. Let every practitioner collect and analyze and record his cases, and let him compute his percentages and compare them with those of any other school of healing. After twenty, fifty years of observation and record, we will be in a position to speak authoritatively, and with figures that speak the truth. But in the meantime, doctor, have a care.

Disgusting Surgery.

In December the Associated Press dispatches told the story of another so-called “surgical triumph,” the perusal of which would make most men shudder as thoughts come to them of the hideousness of the crime, for such it ought to be labeled. The grafting of an ear taken from a poor man onto the head of a millionaire whose $5,000 encouraged the former to part with a part of his anatomy, may appeal to modern surgery as a great feat, but its repulsive features will strike the majority of mankind. A brief report of the transaction is given in the following press dispatch:

“The western mine owner who procured, through the medium of $5,000, a new ear, which was grafted upon his head after being cut by degrees from another man’s head,
The Journal of Osteopathy

Published monthly under the auspices of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri.

Subscription - 50 cents per year in advance.

Contents—March, 1904.

A Few Reflexes

Dr. Carl P. McConnell, D. O. 65

"Cold!"

H. W. Gamble, D. O. 69

Tumors

Frank Fitzgerald, D. O. 72

Some Mistakes

Charles Carter, D. O. 73

Membranous Group

Ara M. Willard, D. O. 76

The American School of Osteopathy

Osteopathic Pebbles

E. J. Bretten, D. O. 77

Osteopathic Adventures

J. F. Spanier, D. O. 78

Endowment for the American School

C. S. Matthews, D. O. 82

Editorials, Personalis, Etc.

N. T. Willard, D. O. 85

The new freshman class at the A. S. O. numbers 165.

In this issue of the Journal appears a contribution from Dr. S. C. Matthews of Paterson, N. J., on the subject "Endowment for the American School." The proposition of making the American School an endowed institution sometime in the future has been seriously considered by its present management for some time past, although no plan as yet by which this can be carried out has been formulated. There is no question about it, an endowed school is what the profession needs. In order to secure the highest standards, and in order to perpetuate our science as a distinct system of medicine an endowed institution, public in character, must be established. At present the A. S. O. is a private institution with no endowment although it has large capital back of it. It has had, for the past several years, a certificate of license to practice osteopathy upon the presentation of such diploma." Yet, for the past year osteopaths locating in that state have been "helped up" by the board and refused licenses. This action on the part of the board was entirely without reason as there was no common law in the state on which it was based. The only charge made by the board against the osteopathic colleges was that they are not "regular." This charge was without foundation and was accepted by the board.
as a basis for its action in withholding licenses without the merest shadow of an investigation. Of course osteopathic schools are not "regular" in the medical sense, the law recognizing our practice in Kansas does not require that, but they are "regular" in the osteopathic sense. Kansas osteopaths should make an effort to get their law amended at the next session of the legislature so as to provide for the appointment of an osteopath on the state board.

The following clipping taken from the Topeka Daily Capital of Feb. 12th, has some bearing in the recent action of the board:

"The osteopathic doctors have adjusted their differences with the state board of medical registration and examination. The board claimed that the osteopathic colleges were not "regular," but Dr. C. E. Halett of Topeka, president of the Kansas association of osteopaths, talked this week which convinced the board that the colleges are entitled to recognition. Licenses to osteopaths will issue, therefore."

"Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicinal agents are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients the better for all concerned."

"The resisting power of the patient is the sole thing that determines whether he is to live or not. If he has not sufficient resisting power he is gone. A physician at the bedside is of no value."

"This startling statement by Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, has stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical society before which he recently made the above statement. Several physicians of the city protest against this arraignment. All admit, however, that there is no definite remedy known and they base their protests solely on the contention that they might influence the patient and bring him back, in some measure and by the moral effect of their presence."

The above quotation and similar comment recently appeared in a Chicago daily. Doctor Bevan, in common with many other leaders of his profession, is not an advocate of much drugging for sick people. The object of all treatment for all diseases is to increase the resisting power of the patient and when drugs fail to do this as they evidently do in such diseases as pneumonia and typhoid fever they are not only of no value but are positively harmful. Drugs do not cure; osteopathic treatments do not cure; Nature cures. That treatment then which removes obstructions to Nature's forces is that which helps the patient. The resisting power of any part of the body is decreased by some disturbance in the circulation of the blood to that part, thus that part of the body may become the seat of disease as it is subject to invasion of disease producing germs. The resisting power is increased by improving the circulation to it; that treatment then which is best able to control the circulation is the one indicated in any particular disease. Right here is osteopathy's forte, it is able to control the circulation by its peculiar method to a degree not equaled by drugs and that helps the patient. The resisting power of any part of the body is decreased by some disturbance in the circulation of the blood to that part, thus that part of the body may become the seat of disease as it is subject to invasion of disease producing germs. One of Nature's forces, the circulation of the blood, is interfered with cause for this interference is an obstruction to the nerves (the vasomotors) that regulate the circulation to the lungs. These nerves for the most part leave the spinal cord in the upper dorsal region of the spine we always find some trouble there that is obstructing the nerve force to the lungs. When the back in that region sore and rigid, the muscles are contracted, perhaps a rib or two are twisted, a vertebra may be slightly slipped, there may be an anterior or lateral curvature that ordinarily would pass unnoticed. These conditions can be removed by the osteopath, they may be left behind in that region sore and rigid."

"We hear a great deal of talk nowadays," remarked a scientific man, "about a return to nature being the necessary thing to preserve man in his best estate. It is not all talk, either, for I've tried the natural remedy and it works like charm. Instead of resorting to the pernicious use of powerful medicines which, especially in chronic cases, secure only temporary relief, I hold that more beneficial and lasting results will be produced by methods peculiar to osteopathic practice."

"It is more lasting in tonic effects than any treatment hitherto known and is so far-reaching in its results that the most obstinate, chronic cases are successfully treated after much vaunted specific, stomach and kidney 'cures,' so-called tonics and nostrums of every kind have been tried without success."

"For fifteen years I experimented with nostrums, consulted specialists and exhausted all available means without benefit," said Prof. W. T. Ayres, of DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind. "Two months' osteopathic treatment removed all symptoms of asthma, smell, taste and appetite are restored. Asthma, hay fever and catarrh of head and digestive tract are cured. In three months I gained thirty-two pounds. I wish to acquaint all who endure the agonies of chronic ailments with scientific osteopathic treatment that they, too, may be relieved of long-enduring torture."


The W. O. A. met at Oshkosh, February 24th and 25th with headquarters at the Athearn Hotel. It was by far the best meeting ever held by the association and much osteopathic enthusiasm prevailed.

The morning session on Wednesday was devoted to business. In the afternoon the first thing on the program was a discussion by Dr. Harriett Whitehead on the subject of "Adjuncts." The discussion was lead by Dr. Young and Dr. Wright. A spirited discussion followed as was expected in which nearly all the osteopaths present participated. Dr. Whitehead rather vigorously denounced the use of electricity and vibration.

Dr. Elton had a paper on "Cause of Disease" which he illustrated by an original chart. This was followed by a clinic by Dr. Hildreth in which many osteopathic treatments were demonstrated.

Wednesday evening from 8 to 9 was devoted to the scientific osteopathic gynecology, after which the convention adjourned to the Regal Cafe where covers had been laid for about forty. Dr. Thompson of Sheboygan acted as toast-master. There were responses from the visiting osteopaths in addition to the regular toast.

Thursday morning was devoted to the

© Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

A. O. A. Announcement.

The trustees of the A. O. A. have decided to issue an invitation in the name of the A. O. A. to be sent to friends of osteopathy requesting their presence at our meeting on Osteopathy Day at the World's Fair, July 12th. We shall in this way call general attention to the fact of our recognition by the exposition management and moreover give our friends a chance to see what a large and enthusiastic gathering we have once a year.

The details of the plan have been left to the committee on publication who will prepare an artistic invitation together with the program of our exercises for Osteopathy Day. All the preliminary expense of the invitation, including the engraving of the plate, etc., will be borne by the A. O. A. The invitations will be furnished to osteopaths at the actual cost of paper and press work which will be only a few cents each. As soon as the committee completes the arrangements, announcement will be made as to price of the invitations for single copies and per hundred.

This plan has been carefully considered by the officers of the association who have decided that it will be a very nice and courteous way to bring osteopathy before the friends of its members. The success of the undertaking rests entirely upon the way in which the members of the profession give it their support. The invitations will be furnished to any graduate of a recognized school irrespective of his membership in the A. O. A. We hope that osteopaths will give this effort the encouragement and support which we feel it deserves. Every osteopath will share in the benefit which will ensue.

I would suggest that each osteopath prepare at once a list of names to whom he will wish to send invitations, so that as soon as the final plans of the committee are made known, he may place the number of invitations he will need. The earlier such an estimate can be made, the better the work can be carried out by the committee.

Yours very truly,
Irene Harwood Ellis, D. O.,
Secretary.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. Bass, the Osteopath, Who Sued the State Medical Board of Colorado Is Happy.

The sealed verdict given by the jury this morning in the suit for damages brought by Dr. John T. Bass, proprietor of the Bass Infirmary of Osteopathy, against Dr. S. D. Van Meter and other members of the state board of medical examiners, awarding $700 damages to the plaintiff for malicious prosecution, practically settles the question of the standing of osteopaths in this state. The decision establishes that the osteopaths are free from the control of the state board. It is thought, however, that the case will be carried to the supreme court.

In September, 1901, in the case of Bass vs. Clark, which was tried in the county court before Judge Lindsey for the collection of a fee for osteopathic service, Judge Lindsey decided in a written opinion that the practice of osteopathy was not the practice of medicine under Colorado statutes, and hence no violation of the law.

Within two weeks after this decision the state board of medical examiners, through its secretary, Dr. Van Meter, caused the arrest of Dr. Bass on the ground that he was violating state laws regulating the practice of medicine. Two charges—practicing without license, and the unlawful use of the abbreviation "Dr."—were found against him, and inasmuch as he had never passed the examination before the state board authorizing him to practice in Colorado.

A motion to dismiss this case at the time by the defendant, in which he stated substantially that the practice of osteopathy did not constitute an offense under the laws of the state, was overruled. Upon argument Judge Johnson, before whom the case was heard, intimated that he would hold with the defendant, whereupon the case was dismissed by the district attorney.

Not satisfied with the ruling of Judge Johnson, the state board, through Dr. Van Meter, again held a complaint charging an offense in the words of the statute and setting up as evidence, the specific treatment given by the defendant in a case treated by him.

Dr. Van Meter Threatened.

Dr. Bass at that time is said to have been approached by Dr. Van Meter and asked if he was to be allowed to practice his profession in peace without further molestation from the board, and was informed by the latter that he would be arrested as often as he could find a patient that would swear out a complaint against him or a district attorney who would prosecute the case, Dr. Bass then brought action against the board for malicious prosecution.

The case was tried before Judge Mullins last week in the district court and Judge Mullins held with Judges Lindsey, Johnson and Carpenter that there has been no
violation of the medical laws. The jury agreed with this opinion and the verdict in favor of Dr. Bass followed.

The suit was for $10,000 damages, but the jury was of the belief that the amount was too large and reduced the judgment to $700.

John A. Rush, who, with Charles H. Burton, represented the plaintiff, expressed himself as highly pleased with the result. "We were not especially anxious about large damages. What we desired was an opinion that would settle the standing of osteopaths in Colorado once and for all. We are satisfied with what we have won. The osteopaths are willing and always have been to submit to examination and to the rules and restrictions of a board to consist of those learned in their manner of healing, but they protest against being compelled to go before a board which is composed of men who are learned in the use of medicines and drugs."—Denver Post, Feb. 29, 1904.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

Be it resolved: That we, the Sophomore class, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to our class-mate, Mr. L. H. English, in the loss of his father. We also extend our condolences to his immediate relatives.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. English, recorded in our minutes and published in the Journal of Osteopathy.

D. O'GRAGAN, 
LULU HARTWIG, 
W. W. VANDERBURG, 
WILL E. REESE, 
Committee.

"Return to Nature."

Adolph Just believes that paradise can be regained. We are in receipt of a book entitled "Return to Nature," by this author, in which the attempt is made to show that original man was perfect in body, mind, and spirit, and civilization is responsible for the imperfections that are manifest in man today; that man has changed with the times and with the world. So that to throw him back to the stage of primitive man would be to throw him into an environment the most unnatural. Reason is natural. It represents a step in advance of instinct, though it may at times be capricious. It represents the principal difference between man and other animals. It is to be used and developed, not stifled.

Osteopaths Organize In Ninth District In Illinois.

The ninth district of the Illinois Osteopathic association organized on Jan. 27th, 1904, at Marion with the following officers: President, Dr. Harley D. Torris, Marion; vice-president, Dr. Alfred Brimble-Comb, Carlin; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Laura E. Swartz, Carbondale. Legislative Committee, Dr. Wm. J. Webb, Carlin; Dr. Frank D. Bohannon, Anna; Dr. W. C. Swartz, Carbondale.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. W. Kibler announces the change of his location from Pana to Hillsboro, Ill., has recently located in Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. C. L. Kirkham announces his new location at 1516 Glueck Bldg., Niagara, Falls, N. Y.

Dr. H. Haydon has recently changed his location from Corinthis, Miss., to Alamogordo, N. M.

Married, Dr. E. Chester Poole and Dr. Margaret Mathison at Littleton, H. H., on Feb. 2, 1904.

Dr. A. Moffett, formerly practicing at Hopedale, Ill., informs us that he is now located at Cherryvale, Kas.

Married, Mr. George V. Chandler of Chicago, and Dr. Ethel E. Brown of Westfield, Ind., Feb. 22, 1904, at Chicago.

The osteopaths of the state of Maine met in Portland, Feb. 13, in the offices of Dr. D. W. Coburn, and formed the Maine Osteopathic association. The following officers were elected:

President—D. Wendell Coburn, D. O., Portland.

Vice President—Goodwin Ramsden, D. O., Bangor.

Secretary—Florence A. Covel, D. O., Portland.

Treasurer—Benjamin V. Sweet, D. O., Lewiston.

Osteopaths Organize In Ninth District In Illinois.

The ninth district of the Illinois Osteopathic association organized on Jan. 27th, 1904, at Marion with the following officers: President, Dr. Harley D. Torris, Marion; vice-president, Dr. Alfred Brimble-Comb, Carlin; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Laura E. Swartz, Carbondale. Legislative Committee, Dr. Wm. J. Webb, Carlin; Dr. Frank D. Bohannon, Anna; Dr. W. C. Swartz, Carbondale.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Born, on Feb. 14, 1904, to Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Kilgore, of York, Nebr., a son.

Dr. Mary Bowar has changed her location from Holdrege to Humbolt, Nebr.

Dr. R. H. Graham of the last graduating class has located at Vermilion, S. D.

Dr. J. J. Pleak announces the change of his location from Pana to Hillsboro, Ill.

Dr. James L. Holladay of the last graduating class has located in Little Rock, Ark.
Drs. W. B. Ervin and Anna K. Stryker, members of the last graduating class, announce their location at 1212 Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Drs. Miller & Miller, formerly of Owensboro, Ky., are now located in Wichita, Kas. They will be associated with Dr. Annie Stanley in the practice at that place.

Dr. S. H. Runyon, who has been practicing at Laredo, Texas during the past winter, informs us that he expects to return to Creston, Ia., his old location, in the near future.

Dr. G. O. Shoemaker for sometime past located at Wichita, Kan., has recently gone to Haysville, that state, where he expects to be permanently located for the practice of his profession.

Married, at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12, 1904, Dr. Levi K. Cramb and Dr. Carrie H. Ashlock. They will make their future home in Morganfield, Ky., where Dr. Cramb has an established practice.

Dr. Arthur Roberts, graduate of the A. S. O., June 1901, has recently opened offices at 401-2 Ashton Bldg., Rockford, Ill., for the practice of his profession. He formerly practiced at Pontiac, Ill.

Dr. M. E. Donohue of Omaha, Nebr., after spending a year in the practice at Los Angeles, Calif., has returned to his old location at Omaha where he will resume his practice. He has offices at 306 Bee Bldg.

Dr. Ralph A. Sweet, who for the past three years has been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in the state of Rhode Island, has recently changed his location from Pawtucket to Providence, that state. His offices are in the Francis Bldg., 146 Westminster St.

Dr. B. E. May has recently opened an office for the practice of his profession at 116 Opera House Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Frances Platt of the last graduating class has succeeded him in his practice at his old location at Crawfordsville.


Anatomy, 500 questions compiled by Dr. W. R. Laughlin ("Dr. Billy") as taught by him, covering the whole subject of gross anatomy; splendid review for all practitioners. Twenty-five cents in booklet form.

Address, REUBEN T. CLARK, Kirksville, Mo.

Professor A. H. Stevens, College of Physicians and Surgeons: "The older physicians grow, the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine, and the more they are disposed to trust to the powers of Nature."

Dr. Marshall Hall, F. R. S.: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

Bostwick's History of Medicine: "Every dose of medicine is blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

Dr. Talmage, F. R. C.: "I fearlessly assert that in most cases our patients would be safer without a physician than with one."

Professor B. F. Parker, New York Medical College: "The drugs which are administered for scarlet fever kill far more patients than disease does."

Professor E. R. Peaseley, M. D., New York Medical College: "The administration of powerful medicine is the most fruitful cause of derangement of the digestion."

Professor Alonso Clark, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons: "All our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

John Mason Good, M. D., F. R. S.: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon. My experience with materia medica has proved it the baseless fabric of a dream, its theory pernicious. The effects of medicine are in the highest degree uncertain, except indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined."