ALCOHOLISM TREATED OSTEOPATHICALLY.

BY LIDA K. ROZELLE, D. O.

After reading Dr. Hardin's article in the August number of The Popular Osteopath on the subject of Osteopathy in the whisky and opium habits, the thought was suggested to my mind that perhaps the history of a case which came to me February last might be of interest to the readers of The Osteopath.

The patient was a young man of 31 years, a musician with the peculiarly sensitive nervous organism belonging to a musical genius.

Through convivial associations, predisposed perhaps by heredity, he had formed the liquor habit before reaching his 16th year. While his father never used stimulants in any form, a number of the members of the families of both father and mother were drinking men. The circumstances of his life also confirmed the habit.

He had taken the Keeley cure three times, also several other cures. At one rest cure in Boston, where he had been about two years previous to coming to me, he had been given one of the various coaltar preparations to quiet him. Finding this acted more quickly than liquor, after coming out of the cure, he used the drug instead of the liquor. As a result he was taken to an insane asylum twelve months later. Upon leaving the asylum he again began the use of liquor. During these years he had delirium tremens eight times. He told me that notwithstanding all the treatment he had he never lost the desire for the whisky. It simply enabled him to recover from one debauch only to repeat the experience. His nervous system was in a terrible condition. He ate almost nothing, and sleep was impossible except under the most powerful drugs, and even then it was very broken.

When, through the influence of his mother, he came to me he was on the verge of delirium and was using two or three quarts of whisky a day. He said he might be using even more, he could not tell. It seems impossible that a man could drink such quantities of liquor and live, but from my experiences during the treatment of the case I am convinced he told me the truth.

I think I never saw any one suffer more than he did when the craving came on him. At the end of two weeks I had so far succeed-
ed that he was using no stimulant
and the appetite was under con-
trol. At the end of the second
month he was eating and sleeping
naturally and told me that all de-
sire for drink was gone. I treated
him two or three times during the
third month and he is now, four
months later, perfectly well.

Several physicians had told his
father and himself that there was
nothing before him but a padded
cell, and I think had I not been
successful in warding off another
attack of delirium that the predic-
tion would have been verified.

I have entered into the details
of this case hoping that it may
bring hope to some sufferers from
this disease of alcoholism and
strengthen the hearts of our pro-
ession if they chance to have such
cases come to them for help.

As to the details of the treat-
ment of this case, I will say that
since the patient presented a con-
dition of high nervous irritability,
my first efforts were directed to re-
lieving that condition. During the
first few days of the treatment;
barely enough liquor was allowed
to prevent the nervous collapse
that its sudden withdrawal would
have favored. After this source of
danger was past I sought to re-
establish a normal circulation of
the blood; particularly to the stom-
ach, so that the patient might take
plenty of nourishment, a thing he
had been unable to do. Through
treatment of the cervical symp-
theties I was able to relieve his in-
somnia. Thus with the re-es-
ablishment of the circulation of the
vital fluids, good sleep and a nour-
ishing diet, health quickly fol-
lowed.

State Block, Concord, N. H.

THE MENOPAUSE.

BY THERESA CLUETT, D. O.

Dear Women Friends:—How
many of us make any sort of pre-
paration for that important epoch
in woman’s life known as the men-
opause? Not one in a hundred, I
might safely say. Let us for a
few minutes consider some of the
many advantages and the ways of
getting ready for this momentous
but natural change.

Of course you all know that the
term menopause signifies normal
cessation of the menstrual function.
I admit that too frequently techni-
cal medical terms are employed,
when it would be far better, as old
Dr. Still used to say, to use the
Queen’s English and let the people
know what we are talking about.

For instance: A few weeks ago
there came to me a poor soul on
whom the operations called oophore-
tomy, trachelorrhaphy, and col-
peperineoplasty had been per-
formed. These names, like the
names of some of the ailments we
suffer, seem sufficiently killing; but
there are people who seem far bet-
ter satisfied if you give their trou-
bles a very long name. It gives
them a new sense of the gravity of
their condition and they pay their
money far more cheerfully for
their treatment than they would oth-
erwise.

But to return to our subject.
Generally and physiologically, the
menopause is reached between the
ages of 45 and 55 years. It has
been said that the age at which the
menopause first appears has much to
do in determining the date at which
the climacteric is reached. On this
point I am in doubt; for our way
of living, climatic conditions and
other factors may hasten or retard
the event.

The first general symptom is ir-
regularity, with either decreased
or copious, sometimes profuse, flow.
When this symptom appears, then
get ready. Let the bodily mechan-
ism be put in the best possible con-
dition. To this end—that of put-
ting “the machine” in better work-
ing order—first go to a reputable
Osteopath and put yourself under
treatment; then adopt such hygi-
enic practices as may be best suit-
ed to your condition. Don’t worry,
and above all, rest, if it is only for
a half hour a day, and keep that
time sacred for your rest cure. I
know how busy many of you are
amid the duties of household and
social life; but it will pay you in the
end to remember and observe your
quiet hour each day; it serves to
keep you young and fresh. Who
among us wants to grow old? Not
one. Old age is a grim keeper and
we elude his grasp just as long as
we possibly can do so.

Furthermore: Don’t forget your
cold sponge—every morning. It
won’t take any longer to go brisk-
ly over your body with a sponge
than it would to dawdle over your
face. Occasionally a salt rub along
the spine will be beneficial—invig-
orating to the sympathetic nerve.
Live much in the open air. At this
period constipation seems a spe-
cial evil. This, however, as well as
the various nervous phenomena
of the climacteric are, as a rule,
readily overcome by Osteopathic
treatment.

Now, in conclusion, a word about
Osteopathy: By those who have
never taken the trouble to inform
themselves as to this new science,
it is often confounded with mas-
sage; and many a woman who is
depressed and irritable and is mak-
ing life a hades to those about her
refuses Osteopathy, saying, “Oh, it’s
nothing but massage and I’ve tried
that.” Now Osteopathy is not
massage, nor is it anything like
massage. Personal experience will
quickly prove this. Others fancy
that Osteopathy is confined to the
treatment of bones and are amazed
when they see us relieve the hot
flushes, insomnia, hysteria and oth-
er menopause symptoms.

Caution: In taking treatment,
be sure you get genuine Osteopa-
thy. The operator, if he be an
honest practitioner and not a pret-
tender, will be able to show a di-
ploma signed and sealed by a re-
putable college of Osteopathy, and
present other evidence of his pro-
fessional qualifications. Have noth-
ing to do with any other.

Dr. W. H. Eckert succeeds to
the practice of Dr. A. G. Hildreth
at 708 Commercial Building, St.
Louis, Mo.
The Success of Osteopathy in Cases of Constipation.

By Charles Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills that afflicts mankind. There are so many different causes producing it that it seems few people are so fortunate as to entirely escape the operation of one or another of these causes. Some cases are troubled but a few days at a time, and attention to diet and exercise quickly relieves them. Others become most obstinate, refusing to yield to any kind of treatment, and resulting in a life of discomfort for the patient. Some people are born constipated. In some such cases it seems that there is an inherited weakness of the muscular walls of the bowels; while in others it is evident that there is insufficient development of the inferior mesenteric ganglion, a center of the sympathetic nervous system, the nerve fibers from which control the rhythmic muscular motion of the intestine that frees it of its contents. This same nerve center, together with the splanchic sympathetic nerves, has control of the flow of blood in the vessels which supply life and strength to these bowel muscles, and which also furnish a part of the fluid secretions so necessary to the proper action of the bowel.

Though many cases of inherited tendency to constipation are met in practice, it is true that most cases are due to acquired tendencies; that is, they are due to the ordinary causes of this disease, which will in time affect a bowel that was at first normal in both structure and function.

People unconsciously defer to the great sympathetic nerve in the selection of their articles of diet. Cereal foods are advertised as “the world’s breakfast,” because such foods as oatmeal, rolled oats, wheat foods, etc., containing certain of the coarser portions of the grain, act as mechanical stimuli to the bowel walls, exciting their nerves and blood vessels to effect that muscular and glandular activity without which the bowel is an inert mechanism.

Many sufferers from constipation are in the habit of swallowing a teaspoonful of salt before breakfast, washing it down with a drink of water. The great hygroscopic quality of salt draws a large amount of water from the blood to the bowel, and results in peristaltic movement. Those who do this, however, should be warned that the vessels of the bowel are thereby exhausted and that in the end the bowel is dryer than before, and the constipation is more confirmed.

The bile exerted by the liver, and the pancreatic juice, secreted by the pancreas, are both necessary, apart from their digestive properties, as stimulators of the bowel. The secret of the good result brought about in constipation by the patient’s drinking a glass of hot or cold water before breakfast, is that the water, ordinarily absorbed directly from the stomach, will, if the stomach be quite empty, pass into the small intestine, whence it is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels and carried to the liver, resulting in an increased flow of bile, which stimulates the bowel to action. People with sluggish livers, bilious people, are usually constipated because the lazy or overworked liver does not supply this normal stimulant to the bowel.

Nervousness and mental shock cause constipation because they detract from the nerves supplying the bowel, the necessary amount of nerve energy. Excessive perspiration or the drinking of an insufficient amount of water causes constipation because they rob the system of the amount of moisture necessary to lubrication. Excessive muscular activity or exercise too soon after a meal causes constipation by calling the blood from the digestive tract and using the nerve energy in other ways.

In the successful treatment of this trouble, all the various factors causing it must be borne in mind. The Osteopath may, in a given case, working upon the general nervous system, quiet and restore it to strength. He will, if necessary, stimulate the liver and pancreas to renewed activity; direct that a sufficient amount of fluid be supplied to the system, and that it be not abused by excessive muscular activity. But he does more than this. While acknowledging and attending to all the ordinary causes of constipation, he goes directly to the nerve mechanism supplying the stomach, liver, pancreas, secretory glands of the intestine, muscle fibers of the bowel wall, and lymphatic system. It is clear that since the sympathetic nervous system has control of the muscle fibers and the blood vessels of the bowel, and also, for like reasons, controls the activities of the stomach, liver, pancreas, intestinal glands, etc., it must be the final arbiter of this question of healthy activity of the intestines and bowels.

The Osteopath has found that in so great a multitude of chronic, perhaps hopeless or “incurable cases,” there exists evidence that the methods generally employed for their relief have been quite inadequate to reach the ultimate cause of the trouble; else why are so many left to suffer without permanent relief?

Osteopathy is, in the best meaning of the phrase, a “fin de siecle” science. Its practitioners are conversant with the facts of anatomy and physiology evolved by recent research. Moreover, they apply such facts to their therapeutics. Byron Robinson, a distinguished authority upon the sympathetic nerve, states that through its control of the blood vessels of a part, it may shut off the life of a part even unto death. He says further, that a deficient supply of blood to the parenchymal ganglia of Auerbach’s and Meissner’s plexuses (the network of sympathetic branches in the bowel walls) will result in constipation. If these things are true, it follows that any irritation or obstruction of the sympathetic fibers, or upon the other nerves with which they are closely connected, and which to a certain extent influence their action, will result in dis-
turb ing the action of these fibers, and become apparent as a disturbance of the blood supply or muscular action of the organs thus involved. The result of such a lesion may be lessened blood flow and constipation. This but illustrates the ideas underlying Osteopathic work.

Now, a variety of causes may interfere with the action of the sympathetics. Injury to the splanchnic area of the spine, whence emanate the sympathetic nerve fibers going to the bowels, may interfere with their action. A slight variation in the delicate adjustment of the vertebræ composing the spinal column; strained and contracted muscles and ligaments, following injury, or exposure, or an attack of the grippe, or rheumatism, etc., may act as irritants to the fine nerve fibers with which they are supplied, and which connect them with the sympathetic system. A torpid liver becomes engorged with blood from the portal system; the pressure of the blood within the vessels which are themselves supplied with sympathetic fibers, acts mechanically to irritate such fibers and thus to disturb the wanted function of related organs. In the same way the walls of the stomach and intestines, irritated by unsuitable diet, or by an overload of food, or by a cold settling in the abdomen, become congested or engorged with blood, which acts as a mechanical irritant to the fine nerve terminals of the sympathetic system so thickly spread out in these bowels.

Enough has been said to indicate the Osteopathic idea. In his diagnosis of a case the practitioner of Osteopathy carefully examines every part of the body related to the diseased parts. Having located the cause, he removes it. He adjusts all spinal parts, relaxes hardened muscles or ligaments, manipulates the tender liver to stimulate its blood flow, influences the action of nerve centers and plexuses with which he is familiar, and thus removes whatever may be acting as irritant to the delicate nerve mechanism, upon the integrity of which health depends.

Results tell; results gained by the application of scientific knowledge. Science is never so useful as when it is applied science.

Some of Osteopathy's best success has been upon cases of constipation. Cases of years standing have been cured. In several instances people who had reached maturity or old age without ever having had a natural action of the bowels have been cured by Osteopaths. The writer has recently treated an old gentleman, 76 years of age, who had for the past two years depended entirely upon enemas or cathartics for evacuation. After three weeks' treatment, the bowels moved naturally, and have continued to do so under treatment for the balance of the first month's treatment just completed.

56 and 57 Valpuy Building, Detroit, Mich.

The American Osteopath, a quarterly magazine, published at Kirkville, Mo., is the latest venture into the journalistic field. The initial number is quite a creditable one. H. R. Bynum is editor.

The Osteopathic campaign is one of education. Every means for properly informing the people concerning our work should be adopted. To know Osteopathy is to appreciate it. Millions have never yet even heard or seen the word; they know nothing of the rationale of the science.

Time is precious. Every twelfth month which passes marks another year gone forever, with perhaps many golden opportunities unembraced. People are suffering and dying all around us for lack of treatment which will re-enthrone nature and allow her to functionate as was originally intended. Not knowing of Osteopathy, they continue along the old and beaten path in vain. Who, may I inquire, is to blame for their not knowing of Osteopathy? Are we, as Osteopaths, doing all in our power to carry the news of the wonderful possibilities in Osteopathy to the sick and suffering world?

The constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy provides that "the trustees shall arrange for the preparation and dissemination of such information concerning the principles and practice of Osteopathy and the work of the association and its members as may from time to time seem wise and necessary." When could such a course be wiser or more necessary, or when could the time be more propitious? One step only has been taken in this direction by the association, in the adoption of the Popular Osteopath as its official organ, a magazine which reflects credit upon the profession. Our literature, in general, is of high grade, and we are justly proud of it, but by its exclusive use, is Osteopathic truth reaching the rank and file of humanity as rapidly as it could and would, if other and supplementary reputable methods of dissemination were adopted? Magazines alone will never suffice to teach our 75,000,000 people the great underlying principles of Osteopathy. It will remain for many to hear the spoken word from a disciple of the science, therefore, as a member of the American Association, I suggest the lecture method as another means for disseminating information relative to the new treatment, and most respectfully recommend to the trustees the establishment of a National Lecture Bureau, of three members within their ranks, one being chosen from each of the three groups recently elected for one, two and three years, whose duty it shall be to prepare and collect from the best available sources, material for Osteopathic lectures, arrange the same and appoint, for a stated time, one Osteopath, known to be competent, for each of as many states as it is thought advisable to enter at present, to deliver said lectures in as many of the leading towns and cities of his or her state as would be practicable, and report to the next annual meeting, the total number of people addressed up to that date.

The necessary expenses of such
a plan can be reduced to a minimum by using interchangeable mileage, and can be met very largely by subscriptions from interested friends, who are anxious to see the treatment reach the masses; perhaps State Osteopathic Associations would contribute to the lecture work in their states; operators in the towns and cities where lectures would be delivered, would, no doubt, contribute, and last of all, any deficit at the close of the year could be well met by appropriation from the American Association funds. Money spent in this way, to plant Osteopathic ideas in the minds of the people, will forestall the necessity of spending it in court trials, for when the people, who are the government, know our work they will, as they have in the past, demand that medical persecution founded upon prejudice, cease, and that we be accorded all the safeguards of a free constitution as well as any statutory privileges accorded other schools.

There are men and women within our ranks who could and would enter this lecture field and do a grand, good work for the science as well as humanity. I feel confident that from the interest already shown in Osteopathy, the above plan will succeed, if handled in a business-like manner.

In closing, I desire to add that a strong reason for asking that the lecture plan become an organized effort in the association work, is, that it will insure high grade lectures, being presented by those who are able to impress people favorably, instead of Osteopathic harangues by "would-be lecturers," calculated to disgust people by their patent-medicine style, faulty dictation and general unfitness for the lecture platform.

It is hoped that the trustees will give this matter a consideration commensurate with its importance.

Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

She Studied Osteopathy.

The young woman who is studying Osteopathy is at home for her summer vacation and has many a funny tale to tell. She owns a skeleton, which she bought for the purpose of studying anatomy, "I call him Dave Bonaparte," she says, "and I'm devoted to him; I assure you. I've often wondered if he enjoyed his bone half as much as I do. My room being rather small, he is quite convenient to hang things on, so he is usually decorated with a mustache and a sailor hat. This is all very well in the daytime, but once in a while, when I wake up in the night and see a sepulchral form looming up in the foreground, I am scared and I can't deny it. However, as I don't wake up often that is the least of my troubles, and it will break my heart to part with David, as I probably shall when I finish school, for the graduates usually sell the 'skellingtons' on leaving."

This Osteopath-to-be was a frail, muscleless girl when she began her studies a year ago. Today she is strong and robust, with such a muscular arm that her friends fear she will fall a victim to some matrimonially inclined gentleman who is looking for an athletic lady to carry his coal hodds through life. She is loud in praise of her chosen profession, and it certainly has done much for her.—Boston Advertiser.

REPORTED CASES.

All legitimate Osteopaths are cordially invited to contribute their interesting cases to this department.

The following are reported by Dr. T. M. Kelley, 300 Baldwin Theater, Springfield, Mo.:

Spinal Curvature—A patient came to us in May with marked posterior curvature of spine in mid-dorsal region, as a result of which he was suffering with extreme nervousness, liver trouble and stomach trouble, had no appetite and many nights could sleep but little. The muscles along the spine were tense. Our treatment was to relax all the spinal muscles and ligaments and in that way remove the pressure from the nerves that control the internal organs.

Improvement was noticed from the first, and after three months' treatment all symptoms had disappeared. It is now two months since patient was discharged and there is no return of the troubles and he works from twelve to eighteen hours every day.

Ulcerated Tonsils—Little girl 5 years old. When first called we found the right tonsil badly ulcerated and several small spots on the left one. Treatment was directed to blood supply of the tonsils and at the end of the fourth treatment the swelling and inflammation was gone and the ulcers healed in a few days without further treatment.

Nervousness, Irregular Heart—A lady suffering from nervousness, could not rest at night; heart very irregular, circulation poor and liver inactive. The fourth rib on the left side was down and slight lesion at fifth lumbar. There is also intercostal trouble. Patient has taken two months' treatment and is able to sleep the whole night and the heart beat is almost normal, but she will take one more month's treatment to complete a cure.

Lumbago—Mr. E., a gentleman 56 years of age, suffering with severe pain in the lumbar region, caused by a lesion between the fifth lumbar and the sacrum, was relieved in three weeks' time so that he could swing the weights and jump with the younger boys without experiencing any inconvenience at all.

Gastralgia—The patient, after taking a mouthful of food would suffer agonizing pain till it was vomited up or had passed through into the intestines. The sixth, seventh and eighth ribs on the right side were down and were interfering at the spine with the origin of the nerves that control the stomach. At the second treatment the ribs were placed in their normal position and no more trouble with the stomach was experienced.

Asthma—A case of eighteen years' standing was cured in three months.

Fainting—A case of fainting was stopped almost instantly.

Piles—A gentleman who had suffered for fourteen years with protruding piles was cured in two months. Another case of four years' standing was cured in four treatments.

The following are contributed by Drs. Shackleford & Shackleford, Wilcox Building, Nashville, Tenn.:
The question most frequently asked by people who know but little of Osteopathy, and by many who have taken Osteopathic treatment, is, Can Osteopaths cure chills, fever, sore throat, diphtheria, diarrhoea, appendicitis, etc., "acute cases," without medicine?

If we can cure the chronic cases that have gone the rounds of the medical doctors, and tried all patent medicines, many of whom depend upon opiates taken hypodermically or otherwise, who come to Osteopathy as a last resort, how much more easily can we cure the recent cases, where we have no effects of knife, drugs and opiates to overcome or constitutions wrecked by years of disease to deal with.

Acute cases try the skill of the operator, as results and the lack of them are more quickly apparent. The following are a few of the acute cases we have cured:

Case No. 1—Appendicitis—A clear case of appendicitis, pronounced by their family physician, a lady 37 years old. She was in great pain and had been for several hours when called to see her. After a careful examination found the usual hyperesthetic condition in right iliac region and usual tenderness in the ilio sacral articulation and lumbar region. After treating her she was free from pain, only complaining after first treatment of tenderness upon pressure, in back and soreness around the appendix.

Treated her night and morning for about fifteen to twenty minutes each treatment; gave her eight treatments in all. After eighth treatment all traces of trouble had passed away. Treated her the first time Sept. 28, '98; no return of trouble to this date.

Case No. 2—Tonsillitis—Young man was taken with an acute attack of tonsillitis which grew rapidly worse for five days. He had not taken any solid food in that time. Two of the best medical physicians in the city were unable to give him relief. The evening of the fifth day was sent for, to know if Osteopathic treatment could relieve him. Treated him about 7 o'clock. Tonsils badly swollen, high fever, and could not speak above a whisper.

After the treatment the tonsils were much reduced, the fever subsided, and he went to sleep, which he had not done for two days. Called again to see him at 11 o'clock; found him still sleeping; treated him again. Next evening was able to eat solid food and third day returned to school.

Case No. 3—Fever—Was called to treat young lady with high fever, of a typhoid character, rising every afternoon. There was aching of head, back and limbs and tenderness of bowels upon pressure. The young lady's mother said she didn't know whether to send for me or a doctor (M.D.) Said she didn't want her daughter to take a lot of medicines and was almost afraid Osteopathic treatment could not cure "without a little medicine." I told her just wait and see; she didn't need medicine. After treatment she felt very much better, and in a few hours the fever was all gone. She was cured in one treatment.

Case No. 4 (A)—Man 38 years old had suffered four months with sciatica, was confined to his bed about half the time (had used a number of remedies, both internal and external, but no relief). After seven Osteopathic treatments was entirely cured. On examination found a partial dislocation of iliosacral articulation, and second lumbar vertebra.

Case (B)—A traveling salesman confined to his bed three weeks with sciatica. On examination found trouble at second and third lumbar vertebrae. One treatment of only ten minutes not only relieved him of the pain he suffered, but enabled him to attend to business the next day. Has had no sciatica since that treatment of Dec. 16, 1898.

Case No. 5—Synovitis—Gentleman had not put weight on limb in sixteen weeks. Walked with crutch and cane. His knee was badly swollen; wore rubber bandage. After first treatment did not use crutch, and after seventh treatment the bandage was removed. He was entirely cured after fifteen treatments.

Case No. 6—Gentleman suffered several days from acute attack of diarrhoea. One treatment of a few minutes in lower dorsal and upper lumbar relieved him at once.

Wisconsin Osteopaths Organize.

At a representative assembly of the Osteopaths of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Aug. 28-29, the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association was organized. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected:

President—L. E. Cherry, Milwaukee.

Vice-President—A. U. Jorjis, La Crosse.

Secretary—H. Thos. Ashlech, Burlington.

Treasurer—O. L. Gage, Oshkosh.

Executive Committee—Anna M. Burke, Madison; A. U. Jorjis, La Crosse; J. R. Bailey, Atkinson; A. H. Bach, Portage; Louise P. Crow, Janesville.

At this meeting a number of papers were read, and the question of legislation in behalf of Osteopathy was considered, but no definite action was taken thereon.
AN OSTEOPATHIC FABLE.

There was once a little spring of clear, sparkling water in a basin of solid rock hollowed out by nature on the mountain side. A tiny stream flowed into the spring, while another trickled away from it. Thus nature had made ample provision for keeping the water fresh and pure. One day a stone fell across the little stream that flowed into the spring and turned its course. After a while the water in the spring became stagnant, and a nasty green scum formed upon its surface. The weary traveler who had been in the habit of quenching his thirst at the beautiful spring, noted the change with dismay, and hastened to a wise drug doctor who resided in a great city. This wise man came, and adjusting his gold glasses looked long and earnestly at the stagnant water. Taking a vial from his case, he carefully gathered a specimen of the offending scum and took it home to the city with him. Repairing to his laboratory, he determined to bring the best resources of his science to the relief of the weary travelers who depended upon the little spring. The specimen of green scum was put through a series of experiments in the great man's laboratory, being subjected to many microscopical and chemical tests. At last he was rewarded by discovering the presence of a strange micro-organism in the scum. Cultures were made of the troublesome organism, and then, after much labor, the great man succeeded in compounding a poison that would destroy the micro-organism. Science had at last triumphed! Reporters were sent for and the next morning's papers heralded to the world the glad tidings that "the distinguished scientist, Dr. Pakeim, had discovered a germicide that would purify the waters of all stagnant streams."

Of course all the country roundabout rejoiced at this latest triumph of science. The great man hurried back to the spring with a goodly supply of his deadly germicide, but lo! when he arrived a great change had taken place. The waters of the spring were again sparkling and pure. The troublesome scum had disappeared! He inquired the cause, and was told that during his absence a doctor who called himself an Osteopath had happened that way, and discovering the presence of the green scum had kicked away the stone that obstructed the little stream and allowed the fresh water to again flow into the basin, as nature intended it should. Strange to say, the nasty scum had all disappeared. The great micro-chemist was very wroth, and after promising to see that the law properly chastised the presumptuous young Osteopath who had dared to use such unethical means to destroy green scum, returned to the city. —

Osteopathy.

Next Meeting of the A. A. A. O. to be Held in Chattanooga.

Just as we go to press the following telegram was received from Secretary Harwood:

"Trustees have decided in favor of Chattanooga five to four."

Now let every one go to work to prepare for a rousing meeting in 1900.

Barber, of the alleged National School of Osteopathy, of Kansas City, whose crookedness in the issuing of diplomas was exposed by Dr. William Smith, of Kirksville, last winter, is again in trouble.

A Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Chicago, wrote to Barber asking about tuition, etc., preparatory to entering his school. Barber replied, giving her his regular terms. She then wrote him, saying that she could not raise the necessary money at that time, so would let the matter rest until she could arrange to enter the school. She considered the matter at an end, not knowing anything about his fraudulent practices. However, he wrote to her, saying that she could pay him $50 and he would send her a diploma, then she could come and take the course at any time she wished. She sent him the money and received a diploma dated at Baxter Springs, with the explanation that the Kansas City school would not issue any diplomas "on the side" for a year. Mrs. Johnson apparently did not realize what the diploma was, considering it merely a certificate entitling her to instruction. She made no attempt whatever to practice, but merely held the diploma, thinking it would entitle her to tuition. When she finally made the satisfactory arrangements to come to Kansas City and take the course, she wrote to Barber, saying that she was coming. He replied that in order to enter the school she would have to pay an additional $250. This was of course a surprise, as her correspondence with him shows that he gave her to understand that $50 was all that she would have to pay. Therefore, she brought suit for $50 and the costs of the suit. It was tried here in a justice's court and she got judgment in her favor. The attorney, for the defense first showed that the school now is not the same one that issued the diploma. Barber has changed his charter three times, evidently for the purpose of evading such suits, since the charters are practically the same and are granted to the same people. The defendant attempted to show that he had given the plaintiff instruction by mail. This Barber was forced to admit to be false. Then they tried to show that she had been a party to the fraud, but the correspondence shows that she was an innocent party. They were not able to make any kind of defense and I am told that it was plainly evident to any one that Barber had deliberately cheated her out of the money.

He has appealed the case to the circuit court. —

I. H.

It is our purpose to keep the directory of members strictly accurate. We therefore ask members to promptly notify us of a change of address, or to send corrections if any are now incorrect.

Next month we expect to add eight pages to the Popular Osteopath, making it a 32-page magazine. This will give us, in addition to the directory, which is a most valuable feature, several pages more of matter than we have at present.
No magazine has in times past shown more virulent hostility to Osteopathy than the Alkaloid Clinic, hence we value all the more highly its testimony, here subjoined, as to one phase of the scientific qualifications of the Osteopath. Thus:

"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly, the system of Osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in anatomy upon the living body, going over and lecturing the bones with all their prominences and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the vessels, nerves and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training the student is so familiarized with the living human body that he is enabled to detect many deviations from the normal standard that would escape the ordinary physician and which are yet capable of accounting for many of the ills that affect the body. Now as to the value of this method of teaching anatomy there can be no question, or of its vast superiority over the methods in vogue at the medical schools of the present."

The truth of this statement is almost daily illustrated in the practice of the Osteopath. Take for example, the case of a young girl who was recently brought to the writer for examination. For two years she had been in progressively bad health, and under medical treatment without benefit. Examination showed a well-marked case of curvature of the spine, anterior and lateral in the mid-dorsal and posterior in the lumbar region. Strange as it may seem, none of the excellent physicians of the older schools, who had been administering ineffectual "tonics" to the young lady, had noticed the curvature. Subsequently one of them saw it plainly enough and admitted it was there when his attention was called to it by the patient. The point to be observed is this: When such gross physical lesions as a double curvature escape the attention of the medical practitioner it is not at all surprising that lesser abnormalities, though responsible for serious disorders, should be wholly unsuspected by him.

From a private letter from Dr. C. O. Deeming, of Rock Falls, Ill., we learn that he passed the examination before the Medical Board of that state and is licensed to practice Osteopathy anywhere in the state of Illinois. Dr. Deeming is a close student and a thoroughly competent Osteopath, and we are pleased to know that he will be permitted to enjoy unrestricted the fine practice he has built up in his community. The following are among those who took the examination and at the same time—Aug. 1 and 2: Wm. Hartford, W. H. Eckert, S. D. Barnes, D. H. Shaw, F. Chapman, F. Farmer, H. Kretschmar, L. D. Hickman, Miss Maggie McCully and Mrs. C. C. Carlock.

The third edition of Dr. Hazzard's book, "Principles of Osteopathy," is just from the press. To the student or practitioner of Osteopathy it is an exceedingly valuable work. This edition has been revised and carefully indexed and an appendix containing valuable information added. The typographical and mechanical features are almost faultless. The author, who is now practicing at Detroit, Mich., was formerly of the staff of operators at the A. T. Still Infirmary and Professor of Principles of Osteopathy at the American School at Kirksville, Mo. From the standpoint of education and experience we know of no one better qualified than Dr. Hazzard to write the "Principles of Osteopathy."

From late advice from Kentucky we learn that the persecution of Osteopaths is going steadily on there. It has been said that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and the result of the fight against Osteopathy in that state has been to develop a stronger sentiment in its favor, and a more liberal patronage of its practitioners.

Your attention is called to the card of the practitioner which appears on the fourth page of the cover of this magazine. You may be sure that we will advertise none but genuine and reputable Osteopaths.

Reports from the various schools indicate that more students have entered upon the study of Osteopathy in their fall classes than ever before in the history of the science.
President Frank W. Hannah.

Dr. Frank W. Hannah, who has just assumed the duties of President of the A. A. A. O., was born in Kirksville, Mo., about thirty years ago. He was educated in the public schools and the State Normal, which is located in that city, and from which he graduated in 1889. A few years later he took the post-graduate course with the degree of M. S. D.

In July, 1896, he graduated from the American School of Osteopathy; a year later he took the post-graduate course, with the degree of D. O. During a part of the years 1897-98 he attended the Chicago School of Anatomy and Physiology and is thus well grounded in the profession which he practices.

Prior to taking up the study of Osteopathy he taught in the Missouri public schools, spending four years in the work of superintendency.

For over three years he has been actively engaged in the practice of Osteopathy and is now permanently located at 923 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Presidency.

Dr. Hildreth having resumed his connection with the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., has resigned as President of the A. A. A. O. This action was rendered necessary by the constitutional provision, which says: “The Faculty, Officers and stockholders of schools shall be ineligible for election to official positions and duties.”

It is doubtful if anyone in the profession is personally more popular than Dr. Hildreth, and his election gave universal satisfaction. It was also in a measure a reward for his continuous and stalwart efforts in behalf of Osteopathy. It will therefore be regretted that his career as President, which began so auspiciously, should so soon terminate. But in the hope that this change of his plans will result in greater prosperity and happiness to the genial doctor, and with the knowledge that his interest in Association matters will not be lessened thereby, we bow to the inevitable.

In Dr. F. W. Hannah, first vice-president, who, through the operation of the constitution and the action of the trustees, becomes President, the association is fortunate in having a worthy successor to Dr. Hildreth.

Dr. Hannah graduated three years ago in Osteopathy, and is a man of varied experience, sound judgment, ripe scholarship, and excellent executive ability. In his hands the affairs of the office are entirely safe. The article from his pen in this issue of the Popular Osteopath on the National Osteopathic Lecture Bureau shows our new President to be a thinker along the lines of advancing Osteopathy, and hence a worthy President of an association devoted to that end.

A Card from Dr. Hildreth.

To the Editor of The Popular Osteopath:

Having just sent to Miss Irene Harwood, Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, my resignation as President of said organization, I deem it necessary to ask for a little of your valuable space to explain to the members of the Association my reason for so doing. I only regret that I did not know when at Indianapolis that such a necessity might arise. Had I even dreamed of such a possibility I assure you I would not have accepted the honor conferred upon me; an honor which was certainly unsought, but very highly appreciated by me, I assure you. Appreciated more fully because it seemed to be the unanimous wish of all members present from all schools, and this fact made me more desirous of trying to carry out their desires with impartiality toward all schools and so guide the affairs of our national organization that the profession would be gradually drawn closer and closer together in the strongest possible bond of brotherhood and sisterhood.

It would certainly have been a pleasure to me to have served faithfully so far as in my power, the best interests of the profession. In resigning, I do not feel that I have broken faith with my associates, for in our First Vice-President, Dr. F. W. Hannah, we have a man both competent and capable to handle the important work now before us and I extend congratulations to the members of the A. A. A. O. I wish to assure you that while this step on my part was unexpected, it was nevertheless necessary, and I hope in the end will prove for the best interests of myself and my profession as well. There was nothing I could have done as President that I will not now do as a member. I fully believe in the good work the A. A. A. O. is destined to do, and think in the end that it will wield the power which in the future will guide the policy of our noble profession. It is a great educational medium both for the members and for the public as well. No legitimate Osteopath can afford to do other than join this organization. All should do so and begin to arrange to meet with us next year. Every graduate of every legitimate school of Osteopathy should be a member of the A. A. A. O. No matter where the next meeting is held we should all go. There is nothing that will add strength to our work like a full attendance. At our annual meetings we get new encouragement and new enthusiasm by coming in contact with our brothers in the field, and in order to be there let us begin to lay our plans now. Not only to go, but to go and work. Think over the work that should be done and then go there and endeavor to accomplish it.
I earnestly urge every Osteopath to think these matters over well, and if the A. A. A. O. has not yet accomplished all they may think it should have done, that as an organization it is yet young and the only way that it can accomplish the greatest possible good is by giving it time and our encouragement by becoming members and attending the regular annual meetings.

Again thanking the members for all kind remembrances and with the assurance that while my charge of position prevents me from acting in the capacity of an official of said organization, yet it does not in the least lessen my interest in the future of the A. A. A. O. nor my determination to do all that I can do for its success.

Very respectfully yours,
A. G. Hildreth.

Resolutions on Retirement of President Hildreth.

Sept. 27, 1899.

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of the A. A. A. O. has received from Dr. A. G. Hildreth his resignation as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy; therefore be it

Resolved by the Board of Trustees and for the A. A. A. O. that every member thereof acknowledges with gratitude the consideration, honest and energetic work of Dr. A. G. Hildreth during his short term of office as President of the A. A. A. O.; that his administration of its affairs has been efficient and effective; that his relations with all its members have been honorable and of the warmest and truest character; that through his personal efforts much substantial gain has been accomplished by this society; that while this organization will miss his clear thought and guiding hand in its management, it does sincerely congratulate him in his selection by the American School of Osteopathy as a representative member of its corps of professors; knowing him to be capable and worthy of the place.

We feel that he will impress upon the army of students, whom he shall instruct, the same conscientious belief which is so necessary to success in this profession that he himself feels in the science of Osteopathy, and will further add to his already honorable career.

We are assured of his future success and we felicitate him upon his advancement; while we regret his loss as our President, yet to whatsoever sphere in life he may be called, our Frater is still our Frater.

The Board of Trustees of the A. A. A. O.

E. W. Goetz, Chairman.

The genuine Osteopath is not worried by the attacks of enemies who cry "fraud!" "It is massage!" "It's Christian Science!" "It is suggestion." "They can only help those with imaginary ills." People with real troubles that pills and powders will not charm away continue to come to the Osteopath, and are cured. Results are more convincing than anything that prejudiced opposition may say.
The Popular Osteopath.

The following members joined the Association prior to January 1890 before the construction limitation provision limiting membership to graduate Osteopaths went into effect. It will not be necessary until most of them are graduated and in the field of practice. At present they are students in the various schools as indicated below:

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Kirksville, Missouri.

Albright, J. D.
Baker, J. D.
Bauschman, J. S.
Beauch, J. R.
Benniston, H. B.
Bennett, B. R.
Boyce, L. C.
Braden, A. E.
Campbell, Grace.

Washington, D. C.

A. Bumgur, J. F., Wayne.
A. Delano, M. E., Pelton, Bloch.
A. L. Editorial.
A. H. English, Minn.
A. H. Johnson, Mrs. Alice, 515 N. Y. Life Building.
A. Miller, Beulah, Columbus.
A. New Hampshire.
A. Charnley, Mrs. Lida K., State Building.
A. Randell, Thomas, Concord.
A. New York.
A. Randell, 107 E. 89th Street.
A. Beissel, 909 Pearl Street.
A. Buckmaster, R. M., 49 Pearl Street.
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Campbell, Cora
Cater, Chas.
Clark, Wm.
Dawson, Minnie
Dugan, R. C.
Edmonds, Miss Beulah
Elliott, W. E.
Ewing, R. V.
Gilmour, J. R.
Graham, G. E.
Hamilton, Miss Lu
Harding, W. C.
Harris, Wilford E.
Henderson, Miss Pearl
Hunt, Adah (married, name unknown.)
Holgate, F. C.
Hugenrutz, Gertrude
Jones, F. D.
Kennedy, H. L.
Kjærner, Samuel
Ligon, Ellen L. B.
Linsey, Miss Minnie
Liuville, W. B.
Lyda, V.
Mansfield, B. R.
Miller, R. H.
Miner, A. M.
Muillins, W. M.
Mcmurray, N. F.
Peterson, Miss Ada
Polley, N. A.
Powell, Mrs. R. B.
Proctor, C. W.
Proctor, Z.
Richter, S. R.
Rinehart, Miss Edith
Roberts, B. F.
Ryals, H. B.
Seaman, Mrs. Fannie B.
Sharon, Thos. L.
Siegle, W. D.
Tevebaugh, Mrs. A.
Tull, H. B.
Whitecomb, H. F.
Whitecomb, Mrs. C. H.
Wanless, Richard
Watson, W. F.
Wendell, Canada
Williams, A. J.
Williams, W. E.
Woolshill, F. C.

Canfield, C. B.
Chappell, Minerva
Conner, R. W.
Dickson, H. Homer
Eaton, Francis A.
Ellis, Mrs. H. P.
Fitzharris, Peter J.
Goble, C. L.
Greene, W. D.
Harlan, Miss M. D.
Harlan, W. C.
Hariot, Miss Charlotte L.
Keyes, W. J.
Larrimore, T. B.
Ligon, Greenwood
Ludden, J. B.
Mahaffey, Isabel
Meeks, Pearl
Mills, W. S.
Mooring, C. K.
McAlpin, D. E.
McNab, A. H.
Poley, A. A.
Powell, R. B.
Proctor, C. W.
Read, L. V.

Northern Institute of Osteopathic Pathy.

Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Remis, K. C.
Charleston, C. J.
Dutton, Adelaide K.
Fleu, J. W.
Holmes, Walter N.
Hoyt, Chas. A.
Jenkins, A. R.
Jungen, Frank J.
Laird, A. D.
Nichols, G. M.
Overfelt, Louis B.
Patterson, Florence A.
Ruble, Miss D. Etta
Smith, A. M.
Smith, George M.
Swanson, John
Wade, G. N.
Wheeler, T. M.
Woods, Kate B.

S. S. Still College of Osteopathic Pathy.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Albertson, Oscar
Albertson, W. H.
Brown, M. E.
Briggs, Miss Emma
Brunk, W. H.
Brunk, G. B.
Brunk, M. B.
Calfish, E. G.
Cole, Miss Fayette Conger, Mrs. A. L.
Conger, Fred B.
Dennan, Miss Charlotte L.
Dodd, Miss Vida Drake, Leon D.
Dulin, Clarence C.
Earhart, Miss E. M.
Finley, Miss Mary Fordyce, Dr. W. B.
Gilbert, Miss Lila N.
Good, Miss Nellie
Henderson, S. Ralsey
Hofses, Miss Grant, John P.
Hoffman, J. B.
Lyter, Emma A.
Macy, W. P.
Macy, Mrs. W. P.
McCabe, F. R.
McCracken, Elbert
McCutchion, Lydia O'Connor, J. L.
Parsons, C. L.
Parsons, I. R.
Patterson, James R.
Stephenson, C. E.
Saunders, Jas.
Somer, E. A.
Upton, M. R.
Wilson, Miss Minnie

Bolles Institute of Osteopathic Pathy.

832 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Col.

Bayley, Frances
Buffum, G. H.
Buffington, Alma S.
Masters, Elsie R.
Millard, F. P.

MILWAUKEE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Culbertson, Miss Eliza

TO THE PUBLIC.

Before employing an Osteopathic physician be sure that he is a genuine, reputable practitioner of the science which he professes to practice.

We believe that all members of the A. A. O. who have graduated and are licensed as practitioners are thoroughly reputable and reliable, and if you find your doctor's name in our directory you need inquire no further.

But while all members of the A. A. O. are good Osteopaths, unfortunately not all good Osteopaths are members of the A. A. O., though they should be.

So, to be sure of the credentials of an Osteopath who is not a member of the above association, address a letter of inquiry to its secretary, Miss Irene Harwood, D. O., 308 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. She has a complete list of graduates from all of the schools in the Associated Colleges, and will promptly answer all inquiries.

*Lately deceased.